



# United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking

## ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT | 2013



Report prepared by  
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## INTRODUCTION

The 2013 Annual Progress Report provides an overview of the activities implemented under the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking (hereinafter the Trust Fund). The report is prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in its capacity as the Manager of the Trust Fund.

This report covers the period 1 January to 31 December 2013 and provides narrative, results-based and financial findings on progress made by projects that are funded through the Trust Fund. The Trust Fund was established in August 2010 and became operational in January 2011. The report provides an update on the implementation of projects that were funded through the Small Grants Facility (SGF), which is the operational instrument to disburse funds to front-line organizations working on the ground to support victims and survivors of human trafficking, launched in March 2011. The information on the progress and implementation of the projects is derived from project progress reports, as well as financial statements submitted by the NGOs to the Fund Manager.

### Trafficking in Persons: the issue

*In the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Organized Crime, the international community defined human trafficking as " 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. Exploitation shall include, at a 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."*<sup>1</sup>

The exploitation of human beings is a very lucrative multi-million dollar business for organized crime, victimizing millions of people world-wide. These women and men, girls and boys, often persons attempting to improve the conditions of their lives, are harmed by many forms of exploitation, including sexual exploitation, forced labour, domestic servitude, begging, petty crimes, removal of organs and other exploitative purposes. They can be found being exploited in fisheries, mines, brothels, farms and homes among many other places. Some are physically imprisoned by locks, bars or guards while those with apparent freedom to leave are controlled by other means, including physical, sexual and physical violence. The brutality and injustice associated with trafficking in persons is immeasurable for each and every victim.

Trafficking in persons affects every country of the world, as countries of origin, transit or destination - or even a combination of all. And also the reality of victims reflects the fact that trafficking in persons is a global crime: between 2007 and 2010, victims of 136 different nationalities were detected in 118 countries<sup>2</sup>.

According to the Global Report on Trafficking in Persons of 2012, women account for 55 and 60 per cent of all trafficking victims detected globally: women and girls account together for 75 per cent. That being said, men are also targeted, in particular if they have been made vulnerable by such factors as being member of a minority, or a low socio-economic background or a lack of legal status abroad. More than a quarter of the detected victims are

<sup>1</sup> As defined in article 3 (a) of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, which provides the UN definition of trafficking in persons and describes in some detail the nature of the crime.

<sup>2</sup> UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons of 2012 (United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.13.V.1) p. 9. Available from [www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/Trafficking\\_in\\_Persons\\_2012\\_web.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/Trafficking_in_Persons_2012_web.pdf) at page 7.

children, with more detected cases of trafficked girls than of boys: two of every three trafficked children were girls.<sup>3</sup> In fact, it is a worrying trend that the trafficking of children appears to be on the increase.<sup>4</sup>

The Trafficking Protocol and its “3P” paradigm of “prevention”, “prosecution”, and “protection” reflects a comprehensive victim-centred approach and seeks to guarantee the rights of each individual victim. Moreover, the effective fight against trafficking in persons requires a truly global response, as advocated by the fourth “P” “partnership”. This also applies to the support of victims. In fact, the establishment of the Trust Fund dedicated to victims of trafficking in persons is a concrete manifestation of the global resolve to care for the victims of trafficking whose voices remain all too often unheard. Its work, made possible by the generous contributions of governments, civil society, the private sector, and the public at large, brings some redress to victims of human trafficking.

## 1. TRUST FUND MANAGEMENT – PROGRESS MADE IN 2013

### 1.1 Overview and Context

The General Assembly Resolution A/RES/64/293, “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.

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 unites the work of the UN system with the goal of providing direct and tangible assistance to victims and survivors who have undergone harm, and exploitation at the hands of human traffickers. Since its inception, the Trust Fund has strived to become a robust and internationally recognized vehicle to afford assistance to victims of human trafficking.

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

The primary way in which the Trust Fund adds value is that it provides direct assistance to victims, by supporting services to help victims recover from the dehumanising crime that was committed against them, and give them the tools to rebuild their lives and to takes steps to recover their dignity and achieve their dreams. Since its inception in 2010 the Trust Fund has been a key global mechanism through which funds are channeled to victims and survivors of human trafficking

**UNODC Executive Director, Yury Fedotov. November 2010**

### 1.2 Contributions to the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking

At a time of financial austerity and limited resources, the Trust Fund managed to successfully raise more than USD 900,000 in pledges. As of 31 December 2013, just under USD 800,000 had been deposited, representing a doubling of the annual amounts received in 2011 and 2012. More detailed information on contributions to the Trust Fund can be found in Chapter 3 of this report.

<sup>3</sup> See UNODC Global Report of 2012, cited above at p. 2.

<sup>4</sup> See UNODC Global Report of 2012, cited above, at p. 10.

### 1.3 Appointment of a new Board of Trustees

Article 38 of the UN Global Plan of Action stipulated that UNODC would 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 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).

