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

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT | 2014

Report prepared by
the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
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INTRODUCTION

The 2014 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). It will also provide an overview of the activities supported through the Trust Fund in order to assist victims of trafficking in persons, implemented throughout the third year of the first grant cycle provided to NGOs. The report is prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in its capacity as the Manager of the Trust Fund. The report covers the period 1 January to 31 December 2014 and provides narrative, results-based and financial findings on the progress made by the 9 projects that were funded during this period. 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?

In the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Organized Crime, human trafficking is defined 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."

Human trafficking harms women and men, girls and boys in every part of the world, whether they are trafficked across borders or within their own country. Often, the victims of trafficking are persons searching for a brighter future, who are harmed in unimaginable ways by the many forms of exploitation, including sexual exploitation, forced labour, domestic servitude, begging, petty crime, removal of organs and other exploitative purposes.

People are 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 psychological abuse. The brutality and injustice associated with trafficking in persons is immeasurable for each and every victim. At the same time, the exploitation of human beings is a lucrative multi-million dollar business for organized crime, victimizing millions of people worldwide. It affects virtually every country of the world, as countries of origin, transit or destination - or even a combination of all three. The sheer spread of victims from all corners of the world reflects the fact that trafficking in persons is a global crime: between 2010 and 2012, victims of 152 different nationalities were detected in 124 countries.

According to the Global Report on Trafficking in Persons of 2014, women account for 49 percent of all trafficking victims detected globally: women and girls combined account for 70 percent. That being said, men are also targeted, in particular, vulnerable members of society from low socio-economic backgrounds and those who lack legal status abroad. Thirty-three percent of detected victims are children, with more detected cases of trafficked girls than boys: nearly two of every three trafficked children were girls. In fact, it is a worrying trend that there has been a 5 percent increase compared to data from the 2007-2010 period.

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1 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.
The Trafficking in Persons 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” 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. Its work, 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.

1. TRUST FUND MANAGEMENT – PROGRESS MADE IN 2014

1.1 Overview and Context

General Assembly Resolution A/RES/64/293, also called 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 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 Trust Fund has strived to become a robust and internationally recognized vehicle to afford assistance to victims of human trafficking.

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. For example, the Shakti Samuha organization has helped 600 survivors receive vocational training, counselling and legal support in Nepal, while the Different and Equal organization in Albania offered 300 women, children and men temporary accommodation, medical and psychological assistance, and has helped former victims set up their own small businesses. The Trust Fund is also enabling survivors to seek justice against the traffickers in the courts. This legal action is often rooted in the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

During the first four 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 by providing nearly USD 1 million to 11 NGOs.

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

The Trust Fund raised USD 1,927,562 in contributions, plus an additional USD 307,244 in pledges since its inception until 31 December 2014. While only USD 79,109 was received in 2010, contributions to the Trust Fund significantly increased over the next three years. However, in 2014, the Trust Fund only received a total of USD 326,892, with USD 102,380 from Member States and USD 224,512 from the private sector. This amount remains significantly lower than the average received in the preceding year and significantly less than the target of USD 1 million that was set at the establishment of the Trust Fund.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLEDGES &amp; DEPOSITS SUMMARY AND TOTALS</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>TOTAL DEPOSITED</th>
<th>OUTSTANDING PLEDGES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Member States</td>
<td>79,109</td>
<td>176,331</td>
<td>302,748</td>
<td>703,316</td>
<td>102,380</td>
<td>1,363,884</td>
<td>250,844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Private Donors</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>207,967</td>
<td>40,318</td>
<td>90,881</td>
<td>224,512</td>
<td>563,678</td>
<td>56,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUM TOTAL</td>
<td>79,109</td>
<td>384,298</td>
<td>343,066</td>
<td>794,197</td>
<td>326,892</td>
<td>1,927,562</td>
<td>307,244</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.3 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 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 current Board of Trustees was appointed by the Secretary-General in December 2013 serving a term of three years until December 2016. The current Board Members are:

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

In 2014, the Board met twice. In April the new Board met for the first time. The primary decisions taken during the meeting were first, the election of Ms. Benita Ferrero-Waldner as the Chair of the Board of Trustees of the Trust Fund; second, the approval of the use of funds through a second global call for proposals; and third, the commissioning of an independent evaluation of the Trust Fund.

