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In 2016, the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims Trafficking in Persons invested significant time and resources into strengthening relationships with our partners and specialized non-government organizations around the world to increase our support efforts to victims of human trafficking.

The Trust Fund was able to support the work of 21 grassroots organizations helping victims reclaim their dignity and rebuild their lives through the provision of assistance, protection and support necessary for their physical, psychological and social recovery.

Resource mobilization and building new collaborations remained crucial for the Trust Fund to implement its projects. We are proud to have raised US $2.5 million in contributions from governments, the private sector and individuals to date.

However, we still have a long way to go in meeting the needs of those most vulnerable. Therefore, Member State commitment remains essential for us to respond to the needs of victims and new and emerging types of trafficking.

We would like to thank all of our collaborators, donors, supporters and friends for your invaluable support, without which we could not reach the thousands of survivors who benefit from the Trust Fund. We are proud to be supported by you and look forward to your continued collaboration with you throughout 2017 in supporting the Trust Fund.

Ms. Benita Ferrero-Waldner
Chairperson,
Board of Trustees UN Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons
INTRODUCTION

As the global community continues to align its commitments with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims Trafficking in Persons remains more committed than ever to combatting the increasingly complex challenges and threats of human trafficking facing the world today.

In particular, SDG targets 5.2 “Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation”, 8.7 “Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms”, and 16.2 “End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children”, reaffirm the commitment by Member States to address the heinous crime of trafficking in persons through immediate and effective measures.

The 2016 Annual Progress Report provides an overview of the management of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims Trafficking in Persons (hereinafter the Trust Fund or UNVTF). It also outlines the activities supported through grants from the Trust Fund to NGOs, in order to assist victims of trafficking in persons, our achievements and direction for the future.

The report is prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in its capacity as the Manager of this Trust Fund.

The report covers the period 1 January to 31 December 2016 and provides narrative, results-based and financial findings on the progress made by the 21 projects that were funded during this period.

From the second call for proposals in 2014, 23 NGOs were selected to receive $1.25 million USD for projects providing tangible assistance to victims of trafficking in persons over the three-year cycle ending in 2017/18. The NGOs, which are based in the local communities where the impact of this crime takes the highest toll, are best suited to provide direct assistance to victims.

The information on the progress and implementation of the projects is derived from site monitoring visits to the NGOs, project progress reports, as well as financial statements submitted by the NGOs.

WHAT IS HUMAN TRAFFICKING?

According to the United Nations Trafficking in Persons Protocol, human trafficking is defined as the "recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the
threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.\footnote{Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.} Exploitation includes at the minimum the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs."

Human trafficking harms women and men, girls and boys across every part of the globe, whether persons are trafficked across borders or within country. Often, victims of trafficking are persons in search of a brighter future and abused in unimaginable ways through many forms of exploitation, including sexual exploitation, forced labour, domestic servitude, begging, petty crime, forced criminality, removal of organs and other exploitative purposes.

Others are exploited in fisheries, mines, brothels, farms and homes among other places. Some victims are physically imprisoned by locks, bars or guards while those with apparent freedom to leave are controlled by other means, including physical, sexual and psychological abuse. The violence and injustice associated with trafficking in persons is immeasurable for each and every victim.

Despite this brutality, the exploitation of human beings is a lucrative multi-million dollar industry for organized crime affecting every country in the world – as countries of origin, transit or destination or a combination of all three.

Criminal networks engaging in trafficking in persons thrive in the context of global conflict, political instability and generalized vulnerability. In particular, the conflicts in Syria and Iraq led millions of people to leave their homes and seek refuge in neighbouring countries and beyond. Refugee and displaced persons without legal status, legal employment opportunities and income, limited access to social services and support structures, minimal protection schemes and gender inequality have become particularly vulnerable to exploitation and trafficking in persons, especially women and children.

According to the UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, women account for 49 percent of all trafficking victims detected globally, while women and girls combined account for 70 percent.\footnote{http://www.unodc.org/unodc/data-and-analysis/glotip.html} Men are also targets, particularly vulnerable members of society from low socio-economic backgrounds and those who lack legal status abroad. 33 percent of detected victims are children of which girls account for almost two thirds.
The Trafficking in Persons Protocol and its “3P” paradigm of “prevention”, “prosecution”, and “protection” continues to serve as the fundamental framework used by governments around the world to combat human trafficking. It reflects a comprehensive victim-centred approach and seeks to guarantee the rights of each individual victim.

The fight against trafficking in persons requires a truly global response, further advocated by the fourth “P”, “partnership” introduced through the Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2010. This also applies to the support of victims.

The establishment of the Trust Fund, dedicated to victims of trafficking in persons, is a concrete manifestation of the global resolve to care for victims whose voices all too often remain unheard. The work of the Trust Fund, made possible by the generous contribution of governments, civil society, the private sector, and the public at large, brings some redress to victims of human trafficking.

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1.1 OVERVIEW AND CONTEXT

General Assembly Resolution A/RES/64/293, also termed the “United Nations Global Plan of Action (GPA) against Trafficking in Persons”, was adopted on 30 July 2010. As part of the GPA, the General Assembly unanimously established the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. As per Article 38 of the GPA, the Trust Fund’s objective is to provide humanitarian, legal and financial aid to victims of trafficking in persons through established channels of assistance.

“The Fund helps to ensure that women, children and men who have been exploited by traffickers are identified and provided with the assistance, protection and support needed for their physical, psychological and social recovery.”

Yury Fedotov, UNODC Executive Director

The Trust Fund was created to mobilize funds from governments, intergovernmental bodies, non-governmental organizations, civil society, the private sector and concerned individuals of goodwill. The Trust Fund’s goal is to provide direct and tangible assistance to victims and survivors who have undergone harm, and exploitation at the hands of human traffickers, so that they can regain their human dignity and rebuild their lives. Since its inception, the UNVTF has strived to become a robust and internationally recognized vehicle to afford assistance to victims of human trafficking.

4 Ibid.
The primary way in which the Trust Fund adds value is that it channels funds to grassroots and civil society organizations that provide specialized direct assistance to victims, through a range of truly inspirational activities. During the first five years of its existence, the Trust Fund has been a key global mechanism through which funds are channelled to victims and survivors of human trafficking. Up to December 2016, the UNVTF has supported 34 NGO projects, in 29 countries around the world, with grants worth USD 1.68 million.

1.2 CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UN VOLUNTARY TRUST FUND FOR VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

The Trust Fund has raised USD 2,519,653 in contributions, with an additional USD 183,660 in pledges, since its inception until 31 December 2016. While only USD 79,109 was received in 2010, contributions to the Trust Fund significantly increased over the next years, averaging around USD 400,000. However, in 2016, the UNVTF only received a total of USD 239,651, with USD 196,838 from Member States and USD 42,813 from the private sector. This amount remains far less than the annual target of USD 1 million that was expected by UNODC and the Board of Trustees at the establishment of the Trust Fund.

1.3 BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Article 38 of the UN Global Plan of Action stipulates that UNODC administer the Trust Fund, with the advice of a five-member Board of Trustees appointed by the UN Secretary-General. Board members would be selected, with due regard to equitable geographical distribution, and in consultation with Member States and the Executive Director of UNODC, for a three-year term.

The United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime acts as the Secretariat to the Board of Trustees.

The members of the first Board of Trustees of the Fund (2011-2013) included the appointed Chairperson of the Board, Ms. Aleya Hammad (Egypt), Ms. Saisuree Chutikul (Thailand), Mr. Nick Kinsella (United Kingdom), Ms. Virginia Murillo Herrera (Costa Rica) and Ms. Klara Skrivankova (Czech Republic).

The second Board of Trustees of the Fund (2014-2016) has concluded its term with following members: Ms. Benita Ferrero-Waldner (Chair of the Board, Austria), Ms. Saisuree Chutikul...
(Thailand), Ms. Joy Ngozi Ezeilo (Nigeria), Ms. Ketevan Khutsishvili (Georgia) and Ms. Virna Luque Ferro (Panama). The Board held its last meeting in November 2016.

In 2016, the Trust Fund Secretariat undertook the selection process of the new Board of Trustees. The members of the new Board of Trustees for the period 2017 to 2020 have been selected and appointed by the UN Secretary-General as follows: Mr. Arnaud Kouassi (Ivory Coast), Ms. Noor Al-Malki Al-Jehani (Qatar), Ms. Benita Ferrero-Waldner (Austria), Mr. Alexis Bethancourt Yau (Panama), and Ms. Viktoria Avakova (Armenia). Ms. Benita Ferrero-Waldner was appointed as Chair of the Board of Trustees and Mr. Alexis Bethancourt Yau as Vice-Chair.

1.4 ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2016

Achievements in 2016 include the continuation of the management of the Trust Fund, in particular its ongoing grants programme, with the disbursement of grants to 21 NGO projects selected under the second call for proposals. Further, the Trust Fund Secretariat organized six monitoring visits to the ongoing projects, which provided valuable information on the state of project implementation, main successes and challenges.

UNODC and the Board of Trustees also undertook various awareness-raising and information sessions to promote the work of the Trust Fund and advocate for the plight of victims of trafficking in persons more broadly. These included: a special high-level event organized by UNODC and the New York-based Group of Friends United against Human Trafficking in
February, a briefing to the Vienna-based Group of Friends in April, a side event of the Regular Session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in May, and the commemoration of the World Day against Trafficking in Persons on 30 July. These achievements will be described in more detail in the proceeding sections.

1.4.1 Lessons Learned in managing the Grants Programme

Under the second call for proposals, 19 projects were initially selected to provide assistance to victims of trafficking. In 2016, with some new funding available for grants, two projects were extended that had initially only applied for one year of funding. This decision was made after monitoring visits were positively conducted and annual progress reports were reviewed.

In 2016, two projects were suspended after their first year of funding. The first because it was very successful in raising other funding and therefore did not need the Trust Fund grant for its operations any longer. The other project was suspended mainly because a monitoring visit found that the beneficiaries assisted could not clearly be identified as victims of human trafficking. After providing the NGO with an opportunity to explain the findings of the monitoring visit, a decision was made to suspend the second and third tranche of the grant, given that it would not be possible for the organization to make the necessary changes and corrections to the project in a short time period. This would have involved modifying project to clearly target identified victims of trafficking, following the standards and guidelines provided for this purpose by the relevant government entities and the national NGO network addressing human trafficking.