Before the finalization of the first Board's term, UNODC initiated a wide call to Member States for nomination of candidates to the Board. A total of 16 Candidates were presented by Member States from all geographic regions. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon appointed the following new five board members for three year terms, which run from January 2014 to December 2016:

- Ms. Saisuree Chutikul (Thailand)
- Ms. Joy Ngozi Ezeilo (Nigeria)
- Ms. Benita Ferrero-Waldner (Austria)
- Ms. Ketevan Khutsishvili (Georgia)
- Ms. Virna Luque Ferro (Panama)

### 1.4 Miscellaneous Achievements in 2013

#### 1.4.1 Awareness-Raising and Public Information: Brochure on Victims Stories



UNODC, with the financial support from the Government of Australia, released a booklet in May 2013 with individual stories of real cases of human trafficking, told by victims that were assisted by the NGOs supported by the Trust Fund.

These are stories of some of the many women, men and children who have gained a second chance at life, thanks to the effective and compassionate work of the NGOs providing direct assistance to victims of trafficking. Their names were changed to protect their identities, but their stories are true, and they highlight the diverse forms that human trafficking can take. They remind us that stories like these can happen anywhere in the world.

### 1.4.2 Resource Mobilization at the High-Level Meeting on the Appraisal of the Global Plan of Action

A High-level Meeting on the Appraisal of the Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons was held from 13 to 15 May 2013 at the UN Headquarters in New York. UNODC was involved in the organization of the event and participated actively during the meetings. In addition, one Board Member attended the event.

Both UNODC managers and the Board Member were able to mobilize significant support from Member States during the meeting. This resulted in the announcement of pledges from nine Member States to the Trust Fund during the meeting. Subsequent contributions amounting to USD 445,000 were provided to the Trust Fund as a direct result of the high-level meeting.

The resource mobilization efforts at this meeting gave a clear boost in contributions to the Trust Fund and allowed the funding level to double in 2013, in comparison to previous years.

### 1.4.3 Private Sector Fundraising Gala in Vienna

UNODC was also able to gather contributions from the private sector for the Trust Fund. With the support and engagement of various Austrian philanthropic individuals, UNODC and the Austrian Mission to the UN in Vienna successfully organized a charity gala event in November 2013, with the presence of Goodwill Ambassador Nicolas Cage. Three Blue Heart-themed artistic carpets were auctioned during the charity gala for a total sum of USD 150,000. All in all, donations to the Trust Fund from this event totalled USD 185,000.

## 2. EMPOWERING VICTIMS AND SURVIVORS

The 2011 Small Grants Facility (SGF) is the first initiative of the Trust Fund. The first call for proposals was conducted from March to May 2011 and intended to address interregional and cross-border victim support initiatives and to provide effective remedies for victims of human trafficking. The SGF was open to all NGOs, or a consortium or coalition led by an eligible NGO that fulfilled the eligibility criteria, to apply for grants of up to USD 25,000 per year, for up to 36 months. More than 250 applications were received by NGOs all over the world. UNODC selected 12 projects following a thorough selection process and following recommendations of the Board of Trustees.

### 2.1 Grants Awarded through the Small Grants Facility

In 2011-2012 the Trust Fund disbursed the first year of funding to 11 NGOs<sup>5</sup>. These comprised: The African Centre for Advocacy and Human Development (Nigeria), the Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking (United States of America), the CRADLE – the Children Foundation (Kenya), Damnok Toek Poipet (Cambodia), Defensa de Niños International (Costa Rica), Different and Equal (Albania), Hors la Rue (France), the Hotline for Migrant Workers (Israel), the Institute for Democracy (Republic of Moldova), Shakti Samuha (Nepal), and La Strada (Czech Republic).

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<sup>5</sup> One of the selected NGOs withdrew before the grant agreement was signed.



In 2013, the Trust Fund provided funding to 9 projects, given that one NGO requested funding only for one year, and one NGO's second year request was denied due to problems in meeting the milestones set in their project document and linked to delays with the implementation of the project.

**Table 1: 2013 Small Grants recipients**

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Project Duration</b>	<b>2011-2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>Total Funds requested</b>
African Centre for Advocacy and Human Development	Nigeria	36 months	USD 25,000	USD 25,000	USD 75,000
The CRADLE	Kenya	36 months	USD 25,000	USD 25,000	USD 75,000
Damnok Toek Poipet	Cambodia	36 months	USD 24,942	USD 24,942	USD 74,826
Defensa de Niños	Costa Rica	36 months	USD 25,000	USD 25,000	USD 75,000
Different and Equal	Albania	36 months	USD 25,000	USD 25,000	USD 75,000
Hotline for Migrant Workers	Israel	36 months	USD 25,000	USD 25,000	USD 50,000
Institute for Democracy	Moldova	36 months	USD 24,980	USD 24,980	USD 74,940
La Strada	Czech Republic	36 months	USD 25,000	USD 25,000	USD 75,000
Shakti Samuha	Nepal	36 months	USD 25,000	USD 25,000	USD 75,000

Total Funds Disbursed to NGOs <sup>6</sup>	2011-2012 or first year of grant cycle	2013 or second year of grant cycle
	USD 274,922	USD 224,922

## 2.2 Project Implementation Status



*Cambodia, Children in day class at the Reception Centre*

The following section provides an overview of the achievements of the projects which were funded through the Trust Fund. Each summary highlights the activities that have been implemented for the period until 31 December 2013. The information contained in this report is derived from the narrative and financial reports submitted by the grant recipients.