The purpose of the second meeting in November was to review the outcome of the second call for proposals and to provide recommendations for selecting and funding new NGO projects. Additionally, the Board discussed the findings and recommendations from the independent evaluation on the management of the Trust Fund.
1.4 Achievements in 2014

Several achievements were accomplished in 2014. These include the launch of a second call for proposals, numerous outreach initiatives to promote the fund, a new Trust Fund brochure, an independent evaluation of the overall management of the Trust Fund, a private sector charity event, as well as the declaration of July 30th as World Day Against Trafficking in Persons. The achievements will be described in more detail in the proceeding sections.

1.4.1 New Call for Proposals and Selection of New Projects

The Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons marked the first World Day Against Trafficking in Persons by launching a second call for proposals on 30 July 2014. The 2014 call for proposals had to be adapted to the new rules under the UNODC grants manual, limiting the overall amount of a grant to USD 60,000 compared to the previous awards of USD 75,000. NGOs would receive up to USD 20,000 per year and could receive a second and third instalment of up to USD 20,000 in the following two years, upon demonstrating successful implementation of activities of the previous year, and provided that the NGOs comply with the reporting conditions set forth in the funding agreement.

Criteria for selection and evaluation of proposals:

Some of the basic criteria used under the first call would remain valid for the second call, such as:

- Call would only be open to non-profit, non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
- NGOs must be registered in the country in which the project activity takes place.
- Should be engaged in initiatives that directly address the needs of victims of trafficking.
- A victim-centred approach should underlie the core of the organization’s activities.
• Must have a proven track record of fulfilling the published objectives of the Trust Fund and must have already been operational for 3 years.
• Should possess relevant experience and/or the ability to manage development assistance.
• Applications should be submitted in English.

The following additional or modified criteria were integrated into the second call:
• The proposal should note the percentage of the grant that will be used for direct support to beneficiaries in order to ensure that the majority of activities will be providing direct assistance to victims.
• Encourage NGOs from developing countries to apply.
• NGOs in developed countries should be eligible to apply for activities for which they would not be able to receive public funding (e.g. working on a legal case against the host government).
• Favour NGOs that deal with numerous forms of trafficking cases (e.g. sexual exploitation, forced labour, domestic servitude, organ trafficking, etc), not just one form of exploitation.
• Welcome proposals that include a gender-based approach in their assistance to women, children and men.
• Favour NGOs that use local staff or will be working with other smaller community-based organizations and grassroots groups.
• Consider a cap for international staff costs in the project budget.
• Discourage proposals that focus on capacity building activities which only indirectly help the victims.
• NGOs should be asked to explain how they are identifying and selecting the victims they plan to assist.

1.4.2 Awareness-Raising and Public Information

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”. The text, (document A/C.3/68/L.17/Rev.1), was approved 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.

ECOSOC Special Event

In 2014, UNODC’s New York Liaison Office organized a special event devoted to the first observation of the World Day Against Trafficking in Persons in New York, on 14 July. Among its objectives, the special event aimed to raise visibility and emphasise the importance of the UN Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons and to encourage support by Member States and all other relevant stakeholders to the Trust Fund.

This event was co-organized by UNODC and the Group of Friends United Against Trafficking. Speakers at the podium included: President of the General Assembly; President of ECOSOC; Vice-Minister of Belarus (Co-ordinator of the Group of Friends); Human trafficking survivor Rani Hong; 3 UN Voluntary Trust Fund Board Members (Nigeria, Thailand, Panama); UN Voluntary Trust Fund Grant Recipient CAST;; Chief of Staff of IOM (Chair of ICAT); UNODC Director Simone Monasebian (moderator). Video statements by the UNODC Executive Director and the Secretary-General were also played. The event was very well attended, and lasted an hour longer than expected to permit interventions from the floor.

“This first World Day against Trafficking in Persons is a call to action to end this crime and give hope to the victims, who often live unrecognized among us. To stop the traffickers, we must sever funding pipelines and seize assets. I urge all countries to ratify and fully implement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol on Trafficking in Persons.”