1.4.2 Briefings to Member States

SPECIAL HIGH-LEVEL EVENT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING, NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 2016

A Special High-Level Event hosted by the Republic of Belarus and the Group of Friends United against Human Trafficking entitled “In Stronger Partnership and Better Coordination of Efforts to Stop Human Trafficking: Eradicating Modern-Day Slavery through Sustainable Development,” took place on 9 February 2016 in New York.

Ms. Virna Luque Ferro, attended and spoke at the event on behalf of the Trust Fund Board, providing an overview of the current projects. Ms Luque Ferro also highlighted the achievements and challenges, and made an urgent call for more contributions by Member
Representing the Trust Fund, Ms. Luque Ferro addressed the special high-level event “In stronger partnership and better coordination of efforts to stop human trafficking: Eradicating modern-day slavery through sustainable development.”

SPECIAL EVENT AT THE 59th SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE: PROVIDING EFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

On 26 May, the Trust Fund Secretariat held a Special Event on the margins of the CCPCJ titled: “Providing Effective Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Persons” in Vienna at UNODC Headquarters. The side-event was co-sponsored by the Governments of Belarus and the Philippines. The Trust Fund manager provided Member States (MS) with an overview of the Trust Fund, the 19 projects receiving grants in 2015, and achievements made over the first year of implementation of the projects funded through the second call. Ms. Debra Budiani-Saberi, Executive Director of Coalition for Organ Failure Solutions, a project currently receiving funding, provided a moving account of her organizations’ work in India assisting victims trafficked for the purpose of organ removal. Representatives from the Governments of the Philippines and Belarus gave an overview of their national strategies against trafficking in persons, the available assistance provided by their Governments to victims of trafficking, as well as the initiatives undertaken at global level to assist victims.
Panelists at the Special Event on the margins of the CCPCJ entitled “Providing Effective Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Persons” in Vienna at UNODC Headquarters.

Right to left: Debra Budiani-Saberi, Executive Director of Coalition for Organ Failure Solutions; Monica Belalcazar, UNVTF Trust Fund Manager; Gillian Murray, UNODC Deputy Director for the Division of Policy Analysis and Public Affairs; Sulpicio Confiado, Philippines Deputy Chief of Mission; Vadim Pisarevich, Representative of Belarus

1.4.3 Advocacy and Fundraising

2016 WORLD DAY AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

In New York, The General Assembly Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee, also known as the Third Committee, met from 7 October to 27 November 2013 during the 68th session of the General Assembly. The Third Committee approved the draft resolution, “Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons” (document A/C.3/68/L.17/Rev.1), without a vote. Through it, the General Assembly urged Member States to designate 30 July as the World Day against Trafficking in Persons, to be observed every year beginning in 2014.

The commemoration of World Day has become a key opportunity to promote the UNVTF and raise awareness on its work and the possibility for the wider public to contribute to it.

The third annual World Day against Trafficking in Persons was marked on 30 July 2016. To mark the day, UNODC promoted a better understanding and a greater engagement throughout the international community on the vulnerabilities that lie behind every case of human trafficking and the exploitation suffered by every victim of this crime. Vulnerability, in all its different forms,
is central to how trafficking is understood and to how it can be tackled. Various awareness-raising activities and a social media campaign were also launched around the globe on this day.

1.4.4 Private Sector Partnerships

DONATIONS FROM INDIVIDUALS COLLECTED THROUGH THE UN FOUNDATION

In 2008, UNODC and the UN Foundation, through the UN Fund for International Partnerships, signed a fiduciary agreement to enable the collection of US tax-deductible donations from private donors through an online donation page. This agreement was amended in February 2014 to include the collection of contributions for the UNVTF and is renewed on an ongoing basis.

The cooperation with the UN Foundation has been highly beneficial for the Trust Fund, as it allows collecting small donations and provides an online link that can be promoted through specific awareness-raising campaigns, fundraising events and as a donation button on the Trust Fund website.

Contributions channelled through the UN Foundation, which are intended to support assistance to victims of human trafficking, amounted to over USD 112,000 by the end of 2016. These included a few generous donations from select individuals, as well as hundreds of small individual contributions.

UNODC is extremely grateful for the support provided by the UN Foundation and colleagues of the UN Secretariat Office for Partnerships for facilitating this fundraising opportunity.

1.4.5 Legal Successes

In addition to the life-changing interventions for thousands of victims assisted by the Trust Fund, some remarkable legal successes were also achieved in 2016 through the work of NGO partners.

As part of the comprehensive legal assistance, El Refugio de la Niñez in Guatemala provided legal support to girls and adolescents in a number of protection and prosecution cases. This included participation in hearings and counseling to girls, adolescents and their families. As at December 2016, El Refugio de la Niñez supported 159 cases of trafficking in persons, resulting in 10 sentences. El Refugio is currently acting as plaintiff in 17 ongoing trafficking related cases.

In Uzbekistan, 51 survivors of trafficking were provided with direct legal consultations by attorneys from NGO Istiqbolli Avlod, with respect to complaints against recruiters, traffickers and exploiters. Legal assistance on the restoration of passport documentation after arriving to
Uzbekistan from the destination country, as well as legal rehabilitation services were also provided.

Asociación Casa Alianza in Nicaragua provided legal support services to 15 girls. This included filing 8 police reports pertaining to human trafficking and/or related crimes such as commercial sexual exploitation, child pornography and sexual abuse and rape. Two cases were reported as human trafficking, one for commercial sexual exploitation and another for child pornography. A third case was reported to the police as commercial sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. In one successful landmark case, a perpetrator received a 15-year sentence. All other cases, including those reported as human trafficking, are still in the judicial process.

In Ecuador, NGO Fundacion Esperanza provided legal advice to 30 people and organised 4 workshops on human rights and the law of human mobility for 28 participants. 5 people received support for the regularization of their migratory status, including the costs of the procedures to obtain their documents: 3 women from Colombia, 1 person from Venezuela and 1 from Haiti.

In Nepal, 9 women received legal counselling and 4 were able to receive loans from the cooperative without any collateral to start their new business with the support of NGO Raksha Nepal.

In 2016, Serbian NGO ATINA reported 8 judgments in legal proceedings, of which 6 were convictions and 2 acquittals, with a total of 24 witnesses-injured parties participating - 10 women and 14 men. Among these proceedings, 1 was a case of forced marriage, 2 cases were of labour exploitation (acquittal in both cases), and the remaining 5 were cases of sexual exploitation. In the majority of cases, minimum sentences continue being imposed, which is why in a total of 6 convictions 3 cases were ended with an imprisonment for a period of 3 years. In one case involving two victims – one a minor - the defendant was sentenced to 7 years in prison.

In Romania, NGO ADPARE developed a solid network of reliable lawyers trained in providing specific legal assistance to victims of human trafficking. As part of the M-Power project, ADPARE provided juridical counselling to beneficiaries and represented victims in both criminal and civil trials: for being trafficked and exploited, for divorcing from the traffickers. In one case, a girl was gang-raped by her boyfriend and his friends and subsequently became a victim of attempted forced prostitution. With ADPARE’s involvement, the trafficker was sentenced to seven years in prison and his accomplices appealed unsuccessfully.

These are just a few of the legal successes that have been made possible due to the support from the Trust Fund.
2. EMPOWERING VICTIMS & SURVIVORS

In 2016, grants were disbursed to 21 projects, of which four new projects were granted. These projects continued to provide direct assistance to victims of trafficking and improve upon the achievements of the first grant cycle. The call for proposals launched in 2014 was open to all eligible NGOs to apply for grants of up to USD 20,000 per year, for up to 36 months, through an open and competitive process. The 2014 call resulted in 113 applications of NGOs from all over the world. Following a stringent selection process and recommendations from the Board of Trustees, initially 19 projects were selected for funding, followed by the four new projects in 2016.

2.1 GRANTS AWARDED THROUGH THE SECOND CALL FOR PROPOSALS IN 2016

In 2016, the Trust Fund disbursed funding to 21 NGOs:

Agar Ethiopia Charitable Society – Ethiopia (female victims of sexual exploitation, forced labour, domestic servitude and the removal of organs),

Association for Developing Alternative Practices for Reintegration and Education - Romania (adult and child victims of sexual exploitation, forced marriage and forced labour),
Association for Voluntary Action/Bachpan Bachao Andolan - India (child victims of forced labour),

Blue Dragon Children’s Foundation - Vietnam (child victims of forced labour and sexual exploitation),

Casa Alianza Nicaragua - Nicaragua (child victims of sexual exploitation),

Cavoequiva - Côte d’Ivoire (child victims of Sexual exploitation, forced labour and domestic servitude),

Coalition for Organ-Failure Solutions - India/Egypt (victims of trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal),

Different and Equal - Albania (sexual exploitation, forced labour, domestic servitude, forced begging and forced marriage),

Dhaka Ahsania Mission - Bangladesh (sexual exploitation, cross-border trafficking and labour migration),

El Refugio de la Niñez - Guatemala (sexual exploitation, forced labour and domestic servitude),

Foundation for Child Understanding - Thailand (child victims of sexual exploitation and forced labour),

Fundación ESPERANZA - Ecuador (Sexual exploitation, forced labour and other forms of exploitation),

Initiative pour le Développement de la Population en Milieu Rural - Burundi (child victims of sexual exploitation and domestic servitude),

Istiqbolli Avlod Tashkent - Uzbekistan (forced labour),

Jesuit Refugee Service - Malta (sexual exploitation and forced labour),

Justicia para Nuestras Hijas - Mexico (sexual exploitation),

Missing Person’s Families Support Centre - Lithuania (Forced labour, child labour and sexual exploitation),

ATINA - Serbia (sexual exploitation, forced labour and forced begging),

Raksha Nepal - Nepal (sexual exploitation and forced labour),

Samusocial - Senegal (child victims of forced begging, sexual exploitation and forced labour),

and

Table - 2016 Funded Projects of the UNVTF (in USD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Project Duration (months)</th>
<th>Disbursements 2016</th>
<th>Total Funds Requested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 ADPARE Ethiopia</td>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>19,300</td>
<td>58,500</td>
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<td>2 AGAR Ethiopia</td>
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<td>19,493</td>
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<td>3 AVA/BBA</td>
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<td>19,247</td>
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<td>4 Blue Dragon</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
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<td>5 Casa Alianza</td>
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<td>6 Cavoequiva</td>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
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<td>7 Coalition for Organ Failure Solutions</td>
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<td>8 Dhaka Ahsania</td>
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<td>9 Different &amp; Equal</td>
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<td>13 Initiative pour le Dév. de la Population en Milieu Rural</td>
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</table>

2.2 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

This section provides an overview of the achievements of the 21 projects that were funded in the first year of the second grant cycle. Each summary highlights the activities that have been implemented, as well as challenges encountered during implementation. The information contained in this report is derived from individual narrative and financial reports submitted by the grant recipients.
**Project Title:** M-Power: Empowering trafficked persons for autonomy

**Location of Project:** Project beneficiaries are from Bucharest, and the southern and southeastern counties of Romania; the project activities will be implemented at the ADPARE counselling centre in Bucharest.