Grant payments are made in two tranches for each year. The first tranche of funds (80 per cent) is disbursed to NGOs at the beginning of the project year and the second tranche (20 per cent) is given after the submission and clearance by the Fund Manager and Board of Trustees of the annual

narrative and financial reports received from the NGOs. This report will provide the Board with a summary on the status of implementation of the projects to allow them to allocate the second tranche of funds for year three of implementation of the remaining nine projects.

### 2.2.1 African Centre for Advocacy and Human Development

<b>Project Title</b>	Providing Economic Empowerment to 20 Victims of Human Trafficking in Nigeria
<b>Location of Project</b>	Ore, Ondo State, Nigeria
<b>Project Objective</b>	The project aims to support former victims of trafficking in Ondo State to become economically self-sufficient and to become small business owners in the profession of their choosing. It is hoped by supporting the interests of these trafficking victims, and cultivating particular skill-sets with commercial viability, these individuals will be able to support themselves financially and establish professional careers for themselves.



#### *Description of Grant Recipient*

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

<sup>6</sup> These amounts exclude the 13 % Programme Support Costs charged in addition to each contribution to the Trust Fund.

*vocational job training, motorcycle repairs, tailoring and weaving*

### *Description of Project*

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



*Nigeria, ACAHD ceremony of graduations for small business owners, former victims of trafficking*

### *Key achievements*

ACAHD originally reviewed over 300 prospective applications, from victims and survivors interested in taking part in the project's introductory training. 20 additional individuals were selected from Ore, Okitipupa and Igbotako communities and took part in the project's introductory training. Like the previous 25 beneficiaries, these 20 individuals had been formally assigned to skilled mentors and received training in skills ranging from weaving of hand loom traditional fabrics, motorcycles repairs and tailoring.

During the reporting period 5 community meetings and 2 workshops were conducted. Trade machineries were provided together with soft grants that have resulted in 20 small businesses being successfully registered. Furthermore, 12 follow-up meetings with these entrepreneurs have been held.

### *Key challenges*

The project could only make provisions for the training of an additional 20 applicants. ACAHD reported that in the long-term the inability to assist more applicants could be problematic, and cause misunderstanding in the community. The office receives daily requests from individuals who would like to participate. However, those that are not selected or are unable to secure trade equipment are clearly discouraged.

## 2.2.2 The CRADLE – the Children Foundation

<b>Project Title</b>	“The Tumaini Project for Child Victims of Trafficking”
<b>Location of Project</b>	Nairobi
<b>Project Objective</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Effective remedies for victims of human trafficking, including, legal support, access to justice and compensation.</li><li>2. Providing direct humanitarian assistance and reintegration support to victims.</li></ol>



### *Description of Grant Recipient*

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

*raising awareness, children’s rights, strengthen legal frameworks*

### *Description of Project*

There is a lack of a comprehensive response system for victims of trafficking in Kenya. In particular, child victims of human trafficking lack adequate access to redress and compensation through the justice system and an ability to enforce their rights. The grant provided to the CRADLE aims to support its on-going project on supporting child trafficking victims and raising awareness of the issue in Kenya.

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

### *Key achievements*

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

1. During the reporting period CRADLE provided counselling and legal advice for 12 child trafficking victims and their parents.
2. A consultant completed a law enforcement investigation and prosecution training guide on counter trafficking during the last reporting period. A total of 60 police, investigation, and immigration officers received training on communications skills, as well as investigative and interviewing techniques. The

consultant is now taking feedback received during this training to make final changes to the guide, after which it is expected to be printed and distributed.

3. The project has successfully completed an audit of the current legal framework on existing policies and legislation on victim support and has completed the development of the concept paper on a case for victim support with specific focus on victims of human trafficking. The project has also completed a draft policy on victim support.
4. The project continued to undertake an audit of the current trafficking in persons cases being handled by the CRADLE to establish cases that would be eligible as civil litigation cases for victim assistance. The project undertook research on case law from other jurisdictions that can shape CRADLE's strategic focus on public interest litigation cases for victim assistance for victims of trafficking in persons. A few strategic litigation sessions were held with a pool of Pro Bono lawyers on the same.

### *Key challenges*

There have not been any major obstacles in the implementation of the project. The biggest challenge has been in organizing a National Steering Committee meeting to discuss a draft Victim Support policy in lieu of achieving the Project's third result of a strengthened policy framework on support for victims. The CRADLE is a member of the National Steering Committee, however as this is also a Government initiative, the National Steering Committee Meeting is convened and Chaired by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Services, which is a ministry that ceased to exist with the new government.