Ban Ki-moon, United Nations Secretary-General.
30 July 2014.
World Day Commemoration in Vienna

The World Day Against Trafficking in Persons was commemorated in Vienna through an event organized at the Vienna International Centre on 30 July, with the participation of the UNODC Executive Director Yury Fedotov, the Special Advisor to UNIDO’s Director General, the Chargé d’Affaires of the Permanent Mission of Belarus, and the coordinator of the Austrian civil society organization, LEFÖ. The World Peace Choir Festival, comprised of 650 children from across the globe, performed in support of the day, and released 500 blue heart-shaped balloons to demonstrate solidarity with the victims of human trafficking and to give a message of hope for their freedom. While this was not an exclusive event for the Trust Fund, it did raise awareness of the issue and the plight of the victims.

1.4.3 Advocacy and Fundraising

UNODC, with the generous support from the Government of Australia, released the second brochure of the Trust Fund, “Giving Hope to Victims of Human Trafficking”. The brochure provides an overview of the NGO’s projects funded through the Trust Fund as well as accounts from the perspective of victims. The real-life accounts demonstrate that the grants have had a profound impact, supporting and strengthening grassroots organizations around the world that serve vulnerable and exploited individuals. The organizations that received support from the Trust Fund in the first round of grants provided critical assistance to around 2,000 individuals a year through direct assistance, and approximately 120,000 have been indirectly assisted through various awareness and outreach initiatives.

1.4.4 Private Sector Partnerships

In November, the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons received a USD $ 250,000 boost in donations from the private sector at a fund-raising event in Vienna, attended by Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, Austrian Foreign Minister Sebastian Kurz, UNODC Executive Director Yury Fedotov, the Chairperson of the Board of Trustees Ms. Ferrero-Waldner, and fashion designer Vivienne Westwood.

The event was organized by Austrian businessman and philanthropist, Ali Rahimi, who, since 2013, has been an active supporter of the Trust Fund and UNODC’s Blue Heart Campaign against Human Trafficking. A special carpet, donated by The Rug Company and using iconic Vivienne Westwood graphics as well as the words STOP HUMAN TRAFFICKING and the designer’s signature in support of the campaign, was auctioned at the event.
"This callous crime touches almost every aspect of modern existence, from the clothes people wear to the meals they eat. Its victims …suffer terrible conditions [and] their individual stories are marked by pain, suffering and inhumanity. When these narratives are taken together, they form a tragedy that shames the world“ said Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon at the event. Furthermore, “The UN Trust Fund transforms victims into survivors. It offers safe houses, legal support and treatment for physical and mental abuse. It enables people to obtain job training, and children to get an education. These may seem like small steps forward in the lives of individuals, but they add up to a global march toward progress.” The support to the victims, the Secretary-General continued, “will deliver a clear message to the world: that people are not property, and children are not commodities, and we stand together in solidarity for them.”

This private sector event was also used to obtain contributions to the Trust Fund from various Austrian companies, among others, supermarket chain Interspar, bakery Der Mann, DOTS Restaurants (Martin Ho), Kotányi Spices, and T-Mobile Austria. These companies used the Blue Heart symbol (see below) on some of their products to raise awareness about the problem of human trafficking, and donated the proceeds of the products to the Trust Fund.

1.5 Mid-term Independent Project Evaluation

In August 2014, a three-month independent mid-term evaluation of the management of the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking, Especially Women and Children was commenced. The purpose of the evaluation was to assess progress made in the management of the Trust Fund in the following OECD DAC-
mandated areas: relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability; as well as two additional areas: partnerships and cooperation; and lessons learned.

1.5.1 Findings of the 2014 Independent Evaluation

The following are the primary findings of the Independent Evaluation:

- The UNVTF addresses a clear need for assistance to victims of trafficking in persons.
- The Small Grants Programme is an appropriate and efficient mechanism for disbursement of UNVTF funds.
- Grantees consider UNVTF processes to be efficient and, in comparison with other funding sources, “user friendly”.
- Stakeholders, on balance, consider that the UNVTF should continue to focus exclusively on support for NGOs at the present time.
- The UNVTF has not been provided with the resources necessary to fulfil mandate as per GA Resolution.
- The UNVTF has not clearly defined its comparative advantage or distinguishing features from other funds supporting victims of trafficking, particularly the UN Slavery Fund.
- Monitoring of projects is recognized by stakeholders to be limited and hindered by lack of resources.
- Unresolved issues include: defining the value added of the UNVTF, financing operational costs, and the targeting of fundraising efforts.