**Project Objective:** Reducing vulnerability of relapsing into a situation of trafficking for trafficked victims, women and girls, and their families through the implementation of integrative assistance services.

**Description of Grant Recipient**

Since 2009, ADPARE has become more actively involved in international cooperation activities, especially with assistance providers in destination countries, mainly focused on identification and referral and preparation for repatriation to Romania for Romanian victims of trafficking in persons.

**Description of Project**

The project has as direct beneficiaries up to 30 Romanian adults and minors over 16, of both domestic and international trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation, (including forced marriage), forced labour and forced criminality. Wherever possible, family members of victims, found in a state of dependency, have been included as indirect beneficiaries, upon a prior needs assessment.

**Key Achievements**

ADPARE assisted 126 trafficked victims or those in vulnerable situations and included them within the 1st and 2nd year of the M-Power project. 76 were women (of which 16 were minors) and 49 were men (of which 2 were minors). 7 of the victims also had children (10 in total). During the last 6 months of the 1st year of the M-Power project, 22 other persons were included in the project to continue with the assistance programme during the 2nd year of programme. The positive outcomes described above have emerged with many of these
new beneficiaries too.

Key Challenges

One of the obstacles was the lack of facilities available for educational and professional courses, which made ADPARE spend additional funds on other assistance services (material assistance, residential assistance, legal and social assistance).

In the past year, ADPARE had to deal with a complex case concerning a group of 34 persons who were victims of labour exploitation and slavery. The victims were referred to ADPARE for all types of assistance. Two had critical health problems and a severe handicap. Due to the long period of exploitation, ADPARE was confronted with many difficulties regarding victim behaviour, including their lack of social abilities and security. The organization had to therefore relocate the victims, and reproduce their ID papers in order to undertake medical check-ups, and to hospitalize them for psychiatric exams.

Conclusion

A site visit was conducted by a member of UNODC HQ staff to ADPARE in December 2015. Based on the visit and the progress report, it was recommended that the project funding be continued. The project is currently on track.
Project Title: Rehabilitation and Reintegration of trafficking victims

Location of Project: Addis Ababa

Project Objective: Rehabilitate 180 trafficked women by providing accommodation, medical care, psycho-social support and psychiatry treatments, and vocational skills training.

Description of Grant Recipient

Agar Ethiopia is the only non-government organization in Ethiopia working on human trafficking to fill the gaps in all areas of trafficking in persons. Agar provides shelter, food, medical and psychological treatments, clothes and vocational skills training to 180 women that had been trafficked to countries in the Middle East and were deported back to Ethiopia.

The program is a continuation of former projects for which Agar made a significant contribution in improving the lives of trafficked women and received great appreciation from respective government and non-government institutions.

Description of Project

180 female victims of trafficking will benefit directly from the project through rehabilitation services; life skills, vocational and basic business skill training, employment and creating job opportunities in business cooperatives and reintegration program including family reunification. Furthermore, the families of the beneficiaries and the community at large will benefit indirectly from the project, as the beneficiaries will be equipped to lead healthy and independent lives.

Key Achievements

- 78 victims of trafficking rehabilitated in rehabilitation centre;
- 64 victims of trafficking reintegrated to their family through family reunification;
- 20 victims of trafficking have received life, vocational and basic business skills training;
- 5 trained victims of trafficking started their own business individually;
- 15 trained victims of trafficking have got job placement;
- A total of 98 Reintegrated Victims of trafficking had been followed up and the improvement of their life confirmed.
Key Challenges

- Lack of ambulance;
- Unavailability of own clinics;
- Drop out of vocational skill trainee after they registered and started the training;
- Lack of a contact Desk at Airport to collect the beneficiary: resulting in misplacement of the returnee when they come back.

Conclusion

Based on the progress report and feedback from field-based Human Trafficking staff, the project is on track.

2.2.3 Association for Voluntary Action/Bachpan Bachao Andolan

Project Title: Victim’s Assistance: Rescue, Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration of Victims of Human Trafficking

Location of Project: Delhi and Jaipur

Project Objective: The project aims to identify, release, rehabilitate and repatriate the children in forced labour and reduce trafficking through direct intervention, law enforcement, legal aid and access to justice through prosecution of employers/traffickers.

Description of Grant Recipient
Forced labour, bonded labour and trafficking are different forms of slavery, yet each form is equally heinous in practice and highly detrimental to the society. Children from vulnerable communities are trafficked into forced labour and its associated forms of exploitation.

AVA/BBA has been successful in both direct intervention against trafficking through rescue and rehabilitation of victims and indirect intervention by bringing significant changes to policies and laws related to protection of victims of exploitation, capacity building of law enforcement agencies and facilitating prosecution of the exploiter.

Since its inception, BBA has rescued more than 83,000 victims of trafficking for forced labour and exploitation. Its Founder, Kailash Satyarthi, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2014 for the struggle against the suppression of children and young people and for the right of all children to education.⁵

**Description of Project**

The project aims to rescue 450 children out of forced labour and provide them with shelter, rehabilitation, legal aid and legally-protected access to owed wages. It is anticipated that demand for child labourers will cease after children are rescued out of forced labour and factories are closed. Survivors’ vulnerability to re-trafficking will decrease due to statutory rehabilitation. Rehabilitation measures will also hit the economics of trafficking by ensuring that the offenders pay just compensation to victims. Humanitarian services will be provided in the Mukti Ashram shelter, which will assist in the reintegration of the children into mainstream society and children will be empowered to act as a change agent in their communities after repatriation.

**Key Achievements**

- No. of children identified – 395
- No. of children recovered (< 18 years) – 196 (137-Delhi, 59-Jaipur)
- No. of FIRs registered - 13
- No. of prosecutions - 16
- No. of employers/traffickers arrested - 16
- No. of factories sealed - 16
- No. of children received back wages - 47
- Amount of back wages recovered - INR 8,97,627
- No. of children received Release certificate - 120
- No. of children received immediate care and protection (Mukti Ashram) – 137
- No. of children repatriated – 196

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Key Challenges

Frequent transfer of police officials and other Government officials who are members of the District Task Force has become a major hurdle in the implementation of the project. Once the project builds the rapport with the concerned officers and he/she gets transferred, it takes time to build rapport with the new officers and it delays the process as these new officers have to be sensitised about the relevant sections of law.

For Example, Complaints of more than 100 identified child labourers have been filed with LEAs but no action has been taken upon them.

Conclusion

A site visit was conducted by a member of UNODC HQ staff in December 2016. The visit was very positive and the NGO was found to be highly experienced in rescue and rehabilitation in India, particularly in the context of child slavery and children’s rights. As a next step, the NGO will focus on long-term rehabilitation of rescued victims.

Based on the visit and the progress report, it was recommended that the project funding be continued and that its working methodologies be shared with other NGOs working on these issues in India and beyond. The project is on track.
**2.2.4 Blue Dragon Children’s Foundation**

**Project Title:** Psycho-social interventions for victims of sex-trade trafficking

**Location of Project:** Hanoi and provinces throughout Vietnam

**Project Objective:** To provide high-quality psycho-social support to survivors of sex-trade trafficking immediately after rescue by Blue Dragon’s anti-trafficking rescue team, and to ensure their continuing support in order to assist their reintegration into the community and recovery from trauma; to continue to develop capacity in innovative psycho-social programs for survivors of sex trafficking that will provide a model for Government and NGO agencies that are increasingly encountering these issues.

**Description of Grant Recipient**

Blue Dragon Children’s Foundation has been involved in the rescue and reintegration of victims of trafficking since 2005. It has rescued more than 330 children trafficked domestically for child labour, as well as girls and young women trafficked to China for the sex trade.

**Description of Project**

Women and girls who have been trafficked for sex are in need of high-level support and services to help address extreme trauma and associated mental health problems, including depression, anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) commonly experienced as a result of trafficking.

UNVTF funding provides survivors of sex-trade trafficking rescued by Blue Dragon with the tools they need to recover from their trauma and reintegrate with their families or their chosen communities. Blue Dragon emphasizes two primary activities: 1) emergency trauma care; and 2) long-term assistance for integration.

**Key Achievements**

- 126 victims of human trafficking rescued
- 116 survivors provided with emergency accommodation
- 5 new survivors received long-term accommodation, total of 7 survivors received long-term accommodation
- 116 new survivors reunited home
- 20 survivors received monthly group therapy
• 15 survivors received supportive therapy on a daily basis
• 39 survivors received health checks and medical treatment

Since the beginning of the project:

• 185 victims of human trafficking rescued
• 159 survivors stayed in emergency accommodation
• 33 survivors supported in long term accommodation
• 159 survivors reunited home
• 38 survivors received monthly group therapy
• 38 survivors received supportive therapy
• 78 survivors received health checks and medical treatment

Key Challenges

At times, the number of survivors arriving in Blue Dragon’s emergency accommodation within a short period was extremely high. This increased the already heavy workload for Project X team and made assisting them after they had returned to their local communities challenging.

In addition, towards the end of the reporting period, there was a substantial increase in the number of ethnic minority survivors. Differences in language, culture and customs made providing services to these survivors difficult. Building trust is critical in establishing a relationship with survivors, and Project X team members experienced some difficulties in this aspect.

Conclusion
A site visit was conducted by a member of UNODC HQ staff in April 2015. Based on the visit and the progress report, it was recommended that the project funding be continued. The project is on track.

### 2.2.5 Casa Alianza

**Project Title:** Providing Comprehensive Protection Services to adolescent survivors of TIP Crimes and Those At Risk of Being Trafficked in Nicaragua

**Location of Project:** Managua, Nicaragua

**Project Objective:** Continue to provide a program of comprehensive residential care and specialized services to adolescent victims of human trafficking and those at risk.

**Description of Grant Recipient**

Since 1998, Casa Alianza Nicaragua (CAN) has been committed to serving trafficked and at-risk teens. CAN’s methodology for recovery and social reintegration provides a host of assistance and support services directly tailored to the needs of adolescents that have been abandoned, abused, exploited and/or fallen victims to TIP crimes.