### **2.2.3 Damnok Toek Poipet**

<b>Project Title</b>	Reception Centre Poipet: Direct assistance for children victims of trafficking and children at high risk of being trafficked
<b>Location of Project</b>	Palalelai village, Chankiry point, Poipet commune, O'Chrov district, Banteay Meanchey Province, Cambodia.
<b>Project Objective</b>	Provide immediate assistance to deported/repatriated and at-risk community children to meet their physiological and social needs until safe reintegration with the biological family or referral



#### *Description of Grant Recipient*

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

*educational, psychosocial, medical care, material assistance*

### *Description of Project*

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

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



*Cambodia, Damnok Toek, Traditional Khmer dancing performance*

### *Key achievements*

Damnok Toek has carried out the following activities:

1. Beneficiaries at the Reception centre in Poipet have been provided with various services, including provision of nutritious food, safe accommodation and clothing;
2. Medical services, including testing for STD's and treatment for medical illness was offered to beneficiaries. Individual and group counselling was provided to children, to enable them to communicate their worries and requirements. As forms of therapy, Non-Formal Education (NFE) activities such as drawing, handicraft, traditional dancing were organized;
3. Social workers assisted in the tracing and reintegration of children victims of trafficking. In total, family tracing was conducted for 10 cases, and family assessment for 43 cases. 8 children have successfully been reintegrated with their families. In collaboration with social workers, public authorities and other NGOs, Damnok Toek has identified several children at risk of being trafficked;
4. To reduce the number of children falling prey to human traffickers, the NGO conducted awareness raising activities such as workshops, provided material through the mobile library and offered a drop-in facility to inform the local community on human trafficking and child rights.

### *Key challenges*

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

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

## 2.2.4 Different and Equal

<b>Project Title</b>	Providing Sustainable Reintegration Assistance for Albanian Victims of Trafficking
<b>Location of Project</b>	Nationwide geographical coverage in all Albania
<b>Project Objective</b>	To provide quality services for reintegration of Albanian victims of trafficking.  To contribute to the implementation of the National Policies to Fight Trafficking in Human Beings, and of the National Referral Mechanism. To strengthen the cooperation with counter trafficking stakeholders



### *Description of Grant Recipient*

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

*food, medical care, accommodation*

### *Description of Project*

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

### *Key achievements*

D&E has assisted 33 victims of trafficking or at the risk of being trafficked, including 20 children of victims and 43 families that have been affected by human trafficking crimes. The reintegration program has helped 76 women, girls, and boys (new and on-going cases) and 39 of their children. Specifically, the NGO reported that support to victims of trafficking has been implemented through a three phase process. To- date the NGO has conducted the following activities:

1. **Crisis intervention and accommodation:** this is the first phase of assistance which includes preliminary services offered to new cases. Accommodation and preliminary services for beneficiaries was offered to all new cases who entered in the program. A reintegration plan was developed for each beneficiary through a needs assessment built-up by a multidisciplinary team;
2. **Transitional phase:** this is the second and third phase in assistance offered by D & E. Assistance during the transition phase includes semi-independent living, formal education and vocational training, medical and psychosocial evaluation and treatment;
3. **Reintegration/social inclusion:** which is the final phase to provide reintegration services for the beneficiaries. This includes assistance to live independently, provision for long-term accommodation, securing employment and/or establishing a business.

### Key challenges

D&E has noted that long-term unemployment, which hinders financial security negatively, affects the reintegration process of victims.

D&E is experiencing major difficulty in finding employment for beneficiaries who are former victims of trafficking. Particularly in the case of individuals with children, D&E has faced problems in securing employment that offers comprehensive social insurance. Furthermore, it has been challenging to identify accommodation options for victims with mental health issues. It has also been a challenge to identify males who are victims of trafficking, as they often do not wish to be identified.

### 2.2.5 Defensa de Niños Internacional Costa Rica

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<b>Project Title</b>	Improving integral services and specialized assistance to victims of trafficking in Central America
<b>Location of Project</b>	Costa Rica, Guatemala and Honduras
<b>Project Objective</b>	To increase integral services and specialized assistance to victims of trafficking, especially children and adolescents. The project is being held in Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica.

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#### Description of Grant Recipient

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

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

*training, early detection, protection*

#### Description of Project

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

This project aims to combat this regional trafficking problem by training immigration police and consular



Costa Rica, Defensa de Niños Internacional, Gender Workshop

bodies, on how to detect and provide special attention to trafficked victims. In addition, the project will work other anti-trafficking stakeholders to promote comprehensive protection and assistance for victims.

*Key achievements*

The activities implemented to-date have been underpinned by the core objective of the project, which is to ensure that;

1. victims of trafficking are detected and receive protection and legal assistance in Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica and;
2. children and adolescent victims of trafficking are detected and assisted, around the border areas of Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

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

*Key challenges*

The project has garnered interest from national coalitions, primarily because the project fits within the wider context of the anti-trafficking activities in the Central American region. However, due to the fact that some of the activities will be implemented with multiple stakeholders, it has been necessary for DNI Costa Rica to devise alternative solutions to meet DNI’s goals, and support the objectives of the various entities. This has also led to delay in concluding issues, particularly when working with government institutions. Furthermore, a key counterpart organization in Guatemala ceased to exist and a replacement has yet to be identified.