The findings of the evaluation had some key limitations. These include: the limited representativeness of NGOs respondents, a very low response rate from donors; the focus on key institutional stakeholders; the limited timing of the evaluation; and the lack of one consistent overview of the UNVTF development since its start due to fluctuation of staff working on the Trust Fund.

1.5.2 Recommendations of the Independent Evaluation

Recommendations of the Independent Evaluation:

- Determine and articulate the value added of the UNVTF and use to guide UNVTF decision-making.
- Consider whether UNODC’s recognized role as the guardian of the TIP Protocol provides an opportunity for the UNVTF to establish a niche as identifying and promoting good practice in the area of victim support.
- Require all grantees to institute an appropriate and ethical system for soliciting victim feedback.
- Continue current efforts to identify and cost the staffing levels and skills needed to meet the basic requirements of UNVTF operation and monitoring.
- Consider presenting Member States with scenarios for the future of the UNVTF. The scenarios may set out the basic resource requirements for the UNVTF to function in line with Article 38. If funding levels remain too low, consider merging the remaining UNVTF resources with the UN Slavery Fund.
The Board of Trustees and the Secretariat of the Trust Fund reviewed and discussed the findings and recommendations at their meeting in November 2014 and concluded that most of the findings were pertinent and accurate. Also, the Secretariat has or is taking necessary steps to implement the recommendations of the evaluation, and is periodically informing the Board on progress made.

2. EMPOWERING VICTIMS AND SURVIVORS

The 2011 Call for Proposals was the first initiative of the Trust Fund. The Call was open from March until May 2011 and aimed to address interregional and cross-border victim support initiatives and to provide effective remedies for victims of human trafficking. It was open to all eligible NGOs 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 from all over the world. Following a stringent selection process and recommendations from the Board of Trustees, 12 projects were selected for funding.

2.1 Grants Awarded through the First Call for Proposals

In 2011-2012 the Trust Fund disbursed funding for the first year to 11 NGOs: 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).

In 2014, the Trust Fund continued providing funding to 9 projects. The Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking only requested funding for one year, and the Hotline for Refugees and Migrants for two years.

8 One of the selected NGOs withdrew before the grant agreement was signed.
Table 1: 2014 Funded Projects of the UNVTF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Project Duration</th>
<th>2011-2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>Total Funds requested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African Centre for Advocacy and Human Development</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>36 months</td>
<td>USD 25,000</td>
<td>USD 25,000</td>
<td>USD 25,000</td>
<td>USD 75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The CRADLE</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>36 months</td>
<td>USD 25,000</td>
<td>USD 25,000</td>
<td>USD 25,000</td>
<td>USD 75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damnok Toek Poipet</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>36 months</td>
<td>USD 24,942</td>
<td>USD 24,942</td>
<td>USD 25,000</td>
<td>USD 74,826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defensa de Niños</td>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>36 months</td>
<td>USD 25,000</td>
<td>USD 25,000</td>
<td>USD 25,000</td>
<td>USD 75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Different and Equal</td>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>36 months</td>
<td>USD 25,000</td>
<td>USD 25,000</td>
<td>USD 25,000</td>
<td>USD 75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hors La Rue ninth</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>36 months</td>
<td>USD 25,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>USD 25,000</td>
<td>USD 75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute for Democracy</td>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>36 months</td>
<td>USD 24,980</td>
<td>USD 24,980</td>
<td>USD 24,980</td>
<td>USD 74,940</td>
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<tr>
<td>La Strada</td>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>36 months</td>
<td>USD 25,000</td>
<td>USD 25,000</td>
<td>USD 25,000</td>
<td>USD 75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shakti Samuha</td>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>36 months</td>
<td>USD 25,000</td>
<td>USD 25,000</td>
<td>USD 25,000</td>
<td>USD 75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Funds Disbursed to</strong></td>
<td><strong>11 NGOs</strong></td>
<td><strong>2011-2012</strong></td>
<td>USD 274,922</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td><strong>11 NGOs under the First Call for Proposals</strong></td>
<td><strong>2013</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>USD 224,922</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2014</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>USD 224,980</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2 Project Implementation Status

This section provides an overview of the achievements of the 9 projects which were funded in the final year of the first call of the Trust Fund. Each summary highlights the activities that have been implemented for the period 1 January 2014 through 31 December 2014. The information contained in this report is derived from individual narrative and financial reports submitted directly from the grant recipients.