**Description of Project**

The project is designed exclusively for adolescents between 13 and 17 years old that are victims of human trafficking or highly vulnerable to this form of violence and organized crime. The project is open to assist both female and male adolescents. However, in Nicaragua, it is most common to identify cases of human trafficking for sexual exploitation where young women and girls are the targets/victims. For this reason, most of the victims and vulnerable adolescents cared for at CAN are teenage girls. This project will provide comprehensive care and residential services for 11 adolescents in these conditions.

**Key Achievements**

- Comprehensive care provided to 15 female adolescents in its protection centres located in Managua.
- 87% of the girls successfully reintegrated with their families or into independent life.
- Provided legal support to 100% girls that led to filing 8 reports to the police due to human trafficking and/or related crimes such as commercial sexual exploitation, child pornography, sexual abuse and rape.
- 1 conviction of perpetrator for statutory rape
- 73% (11 out of 15 girls) enrolled in basic education (primary school, secondary school or special programs);
- 91% (10 out of 11 girls) progressing successfully in their basic education program
- 93% (14 out of 15 girls) enrolled in vocational training programs; 79% (11 out of 14 girls) successfully completed their vocational training program.
- One of the girls was employed at the end of the second year of the project.

**Key Challenges**

Emotional recovery of victims is the greatest challenge in terms of providing comprehensive care. Even though Casa Alianza Nicaragua has a time frame to develop responsive interventions, people respond differently and achieve progress at different paces so catering to their specific needs is always challenging.

Obtaining employment for victims is also especially difficult – particularly for teen mothers in the group in entering independent life even when they have a job because they have other expenses to consider. Casa Alianza Nicaragua found very few initiatives/partnerships/programs that can assist with job placement for these target groups.
The organization faced legal obstacles including delayed response from local authorities in order to prosecute the cases. At the end of the second year of the project, the organization also began experiencing push back from local/regional authorities due to potential cases it was finding in their region. This affected projects dedicated to finding at-risk youth and potential human trafficking victims in that the organization was prevented from reaching its target population (not being able to admit those cases into its comprehensive care program in the protection centres).

The organization also faced great risk of being shut down if pursuing its goal of providing care to those potential victims. Despite setbacks, the organization is working on providing as much evidence/information as possible to authorities and on building a closer relationship with the police department in charge of investigating human trafficking cases in order to promote the progress of the cases, however, that is a very slow process.

**Conclusion**

Based on communication exchanges with the NGO, the project is on track.

### 2.2.6 CAVOEQUIVA

**Project Title:** Care and familial integration for 35 young girls (05-17 years) victims of trafficking, labour and sexual exploitation living at the Community housing of ONG Cavoequiva.

**Location of Project:** District of Abidjan

**Project Objective:**
1. Provide psychosocial, food, clothes and justice support at the community housing of ONG Cavoequiva to 35 young girl in order to reduce the effect of sexual and labour exploitation that they are victims.  
2. Bring back 20 young girls to their family circle after a search and integration process conducted by ONG Cavoequiva agents in connection with partners and police.

**Description of Grant Recipient**

Since 2010, Cavoequiva has been committed to young girl victim of trafficking, sexual and labour exploitation, including providing care, creating a Young Girls house, and providing courses in sewing, flowers art and cooking.

**Description of Project**
The project is designed for young girl victims of trafficking, labour and sexual exploitation, of which 12 are 5 to 9 years old, 16 are 10 to 15 years old, and 7 are 16 to 17 years old.

Key Achievements and Key Challenges

This project starts only from last quarter of 2016. No achievements and challenges can be reported yet.

Conclusion

Based on communication exchanges with the NGO, the project is on track.

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2.2.7 Coalition for Organ-Failure Solutions

**Project Title:** Assistance for Persons Trafficked for the Removal of Organs

**Location of Project:** Egypt & India

**Project Objective:** In each of the three, 12 month period(s) of the project, COFS specific objectives are to assist at least 250 PTROs either directly with medical and/or legal aid, and/or indirectly with other relevant assistance (economic, counselling, etc.) via partner organizations; as well as to further raise awareness about TPRO abuses, particularly to anti-trafficking organizations/ activists.

**Description of Grant Recipient:**

**Egypt:**

Since 2005, COFS has conducted intermittent projects to combat trafficking in persons for the removal of organs (TPRO) in greater Cairo by engaging policymakers and key stakeholders, conducting studies on the abuses and victims’ long-term consequences, raising awareness to target groups and the public and most importantly, identifying and assisting persons trafficked for the removal of organs (PTROs). Assistance has largely included medical follow-up and health education (after an organ removal) services with a partner clinic as well as counselling, peer support, referrals to legal aid and income generation, and employment assistance.

**India:**

Since 2010, COFS is formally registered in India and has conducted intermittent projects in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and West Bengal by conducting studies on the abuses, raising awareness to
policy makers, target groups and the public and identifying and assisting persons trafficked for the removal of organs. Assistance has largely included medical follow-up and health education (after an organ removal) services with volunteer doctors but also counselling/ peer support. COFS is in the process of developing counselling, peer support and referrals to legal aid and income generation/ employment assistance in India.

Description of Project

COFS will identify new PTROs in both Egypt and India and provide/arrange assistance to new and previously identified PTROs via coordination with collaborating grass-roots partners. COFS will directly provide medical and legal assistance and coordinate additional legal aid, counselling and possibly financial (employment/income generation assistance) services with our partner organizations in Egypt and India. COFS will do this in coordination with its development of a resource line that will employ mobile technologies to communicate with PTROs about their needs and the services available to them.

Key Achievements

By the end of the second year of this project, COFS field staff delivered victim-assistance services to 274 victims of TPRO, including over 300 services provided to them.

COFS explained to each of the victims identified in Egypt and India that they are victims of a crime and that they have rights to assistance and remedies. COFS encouraged them to express that the importance of prevention of further TPRO abuses to other potential victims of TPRO. Approximately 70% of victims identified in this project received at least one assistance service. At least 90% of beneficiaries report that this assistance service enhanced their lives.

COFS-Nepal work has benefited our work in India to enable us to begin to search for Nepali victims of trafficking for organ removal in India. Almost all TPRO cases of Nepali victims occur in India. It is thus important for us to give this victim population in India further attention.
Key Challenges

In India, floods overwhelmed areas of West Bengal that froze work of COFS for much of this project period. COFS resumed this work in recent weeks once conditions permitted.

Another challenge in India that is becoming clearer is that counter-trafficking NGOs in the country often have insufficient capacity or are unable to apply their resources to persons trafficked for other forms (i.e. other than trafficked for sex or labour). This makes building a referral system for persons trafficked for organ removal more restricted than COFS hoped.

In India, COFS team met with counter-trafficking NGOs in Gujarat to begin to identify and assist persons trafficked for the removal of organs in this region. The NGOs had already become aware of dozens of cases there and yet eventually decided that they could not invest the resources to assist persons trafficked in this form.

In Egypt, security threats and actions continued to impede our field staff's ability to conduct fieldwork in this period. We were nonetheless able to arrange food provisions, although we could not identify new victims in this second period of this project year.

Conclusion

An informal site visit was conducted by a member of UNODC HQ staff in October 2016. The NGO Director was invited as a speaker at the side event of the Trust Fund at the Crime Commission Session in May. This allowed the Secretariat to get a thorough overview of the project, with its main achievements and challenges. The project is on track.

2.2.8 Dhaka Ahsania Mission

Project Title: Shelter support for protection, rehabilitation and development of the victims and survivors of Human Trafficking

Location of Project: Jessore district, Bangladesh

Project Objective: To provide direct support and services through shelter homes for protection, rehabilitation, reintegration and the development of rescued and enrolled victims of human trafficking.

Description of Grant Recipient

DAM has almost two decades of experience working to combat human trafficking in prevention, protection (support to the survivor’s for rehabilitation), prosecution and repatriation. DAM established a shelter in Jessore in 1998, and has the capacity to accommodate 60+ survivors at a time, providing a wide range of services to the enrolled survivors.
Description of Project

The project will address 1) repatriated and referred female and male survivors who were illegally trafficked; 2) strengthen prosecutions by assisting survivors file cases against their traffickers under Bangladeshi anti-human trafficking laws to ensure commensurate punishments; 3) The project will improve awareness raising by the survivors.

Key Achievements

Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) directly supported 238 victims and survivors in total during the reporting year through different projects for rehabilitation and reintegration in the family and community.

Besides, through community based campaigns and community meeting for sustainable reintegration of the survivors, DAM disseminated anti-trafficking messages to 3000 vulnerable households in Jessore areas during the reporting year.

Key Challenges

- Lack of required educational background of survivors limit scope of referral support for job placement.
- Expectation of income of the survivors mismatched with eligibility in job placement
- The victims/survivors feel threats and risks to file court cases against traffickers. To file cases the victims want financial and legal support. They want to be 100% sure that they will get good compensation package by doing cases. Otherwise, they do not want to do this.
Conclusion

Based on the progress report and communication with the NGO, the project is on track.

2.2.9 Different & Equal

**Project Title:** Enhancing the reintegration efforts for victims of trafficking in Albania

**Location of Project:** Services provided nationwide throughout Albania

**Project Objective:** The overall objective of the project is to enhance the efforts for the reintegration of victims of trafficking in Albania.

**Description of Grant Recipient**

Different and Equal (D & E) is an Albanian non-profit organization with more than ten years of grassroots experience in anti-trafficking. D & E’s core area of anti-trafficking work is reintegration assistance for victims of human trafficking, including their children, 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, non-governmental organizations and governments.

**Description of Project**

Albania continues to be plagued by the problem of human trafficking and is a source country for women, children and men trafficked for the purpose 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 from the early stages when victims are freed, until full reintegration into the community.

**Key Achievements**

- 84 beneficiaries have been assisted in the reintegration program where 28 were new cases entered in the program;
- 25 children of the beneficiaries have been assisted with the necessary services where 4 were new cases in the program;
- 28 beneficiaries have attended vocational trainings;
- 24 beneficiaries have attended the formal education;
- 31 beneficiaries have been employed in different job placements;
- 6 beneficiaries have worked full-time at D&E social business;
- 4 beneficiaries have been supported to manage their own businesses;
- 6 beneficiaries have been involved in traineeship programs within business companies;
- 33 local actors are trained on trafficking phenomenon related issues

**Key Challenges**

One of the challenges was prolonged procedures to enrol beneficiaries in school system when they interrupt school in the middle of the academic year as a consequence of trafficking situation. This challenge is managed in close collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Interior and other institutions that are part of the process.