**2.2.6 Hotline for Migrant Workers**

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<b>Project Title</b>	Combating Trafficking in Persons
<b>Location of Project</b>	Israel
<b>Project Objective</b>	Provide Legal aid to victims of Human Trafficking, with the overarching aim to provide trafficking victims with a secure status in Israel. Provision of assistance is through assistance to secure release from detention, access to shelters, rehabilitation and health care, as well as the provision of work visas and residency permits.

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*Description of Grant Recipient*

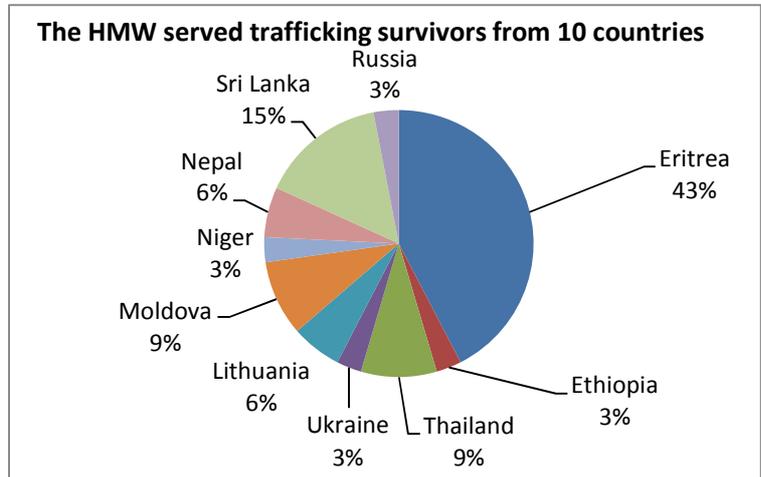
The Hotline for Migrant Workers began operations in 1999 and is based in Tel Aviv, Israel. The Hotline for Migrant Workers (HMW) works generally in the area of trafficking, including providing support to victims, such as legal support, as well as releasing research publications about trafficking in Israel. The Hotline for Migrant Workers has received numerous awards and for their work, including the Sderot Conference for Society and the Association for Civil Rights in Israel; the head of its trafficking department being named “Woman Lawyer of the Year” in 2007 by the Israeli Bar Association; and the National Decoration for Combating Trafficking in Persons from the Israeli government in 2009.

*legal representation, shelter, transitional housing, health care*

Furthermore, the Hotline for Migrant Workers has developed strong working partnerships with NGOs, international governments and other organizations.

*Description of Project*

Two of the largest problems facing trafficking victims in Israel is the lack of identification of trafficking victims and then the provision of services that the Israeli Foreign Ministry does not provide (such as rehabilitation for trafficking victims, humanitarian aid and assistance with visas and residency permits). These trafficking victims therefore languish in Israel, unable to obtain the assistance they are legally entitled to. This project seeks to support victims of human trafficking in the following ways: first, it works toward identifying victims of human trafficking and helping them to obtain the services they are legally entitled to from the Government. Second, the project helps identified trafficking victims to obtain work visas and residency permits so that they may continue to reside in Israel, should they desire. Third, the HMW raises awareness about these issues and to support victims of human trafficking.



*Key achievements*

The Hotline for Migrant Workers has implemented the following activities

1. HMW provided legal assistance to a total of 33 victims of trafficking/slavery/torture. Of these, 13 were new cases encountered during the reporting period, while the remaining 20 were cases that had been encountered previously and were still on-going;
2. HMW has begun successful cooperation with the Thai embassy in Israel by providing instructions on how to identify victims of trafficking and to refer potential victims to HMW.
3. An information leaflet for Israelis drafted by the HRM in cooperation with the Prime Minister’s Office, the Israeli Police and the Justice Ministry has been completed. The leaflet alerts the public to human trafficking and calls on them to refer potential victims to the authorities or aid organizations (addresses and phone numbers are provided). It also describes indications for trafficking, such as no granting of freedom of movement and days off, violence and extreme work conditions. 5,000 copies will be distributed in 2014 and a translation to Arabic and Russian is planned.
4. Partly the result of pressure made by HMW, the Welfare Ministry opened an additional shelter for trafficking victims in December 2013.

*Key challenges*

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

## 2.2.7 Institute for Democracy

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<b>Project Title</b>	Legal Assistance to Human Trafficking Victims
<b>Location of Project</b>	Republic of Moldova
<b>Project Objective</b>	To provide legal assistance for trafficking victims

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### *Description of Grant Recipient*

The Institute for Democracy is a non-governmental organization which was established in 2007 and is based in the Republic of Moldova. Its work focuses on supporting democratic processes in Moldova, including promoting the ideas of an open society, protecting human rights and fighting human trafficking and violence. The Institute for Democracy has implemented several anti-trafficking projects and has experience in the field. Its experience in anti-trafficking work includes projects funded by the OSCE, UNDP and the Norwegian Embassy.