Grant payments were made in two tranches each year. The first tranche of funds (80 percent) was disbursed to NGOs at the beginning of the project year, and the second tranche (20 percent) after submission and clearance of the annual narrative and financial reports received by the NGOs.

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*The NGO’s request for additional funding was denied due to problems in meeting the milestones set in their project document and linked to delays with implementation of the project. However, the NGO eventually satisfied all the requirements and funding for Y2 resumed in 2014.*

*These amounts exclude the 13% Programme Support Costs charged in addition to each contribution to the Trust Fund.*
2.2.1 African Centre for Advocacy and Human Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Providing Economic Empowerment to 20 Victims of Human Trafficking in Nigeria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location of Project</td>
<td>Ore, Okitipupa, Ondo State, Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Objective</td>
<td>The aim of this project under the third year of the grant is to empower an additional 20 survivors of human trafficking in Ondo state become economically self-sufficient, by becoming small business owners in a profession of their choosing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 professional associations with human trafficking organizations in Nigeria and abroad, as well as governmental organizations, and has received past funding from numerous organizations to combat human trafficking. Overall, this project will equip survivors with the necessary skills to become self-sufficient, and at the same time provide vital services to the community.

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. Ondo State, where the project took place, is one of the States in Nigeria with the highest rates of human trafficking. Victims of human trafficking who come from the Ore community of Ondo State often do not receive essential support, and therefore this project will specifically target them. ACAHD has identified areas of employment where demand exceeds supply, and will provide professional and vocational skill training and support these individuals in establishing a business in a profession of their choosing.

Key achievements

- Five community meetings and two workshops conducted
- Within Ore, Okitipupa, Igbotako, Ilutitun and Irele 20 former victims now own their small businesses, and are functioning very well. They have been able to support their children return to school while providing vital services to the community
- The project beneficiaries formed 'Empowerment against Human Trafficking Association'. The Association now has evolved into a cooperative society.
- Quarterly and final reports written and submitted to UNDOC
Key challenges

- There have been overwhelming daily requests to our office from victims and vulnerable people who want to participate in the program

- ACAHD received and reviewed over 300 prospective applications from victims and survivors interested in taking part in the project’s introductory training. However, out of these 20 applications, only twenty individuals were able to be selected from Igbotako, Okitipupa, Ilutitun and Ore communities to take part

- There clearly remains a need to assist more victims and vulnerable people in order to ensure their needs are met

2.2.2 The CRADLE – the Children Foundation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>“The Tumaini Project for Child Victims of Trafficking”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location of Project</td>
<td>Nairobi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Project Objective             | 1. Effective remedies for victims of human trafficking, including, legal support, access to justice and compensation.  
2. Providing direct humanitarian assistance and reintegration support to victims. |

Description of Grant Recipient

The CRADLE is a Kenyan NGO that has been working in the area of child protection since 1998. The organization was founded by a group of lawyers dedicated to child welfare 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 child victims of trafficking, policy and legislative advocacy for legal frameworks relevant to child protection and research, monitoring and documentation. The CRADLE has extensive experience working with numerous governmental organizations, international organizations and NGOs.

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 just 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 victims of trafficking 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 such as medical treatment, trauma counselling, support for reintegration and providing legal support. The comprehensive nature of the support that 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 from being re-trafficked. Additionally, it will help provide a solid foundation from which these child victims can begin to return to a semblance of normality. Furthermore, the CRADLE will continue to advocate on behalf of the victims in an attempt to work towards creating stronger legislative protection for child victims and increasing their ability to access justice.

**Key achievements**

- As a result of the Project, Kenya now has a law that supports victims, the Victim Protection Act of 2014.
- The Project supported the lobbying for the establishment of the Advisory Committee on Counter Trafficking in Persons. The Committee is mandated to coordinate implementation of the Act and in turn, support victims of human trafficking. This has led to verbal commitment from the state for Kshs. 50 million (approximately 500,000 USD), to support victims of human trafficking.
- The Project has also supported a lawsuit against the state. The suit seeks to compel the state to fulfil its mandate to establish the National Assistance Trust Fund for the victims of trafficking, establish budgetary provisions, as well as seek compensation for child victims in the suit for not fulfilling its mandate.
- Finally, the project has directly supported over 20 child victims of trafficking by offering legal aid, psychosocial and/or medical support.
- Due to the laws passed and the policies developed, there have also been children and other victims of trafficking indirectly assisted.