Due to the overloading of the kindergartens and lack of options, D&E faced several challenges to accommodate the children of the beneficiaries in daily care centres. This impacted the mothers’ employment. Close collaboration with the institutions to generate options and to priorities the children of the VoT are efforts made to deal with this challenge. Non-public kindergarten has been an option when faced with this challenge, even though it is quite expensive. This is why these are seen as temporary options with the aim to enrol the children in public kindergarten later.

**Conclusion**

Based on the progress report and communication with the NGO, the project is on track.
2.2.10 El Refugio de la Niñez

**Project Title:** Integral Attention for Victims and Survivors of Human Trafficking

**Location of Project:** Guatemala

**Project Objective:** 150 Girls and adolescent victims of human trafficking receive integral attention services in 3 years

**Description of Grant Recipient** Since 2011, El Refugio de la Niñez has implemented projects related to the attention of victims and survivors of human trafficking. El Refugio maintains a shelter to provide integral attention to victims of human trafficking and has provided support to over 200 girls and adolescents. The integral attention services include the provision of housing, health, education, psychological attention, family strengthening and legal support. El Refugio works closely with the government institutions related to children protection and justice.

**Description of Project**

*Lack of comprehensive care programs for victims.* El Refugio will provide specialized attention services for victims and survivors of exploitation and human trafficking, providing basic services as well as ensuring their access to psychological support, education, health, recreational activities and to return to their families.

*Low capacity of the Justice System.* El Refugio will ensure staff to provide follow up to legal cases against traffickers, in order to support the application of the Guatemalan law.

**Key Achievements**

- 106 girls and adolescents victims of exploitation and human trafficking have received integral attention services and their human rights related to family, health, education and justice.
- 180 family members have received therapy and support through Parent’s School, Self-Support Groups and Family Therapy.
- 159 cases of exploitation and human trafficking have been supported though legal support.

**Key Challenges**
In the first days of March, a fire in the “Hogar Virgen de la Asunción” public shelter evidenced the state weakness to protect children. 41 girls died in the fire. This public shelter opened in 2010, but did not have the conditions to provide comprehensive assistance to boys and girls. It did not have a specific assistance model and usually assisted mixed profiles of boys and girls. Neither had enough staff to provide special protection services. This situation is accompanied by several reports of trafficking in persons presented to the General Attorney Office and different attempts of the children to get out of this shelter. This shelter supports boys, girls and adolescents with different profiles. It is not specifically created for trafficking in persons victims. It usually provided assistance to up to 10 different profiles. The fire occurred due to several proceedings gone wrong in which the Secretariat of Social Welfare (SBS), the National Civil Police (PNC), the Justice System and Procuraduría General de la Nación (PGN) did not operate as they should.

After the tragedy, a Childhood Judge ordered to close the shelter because it did not meet the necessary conditions to protect children. So most of the children and adolescents were transferred to different private shelters.

In order to respond to the emergency, El Refugio received 36 boys and girls from that shelter in order to provide assistance to boys, girls and adolescents. These boys and girls were distributed in our three shelters. In these shelters, they are provided with food, shoes and psychological assistance. In addition, El Refugio is providing support to assist at least other 39 boys in the public shelter.

**Conclusion**

Based on the progress report and communication with the NGO, the project is on track.
2.2.11 Foundation for Child Understanding

Project Title: Protection & Prosecution: Human Trafficking in Northern Thailand

Location of Project: Chiang Mai & Provinces in Northern Thailand

Project Objective: Protection: Counselling and assistance for trafficking victims in shelters. Prosecution: Counselling and compensation for trafficking victims

Description of Grant Recipient

Since its establishment in 2002, TRAFCORD has been a prime mover in Northern Thailand in the protection of child and women victims of human trafficking and prosecution of perpetrators working closely with government and non-government agencies. TRAFCORD is operational in nine provinces of Northern Thailand and is based in Chiangmai Province.

Description of Project

Northern Thailand, due to its geographical location and socio-economic disparity between neighbouring countries will for the foreseeable future have an endemic problem with human trafficking and labour exploitation.

Although Thailand has made significant progress in passing legislation to provide assistance to victims and prosecute offenders in the fields of human trafficking, child protection and violence against women/children, there remains a chronic problem of under-enforcement of these laws, due largely to low awareness among officials, as well as the limited ability of these laws to reach the marginalized and vulnerable.

TRAFCORD will work within the framework of the human trafficking act as part of a multidisciplinary team with government agencies to explore more effective approaches to implementing the law on human trafficking.
Key Achievements

177 victims of human trafficking and other forms of abuse were provided rescue services, assistance, social counselling and welfare protection. They were classified as 126 females, 51 males. Regarding 177 victims, there were 102 victims under 18 years old. Besides the number of vulnerable people/victims of human trafficking as mentioned above, the number of beneficiaries was classified as 396, which were 342 female and 54 male.

Key Challenges

Royal Thai Government is very active on combatting human trafficking and has amended the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act to arrest the perpetrator and assist victims of human trafficking. The third amendment legislation, which has been enacted in January 2017, is designed to improve victim identification and enhance law enforcement by revising the definition, increasing penalty, and penalizing the business owner. Moreover, there is also an amendment to The Criminal Procedure Code, on human trafficking case, which is directly related to law enforcement officials. Although the Act has been enacted, law enforcement officials and practitioners are not informed about the details and are not able to apply for the best interest of the victim in the short period.

Therefore, it is necessary to provide training, which consists of the case study practicing session, to law enforcement officials for effective implementation of the laws which can leads to the best interest of the victim and does not abuse the rights of perpetrator.
Conclusion

A site visit was conducted by a member of UNODC HQ staff in November 2016. The visit demonstrated that the project's staff members met the requirements and responded to the project objectives. They included, for example, the effective assistance to the victims, involvement of the victims in the project, the use of a multidisciplinary team, and collaboration with the government and NGOs. Based on the visit and the progress report, it was recommended that the project funding be continued. The project is on track.

2.2.12 FUNDACIÓN ESPERANZA

| Project Title: | Ensuring access to human rights for victims of human trafficking in Ecuador: a comprehensive care approach |
| Location of Project: | Quito |
| Project Objective: | Provide human trafficking victims with a specialized service of direct care, recover and effective and sustainable remedies in Quito, ensuring their development to empowered, self-sufficient subjects of rights that are able to take back the thread of their lives. |

Description of Grant Recipient

FUNDACIÓN ESPERANZA has provided adolescents and women victims of sexual exploitation with direct care, vocational training and international protection program, as well as provided returned migrants with comprehensive and safe reintegration process, direct care and psychological rehabilitation. It also has a monitoring system in place to tackle child violence, abuse and injustice in San Lorenzo to ensure the rights for people in migration conditions in the northern border zone of Ecuador.

Description of Project

The targeted beneficiaries of this project are adult victims of trafficking in Ecuador. Human trafficking in Ecuador is mainly aimed at sexual exploitation, forced labour and other forms of exploitation such as domestic servitude, begging and recruitment for criminal activities. According to the data of the Home Office Department every year about 6000 people are recruited in Ecuador for human trafficking purposes, among these 66% are women, 90% were sexually abused, 13% are girls and 9% boys.
Ecuador is affected both by transnational and internal trafficking; the latter especially concerns Indigenous and Afro-Ecuadorians. Moreover, it is worth mentioning that the majority of Ecuadorian victims identified are women and children exploited in sex trafficking within the country.

The project will reach about 40 victims that will receive an emergency care and orientation assistance. Among these, is estimated that about 30 will take part in a social insertion process defined from the project, and about 25 in a vocational training program

**Key Achievements and Key Challenges**

This project starts only from last quarter of 2016. No achievements and challenges can be reported yet.

**Conclusion**

Based on the communication with the NGO and feedback from Human Trafficking staff on the ground, the project is on track.

### 2.2.13 Initiative pour le Développement de la Population en Milieu Rural

**Project Title:** Reintegration and school support for 15 girls who are victims of human trafficking and who are from the most socioeconomically disadvantaged families

**Location of Project:** Isare Commune (rural Bujumbura)

**Project Objective:** During a three-month awareness campaign, 15 female victims of human trafficking and their families will be educated about human trafficking and its consequences; and 15 female victims of human trafficking will be provided with the opportunity to finish high school.

**Description of Grant Recipient**
Since 2011, IDPR has worked with poor communes around Bujumbura to address the following: identification and awareness for families of children and youth victims of human trafficking; has established partnerships with local government, and local grassroots associations; has located and identified child and youth victims of human trafficking in Bujumbura; and since June 2013 to date, has promoted awareness of trafficking in persons among children and youth.

Description of Project

IDPR has identified 15 young girls who, after being victimized from trafficking and domestic servitude, expressed an earnest desire to reintegrate the school and achieve their educational goals. These 15 young girls will remain “the pioneers” to launch the fight against sexual trafficking and carry ongoing activities.

Hence, specific problems that will be addressed consist of:

Breaking the edge of ignorance of the victims of trafficking and their families about the consequences of human trafficking and international tools; tackling the matter related to poverty: lack of school fees; engage a local movement in the fight against trafficking and pledge towards the implementation of a local law or policy.

Key Achievements

Awaiting final report from IDPR

Key Challenges

Awaiting final report from IDPR

Conclusion

Based on the 2015 progress report, the project is on track.
Project Title: Legal assistance and social services for victims of labour trafficking

Location of Project: Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Project Objective: Provide direct, effective and sustainable remedies for victims of human trafficking, with an emphasis on legal aid, access to justice, psychosocial consultation, medical care, clothing; and, strengthening human and institutional capacity in cooperation of local and international organizations and professionals in order to achieve measurable results in protecting victims of human trafficking.

Description of Grant Recipient

Istiqbolli Avlod (IA) has successfully implemented several projects, bringing positive and sustainable change to the local community. Since 2005, together with their partners, NGOs, international organizations, and government officials, IA implemented and developed several projects on the reintegration of trafficking survivors. Istiqbolli Avlod belongs to a united network of ten NGOs towards a common mission to access, assist and provide with legal, psychological services, rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of human trafficking, take preventive measures and work with potential victims and at risk groups.

Description of Project

IA aims to identify, select and involve victims of labour trafficking in the “Hotline” project. The Hotline will connect victims of labour trafficking to the Project. Then, a social worker will conduct an initial assessment of victim’s needs and re-direct a case to a lawyer if a victim stays abroad and needs to repatriate.