*hotline, legal assistance, advocacy materials*

### *Description of Project*

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



*Moldova, Institute for Democracy, Center of Legal Assistance*

This project seeks to increase access to legal assistance for victims of human trafficking by establishing a Center of Legal Assistance and the development of a hotline. It will also seek to increase awareness both amongst victims and the general public by publishing a book containing the legal rights for trafficking victims. It is anticipated that this project will result in increased levels of legal support to trafficking victims, as well as increased knowledge in trafficking as a crime and how best to handle victims affected by this crime.

### *Key achievements*

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

The organization continue to work at the Center of Legal Assistance to trafficking victims (Address: Sportivnaia str., 8a; Comrat, Republic of Moldova). To-date, legal experts at the Center have assisted victims in writing complaint letters to police, given victims legal advice, and advocated on their behalf. The organization has also

established a free Legal Hotline for the victims of trafficking, which has provided advice anonymously. In addition the project has conducted the following activities

1. Conducted an awareness raising campaign on Moldavian press and on the TV/Radio. This has served to inform potential victims and their relatives about the activities and location of the Center;
2. Assisted and counselled 598 beneficiaries, this involved providing legal assistance, information on how to safely secure work abroad or study abroad, as well as explaining the act of trafficking in person and smuggling of migrants;
3. The Center has also provided details of organizations that provide assistance to victims of trafficking in Turkey, Italy, Russia, Spain, and other neighbouring countries.
4. The free Legal Hotline has fielded approximately 354 calls during the reporting period.
5. 50,000 awareness raising leaflets titled "Stop the Traffic" were distributed.

*Key challenges*

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

**2.2.8 La Strada Czech Republic**

<b>Project Title</b>	The Tree Workers Case – Strategic Litigation
<b>Location of Project</b>	Czech Republic
<b>Project Objective</b>	To pave the pathway to justice and to effective remedies for trafficked and exploited persons through strategic litigation



*Description of Grant Recipient*

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

*access to justice, legal representation, media campaign*

### *Description of Project*

This project focuses on providing legal support to victims of human trafficking in the Tree Workers Case. The Tree Workers Case revolved around several Czech companies in 2009-2010 which were subcontractors for one of the largest forestry companies in the Czech Republic. To obtain its workforce, workers were trafficked into the Czech Republic. The workers were then forced to work seven days a week for around 10-12 hours per day. Most of the workers were unpaid and were threatened with violence if they stopped working or attempted to report their illegal conditions to the police. Based on this information, two lawyers with La Strada began to collect powers of attorneys from the migrants so that they could file a lawsuit against the companies involved. Thus far, over 158 powers of attorney have been collected and 53 complaints filed. The grant given to La Strada Czech Republic will support its legal efforts to obtain justice for these trafficking victims through the legal system.



*Czech Republic, The Tree Workers Trafficking Case*

### *Key achievements*

1. In February 2014, La Strada provided a summary of the Tree workers case as part of background information provided regularly to the Interior Ministry and its annual report on the situation in trafficking in human beings. It is anticipated that this report will be approved by the Government of the Czech Republic later this year and then be published on the Interior Ministry's website. The report is an important source of information about the situation in human trafficking in the country. A summary of the case was also published in January 2014 in a bulletin "Current human rights issues", a monthly online magazine published by the Centre for Human Rights and democratisation.
2. Public awareness for the Tree Workers case was further raised through the workshop "Uncertain Position of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings" workshop organized by Masaryk University, Faculty of Law, in cooperation with La Strada Czech Republic. A conference on "Protecting and Promoting the Rights of Victims of Trafficking- Putting Victims First" as well as a workshop titled "The Challenges of Human Trafficking and the European Response: the View from Vienna, Brussels and Strasbourg also further educated participants,
3. Meetings were held in both Prague and Brno in which the tree workers case was discussed. Participants (La Strada's legal team, attorneys, police and members of the ministry of interior) discussed the situation of victims of human trafficking in the Czech Republic and the latest news of the tree workers case.

### *Key challenges*

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

The major – and expected risk of this project is that La Strada is dealing with a very sensitive issue while providing direct assistance to trafficked and exploited persons. To avoid major safety risks for contacted workers as well as for the staff, the organization is using other NGOs/platforms to run campaigns. For instance, Initiative for the Rights of Migrant Workers right is leading the activities while La Strada is backing up the campaign,

providing necessary information and expert knowledge. This measure decreases to a minimum, the risks to both the assisted persons and La Strada staff. Furthermore, additional risk lies in the possibility of being sued for libel by the parties that participate in the exploitation and trafficking, but have not been convicted for this conduct.