**Key challenges**

- One of the greatest obstacles that we face as a country is that human trafficking is still not fully recognized as a crime in Kenya.
- Meeting with the National Steering Committee, which was an ad hoc establishment before the Advisory committee was established, was challenging. However, The CRADLE lobbied for the establishment of the advisory committee and now chairs it.
- There are government-owned rescue shelters and homes for victims of trafficking. This posed a challenge during rescue and placement of victims, as a number of child victims were held in unsuitable conditions in police stations.

### 2.2.3 Damnoke Toek Poipet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Project Title</strong></th>
<th>Reception Centre Poipet: Direct assistance for child victims of trafficking and children at a high-risk of being trafficked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location of Project</strong></td>
<td>Chankiri Village, Sangkat Poipet, Poipet Town, Banteay Meanchey Province, Cambodia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Objective</strong></td>
<td>Provide immediate assistance to deported/repatriated and at-risk children to meet their physiological and social needs until safe reintegration with their biological family or referral</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 to prevent re-victimization and provide vital support to 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.

Description of Project

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

Damnok Toek 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 child victims of trafficking who were deported or repatriated from Bangkok, and children at high risk of being trafficked. The Centre also facilitates the reintegration of trafficked children back with their families, when possible, through family tracing, family assessment and follow-up.

Key achievements

Since January 2014, the Reception Centre has provided immediate assistance to 64 children. Among them:

- Six community children (2 boys and 4 girls) from a vulnerable background that makes them at-risk of unsafe migration/trafficking.
- 40 children under 15 years old (20 boys, 20 girls) repatriated from Thailand referred by PTC (Poipet Transit Centre).
- One girl deported from Thailand after having been deemed an illegal migrant. This case is referred to Damnok Toek in the short-term until PTC manages to find the family or another organization more suitable for her needs.

Key challenges

- It is difficult to plan in advance the number of children that will be referred to the Reception centre, and this can affect the planning of activities.
• Family tracing is often quite challenging, as the children are often very young and cannot remember their homeland or parents name

• We are also challenged by identifying places to refer youth who are 18 or older

Lastly, it is a challenge for us to obtain birth certificates from communes, as some children aren’t recorded in family books. Birth certificate cannot be issued without the correct documents, and without this, it is hard for the children to access services, especially education.

2.2.5 Defensa de Niños Internacional Costa Rica

| Project Title | Improving integral services and specialized assistance to victims of trafficking in Central America |
| Location of Project | Costa Rica, Guatemala and Honduras |
| Project Objective | To increase integral services and specialized assistance to victims of trafficking, especially children and adolescents. The project operates in Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica. |

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’s work focuses on prevention and protection for victims and raising awareness. DNI primarily operates in rural areas and promotes community-based strategies, and also works at the regional level to combat trafficking. This work has involved training regional government officials on how to prevent trafficking, and how to detect and protect victims. DNI works closely with other DNI offices, governments, non-governmental and international organizations working in the region.

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, 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 the victims are often trafficked north towards Mexico.

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

Key achievements
• Direct specialized assistance to 11 child victims of trafficking in Honduras and Costa Rica

• 143 adolescent victims involved in workshops for 10 weeks to promote their empowerment, thereby facilitating a return to their communities

• 26 employees from the consular corps and representatives from four Central American countries trained in detection and primary attention

• 108 public employees were taught about best practices when encountering victims of trafficking

• 216 teenagers that participated in the campaign, became empowered to be able to work with their peers

**Key challenges**

• Casa Alianza has had to work in the midst of a complicated political situation in Honduras

• From the reports presented by the Observatorio de los Derechos de la Niñez de Casa Alianza, the government has placed pressure on the organization. Resulting in a need for extra safety precautions for employees and the shelters

• In addition, in Costa Rica, there was an impasse until the beginning of May due to a change in government, resulting in the suspension of some programmes. However, the programmes were able to resume at the end of May and beginning of June

**A site visit was conducted by a member of UNODC staff from the Regional Office for Central America and the Caribbean to DNI Costa Rica between 10-11 December 2014. Summary of the visit:**

Overall, the visit was deemed a success. The NGO’s staff was able to clearly demonstrate accomplishments made throughout the project. Interviews were also held with several government counterparts that were familiar with the implementation of the activities. Some of the counterparts were in different countries of Central America, resulting in interviews being conducted both in person and via Skype. It was a very interesting and enriching experience to visit the shelter for women and children, and to have the opportunity to interact with the people managing the shelter and taking care of the children.