Key Achievements
The Project Team reached the project participants, 79 survivors of trafficking. The following services were provided to the project participants:

- Medical diagnosis, procedures and medicine: 69 survivors of trafficking
- Legal consultations: 51 survivors of trafficking
- Social worker accompaniment: 79 survivors of trafficking and seasonal clothing for 57 survivors of trafficking
- Psychological consultations: 55 survivors of trafficking
- 9 victims of labour exploitation studied at professional courses, 12 of them were provided with vocational-professional equipment so that they can use them during their courses in order to acquire professional skills.

**Key Challenges**

- It took time more than expected initially to have a confirmation from the bank to get the funding as of local regulations. Nevertheless, the Project Team made possible in short time frame to make pre-project implementation arrangements, contact partners, identify survivors and find sub-contractors for some of the services.
- Less number of survivors joined the project due to their constant movements and seeking of new employments opportunities outside the country.
- Due to project goals, survivors of trafficking were able to solve their legal problems, improve their health condition and have some relevant sustainable living for a limited time but the economic condition had not been removed from their lives. Evaluation of their background revealed that their professional skills were not up-to-date for the labour market, with little to no vocational training or skilled certification. It also showed that most of the survivors had only school degrees and left the country to work as builders, unskilled workers, farmers, baby-sitters etc. abroad.
- Monitoring of project participants has been difficult because of survivors' unstable economic conditions – some of the project participants had to move from the country and look for jobs abroad.
- Some participants worked from morning until late night because of their economic conditions and they had to skip classes at professional courses, as a result, they completed studies and received certificates later than expected date.
- Getting sick and not having enough money to pay the transport to go the courses made some participants skip the classes.
The project team noticed that many survivors wanted to study at the courses but they could not make their wishes come true because of their family conditions. Married women with children refused the courses because they ought to take care of children and they did not have free time to join the project. Some male survivors could not join the courses because they had to work and support their families, they did not have free time to attend the classes.

Conclusion

A site visit was conducted by a UNODC staff based in Tashkent in November 2015. Based on the visit and the progress report, it was recommended that the project funding be continued. The project is on track.

2.2.15 Jesuit Refugee Service

**Project Title:** PROTECT – A project to enhance the protection and support provided to victims of trafficking in Malta

**Location of Project:** Malta

**Project Objective:** To ensure as many victims of trafficking as possible are able to access legal remedies and obtain the protection, care and support they require, through the provision of timely and accurate information and counselling, legal services, psychosocial support and limited material assistance throughout the duration of the project.

**Description of Grant Recipient**

Since 2010, JRS Malta has been implementing projects to provide legal and social support for integration in Malta. JRS Malta has implemented several projects with the intent of enhancing the care and/or services provided by the organization.

**Description of Project**

In recent years, the government of Malta has made improvements on combating trafficking in persons. In spite of these developments, there are still a number of significant gaps and challenges, in the structures and services in place to ensure that the rights of victims of trafficking are safeguarded. These include:

- Lack of access to information and legal counselling
- Lack of access to legal assistance to ensure that victims’ rights are safeguarded
- Lack of specialized support services for victims
- Difficulty securing accommodation and/or meeting material needs due to limitation of available resources
- Increase in cases and lack of resources within NGOs providing services

**Key Achievements**

- Information provided to 55 individuals
- Legal assistance provided to 48 individuals of which:
  - 4 asylum procedure
  - 43 representation in judicial proceedings
  - 42 assistance with employment issues
  - 44 assistance to obtain residence and/or work permits
- Psychological support provided to 2 individuals
- Social work support provided to 7 individuals
- Limited material support provided to 6 victims of trafficking
- Through the project 53 individuals were able to obtain information on an ongoing basis and services
- The project provided a reference point for organizations wishing to refer individuals for service and support
- The capacity of project partners to provide services were increased substantially through the project
- The project also led to an improved working relationship with the state authorities charged with the identification and protection of victims of trafficking, leading to an increase in the number of referrals for services, particularly from the police

**Key Challenges**

The lack of qualified and independent interpreters, particularly for Vietnamese, Chinese and Ukrainian, continued to pose significant difficulties and severely hampered our capacity to provide services, particularly legal services and psychological support.
The lack of Vietnamese interpretation services also created obstacles for the judicial proceedings against the alleged traffickers as the victims would have been unable to testify. As in the previous phase of the project we only managed to address this through the services of a volunteer who returned to Malta to assist with interpretation for the court proceedings in May and June of 2017, after he had worked with JRS for 10 weeks between January and March 2017, thus enabling all 9 Vietnamese victims to testify in the proceedings.

Other factors which impacted the effectiveness of the project and the well-being of project beneficiaries were:

- The limited rights of victims of trafficking in terms of national law and policy

National law (regulations 5(3) and 3(5) of SL 217.07) states that a TCN recognised as a victim of trafficking shall be provided with ‘the standards of living capable of ensuring his subsistence; access to emergency medical care; and, where applicable: attention to the needs of the most vulnerable; psychological assistance; translation and interpreting services; free legal aid’, if he does not have sufficient resources. Moreover, Regulation 5(3) states that victims of trafficking shall be provided with ‘the necessary medical care or other assistance, when he does not have sufficient resources’, particularly where s/he has special needs.

However, in practice, even these limited rights on paper are almost impossible to access in practice. Victims of trafficking are not provided with any financial support, which makes it extremely difficult for them to live with dignity until they are able to find employment and/or if they lose their job or are otherwise unable to work. Housing is also a major issue, as the only places available are in hostels for victims of domestic violence, which are often full and only cater for women. When victims of trafficking go to hospital or to a government health centre they are often asked to pay for the services they receive, as the extent of their right to free medical care is unclear, leaving a wide margin of interpretation in the hands of administrative officials. Few if any victims of trafficking receive timely psychological support from the state, as state services are overstretched with long waiting lists for all who need a service. Translation and interpretation services too are not available in practice.

This effectively means that victims are trafficking are forced to depend on the charity of friends or NGOs, or to resort to irregular employment, in order to survive. This in turn means that they are vulnerable to exploitation and abuse, and likely to remain dependent on the services and support of NGOs for far longer.

This makes it very difficult for us to assist project beneficiaries to move towards self-sufficiency.
The severe limitation of resources faced by Appogg

This year too, the resource limitations faced by Appogg, the main government social welfare agency and the national focal point on trafficking, posed an obstacle to the well-being of project beneficiaries and to our ability to provide effective services.

Conclusion

A monitoring visit is planned for 2017. The project is on track.

2.2.16 Justicia para Nuestras Hijas

Project Title: Juarez Valley

Location of Project: Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico

Project Objective: To provide legal and psychological support to victim’s mothers of the Juarez Valley Case

Description of Grant Recipient

Since 2002, JPNH has contributed to the search and rescue of at least 40 women, some of which were victims of human trafficking. The work of JPNH contributed to locating arrroyo del Navajo en Valle de Juárez, where the remains of at least 19 females were found. The grant from the UNVTF will make prosecuting the accused possible, as the lack of financial resources has made the work of the organization and proper legal representation for the victims’ families more difficult.

Description of Project

In 2008, several young women began to disappear, and immediately after, their mothers enquired with the authorities about the possibility of sexual exploitation due to several similarities between the missing girls: all were between 15 and 20 years old; most of them disappeared from downtown Juarez under similar circumstances; each lived in poverty; and some of them were seen after their disappearance accompanied by armed males. Nonetheless, the authorities stated there was not enough evidence to begin an investigation. Therefore, JPNH utilized the grant to continue the search for missing women, and advocate on behalf of the victims’ families by providing legal and psychological assistance.

Key Achievements

1. Legal assistance:
• For some months, JPNH, with help from the Prosecutor’s Office, worked to create the requested group (Adequate staff, facilities, resources, training, etc.).

• On August 30, the creation of the requested group was materialized. It was made of 10 professionals, who were assigned a total of 41 research folders. (Cases of young women of disappeared and murdered women) titled as “GRUPO VALLE DE JUAREZ”.

• Ten work meetings were held to review progress, plan strategies and how to execute them.

• In April, there was an oral trial for two victims, JPNH managed to obtain a conviction for women trafficking and homicide.

• In the period from October to December, an oral trial was held before court. There were two victims of these crimes, one of whom survived, while the other, that JPNH represented, is still missing.

2. Psychosocial accompaniment.

The results obtained in the activities are that people were able to identify their personal strengths and, from them, they were recognized as resilient individuals, managing to establish a life project where they were included as women in order to be better mothers. In addition, they had the opportunity to recover their self-love and not feel guilty about feeling it and loving and feeling loved, which leads them to be better human beings without guilt and gave themselves the opportunity to improve and be functional beings in all aspects of their lives.

They recognized the importance of facing a new challenge that helped them to a positive recovery of their lives.

They identified that the current emotional state makes them feel full and identified what their personal resources are and how they contribute to their emotional recovery.

They knew and recognized the concept of Resilience, the changes that have occurred in their lives and they valued the people who are at their side as well as they have contributed as a support network.
They managed to identify that the pain experienced by the disappearance of their daughters has not only affected them but also their family and that they had not identified it.

This achievement is very important because to identify at home that the whole family is affected by the disappearance of their loved one improve the communication in the family, because they already manage to talk about the disappearance, it is no longer a topic that remained silent, and that they were only carrying it, now the pain is shared.

Another relevant achievement was to place self-care as a priority in the short term, each one of made a priority to watch out for their medical and emotional health.

Each of the women who attended began an individual therapy to continue identifying and working in a more personalized way the individual attention. This was made to achieve progress ranging from how to handle stress, to how of manage depression and anguish.

**Key Challenges**

1. **Assassination of two agents**

On October 28, three agents belonging to the “GRUPO VALLE DE JUAREZ” were intercepted by an armed commando that executed two of them, and the third one was seriously wounded. This cowardly act left the newly created group in pain and suffering, in reason of 1) the loss of his companions hurt and severely weakened the group and 2) it has not been possible to replace the three missing agents, for fear of being attacked again, since it is considered that this attack is a consequence of the investigations they were performing.

2. **Threats against and intimidation of witness and police officers**

During the development of the second oral trial for the aforementioned crimes, and since those sentenced today belong to organized criminal gangs called “La línea y los Aztecas” the hearings were abruptly suspended on two occasions: 1) Minutes before the testimony of a witness, a police investigator is warned that his house is being raided by an armed commando and 2) The rumor is strongly leaked that one of the accused would run away and that they were preparing the escape.

On both occasions, the Court of Justice decides for security to suspend the hearings, to be attended the atypical and dangerous situation that arose.