### 2.2.9 Shakti Samuha

<b>Project Title</b>	Capacity building, advocacy and support for trafficking survivor
<b>Location of Project</b>	10 districts ( Nuwakot, Sindhupalchowk,, Makawanpur, Bara, Rautahat, Jhapa, Bardiya, Kailali, Kathmandu and Pokhara)
<b>Project Objective</b>	Protection of trafficking survivors



#### *Description of Grant Recipient*

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

*skills development, advocacy, income generation*

#### *Description of Project*

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



*Nepal, Shakti Samuha, human rights training*

#### *Key achievements*

1. On 7 March 2013, human trafficking, particularly in women, was discussed on the local radio station UJYALO in support of International Women's Day. It was noted that everyone, including the Government, is responsible for helping to decrease violence against women

2. On 19 April 2013, Shakti Samuha met with 83 survivors from all ten Nepal districts. The one-day consultation session titled “Right to mobility of women and safe migration” was aimed to raise awareness on migration and human trafficking issues.
3. On 13 May 2013, 23 staff members were trained on the " Changing Trends of Counselling " and how to deal with trauma.
4. On 19 August 2013, the NGO conducted training on reproductive health training for 40 survivors. Women and men from 10 different districts were provided with information on reproductive health issues. The session covered topics such as hygiene, sexually transmitted diseases, maternal health and nutrition.
5. Throughout the reporting period, victims of human trafficking were provided with various educational and vocational training in areas such as English, photography, and basic computers. Discussion groups in which survivors of human trafficking could share their stories and receive support were also conducted.

#### *Key challenges*

Shakti Samuha reported that the major obstacle in this reporting period continues to be making provision for the different age groups, languages and caste. This issue was compounded by the fact that some beneficiaries were illiterate, and this led to some difficulty in the presentation of the trainings/sessions.

## 3. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF THE TRUST FUND

### 3.1 Income and Fund Balance

The Global Plan of Action established that contributions to the Fund may be accepted from governments, intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations, private-sector organizations and the public at large. In 2013, the Trust Fund received USD 794,197 in paid contributions. The breakdown of the contributions is as follows: Member States USD 703,316 and private sector and individuals USD 90,881, with some pledges from the fundraising gala in November still outstanding by year end.

By 31 December the Trust Fund held a balance of USD 838,256. This balance and some new contributions made already in 2014, will allow the Trust Fund to cover the final payments to the ongoing projects under the first call for proposals of the Small Grants Facility (USD50,832), to cover a minimum of operating costs required for the purpose of reporting, monitoring and evaluation – as agreed by the Board of Trustees -, and to launch a new call for proposals in 2014 with a similar volume of funding than the first call (around USD 800,000).

**Table 2: Summary of Donor Deposits as of 31 December 2011**

<b>PLEDGES &amp; DEPOSITS SUMMARY AND TOTALS</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>AMOUNT DEPOSITED</b>	<b>OUTSTANDING PLEDGES</b>
I. Member States	79,109	176,331	302,748	703,316	1,261,504	310,844
II. Private Donors	-	207,967	40,318	90,881	339,166	111,421
<b>SUM TOTAL</b>	<b>79,109</b>	<b>384,298</b>	<b>343,066</b>	<b>794,197</b>	<b>1,600,670</b>	<b>422,265</b>

<b>I. MEMBER STATES</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>AMOUNT DEPOSITED</b>	<b>OUTSTANDING PLEDGES</b>
Austria	13,089	13,333	-	13,037	39,459	
Australia	-	-	195,281		195,281	
Azerbaijan				9,907	9,907	
Bangladesh	-	-	2,000		2,000	
Belarus	20,797	-	-	50,494	71,291	-
Ecuador	-	5,000	5,000		10,000	-
Egypt	-	-	-		-	10,000
France	-	24,217	33,200	130,378	187,795	-
Israel				15,000	15,000	
Luxembourg	40,161	-	37,267		77,428	-
Malaysia	5,062	-	-		5,062	-
Philippines	-	10,000	-		10,000	-
Qatar	-	99,156	-	99,923	199,079	300,844
Thailand	-	24,625	-		24,625	-
Russian Federation	-	-	30,000		30,000	-
Saudi Arabia				100,307	100,307	
Singapore	-	-	-	3,000	3,000	
Sweden	-	-	-	106,270	106,270	
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	175,000	175,000	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>79,109</b>	<b>176,331</b>	<b>302,748</b>	<b>703,316</b>	<b>1,261,504</b>	<b>310,844</b>
<b>II. PRIVATE DONORS</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>AMOUNT DEPOSITED</b>	<b>OUTSTANDING PLEDGES</b>
Backes & Strauss			1,238		1,238	
Beulah London		3,726	3,226	9,500	16,452	
Blue Blindfold Ltd.			6,301		6,301	
E. Deisenhammer-Siegl				9,498	9,498	
Exxon Mobil			5,000		5,000	
Mr. Taher Helmy			10,056		10,056	
Interspar Gesellschaft				13,569	13,569	
Lifetime TV				5,000	5,000	
Mr. and Ms. Al-Nassar			10,000		10,000	
Orascom Telecom		200,000			200,000	
Rauter & Partner				3,392	3,392	
Alois Koehrer Gesellschaft				44,077	44,077	
Carpet auction (Gala)						57,069
Carpet auction (Gala)						54,352
Various individual donors		4,241	4,497	5,845	14,583	
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>207,967</b>	<b>40,318</b>	<b>90,881</b>	<b>339,166</b>	<b>111,421</b>

## 3.2 Expenditure

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 outputs, outcomes and objective of the Trust Fund, in particular for the management of the grants programme and the Trust Fund's operating costs.