### 2.2.4 Different and Equal

| **Project Title** | Providing Sustainable Reintegration Assistance for Albanian Victims of Trafficking |
| **Location of Project** | Services provided nationwide throughout Albania |
| **Project Objective** | To provide quality services for the reintegration of Albanian victims of trafficking. Contribute to the implementation of the National Policies to Fight Trafficking in Human Beings, and of the National Referral Mechanism. As well as to strengthen cooperation with counter trafficking stakeholders |

**Description of Grant Recipient**

Different and Equal (D & E) is an Albanian non-profit organization with nearly 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

- 85 beneficiaries have been assisted in the reintegration program
- 39 children of the beneficiaries have been assisted with necessary services
- 33 beneficiaries have been employed in different job placements
- Ten new agreements have been signed during the reporting period between D&E and other actors

Key challenges

- Some beneficiaries who have denounced their traffickers have faced security issues
- There have been difficulties in finding appropriate services and accommodation options for minor male victims of trafficking
- The job market in Albania continues to be quite limited. Available jobs are usually waiter or bartender positions, and as a result do not fit with the skills or abilities of the beneficiaries in the D&E program
- A lack of alternative options to ensure long term accommodation options for the beneficiaries of the program

2.2.6 Hors La Rue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Separating and Safeguarding Young Victims</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location of Project</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Objective</td>
<td>Provide humanitarian, legal, financial aid to victims of trafficking in persons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description of Grant Recipient

Hors la rue is a French organization supporting at-risk migrant children in Paris and the surrounding areas. The purpose of the organization is to facilitate the transition for these children from their current situation, one of limited access to rights, into one of appropriate care and protection. Hors la Rue has been working with child victims of trafficking in the Paris area over the past 11 years and has been providing beneficiaries with educational support and provides individualized solutions for all of the children in the program.
**Description of Project**

French law treats child victims of human trafficking differently than adult victims; often they are treated as delinquent children rather than as victims. **Separating and Safeguarding Young Victims:** This project is the first of its kind in France. By addressing multiple issues surrounding young victims of trafficking, Hors la Rue seeks to effectively remove child victims out of a situation of exploitation. The project aims to help the government of France to better identify child victims of trafficking, provide direct assistance in the form of reintegration care and support through psychological care, medical care, and education.

**Key achievements**

- Over the reporting period, Hors La Rue supported 151 exploited child victims. Out of the 151 children, 146 were detected by our team through outreach work and 5 of them were referred to us by other organizations
- 96 notifications were sent to child protection services and to the Prosecutor’s office. Hors la Rue successfully attained institutional protection for 10 victims
- 13 unaccompanied minors at risk of trafficking were provided with institutional protection
- Apart from child victims, Hors la Rue supported a high number of young women involved in prostitution

**Key challenges**

- Stigmatization towards Eastern European people: Over the last few years, the electoral climate has not helped to provide assistance to foreign minors, even those who have been exploited
- Several camps have been dismantled for judicial and/or sanitary reasons. The displacements have had serious consequences on the support and follow-up of victims
- Child Protection Services in Paris do not have specially trained staff for the care of foreign minor victims of exploitation and are reluctant to get involved
- Most of the children are exploited within their own family/step family
- School registration is made impossible by the exploiters and often the children themselves have adopted the exploiters’ arguments that they are not able to go to school

**A site visit was conducted by the UNVTF Trust Fund Manager, other UNODC HQ staff and a donor (People Share Foundation) to Hors La Rue on 9 October 2014. Summary of the visit:**

Overall, the visit was very successful as it provided a very interesting and enriching experience for all participants, who were thoroughly briefed by the NGO staff of the problem they are addressing (primarily working with Roma children that are victims of human trafficking) and their approach to helping these minors. The staff provided a detailed presentation and addressed all of the questions from the donor and UNODC staff. It was also possible to observe the day-to-day work of the day care center, interact to the extent possible with the children visiting the center, and to talk with a journalist of Le Parisien, who was preparing an article on Hors la Rue.
2.2.7 Institute for Democracy

Project Title | Legal Assistance to Human Trafficking Victims
Location of Project | Republic of Moldova
Project Objective | To provide legal assistance for victims of human trafficking

Description of Grant Recipient

The Institute for Democracy is a non-governmental organization 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.