It is worth mentioning that the union of these two bands (La línea y los Aztecas) is characterized by carrying out their criminal activities in the most bloodthirsty way possible, this in order to create terror in the State.
3. Forgetfulness and impunity

The difficulty found can be seen from what the women who attended and were accompanied have pointed out, the main obstacle is the search for access to justice; it is an obstacle that falls on each one of them, from despair that affects their physical health – that decreases day by day - since they see justice far away.

Conclusion

A site visit was conducted by a UNODC staff based in Mexico in August 2015. Based on the visit and the progress report, it was recommended that the project funding be continued. The project is on track.

### 2.2.17 Missing Person’s Families Support Centre

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**Project Title:** Comprehensive assistance for Victims of Human Trafficking

**Location of Project:** Vilnius, Lithuania

**Project Objective:** Through the project, assistance will be provided for 15 human trafficking victims per year: 6 women (aged 18-65), 6 men (aged 18-65) and 3 children (under 18 years old). During the 3-year project implementation period, it is expected the organization will provide comprehensive assistance for 45 forced labour and sexual exploitation trafficking victims.

**Description of Grant Recipient:** Since 1996, MPFSC has implemented 107 projects in the field of counter-trafficking and assistance for victims of trafficking in human beings. Activities are implemented cooperating with national and international organizations and cover all Lithuania.

**Description of Project:**

The project will address these problems:

- Lack of direct, coordinated, comprehensive and continuous assistance for the trafficking victims in Lithuania;
- Lack of accommodation for the victims of human trafficking (especially for male trafficking victims of forced labour);
- Lack of the labour market integration services for the victims of human trafficking.
The project “Comprehensive assistance for the human trafficking victims” will seek to address the mentioned problems by ensuring direct, integrated, comprehensive and continuous support from the grassroot level for the trafficking victims starting with satisfaction of their basic needs: necessary medication, housing, psychological and medical assistance as well as access to justice and etc., but not limiting to this kind of support. In order to successfully integrate victims into the labour market, assistance will be provided collaborating with Labour Exchange Office organizing special qualification raising and qualification acquisition courses and providing help in job search as well as holding workshops and seminars in order to provide victims with knowledge and skills addressing lack of integration to the labour market services problem.

Key Achievements and Key Challenges

This project starts only from the last quarter of 2016. No achievements and challenges can be reported yet.

Conclusion

Based on the communication with the NGO, the project is on track.

2.2.18 ATINA

Project Title: Sustainable social inclusion of victims of trafficking in the Republic of Serbia

Location of Project: Republic of Serbia

Project Objective: To provide victims of trafficking and exploitation with long-term individualized assistance based on their needs through Transition House, Reintegration Centre and Field Support Team programs with active assistance from local community-based networks.

Description of Grant Recipient

Since 2004, NGO Atina has been engaged in the field of combating trafficking in persons and specifically, comprehensive re-integration of victims of trafficking and other forms of exploitation. NGO Atina is part of the National Referral Mechanism in Serbia.

Description of Project
The project has been developed as a response to identified gaps in Serbia related to the need for a well-structured, systematic and long-term assistance program, based on victims’ full participation and respect of their human rights. The project foresees a sustainable solution for comprehensive protection of victims of trafficking and their families (suffering from multiple discrimination and both transitional and global economic crisis) and will successfully address the need for decentralization of services, long-term dedication and a developed structure for the provision of various services, addressing root causes of trafficking at the same time (poverty, family violence, marginalization, lack of education, etc.).

**Key Achievements**

Atina’s team managed to overcome a highly turbulent period and improve its own service. The biggest changes and adjustments were necessitated by the migrant crisis, which has contributed to the expansion of the number of employees and engaged persons within Atina’s programs, but also the expansion of the target group, which occurred in 2016.

Bagel Bejgl shop recorded numerous successes in the past year, improved its offer, developed catering service, empowered more than 40 beneficiaries by providing a space for training and practice, provided support to Atina’s reintegration programs, and contributed to raising awareness about the importance of social entrepreneurship, as well as the issue of human trafficking. Evaluation of the participants of economic empowerment program was of great importance. They have, through evaluation questionnaires, evaluated Atina’s activities as important and useful, with an average score of their satisfaction being 4.6 (on a scale of 1 to 5).

In 2016, Atina was particularly engaged in advocacy for policy changes related to the employment of women who survived violence. After the World Day against Trafficking in Persons, the visit of Minister of Labor to the Bagel shop, Atina has advocated for the

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adoption of a special act that would regulate that employers do not pay taxes and contributions when they employ women who survived violence.

**Key Challenges**

This is the fourth year since the National strategy to prevent and suppress trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and the protection of victims (2015-2020) has been drafted, but it has not been adopted yet. What further complicates the issue is the fact that during 2016 there was a low number of identified victims of human trafficking, and that the trend from 2015 continued. The social protection system in Serbia does not pay sufficient attention to the issue of prevention of violence, exploitation, and abuse of the most vulnerable persons in society, and that is clearly reflected in Serbia today. There is also a problem due to insufficient capacities of shelter for the victims of human trafficking and gender-based violence who have been recognized among the refugee population, and who reside in the territory of the Republic of Serbia. As previously, the existing capacities of Atina are being utilized, which, given the volume and extent of the problem is not enough.

Since the beginning of 2016, there has been an increase in the percentage of women and children refugees, and therefore an urgent need to improve the quality and availability of services on the refugee route, which are adapted to this group. The closure of borders has reduced the influx of refugees, but also significantly contributed to a flourish of smuggling, and increased the risk of violence, exploitation and human trafficking, both in transit and within the centers for refugees. In order to provide a comprehensive response to the new situation, the system must be improved and adapted to monitoring and meeting the needs of the most vulnerable among the refugee population, which would involve a greater understanding of the situation in the countries of origin - cultural, religious, traditional aspects, the position of women, gender roles in society, as well as the expected norms of behavior which accompany them. In order for the persons identified as victims of violence, abuse, neglect or human trafficking within the refugee population to be adequately taken care of, it is necessary to establish cooperation which would engage all relevant actors who provide direct support and protection to the most vulnerable.

There is an urgent need to strengthen coordinated actions on protection programs, secure immediate and priority services, and establish functional systems and mechanisms of national and transnational referral of victims of violence, exploitation and human trafficking who are identified within the refugee population.

**Conclusion**

A site visit was conducted by a member of UNODC HQ staff in November 2016. This provided the opportunity to meet with key project staff and assess the project implementation by visiting
multiple facilities, including the reception center and bagel shop which is operated by project beneficiaries as part of the reintegration program. The NGO shared achievements, challenges, and lessons learned under the project. Based on the visit and the progress report, it was recommended that the project funding be continued. The project is on track.

### 2.2.19 Raksha Nepal

**Project Title:** Rehabilitation and empowerment of Nepali women

**Location of Project:** Kathmandu, and surrounding districts

**Project Objective:** The project will provide direct support to 150 girls and women over 3 years. They will be provided services such as rescue, shelter, counselling, medication, vocational training and link with the Raksha saving and credit cooperative for establishment of small businesses.

**Description of Grant Recipient**

Raksha Nepal is a humanitarian organization, which has been working for sexually exploited girls, women and their children since its establishment in 2004. Its main target is to protect those women and young girls working in the so-called informal entertainment sectors (massage parlors, dance bars and cabin restaurants) from trafficking and sexual violence by enhancing their knowledge, awareness and socio-economic status. Similarly, through its mission of making girls and women free of sexual exploitation, Raksha Nepal is involved and advocates for “making the society free of compulsive prostitution.”

**Description of Project**

The project will be implemented through a consortium of 3 NGOs and a credit cooperative: the International School of Advanced Studies (ISAS) - Nepal, Sampark - India, Raksha Shree Cooperative - Nepal, in addition to Raksha. The role of ISAS and Sampark is to support Raksha Nepal to prepare the women for economic advancement. This may include skill development, enterprise counselling, and credit linkages. The expertise will be provided by ISAS. Sampark will work as a resource organization, with its experience of working with the most vulnerable groups, such as extremely poor in Bangladesh and devadasis in India, and its expertise in enterprise training. Sampark will help to build in ISAS a set of enterprise trainers, and a system in Raksha Nepal whereby they can provide enterprise counselling and support to women. ISAS is a semi academic institution that offers short-term courses on project management, business development and entrepreneurship including other socio-economic development.
Key Achievements

- Provided psycho-social counselling to 128 women who work in the entertainment sector and who are involved in forced prostitution. These included sessions on tension management, positive thinking, and emotional management. The psycho-social counsellor also discussed and interacted with the participants about how and why people commit suicide, how to identify them and take them to a counsellor for help.
- Conducted several trainings on enterprise development for 146 women working in informal entertainment sector. The content of the training includes: the concept of business, elements of business that needs to be considered before starting their business, and concepts relating to profit and loss.
- Organised various programmes including health camps, awareness programmes on gender-based violence, breast cancer, and information dissemination activities.

Key Challenges

- The shelter is a short-term transit home and it is difficult to provide long term shelter to the women who need long term support
- Most of the beneficiaries after the counselling said that they need income generating skills training to become independent. However, there is no budget allocated in the project activities and Raksha Nepal has limited resources to run such useful income generating trainings
- In different workshops, meetings and interaction programmes, it has become apparent that the forms of trafficking have changed. The traffickers have now adopted different and new techniques to lure women through fake promises, and are involved in trafficking the girls, children and women to remove and sell their organs. It is a challenge to organizations like Raksha Nepal who are working against human trafficking to fight against such crime. However, awareness and education are the main ways to stop
trafficking in Nepal. So, it is necessary to work on ensuring that the women and girls have access to school education and awareness programs about trafficking, networkers and new techniques of human trafficking.

- It is also very difficult to handle cases where women need legal justice and long-term support. This is a challenge for Raksha Nepal as a whole.
- Girls and women who need to be rehabilitated come from different parts of the country. It is quite expensive to return each back to their village.

Conclusion

Two informal site visits have been conducted by UNODC staff in 2015 and 2016. Based on the visit feedback and the progress report, the project is on track.

2.2.20 SamuSocial Senegal

**Project Title:** Fighting against social exclusion: A support and care mechanism for street children and children victims of trafficking

**Location of Project:** Dakar, Senegal

**Project Objective:** About 2500 to 3000 street children and children victims of trafficking in Dakar will benefit from a consistent package of services based on human rights

**Description of Grant Recipient**

SamuSocial Senegal (SSN) has been working with street children since 2003. Therefore, has developed significant knowledge on the issue of children victims of trafficking. SSN organizes a wider framework of activities: from medical, psychological and social care in the streets to accommodation of street children, including children victims of trafficking. Since 2004, SSN has accompanied over 780 children back into their families or in partner’s shelter.