As of 31 December 2013, the Trust Fund had allocated USD 659,828 to support activities of the NGOs that were selected in the 2011 Small Grants Facility. Total disbursement to the nine NGOs with active projects in 2013, for the period 01 January - 31 December 2013 amounted to USD 254,162.

As indicated in the 2013 Certified Financial Statement, additional expenses charged to the Trust Fund were for operational activities and for the general management of the Trust Fund. However, staff costs required for the management of the Trust Fund continue to be covered by UNODC through Programme Support Costs, as agreed at the Fund's inception, since the Trust Fund's funding level has not been enough to cover staff costs so far.

As per the Terms of Reference of the Trust Fund and following UN Rules and Regulations, a 13 per cent charge for Programme Support Costs (PSC) was levied to all contributions received for the Trust Fund. For the period 1 January until 31 December 2013 this amounted to a total of USD 24,557.

## CONCLUSION

In 2013, through the grants provided to 9 NGOs selected by the Small Grants Facility of the Trust Fund, nearly 2,000 individuals have been directly assisted and tens of thousands have been indirectly assisted through outreach via brochures, leaflets, and radio. The 9 organizations that implemented projects in 2013 with funding from the Trust Fund continue to provide victims and survivors of trafficking in human beings with critical assistance, such as legal support and advice on victims' rights, appropriate treatment for physical and mental abuse, a safe place where victims can recover, vocational, life skills or literacy training for adults, schooling and training in life skills for children, and compassionate support in a caring environment.

The reports submitted by the NGOs for implementation of projects within this reporting period, indicate that project activities are largely on track, despite some challenges that have been identified and are being addressed. The grants have made a difference and strengthened grassroots organizations around the world that serve vulnerable and exploited individuals.

The Trust Fund has by now received support from a wide range of Member States and private sector donors, albeit with small contributions, and has the potential to reach its initial funding target of USD 1 million per year. With the funding surge achieved in 2013, a new call for proposals will be held in 2014, to allow at least the provision of the same level of assistance to victims of trafficking world-wide.

However, victims of human trafficking across the world are in dire need of more support. With increased level of funding, the Trust Fund could increase its outreach and deliver more grants to organizations directly assisting the victims, thereby helping to reach out to those human beings that have suffered from the horrendous crime of human trafficking.

## Annex 1: Certified Financial Statements for 2013



**Project: Management of the Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children**  
**Support of the Integrated Programme - GLOX42 (FSB 6471)**  
**Project Financial Report as of 31 December 2013**  
 (in United States Dollar)

**1) Income:**

\* Pledges deferred for future financial period

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Pledge Reference</i>	<i>Pledge Amount</i>	<i>Collected Amount</i>
Global	TTF801-11	350,000	350,000
	TTF802-12	225,929	225,929
	TTF803-10	11,300	11,300
	TTF804-13	50,832	50,832
	TTF805-13	184,120	184,120
	TTF806-14*	64,000	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>886,181</b>	<b>822,181</b>

**2) Expenditures:**

<i>Description</i>	<i>Expenditures prior to 2013</i>	<i>Expenditure Jan - Dec 2013</i>	<i>Total Expenditure</i>
Travel	3,231	3,897	7,128
Personnel	7,300	0	7,300
Subcontracts	474,860	184,968	659,828
Training	0	0	0
Equipment	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	410	37	447
<b>Project Sub-Total</b>	<b>485,801</b>	<b>188,902</b>	<b>674,703</b>
Support Costs	63,154	24,557	87,711
<b>Project Total</b>	<b>548,955</b>	<b>213,459</b>	<b>762,414</b>

**3) Balance:**

<i>Description</i>	<i>Project Fund Balance</i>
Pledged contribution upto Dec 2013	822,181
Gains/(losses) from currency fluctuations - Operations	(4,511)
Less: Expenditure upto Dec 2013	(762,414)
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2013</b>	<b>55,256</b>

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

  
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 Flor Cam  
 Chief, Accounts Section  
 Financial Resources Management Service



09 APRIL 2014  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Date)

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organization
<b>ACAHD</b>	African Centre for Advocacy and Human Development
<b>CAST</b>	Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking
<b>GPA</b>	UN Global Plan of Action
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MOU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>D&amp;E</b>	Different and Equal
<b>DNI</b>	Defence for Children International—Costa Rica
<b>PSC</b>	Programme Support Costs
<b>HMW</b>	Hotline for Migrant Workers NGO Non-Governmental Organization
<b>SGF</b>	Small Grants Facility
<b>TOR</b>	Terms of Reference
<b>TF</b>	Trust Fund
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime