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United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund

for Victims of Trafficking in Persons,
Especially Women and Children

Annual Progress Report 2011

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United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children

Annual Progress Report 2011



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Contents

Abbreviations	v
Introduction	1
I. Programmatic progress	3
A. Overview and context	3
B. Mandate and aims of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children	4
C. Focus and structure	4
D. Summary of achievements in 2011	4
1. Launch of the 2011 Small Grants Facility of the Trust Fund	5
2. Small Grants Facility	5
3. Advocacy and fundraising	7
II. Empowering victims and survivors	9
A. Selecting grantees and awarding grants	9
B. Project implementation status	10
1. African Centre for Advocacy and Human Development (Nigeria)	11
2. Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking (United States of America)	13
3. Damnok Toek Poipet (Cambodia)	15
4. Defence for Children International (Costa Rica)	17
5. Different and Equal (Albania)	19
6. Hors la Rue (France)	21
7. Hotline for Migrant Workers (Israel)	22

8.	Institute for Democracy (Republic of Moldova)	24
9.	La Strada (Czech Republic)	26
10.	Shakti Samuha (Nepal)	28
11.	The CRADLE – the Children Foundation (Kenya).	30
C.	Project approval, transfer and expenditure	32
III.	Financial performance of the Trust Fund	33
Annex.	Certified financial statement for the period ending 31 December 2011	35

Abbreviations

ACAHD	African Centre for Advocacy and Human Development
CAST	Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking
D&E	Different and Equal
DNI Costa Rica	Defence for Children International—Costa Rica
HMW	Hotline for Migrant Workers
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Introduction

The present report provides an overview of the activities implemented under the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, which was established in 2010, under the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons (GPA). The report has been prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in its capacity as Manager of the Trust Fund.

This report covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2011 and provides narrative, results-based and financial reporting of the progress made by projects that are funded through the Trust Fund. The Fund was established in 2010 and became operational in January 2011. The report provides an update on the implementation of projects that were funded through the 2011 Small Grants Facility, which was the first operational instrument to disburse funds to front-line organizations working on the ground to support victims and survivors of human trafficking. The information provided here on the progress and implementation of the projects is derived from project progress reports and financial statements submitted to the Fund Manager by the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in question.

The report provides an overview of the programmatic progress of the Trust Fund since its inception in 2010, followed by an update on project activities and implementation, as well as expenditures during the reporting period. The final section provides an overview of the financial performance of the Trust Fund.

Trafficking in persons: issues and dynamics of the problem

The crime of trafficking in persons for purposes such as sexual exploitation and forced labour or services presents distinctive challenges to most countries. It is worth noting that, because of the covert nature of human trafficking and the fear that traffickers instil in their victims, the crime is still grossly underreported. This means that the numbers of trafficked persons actually being exploited could be much higher than reported. The problem is exacerbated by conditions in the current era of globalization such as the growth of informal economies and economic discrepancies among nations, increasing flows of labour and commodities across international borders and the activities of transnational organized criminal networks. As a result, human trafficking is flourishing on a global scale, requiring a concerted effort to successfully mitigate those challenges.

“Many victims of human trafficking end up stranded, friendless, trapped in modern-day slavery.”

Secretary-General,
November 2010

Since early in the 20th century, Governments around the world have enacted national and international legislation and adopted conventions and instruments to curb this inhumane activity, yet vulnerable victims continue to be trafficked. Acknowledging that trafficking in persons is both a crime and a violation of human rights, the international community has stepped up its efforts to fight the phenomenon. On 30 July 2010, the General Assembly adopted resolution 64/293 establishing the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons. As part of the Plan, the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, was established and is managed by UNODC.

The Global Plan of Action complements the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, which entered into force on 23 December 2003. The Protocol had for the first time provided an internationally agreed definition of “trafficking in persons” and aimed to prevent trafficking in persons, to protect victims and to prosecute perpetrators (the three Ps). The establishment of an additional mechanism to channel funds to victims of trafficking demonstrates the commitment of the international community to move past policy and into people’s lives. The Trust Fund is governed by the aim to build a bridge between words and deeds, with an emphasis on the fourth P, partnerships. In its first year of operation, the Trust Fund focused on strengthening international cooperation and establishing robust partnerships with Governments, international organizations, the private sector, civil society and individuals concerned about addressing this crime.

I. Programmatic progress

A. Overview and context

The General Assembly adopted the resolution establishing the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons in July 2010. In November 2010, in line with resolution 64/293, the Assembly unanimously established the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. According to paragraph 38 of the Global Plan of Action, the Trust Fund was established to provide humanitarian, legal and financial aid to victims of trafficking in persons.

Since its inception, the Trust Fund has striven to become a robust and internationally recognized vehicle to afford assistance to victims of human trafficking. Notably, the Trust Fund unites the work of the United Nations system, with the goal of providing direct and tangible assistance to victims and survivors who have undergone harm and exploitation at the hands of human traffickers. In 2011, a key output of the Trust Fund was the provision of tangible victim-centred support through non-governmental organizations to victims and survivors of human trafficking. Specifically, local organizations were provided with financial resources to provide services such as and not limited to: immediate assistance to deported/repatriated and at-risk community children (medical care and temporary shelter, as well as long-term needs such as trauma counselling and legal redress); reintegration of victims of trafficking; support to victims of trafficking so that they could secure legal status in destination countries; professional and vocational training; and provision of technical assistance and training to agencies serving survivors of human trafficking. Furthermore, the Trust Fund has encouraged better international cooperation in assisting victims of human trafficking.

During this reporting period the Trust Fund was successful in raising over US\$ 1 million in pledges, from Governments, private sector entities and members of the public. As at 31 December 2011, just under US\$ 500,000 had been deposited to the Trust Fund account and around US\$ 300,000 allocated to support NGOs operating in local communities to assist victims of all types of trafficking, including sex trafficking, marginalized minors trapped in bonded labour and individuals exploited by multinationals.

“The Trust Fund will foster relationships between Governments, the private sector, international organizations, NGOs and individuals so that they can work together to help victims of human trafficking.”

UNODC Executive Director, Yury Fedotov, November 2010

B. Mandate and aims of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children

The General Assembly established the Trust Fund with the purpose of providing humanitarian, legal and financial assistance to victims and survivors of human trafficking. It was created to mobilize funds from Governments, intergovernmental bodies, NGOs, civil society, the private sector and concerned individuals of goodwill. In doing so the Assembly was moving beyond the law enforcement perspective and introducing a human rights perspective as well as a social development perspective, both of which are crucial in global efforts to combat human trafficking. In response to this, the Trust Fund in its first year of operation sought to redress factors which contribute to creating vulnerability to trafficking, such as poverty, unemployment, gender-based violence and lack of socio-economic opportunities. Primarily, this was accomplished through the provision of direct support to ensure that first, victims recover from the dehumanizing crime that was committed against them. Second, the support would ensure that victims and survivors acquire vital tools to rebuild their lives and to take steps to recover their dignity and achieve their aspirations. Ultimately, by promoting global partnerships to strengthen coordination and cooperation, the Trust Fund would be a catalyst to reverse the negative effects on development, peace, security and human rights.