**Description of Project**

Street children and children victims of trafficking suffer from psychological

**Beneficiary child in arts class in Ethiopia**
problems related to the process of de-socialization. This often leads to break down in the family unit, insecurity and stigmatization. However, street children appear to be adapted to their environment and generally refuse to leave their situation, which seems more "secure" to them than the one they knew before (phenomenon of "paradoxical over-adaptation" to the street). Therefore, street children need help in their living environment in order to regain confidence and be able to consider solutions to leave the street.

About 2500 to 3000 street children and children victims of trafficking in Dakar will benefit from a consistent package of services based on human rights.

**Key Achievements**

- Street children and victims of trafficking in Dakar received free and professional medical, social and psychosocial care, to guarantee their access to basic rights and to prevent risks
  - 375 street rounds
  - 5863 nutritional supports
  - 576 social cares
  - 1268 medical care
  - 158 children referred to the shelter for social and/or medical reasons

- Children who are most at risk were sheltered in a professionalized emergency accommodation with nursing and psychological service managed by Samusocial Senegal
  - 558 accommodations
  - 697 social cares
  - 333 psychological cares
  - 4527 medical cares
  - 22599 meals distributed

- Children with a project to leave the streets benefited from a suitable mechanism, an individualized and multidisciplinary care before returning to their family.
  - 148 family reunions
  - 4 returns to daara (koranic school)
  - 4 children oriented within partner shelter
  - 611 follow up post family reunions
As of December 31, 2016 85% of orientations were sustainable

Key Challenges

No major obstacles were encountered during the reporting period.

Conclusion

A site visit is envisaged for 2017. Based on the progress report, the project is on track.

2.2.21 Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation

Project Title: Rehabilitation and assistance to victims trafficked into domestic servitude and sexual exploitation

Location of Project: Abuja, Federal Capital Territory (FCT)

Project Objective:

This project objective is to meet the psychosocial and educational needs of 15 children trafficked into domestic servitude in the FCT in three years.

Description of Grant Recipient

WOTCLEF implemented a one-year project between 2009-2010 with support from the UN Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery. The project offered rehabilitation support services to 13 rescued victims of human trafficking in Abuja the capital of Nigeria.

Description of Project

Trafficking of children for domestic servitude is a common phenomenon in Nigeria. Victims of domestic servitude make up one of the most vulnerable and hidden groups of child workers in the country. Children are recruited from rural areas to urban towns and cities with false promises of good education for the children and financial inducement for their parents. This situation is fueled by the need for cheap domestic labour by the ever-busy life styles of urban families. The proposed project targets 15 actual (5 per year) and five potential child victims trafficked into domestic servitude over a period of three years. Due to the increased vulnerability of girls to domestic servitude and the fact that sexual exploitation poses a higher risk to females, this proposed action plan will reach 14 females and 1 male victims between the ages of 10-16 years.

Key Achievements and Key Challenges
This project commenced only from the last quarter of 2016. No achievements and challenges can be reported to date.

**Conclusion**

Based on communication with the NGO and feedback from UNODC staff on the ground, the project is on track.
3. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF THE TRUST FUND

3.1 CONTRIBUTIONS AND PLEDGES

The Global Plan of Action established that contributions to the Trust Fund may be accepted from governments, intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations, private-sector organizations and the public at large. Since its inception in August 2010 and until 31 December 2016, the Trust Fund managed to successfully raise more than USD 2.7 million in contributions and pledges. As of 31 December 2016, USD 2,519,653 had been deposited into the Trust Fund.

Unfortunately, contributions from Member States have dwindled in the past three years, and in 2016, the Trust Fund only received a total of USD 239,651, with USD 196,378 received from Member States and USD 42,813 from private sector donors. This included contributions from five Member States, with France, Qatar and Australia being the three largest donors to the Trust Fund, and four private sector organizations as well as scores of individual donors via the UN Foundation website.

The received amount in 2016 is less than the average received over the years, and below the necessary amount required to fund projects in a new grant cycle and to cover the minimum operating costs required for the purpose of reporting, monitoring and evaluation, as agreed by the Board of Trustees.

While the desirable annual funding target for the UNVTF was determined by its Secretariat to be USD 2 million, a level of USD 1 million a year would guarantee a predictable and stable level of grants to partner NGOs.

| CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UN VOLUNTARY TRUST FUND FOR VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS | November 2010 - December 2016 (amounts in USD) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I. Member States | 79,109 | 176,331 | 302,748 | 705,694 | 102,162 | 155,796 | 196,838 | 1,718,678 |
| II. Private Donors | 207,967 | 40,775 | 88,672 | 224,370 | 196,378 | 42,813 | 800,975 |
| SUM TOTAL | 79,109 | 384,298 | 343,523 | 794,366 | 326,532 | 352,174 | 239,651 | 2,519,653 |
3.2 EXPENDITURES

UNODC established the project GLOX42 - Management of the Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children – as a vehicle for delivering the activities, outputs, outcomes and objective of the Trust Fund, in particular for the management of the grants programme and the Trust Fund’s operating costs.

For the second grant cycle, the UNVTF has so far committed USD 1.18 million to be disbursed over the years 2015–2017 to 23 projects. Total disbursement to 21 NGOs of the second funding cycle in 2016, amounted to USD 366,881.

As indicated in the 2016 Certified Financial Statement, total grant expenditure for active projects in 2016 amounted to USD 482,528. Additional expenses charged to the Trust Fund were for operational activities and for the general management of the Trust Fund. UNODC staff costs related to the management of the Trust Fund continue to be covered by UNODC through Programme Support Costs, as agreed at the time of the Fund’s inception, since the Trust Fund’s funding level to date has not been adequate to cover staff costs.

In accordance with United Nations Financial Regulations and per the Terms of Reference for the Trust Fund, programme support costs (PSC) are levied on all contributions to the Trust Fund at the rate of thirteen (13) percent of the total annual expenditures. For the period 1 January until 31 December 2016 this amounted to USD 54,700.
CONCLUSION

In 2016, the Trust Fund was able to disburse grants to 21 projects, providing direct assistance to victims of trafficking to an estimated 3,500 victims per year. This included the provision of critical medical, psychosocial, shelter and vocational support. Legal successes were also achieved through the work of the NGO partners, resulting in historic judgments and convictions of perpetrators in various countries.

The number of monitoring visits to the NGO partners also increased and proved to be more systematic, in so far as conducting visits to NGO projects on a regular basis. These visits led to more direct involvement of UNODC Human Trafficking Experts with the implementing NGOs and in some cases to an active integration of the NGOs in ongoing work undertaken by UNODC within those countries that UNVTF projects operate.

This stronger involvement and expertise of UNODC Human Trafficking Experts, working in numerous countries worldwide, a recommendation of the 2014 Independent Evaluation, further demonstrated the added value of the Trust Fund in comparison to other funding sources.

In addition, the Trust Fund was successful in 2016 in gathering support from the private sector, primarily through its fiduciary partnership with the UN Foundation. However, this should be complementary to voluntary contributions from UN Member States that unanimously established this Trust Fund and vowed to work together in the fight against trafficking in persons through the Global Plan of Action in 2010.

Financed solely through voluntary contributions, the Trust Fund depends on recurrent multi-year contributions from Member States to build up a funding volume that can have a significant impact in the on-going global effort to provide assistance to victims of trafficking in persons.

Despite various efforts undertaken during 2016 to call upon Member States to provide, increase or continue their existing contributions to the Trust Fund, funding to the UNVTF remains sporadic, small-scale and ad hoc, with an annual average of USD 360,000 received. Therefore many victims still lack the necessary assistance required to have a second chance at life, and greater support is needed.

Upon recommendation of the Independent Evaluation, The Trust Fund Secretariat calculated that a yearly funding level of USD 2 million would be a healthy and effective level to fund a significant number of new projects every year and to cover the minimum operating costs required to ensure high quality reporting, monitoring and evaluation of the Trust Fund. This target has been endorsed by the Board of Trustees, who also identified a minimum yearly funding level of USD 1 million as a necessary amount to ensure sustainability of the Trust Fund.
With more resources at hand, the Trust Fund would be able to make a greater impact and reach thousands of more victims that are in desperate need of assistance. Therefore, Member State commitment remains essential in meeting the needs of those most vulnerable and at-risk populations.

In 2017 and beyond, the Trust Fund will continue to work closely with its partners and the international community in raising awareness of this heinous crime, increasing the visibility of victims and supporting those persons trafficked in their transition from victim to survivor.

Through increased engagement and collaboration with our partners, we can strengthen the impact of the Trust Fund to inspire global concerted action in the fight against human trafficking and its impact on society.
Annex 1: 2016 Certified Financial Statement

Management of the Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children
SB-003859 & SB-004531 (GLOX42)
Financial Statements for the period 01 January 2016 to 31 December 2016
(Expressed in US dollars)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding</th>
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<tr>
<td>Voluntary contributions pledged</td>
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<td>Miscellaneous income</td>
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<td><strong>Total funding</strong></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditures</th>
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<td>Staff and other personnel cost</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supplies, Commodities and Materials</td>
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<td>Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture</td>
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<td>General Operating and Other Direct Costs</td>
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<td>Indirect Support Costs (United Nations)</td>
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<td>Indirect Support Costs (Implementing Partners)</td>
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<td><strong>Total expenditures</strong></td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>Transfers to (from) Grant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operational gain / (loss)</td>
<td>(1,502)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Adjustments</th>
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<td>Net excess/(shortfall) income over expenditure</td>
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| Unspent contribution balance, beginning | 810,643 |
| Unspent contribution balance, end      | 568,603 |

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<th>Less Outstanding Receivable</th>
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<td>Available Balance</td>
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Signed by: [Signature]
Date: 27/06/2017

[Signature]
Financial Resources Management Section
## UN VOLUNTARY TRUST FUND FOR VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS
### CASH RECEIVED
for the period November 2010 until 31 December 2016 (amounts in USD)

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<th>PLEDGES &amp; DEPOSITS SUMMARY AND TOTALS</th>
<th>2010 - 2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>TOTAL DEPOSITED</th>
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<td>705,694</td>
<td>102,162</td>
<td>155,796</td>
<td>196,838</td>
<td>1,718,678</td>
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<th>2010 - 2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>TOTAL DEPOSITED</th>
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<td><strong>558,188</strong></td>
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<td>TOTAL DEPOSITED</td>
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