C. Focus and structure

Paragraph 38 of the Global Plan of Action stipulates that UNODC will manage and administer the Fund, with the advice of a board of trustees appointed by the Secretary-General, in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and other relevant provisions. The role of UNODC is to support the Board of Trustees and to manage the day-to-day operations of the Trust Fund. The Board is composed of five experts with relevant experience in the field of trafficking in persons, appointed by the Secretary-General with due regard to equitable geographical distribution, in consultation with Member States and the Executive Director of UNODC. Board members are Saisuree Chutikul (Thailand), Aleya Hammad (Egypt), Virginia Murillo Herrera (Costa Rica), Nick Kinsella (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and Klara Skrivankova (Czech Republic). At the inaugural meeting of the Board, held in Vienna in February 2011, Aleya Hammad was elected Chair of the Board.

The Board of the Trust Fund aims to meet at least four times a year. In the period ending 31 December 2011, it held four meetings, two of which were in person at UNODC headquarters in Vienna.

D. Summary of achievements in 2011

The objectives and operations of the Trust Fund are underpinned by the Global Plan of Action, which urges Member States to take committed and coordinated measures to

combat trafficking in persons. Specifically, it recommends that organizations of the United Nations system, relevant international and national organizations, as well as civil society and the private sector, strengthen partnerships to combat trafficking in persons.

The Trust Fund has so far received over US\$ 1 million in pledges from Member States, private sector companies and individuals of goodwill.

Following the launch of the Trust Fund in March 2011, the sum of actual contributions enabled the Fund to launch the Small Grants Facility. In July 2011, grants of up to US\$ 25,000 were awarded to 12 successful NGOs providing support services to victims of trafficking throughout the world. The projects implemented by these NGOs are a testament that the Trust Fund is providing vital financial resources to assist those victims.

1. Launch of the 2011 Small Grants Facility of the Trust Fund

On 8 March 2011—International Women’s Day—UNODC, in its capacity as Fund Manager, and the All-Party Parliamentary Group on Human Trafficking of the United Kingdom launched the 2011 Small Grants Facility in London. The Small Grants Facility has served as a major avenue for the channelling of funds to front-line organizations working on the ground to fight human trafficking and is a core component of the Trust Fund. The purpose of the event was to introduce the Facility to anti-trafficking stakeholders, potential applicants and the public at large.

2. Small Grants Facility

At the inaugural meeting of the Board of Trustees, the Board decided that a small grants facility would be the fastest means by which to distribute its resources towards supporting victims of trafficking in persons. The Board of Trustees arrived at that decision in accordance with the mandate of the Trust Fund and the desire to demonstrate results as quickly as possible to illustrate the potential for the Fund to achieve specific results by providing tangible financial support to victims in the shortest time possible. Furthermore, the format of a small grants facility allowed for the Trust Fund to be dynamic and respond to changing priorities and concerns within the global community. The Board of Trustees noted that the Fund was intended to provide humanitarian, legal and financial aid to victims of trafficking in persons through established channels of assistance. Based on its review, the Board decided to launch the Small Grants Facility. All NGOs and consortiums or coalitions led by an eligible NGO may apply for small grants from the Facility of up to US\$ 25,000 per year for up to 36 months.

The first Small Grants Facility of the Trust Fund was launched on 8 March, International Women’s Day, in 2011. The Fund called for proposals intended to address interregional and cross-border victim support initiatives and to provide effective remedies for victims of human trafficking. The Fund received over 250 applications from NGOs providing support services to victims throughout the world. In evaluating the proposals submitted,

the Board took into consideration many different factors, such as a desire to raise awareness and support victims of all types of trafficking, from sex trafficking to labour trafficking to debt bondage; to focus on local, grass-roots NGOs operating in communities; to ensure the global reach of the Trust Fund to victims, in line with the goals of the Global Plan of Action; to respond to time-sensitive trafficking issues; and to reward innovative proposals. Decisions on the allocation of funding were taken by the Board of Trustees in July 2011.



Film still—UNODC human trafficking public service announcement *Work Abroad*, 2001

The Board selected the following 12 projects to receive small grants: the African Centre for Advocacy and Human Development (Nigeria), the Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking (United States of America), Damnok Toek Poipet (Cambodia), Defence for Children International—Costa Rica, Different and Equal (Albania), the Esther Benjamins Memorial Foundation (India and Nepal),¹ Hors la Rue (France), the Hotline for Migrant Workers (Israel), the Institute for Democracy (Republic of Moldova), La Strada (Czech Republic), Shakti Samuha (Nepal) and the CRADLE—the Children Foundation (Kenya). The locations of the projects are shown on the map below.



¹On 23 January 2012 citing a shift of focus in the terms of the work area of the organization, the Esther Benjamins Memorial Foundation declined the grant from UNODC.

3. *Advocacy and fundraising*

In its first year of operation the Trust Fund suffered from weak donor response and for the biennium 2010-2011 was unable to realize its projected funding requirements. To enable the Fund to continue to implement its very important mandate in support of victims of human trafficking, it has become critical to adopt a more strategic fundraising approach targeting private sector companies.

In principle, the General Assembly established the Trust Fund to encourage the cooperative efforts between Member States, “for profit” businesses and individuals to address human trafficking. Positioning itself as a people-to-people fund, in the long term the Trust Fund will seek donations largely from non-State actors, operate with low overhead and transaction costs, be responsive to donors and provide money directly to local grass-roots organizations. To achieve this and to place the Fund on a more predictable and stable financial foundation, the management of the Fund, in partnership with the Board of Trustees, must devise innovative strategies designed to:

- (a) Promote the global nature of the Fund;
- (b) Emphasize corporate social responsibility to engage in combating human trafficking;
- (c) Afford different groups the opportunity to channel funding towards helping victims of human trafficking, in particular private sector entities and the “engaged” general public;
- (d) Secure sustainable and predictable funding for the Fund.

UNODC has so far established strategic partnerships with brands trading in fashion clothing and accessories, including Beulah London and Backes and Strauss. Both companies have promoted the United Nations Blue Heart Campaign against Human Trafficking and have sponsored UNODC anti-trafficking activities by designing merchandise that incorporates the blue heart symbol. Early indications suggest that these partnerships have the potential, in the medium and long term, to generate both awareness and substantial funds for the Trust Fund. In order to support and assist victims of trafficking on a worldwide scale, UNODC has sought to establish partnerships with entities that share its values, including internationally recognized principles concerning protection and promotion of human rights, labour rights, protection of the environment and fighting corruption, as reflected in the United Nations Global Compact and the Charter of the United Nations. Specifically, UNODC and its business partners have worked together to define a coherent narrative and approach to reputedly assist victims of human trafficking.

Future plans envisage the development of similar partnerships with private sector companies that desire to openly tackle the darker side of globalization and the economics that allow for the exploitation of vulnerable individuals. Taking into account the benefits and risks associated with partnership activities, due regard will be paid to ensure that all private sector partnerships safeguard UNODC’s brand and organizational goals, and express zero

tolerance towards human trafficking. Future fundraising opportunities include the adoption of the blue heart symbol in various regions of the world.



II. Empowering victims and survivors

A. Selecting grantees and awarding grants

The 2011 Small Grants Facility was the first initiative of the Trust Fund. The first call for proposals was opened on 8 March 2011 and closed on 30 April 2011. The Small Grants Facility was open to all NGOs and consortiums or coalitions led by an eligible NGO to apply for small grants of up to US\$ 25,000 per year for up to 36 months.

The 2011 Small Grants Facility had two elements that all proposals had to address, which were (a) interregional and cross-border victim support initiatives and (b) effective remedies for victims of human trafficking. The 2011 Small Grants Facility received over 250 applications from all over the world. The Fund management team reviewed all 250 and submitted the top 20 per cent to the Board of Trustees for review. The majority of proposals focused on addressing sex-trafficking. In order to include proposals that reflected the numerous types of trafficking (forced labour, domestic servitude, etc.), projects that were especially novel, with a non-sex trafficking focus, were also selected.

At its second meeting, on 18-20 July 2011, the Board selected 12 projects to receive small grants (see table 1).

Table 1. Recipients of small grants, 2011

Organization	Country	Project duration (months)	Funds requested (United States dollars)	
			2011	Total
African Centre for Advocacy and Human Development	Nigeria	36	25 000	75 000
Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking	United States	12	25 000	25 000
Damnok Toek Poipet	Cambodia	36	24 942	74 826
Defence for Children International—Costa Rica	Costa Rica	36	25 000	75 000
Different and Equal	Albania	36	25 000	75 000

Table I. (continued)

Hors la Rue	France	36	25 000	75 000
Hotline for Migrant Workers	Israel	36	25 000	50 000
Institute for Democracy	Republic of Moldova	36	24 980	74 940
La Strada Czech Republic	Czech Republic	36	25 000	75 000
Shakti Samuha	Nepal	36	25 000	75 000
The CRADLE—the Children Foundation	Kenya	36	25 000	75 000

B. Project implementation status



Cambodia: children in day class at the Reception Centre.

The following section provides an overview of the achievements of the projects funded through the Trust Fund. Each summary highlights the activities that have been implemented for the period ending 31 December 2011. The information contained in this report has been taken from the narrative and financial reports submitted by the grant recipients. The report highlights the main achievements and provides information on the challenges faced in the implementation of the projects.

1. African Centre for Advocacy and Human Development (Nigeria)

TITLE OF THE PROJECT

Providing economic empowerment to 20 victims of human trafficking in Nigeria

OBJECTIVE

The project aims to support former victims of trafficking in Ondo State to become economically self-sufficient and to become small business owners in the profession of their choosing. It is hoped that, by supporting the interests of the trafficking victims and cultivating particular skillsets with commercial viability, the project can aid these individuals to support themselves financially and to establish professional careers for themselves.

LOCATION

Ore, Ondo State, Nigeria



DESCRIPTION OF GRANT RECIPIENT

The African Centre for Advocacy and Human Development (ACAHD) is a Nigerian-based organization that has been working on issues of human trafficking in Nigeria since 2004. ACAHD has also done work in the field of violence against women as well as promoting general human development and life skills training. The Centre has professional associations with anti-human trafficking organizations in Nigeria and abroad and with governmental organizations, and has received funding to perform various activities to combat human trafficking in the past.



Nigeria: meeting at the African Centre for Advocacy and Human Development

KEYWORDS

Vocational job training, motorcycle repairs, tailoring, weaving.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

Nigeria is a source, transit and destination country for women and children trafficked for labour and sexual exploitation, and trafficking also exists within Nigeria. Ondo State, where the project will take place, is one of the states in Nigeria with the highest rates of human trafficking victims. Victims of human trafficking who come from the Ore community of Ondo State often do not receive the support they need and this project will therefore target that specific community. Moreover, many Ore are extremely poor, with limited opportunities for employment. ACAHD has identified areas of employment where demand for employees exceeds what the market will supply and will provide training for those victims of human trafficking in professional and vocational skills and support them in establishing businesses in their profession of choice.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

ACAHD reviewed over 300 prospective applications from victims and survivors interested in taking part in the project's introductory training. Twenty-five individuals were selected from Igbotako, Okitipupa and Ore communities to take part. At the time of reporting, the 25 beneficiaries had been formally assigned to skilled mentors and had begun training in skills ranging from handloom weaving of traditional fabrics, motorcycle repairs and tailoring.

KEY CHALLENGES

The project could only make provision for the training of 25 applicants. ACAHD reported that in the long term, the inability to assist more applicants could be problematic and cause misunderstanding in the community.

2. Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking (United States of America)

TITLE OF THE PROJECT

Trafficking legal clinic

OBJECTIVE

Provision of comprehensive legal services to empower victims of human trafficking, and provision of technical assistance and training to agencies serving survivors of human trafficking.

LOCATION

Los Angeles, California, United States



DESCRIPTION OF GRANT RECIPIENT:

The Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking (CAST) is a Los Angeles-based organization that focuses on providing comprehensive services to victims of human trafficking. Established in 1998, CAST began its legal services programme for human trafficking victims in 2004. This programme has now grown and includes legal services, access to shelter and social services. CAST is the only non-profit organization in Los Angeles dedicated exclusively to providing services for human trafficking victims. The core components of its work are the legal services it provides, including access to immigration relief, assistance in obtaining civil remedies, preparation for criminal trials and advocacy to protect the rights of victim witnesses. CAST has also developed a strong network of legal practitioners, including private practitioners, other non-profit organizations and Governments.



California: Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking.

KEYWORDS

Advocacy, employment, prevention, activism.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The United States Department of State estimates that 14,500-17,500 people are enslaved in the country annually. In the Los Angeles area, immigration officials estimate that over 10,000 people are victims of slavery. The United States Government has sought to provide legal protection for those individuals, but there are simply insufficient organizations with the legal expertise and resource capacity to provide services to all the victims.

The Trust Fund is supporting CAST's trafficking legal clinic, which provides direct legal services to victims of human trafficking in the Los Angeles area. The programme, which is currently ongoing, will allow CAST to continue its services, which include: (a) intake and identification of human

trafficking victims; (b) emergency response to breaking cases in collaboration with local and federal law enforcement authorities; (c) representation in removal proceedings; (d) securing release from detention; (e) advocacy and assistance in immigration matters; and (f) trial preparation.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

CAST is currently working with a diverse population, and victims of trafficking who hail from different parts of the world. Funds from the Trust Fund have been used to provide comprehensive legal services for survivors of human trafficking, specifically:

(a) *Victims of trafficking.* Clients originate from but are not limited to Ethiopia, Mexico, Nigeria, the Philippines, Thailand and the United States, of whom 56 per cent and 44 per cent have been trafficked for labour and sexual exploitation respectively. During the reporting period, CAST served 99 clients and maintained an active caseload of between 83 and 93 legal clients. In addition, CAST represented 144 derivative clients and conducted 42 initial intakes of potential victims of human trafficking.

(b) *Legal services.* CAST's Legal Department filed 12 applications for immigration relief on behalf of human trafficking victims. During the same period, CAST successfully obtained immigration relief on behalf of eight trafficking victims. In addition, the Coalition accompanied a sex trafficking victim to criminal court and successfully advocated that all prostitution-related charges resulting from her victimization be dropped. CAST also secured release from custody for one client, as well as assisting multiple clients prepare for criminal trial;

(c) *Technical assistance.* CAST provided technical assistance to different legal and social service organizations assisting trafficking survivors in the Los Angeles area and across the United States. CAST's legal programme continued to host monthly conference calls of the T-Visa Working Group and provided seven-hour comprehensive pro bono legal training to 18 attorneys who were in the process of taking on human trafficking cases. CAST also trained 15 social workers and attorneys from the Los Angeles County Public Defender Office and 25 police officers from the Los Angeles Airport Police.

KEY CHALLENGES

CAST has not experienced any major obstacles during the implementation of the project.

3. *Damnok Toek Poipet (Cambodia)*

TITLE OF THE PROJECT

Reception Centre Poipet: direct assistance for child victims of trafficking and children at high risk of being trafficked

OBJECTIVE

To provide immediate assistance to deported/repatriated and at-risk community children to meet their physiological and social needs until safe reintegration into their biological family or referral.

LOCATION

Palalelai village, Chankiry Point, Poipet commune, O'Chrov district, Banteay Meanchey Province, Cambodia



DESCRIPTION OF GRANT RECIPIENT

Damnok Toek Poipet is a Cambodian NGO that has been operating a reception centre in Poipet for trafficked and abused children since 2001. Its work focuses primarily on supporting abused and trafficked children in its Reception Centre so as to prevent their re-trafficking and to provide vital support to those who cannot be reintegrated into their family. Damnok Toek is part of a larger network of NGOs, both local and international, that work on issues related to children and trafficking. Damnok Toek has also established close partnerships with government officials, including the police.



Cambodia: traditional Khmer dance performance.

KEYWORDS

Educational, psychosocial and medical care, material assistance.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

Especially in Poipet, human trafficking to Thailand is widespread. The main victims of trafficking are marginalized children, who often become street-beggars in Bangkok or end up in the sex trade. Thai authorities arrest and deport/repatriate illegal Cambodians through Poipet, where the children are often abandoned and left without social or economical support to sustain themselves.

Damnok Toek Poipet has utilized the grant received from the Trust Fund to operate its Reception Centre in Poipet. The Centre focuses on providing vital services, including psychosocial, educational, medical and material assistance, to child victims of trafficking deported to or repatriated from Bangkok, and children at high risk of being trafficked. The Centre also facilitates the reintegration of trafficked children back into their families, where possible, through family tracing, family assessment and follow-up.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Damnok Toek has carried out the following activities:

- (a) Beneficiaries at the Reception Centre in Poipet have been provided with various services, including provision of nutritious food, safe accommodation and clothing;
- (b) *Medical services*, including testing for sexually transmitted diseases and treatment for medical illness, were offered to beneficiaries. Individual and group counselling was provided to children to enable them to communicate their worries and requirements. As forms of therapy, non-formal education activities such as drawing, handicrafts and traditional dancing were organized;
- (c) *Social workers assisted in the tracing and reintegration* of child victims of trafficking. In total, family tracing was conducted for 26 cases and family assessment for 27 cases. Four children have successfully been reintegrated into their families. In collaboration with social workers, public authorities and other NGOs, Damnok Toek has identified several children at risk of being trafficked;
- (d) To reduce the number of children falling prey to human traffickers, the NGO conducted *awareness-raising activities* such as workshops, provided material through the *mobile library* and offered a *drop-in facility* to inform the local community on human trafficking and child rights.

KEY CHALLENGES

The NGO experienced difficulty with planning in advance for the number of children who would be referred by the Thai authorities to the Poipet Reception Centre. To enhance the efficiency and impact of the project, and to accommodate the larger number of victims requiring assistance, Damnok Toek is collaborating with the NGO Friends International Thailand. This partnership will also help to improve the repatriation and referral process.

Damnok Toek reported that the Reception Centre represented an integral short- to mid-term recovery process for former victims of trafficking. However, there are several factors that compound the challenge of reintegrating victims, especially young children. Firstly, most of them do not remember their families or villages, and secondly, because of the families' poor economic and social background, most trafficked children are always at risk of being re-trafficked.

4. Defence for Children International (Costa Rica)

<p>TITLE OF THE PROJECT</p> <p>Improving integral services and specialized assistance to victims of trafficking in Central America</p> <hr/> <p>OBJECTIVE</p> <p>To increase integral services and specialized assistance to victims of trafficking, especially children and adolescents.</p>	<p>LOCATION</p> <p>Costa Rica, Guatemala and Honduras</p> 
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DESCRIPTION OF THE GRANT RECIPIENT

Defence for Children International (DNI) Costa Rica has been working to combat human trafficking in Costa Rica and Central America for over 17 years. At the national level, DNI Costa Rica's work focuses on prevention and protection for trafficked victims and raising awareness about human trafficking; its work often focuses on rural areas and promotes community-based strategies for combating human trafficking.

DNI Costa Rica also works at the regional level to combat trafficking. This work has involved training government officials in regional governments on how to prevent the crime of trafficking in persons and to detect and protect victims of human trafficking. DNI Costa Rica works closely with other DNI offices, as well as with many Governments and non-governmental and international organizations working in the region.

Costa Rica is a source, transit and destination country for victims of human trafficking, primarily for sexual exploitation, including child sex tourism. Honduras has high rates of trafficking, also primarily for sexual exploitation. Guatemala has the highest trafficking rate of the three countries, with victims used for both sexual exploitation and forced labour, and often trafficked northwards to Mexico.

KEYWORDS

Training, early detection, protection.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

This project aims to combat the regional trafficking problem by training immigration police and consular officials to detect and provide special attention to trafficked victims. In addition, the project will work with other anti-trafficking stakeholders to promote comprehensive protection and assistance for victims.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The activities implemented so far have been underpinned by the core objective of the project, which is to ensure that:

- (a) Victims of trafficking are detected and receive protection and legal assistance in Costa Rica, Guatemala and Honduras;
- (b) Children and adolescent victims of trafficking are detected and assisted in the border areas of Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Most of the work undertaken so far has focused on developing constructive working conditions with other actors and stakeholders in the region. As some of the activities will be implemented with national authorities, this preliminary preparation was deemed vital to guaranteeing the sustainability of activities and results.

KEY CHALLENGES

The project has garnered interest from national coalitions, primarily because it fits into the wider context of anti-trafficking activities in the Central American region. However, given that some of the activities will be implemented with multiple stakeholders, it has been necessary for DNI Costa Rica to devise alternative solutions to meet DNI's goals as well as to support the objectives of the various other entities. This has led to delay in settling issues, in particular when working with government institutions.

5. Different and Equal (Albania)

<p>TITLE OF THE PROJECT</p> <p>Providing sustainable reintegration assistance for Albanian victims of trafficking</p> <hr/> <p>OBJECTIVE</p> <p>To provide quality services for reintegration of Albanian victims of trafficking; to contribute to the implementation of national policies to fight trafficking in human beings and of the national referral mechanism; and to strengthen cooperation with counter-trafficking stakeholders.</p>	<p>LOCATION</p> <p>Nationwide geographical coverage in all Albania</p> 
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DESCRIPTION OF THE GRANT RECIPIENT

Different and Equal (D&E) is an Albanian non-profit organization with nearly 10 years of grass-roots experience in combating trafficking. D&E's core area of anti-trafficking work is in reintegration assistance for victims of human trafficking, including the children of victims, as well as providing residential and community services. D&E is a member of several national and international coordination structures and has partnered with several international organizations, NGOs and Governments.

KEYWORDS

Food, medical care, accommodation.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

Albania continues to be plagued by the problem of human trafficking and is a source country for men, women and children trafficked for purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labour. In terms of the provision of reintegration assistance, the sustainability of reintegration support is extremely important and dependent upon adequate reintegration mechanisms for victims of trafficking. The project will support comprehensive reintegration services for victims of human trafficking from the early stages when victims are newly free through to their full reintegration back into the community.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

D&E assisted 41 victims of trafficking or persons at risk of being trafficked, including 12 children of victims and 18 families that had been affected by human trafficking crimes. The reintegration programme helped 41 women and girls (new and ongoing cases) and 12 of their children. Specifically, the NGO reported that support to victims of trafficking had been implemented through a three-phase process. To date the NGO has conducted the following activities:

- (a) *Crisis intervention and accommodation.* This is the first phase of assistance, which includes preliminary services offered to new cases. Accommodation and preliminary services for beneficiaries were offered to all new cases who entered the programme. A reintegration

plan was developed for each beneficiary through a needs assessment built up by a multi-disciplinary team;


(b) *Transitional phase.* This is the second phase of assistance offered by D&E. Assistance during the transitional phase includes semi-independent living, formal education and vocational training, and medical and psychosocial evaluation and treatment;

(c) *Reintegration/social inclusion.* This is the final phase, providing reintegration services for the beneficiaries. It includes assistance to live independently, provision for long-term accommodation and help in securing employment and/or establishing a business.

KEY CHALLENGES

D&E has noted that long-term unemployment, which has a negative effect on financial security, affects the reintegration process of victims. D&E is experiencing major difficulties in finding employment for beneficiaries who are former victims of trafficking. Particularly in the case of individuals with children, D&E has faced problems in securing employment that offers comprehensive social insurance.

6. *Hors la Rue (France)*

<p>TITLE OF THE PROJECT Separating and safeguarding young victims</p> <hr/> <p>OBJECTIVE To continue to support Hors la Rue's ongoing project, which responds directly to the needs of child trafficking victims in Paris. The project aims to support the Government of France in better identifying children who have been trafficked. It also aims to support the needs of child victims, providing reintegration care and support, including psychosocial care, medical care and education, to enable children to return to society.</p>	<p>LOCATION France</p> 
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DESCRIPTION OF THE GRANT RECIPIENT

Hors la Rue has been working with child victims of human trafficking for the past eight years, specifically to support at-risk migrant children in Paris and surrounding areas. The mission of the organization is to facilitate the transition of these children to general well-being. Hors la Rue has experience working with Governments in Europe and has built strong working relationships with government partners in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Romania. The organization is a member of national and international networks of NGOs working together to fight human trafficking.

KEYWORDS

Psychological care, medical care, education.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

French law treats youth victims of trafficking differently from adult victims of trafficking; they are often treated as delinquent children and not as the victims of trafficking. Moreover, the emergency housing structures where such children would normally be sent are known to have criminals operating in them and the shelters do not provide any reintegration or other types of care (psychosocial, medical, etc.) that these children require. This project seeks to address these multiple weaknesses by: (a) helping government actors to better identify child victims of trafficking through training and capacity-building; (b) providing these children with specialized and individualized care and support; and (c) helping children find suitable and appropriate housing.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Funds were transferred to Hors la Rue in June 2012. The activities of the project will therefore be reported in the 2012 annual report.

7. Hotline for Migrant Workers (Israel)

<p>TITLE OF THE PROJECT Combating trafficking in persons</p> <hr/> <p>OBJECTIVE To provide legal aid to victims of human trafficking, with the overarching aim to provide trafficking victims with a secure status in Israel. Provision of assistance is through assistance to secure release from detention, access to shelters, rehabilitation and health care, as well as the provision of work visas and residence permits.</p>	<p>LOCATION Israel</p> 
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DESCRIPTION OF THE GRANT RECIPIENT

The Hotline for Migrant Workers (HMW) began operation in 1999 and is based in Tel Aviv. The Hotline works generally in the area of trafficking, including providing support to victims, such as legal support, as well as publishing research about trafficking in Israel. HMW has received numerous awards for its work, including from the Sderot Conference for Society and the Association for Civil Rights in Israel; the head of its Trafficking Department was named “Woman Lawyer of the Year” in 2007 by the Israeli Bar Association; and the National Decoration for Combating Trafficking in Persons was awarded by the Government of Israel in 2009. The Hotline has developed strong working partnerships with NGOs, international Governments and other organizations.

KEYWORDS

Legal representation, shelter, transitional housing, health care.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

Two of the largest problems facing trafficking victims in Israel are the lack of identification of trafficking victims and the lack of provision by the Foreign Ministry of services such as rehabilitation for trafficking victims, humanitarian aid and assistance with visas and residence permits. Trafficking victims therefore languish in Israel, unable to obtain the assistance they are legally entitled to. This project seeks to support victims of human trafficking in the following ways: firstly, it works towards identifying victims of human trafficking and helping them to obtain the services they are legally entitled to from the Government. Secondly, the project helps identified trafficking victims to obtain work visas and residence permits so that they may continue to reside in Israel, should they desire. Thirdly, HMW raises awareness about these issues and encourages support for victims of human trafficking.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The Hotline has implemented the following activities:

(a) *Legal assistance.* HMW provided assistance to a total of 26 victims of trafficking/slavery/torture. Of these, 11 were new cases that arose during the reporting period, while the remaining 15 were cases that had been opened previously and were still ongoing;

(b) *Court cases.* HMW handled 23 individual court cases and one public interest case. Four of these cases were filed during the reporting period and the organization assisted the victims in finding safe shelter. HMW, together with Physicians for Human Rights, filed a petition against the Prison Service and the Association of Rape Crisis Centers in Israel for lack of treatment of women who had been tortured and repeatedly raped at the Saharonim Prison in the Sinai;

(c) *Lectures and meetings with migrant communities.* During the reporting period HMW held meetings with Darfurian, Nigerian and South Sudanese communities in order to exchange information and increase cooperation;

(d) *Research publications.* HMW assisted in the research for and publication of a comprehensive report on the rehabilitation of trafficking victims in the framework of the government-funded shelters. The report was scheduled to be published in English and Hebrew at the end of March 2012. In addition, the organization has collected testimonies of survivors of the torture camps in the Sinai and on 30 November 2011 published an urgent appeal with several other organizations to release the thousands of hostages held in the Sinai desert. The report, which was published in Arabic, English, Hebrew and Italian, was widely distributed electronically and received substantial media coverage, including reporting by the BBC, the *Guardian* and CNN.

KEY CHALLENGES

HMW experienced some challenges, specifically relating to laws instituted in Israel that adversely affect the work of the organization.

8. Institute for Democracy (Republic of Moldova)

TITLE OF THE PROJECT

Legal assistance to human trafficking victims

OBJECTIVE

To provide legal assistance for trafficking victims.

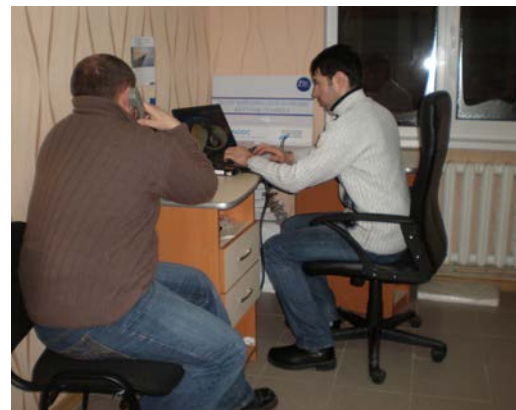
LOCATION

Republic of Moldova



DESCRIPTION OF THE GRANT RECIPIENT

The Institute for Democracy is an NGO established in 2007 and based in the Republic of Moldova. Its work focuses on supporting democratic processes in the country, including promoting the principles of an open society, protecting human rights and fighting human trafficking and violence. The Institute has implemented several anti-trafficking projects and has experience in the field, including in projects funded by Norway, the United Nations Development Programme and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe.



Moldova: Centre for Legal Assistance in Comrat.

KEYWORDS

Hotline, legal assistance, advocacy.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The Republic of Moldova is high on the list of countries of origin for human trafficking. Traffickers capitalize on weak law enforcement and poor international cooperation. Often, it is not clearly understood that some individuals are victims of human trafficking and not voluntary sex workers. Victims may be interrogated like criminals or forced to identify their traffickers and police have held beneficiaries, including minors, without their legal representatives or social workers on a number of occasions. Strong legal representation of trafficking victims, as well as increased awareness that they are in fact victims, is therefore necessary.

This project seeks to increase access to legal assistance for victims of human trafficking by establishing the Centre for Legal Assistance and the development of a hotline. It will also seek to increase awareness among both victims and the general public by publishing a book describing the legal rights of trafficking victims. It is anticipated that this project will result in increased levels

of legal support for trafficking victims, as well as increased knowledge of trafficking as a crime and how best to handle the victims affected by it.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The Institute for Democracy has been supported by the authorities of Gagauzia, the Mayor of Comrat and the Department of Internal Affairs of Gagauzia.

The Institute has started working permanently at the Centre for Legal Assistance (Sportivnaia str. 8a, Comrat, Republic of Moldova) on behalf of trafficking victims. To date, legal experts at the Centre have assisted victims in writing letters of complaint to the police, given victims legal advice and advocated on their behalf. The organization has also established a free legal hotline for the victims of trafficking, which has provided advice anonymously. In addition the project has included the following activities:

- (a) *An awareness-raising campaign* in the Moldavian press and on radio and television. This has served to inform potential victims and their relatives about the activities and location of the Centre;
- (b) *Assistance and counselling* for 84 beneficiaries. This has involved providing legal assistance, information on how to safely secure work abroad or study abroad, as well as explaining the crime of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants;
- (c) The Centre has also provided *details of organizations that offer assistance* to victims of trafficking in Italy, the Russia Federation, Spain, Turkey and other neighbouring countries.

KEY CHALLENGES

The Institute for Democracy has reported that, despite the prevalence of human trafficking, most inhabitants of Gagauzia did not understand terms such as “trade in people” or “human trafficking”. In this regard, the organization has made provision to focus on raising awareness about the activities of the Centre for Legal Assistance, in particular among the community of Gagauzia. In addition, having taken into account the needs of the community, if the organization can also provide psychological support alongside legal assistance, this would greatly enhance its work. However, this will require additional resources, and supplementary funds are still being sought to include this aspect of assistance in the activities of the Institute.

9. La Strada (Czech Republic)

<p>TITLE OF THE PROJECT The Tree Workers Case—Strategic Litigation</p> <hr/> <p>OBJECTIVE To pave the pathway to justice and to effective remedies for trafficked and exploited persons through strategic litigation.</p>	<p>LOCATION Czech Republic</p> 
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DESCRIPTION OF THE GRANT RECIPIENT

La Strada is an international anti-human trafficking organization with offices in nine different countries. La Strada Czech Republic has been working in the Czech Republic since 1998. The services it provides include social assistance to trafficking victims, work in preventing human trafficking, and education, information and advocacy campaigns. La Strada Czech Republic works closely with its government counterparts, receiving funding from governmental ministries and engaging in joint projects. La Strada Czech Republic also works with institutions such as the European Commission, as well as other United Nations institutions and NGOs.

KEYWORDS:

Access to justice, legal representation, media campaigns.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

This project focuses on providing legal support to victims of human trafficking in the Tree Workers Case. The Tree Workers Case of 2009-2010 revolved around several Czech companies that were subcontractors for one of the largest forestry companies in the Czech Republic. To obtain the necessary workforce, workers were trafficked into the country then forced to work seven days a week for around 10-12 hours per day. Most of the workers were unpaid and were threatened with violence if they stopped working or attempted to report their illegal conditions to the police. Based on this information, two lawyers with La Strada Czech Republic began to collect powers of attorney from the migrants so that they could file a lawsuit against the companies involved. Thus far, over 100 powers of attorney have been collected and 53 complaints filed. The grant given to La Strada Czech Republic will support its legal efforts to obtain justice for these trafficking victims through the legal system.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

These have included:

- (a) *Advertisements and campaigns in the newspapers and articles about the case.* In October 2011 the organization launched a campaign called "Every work has its value. Yours as well!" in order to advertise the hotline service and inform the general public about labour exploita-

tion and trafficking. In addition, in December 2011, La Strada Czech Republic had a meeting with a reporter from Czech Television who was working on a report dealing with cases of labour exploitation;

(b) *Provision of professional assistance to victims dealing with claims for compensation.* During the reporting period, law enforcement institutions have initiated a total of five cases of criminal investigation with suspicion of various crimes, in various jurisdictions and local venues;


(c) *Development of a mechanism to monitor and evaluate the strategic litigation.* During the last quarter of 2011, La Strada carried out a complete evaluation of the process of strategic litigation cases, including the Tree Workers Case, which constitutes an important part of the organization's strategic cases.

KEY CHALLENGES

La Strada Czech Republic has reported that, because cases of investigation have been repeatedly moved between different police venues and jurisdictions, this has limited the ability of the proxy-holders to advocate for the rights of the aggrieved persons. However, as this particular obstacle had been anticipated, La Strada has devised methods to legally file complaints.

The major—and expected—risk of this project is that La Strada Czech Republic is dealing with a very sensitive issue while providing direct assistance to trafficked and exploited persons. To avoid major safety risks for contacted workers as well as for staff, the organization is using other NGOs/platforms to run its campaigns. In such a case, La Strada would provide information and expert knowledge, and a partner organization—Rights of Migrant Workers—would lead the activities.

10. Shakti Samuha (Nepal)

<p>TITLE OF THE PROJECT Capacity-building, advocacy and support for survivors of trafficking</p> <hr/> <p>OBJECTIVE Protection of survivors of trafficking.</p>	<p>LOCATION Ten districts of Nepal: Bara, Bardiya, Jhapa, Kailali, Kathmandu, Makawanpur, Nuwakot, Pokhara, Rautahat and Sindhupalchowk</p> 
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DESCRIPTION OF THE GRANT RECIPIENT

Nepali society and the families of victims tend to blame trafficking victims for being trafficked. The victims are often not accepted back into society, finding it difficult to reintegrate. This project therefore works with trafficking survivors in order to help them rebuild their lives and begin anew. Support includes the provision of professional training and relevant vocational skills as well as education; provision of accommodation in a safe and secure shelter with access to psychosocial, medical and legal support; emergency care as is necessary; interaction with the families of survivors to encourage acceptance; and general advocacy work.

KEYWORDS

Skills development, advocacy, income generation.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

Shakti Samuha's services are currently ongoing and this project will support those ongoing activities. Primarily, the objective of the project is to help provide victims of human trafficking the necessary care and support that they require in order to reintegrate back into society and live independent, healthy and trafficking-free lives. The services will be comprehensive, but tailored to individual trafficking survivor needs—ranging from shelter, education, income generation and legal support to working with victims' families. It is this beginning-to-end care that will support victims in getting their lives back on track.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Achievements have included:

- (a) *Outreach and support.* On 20 March 2012, Shakti Samuha met with around 85 survivors of trafficking in persons. The one-day consultation session was organized to provide advice and assistance on citizenship issues and other personal problems faced by victims and survivors of trafficking;

(b) *Capacity-building; seminars for victims of trafficking.* On 21 March 2012, the NGO conducted training on reproductive health for 48 survivors. Women and men from 10 different districts were provided with information on various reproductive health issues, such as hygiene, sexually transmitted diseases, maternal health and nutrition;

(c) *Training for staff in capacity-building, advocacy and support for trafficking survivors.* On 24 March 2012, Shakti Samuha conducted an orientation programme for 26 participants from district and head offices;


(d) *Seminar on human trafficking, smuggling and related crimes.* On 21 April 2012, the legal and training coordinator gave basic training to around 71 survivors. The premise for this seminar was to raise awareness on human trafficking, as well as to provide information on how to avoid being trafficked;

(e) *Advocacy.* The activities of the NGO have been featured on the news channel News 24. The broadcast reported on the various training sessions and other ongoing activities of Shakti Samuha.

KEY CHALLENGES

Shakti Samuha reported that the major obstacle during this reporting period was making provision for the different age groups, languages and castes of survivors of trafficking. This issue was compounded by the fact that some beneficiaries were illiterate, which led to some difficulty in the presentation of the training sessions.

11. The CRADLE—the Children Foundation (Kenya)

<p>TITLE OF THE PROJECT Tumaini project for child victims of trafficking</p> <hr/> <p>OBJECTIVE To provide effective remedies for victims of human trafficking, including legal support, access to justice and compensation; and to provide direct humanitarian assistance and reintegration support to victims.</p>	<p>LOCATION Nairobi</p> 
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DESCRIPTION OF THE GRANT RECIPIENT

Founded by a group of lawyers dedicated to child and juvenile justice, the CRADLE—the Children Foundation is a Kenyan NGO that has been working in the area of child protection since 1998. The CRADLE operates a wide variety of programmes related to child protection, including raising awareness of children's rights, the provision of legal aid to trafficked children, policy and legislative advocacy for legal frameworks relevant to child protection and research, monitoring and documentation. The CRADLE has worked previously with numerous governmental organizations, international organizations and other NGOs.

KEYWORDS

Raising awareness, children's rights, strengthening legal frameworks.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

There is a no comprehensive response system for victims of trafficking in Kenya. Child victims of human trafficking in particular lack adequate access to redress and compensation through the justice system and an ability to enforce their rights. The grant provided to the CRADLE will support its ongoing project of supporting child trafficking victims and raising awareness of the issue in Kenya.

Specifically, the CRADLE has utilized the grant to continue its work of providing direct support for trafficked children through various means, including medical treatment, trauma counselling, support for reintegration and legal support. The comprehensive nature of the support the CRADLE will provide to these child victims of trafficking will address their immediate needs, such as medical care and temporary shelter, as well as long-term needs such as trauma counselling and legal redress. This multi-layer support will help prevent child victims of trafficking from being re-trafficked and will additionally help provide a solid foundation from which these child victims can begin to return to a normal life. Furthermore, the CRADLE will continue to advocate on behalf of child victims in an attempt to work towards creating stronger legislative protection for child victims and increasing their ability to access justice.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Within this reporting period, the project has included the following activities:

(a) *Development and printing of a law enforcement investigation and prosecution guide to counter trafficking.* The terms of reference for the consultant to be engaged in the development of a training manual have been drawn up and the entire manual conceptualized. The search for a consultant to draft the training manual has commenced and its development and printing will begin as soon as a qualified consultant has been identified;

(b) *Audit of current legislation and policies on victim assistance and development of a concept paper on a case for victim support.* An audit of the current legal framework on existing policies and legislation on victim support has been successfully completed, as well as the development of a concept paper on a case for victim support with specific focus on victims of human trafficking;

(c) *Institution of two public interest litigation cases for victim compensation.* The project included an audit of the trafficking in persons cases currently being handled by the CRADLE so as to identify cases that would be eligible as civil litigation cases for victim assistance. Research has been undertaken on case law from other jurisdictions that can shape the CRADLE's strategic focus on public interest litigation cases concerning assistance to victims of trafficking in persons. Some strategic litigation sessions on the subject were held with a pool of pro bono lawyers.

KEY CHALLENGES

There have not been any major obstacles in the implementation of the project. The only challenge has been in organizing a meeting of the National Steering Committee to discuss a draft victim support policy in lieu of achieving the project's third objective of a strengthened policy framework for support for victims. The CRADLE is a member of the National Steering Committee, but as this is also a government initiative, Steering Committee meetings are convened and chaired by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development. The CRADLE has advised the convenor of the meeting of its intention to facilitate two meetings to discuss the legislative and policy framework for victims of human trafficking, but the Ministry has yet to give its approval. At the time of reporting, the CRADLE was awaiting the Ministry's response.

C. Project approval, transfer and expenditure

Several administrative steps were required before grants could be disbursed to the recipients. UNODC as Fund Manager finalized the funding agreements, specifying the procedural execution of the disbursement: amounts and number of instalments, milestones to be achieved before disbursement of instalments and reporting, monitoring, evaluation and auditing requirements.

In accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, grantees were required to provide various documents (financial audit, certificate of NGO registration, etc.), which were submitted together with the grant agreements for review by the UNODC Grants Committee. Once the grants and documentation had been approved by the Grants Committee, the funds were disbursed. As stipulated in article VI of the agreement document, the grant amount is paid in two instalments, 80 per cent upon signature of the agreement and 20 per cent upon receipt and acceptance of the final performance report and deliverables.

The Committee and the Chief of the Financial Resources Management Section commended the process followed by the Trust Fund management team, stating that they had done a good job in ensuring that the selection process was robust and transparent, and that the documents submitted were complete. As at 31 December 2012, 10 of the 12 projects had received the first tranche of year one grants (80 per cent of the total grant). Owing to delays in submitting documentation to the Fund Manager, Hors la Rue received funds in June 2012. The other NGO that has not received funds is the Esther Benjamins Memorial Foundation (India and Nepal), which was unable to accept the grant from UNODC. The organization stated in January 2012 that there had been a shift of focus in terms of the work area of the organization that would not allow them to fulfil the plans and objectives that they had listed in their original application.

III. Financial performance of the Trust Fund

The Global Plan of Action established that contributions to the Fund could be accepted from Governments, intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations, private-sector organizations and the public at large. In its first year of operation, the Trust Fund received nearly US\$ 1 million in pledges. To date, some US\$ 460,000 have been deposited into the Fund (see table 2). The breakdown of the contributions is as follows: Member States US\$ 255,440 and the private sector and individuals US\$ 207,968.

Table 2. Contributions to support the Trust Fund for the period until 31 December 2011 (United States dollars)

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Austria	26 422
Belarus	20 797
Ecuador	5 000
France	24 217
Luxembourg	40 161
Malaysia	5 062
Philippines	10 000
Qatar	99 156
Thailand	24 625
Naguib Sawiris	200 000
Public donations (of not more than US\$ 50,000 each)	7 968
Total	463 408

As at 31 December 2011, the Trust Fund had allocated US\$ 283,122 to support activities of the NGOs that had been selected in the 2011 Small Grants Facility. Additional expenses

charged to the Trust Fund were for operational activities, such as resources to hold meetings and for the general management of the Fund.

According to the terms of reference of the Trust Fund, for the period ending 31 December 2011, the sum of US\$ 19,731 was charged to the Fund. The sum is 13 per cent of annual expenditures, deducted in respect of programme support services for the implementation of projects.

Annex

Annex
Certified financial statement for the period ending 31 December 2011

The United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Funds
Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons,
Especially Women and Children (FSH including FSB 6471/GLOX42)
Project Financial Statement as at 31 December 2011
(in United States Dollars)

I. Income

Donor	Collected Amount
Austria	\$26,422
Belarus	\$20,797
Ecuador	\$5,000
France	\$24,217
Luxembourg	\$40,161
Malaysia	\$5,062
Philippines	\$10,000
Qatar	\$99,156
Thailand	\$24,625
Naguib Sawiris	\$200,000
Public Donations accumulated from various sources not more than USD50,000 annual	\$7,968
Total	\$463,408

II. Expenditure

Description	FSH	GLOX42
Staff and other personnel costs	\$26,401	\$0
Travel	\$9,709	\$1,854
Contractual services	\$0	\$149,922
Operating expenses	\$876	\$0
Acquisition	\$0	\$0
Fellowship, grants, others	\$0	\$0
Sub-total	\$36,986	\$151,776
Programme support costs	\$4,808	\$19,731
Total	\$41,794	\$171,507

III. Balance

Description	Project Fund Balance	Project Cash Balance
Pledged Contribution for 2011	\$463,408	
Cash Collected in 2011		\$463,408
Interest Income	\$3,502	\$3,502
Losses from Currency Fluctuations-Operations	-\$10,409	-\$10,409
Total Expenditure 2011	-\$213,301	-\$213,301
Balance as at 31 December 2011	\$243,200	\$243,200

I certify that the above financial statement is correct and that the accounts are maintained in accordance with the financial regulations and rules of the United Nations.

(Signed) Flor Cam
Chief, Accounts Section
Financial Resources Management Service
Division of Management, UNODC

13 June 2012



UNODC

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