Description of Project

The Republic of Moldova is an origin country 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 present 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.

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 of trafficking victims. It is anticipated that this project will result in increased levels of legal support to trafficking victims, as well as increased knowledge that trafficking is a crime and how best to work with victims affected by it.

Key achievements

- During the reporting period, the Center assisted and provided counselling to 786 people
- Our legal expert held 16 exit consultations
- During this same period, the hotline has received 361 calls (01 January 2014 - 31 December 2014)
- Disseminated the leaflets “Stop the Traffic!” to approximately 50,000 citizens
- TV and radio awareness campaigns reached approximately 70,000 citizens
Key challenges

- The only obstacle was the need for greater awareness of the Center of Legal Assistance to trafficking victims among the inhabitants of Gagauzia
- Providing psychological support accompanied with legal assistance would make the project more efficient
- During the project, it has been ascertained that most inhabitants of Gagauzia do not understand such notions as "trade in people" or "human trafficking", and were provided with the meanings

A site visit was conducted by a member of UNODC staff who was accompanied by staff of the Permanent Secretariat of the National Committee for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, from the Government of Moldova (PS), who was delegated by the Head of the PS to facilitate the visit and explore opportunities for strengthening cooperation between the central authorities with UTA Gagauzia. Institute for Democracy was visited on 19 November 2014. Summary of the visit:

Overall, the visit was very successful, as we were provided with an insight of the work of the NGO and its interaction with local stakeholders and beneficiaries, as well as the main challenges and achievements of the project funded by the Trust Fund. The staff provided a detailed presentation and addressed all the questions from UNODC staff. The NGO also provided an opportunity to meet with local authorities and project stakeholders, to participate in interviewing a potential victim of trafficking in persons, and to observe daily functioning of the NGO while serving its beneficiaries. The NGO also provided materials that were produced under the project.

2.2.8 La Strada Czech Republic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>The Tree Workers Case – Strategic Litigation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location of Project</td>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Objective</td>
<td>To provide effective remedies for victims of human trafficking within “Tree Workers Case”, including, but not limited to, legal support, access to justice and compensation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description of Grant Recipient

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

Access to justice, legal representation, media campaigns

Description of Project

The 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, and 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 the 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. To date, more than 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.

**Key achievements**

- Dr. Matouš Jíra and Dr. Štěpánka Miková prepared an application to the ECHR in regards to the violation of its obligations under Art. 4 of the European Convention on human rights by the Czech Republic

- In February 2014, La Strada provided a summary of the Tree workers case as part of background information regularly provided to the Ministry of Interior and its annual report on the situation of TIP

- Public awareness for the Tree Workers case was raised through the workshop “Uncertain Position of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings”, a workshop organized by Masaryk University

- 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

- 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 latest updates on the tree workers case

**Key challenges**

- Cases have repeatedly been moved among different police departments and competencies which have left the attorneys with limited opportunities to protect the rights of the victims

- The police underestimated the case, which we are confident is a case of human trafficking

- There is an apparent lack of knowledge and experience on the side of the police with investigating cases of trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation.

- The major – and expected - risk of this project is that La Strada is touching upon a very sensitive issue by providing direct assistance to victims

### 2.2.9 Shakti Samuha

**Project Title**  
Capacity building, advocacy and support for trafficking survivors

**Location of Project**  
Four districts of Nepal (Jhapa, Bardiya, Banke and Kailali)

**Project Objective**  
Protection and Empowerment of trafficking survivors
Description of Grant Recipient

Shakti Samuha is one of the first organizations in the world founded by trafficking survivors, including the Executive Board, general members and most of the staff. It was organized by women and girls rescued from the Mumbai brothels, with the objective of supporting women and girls in order to lead a dignified life. Shakti Samuha advocates against trafficking, promotes awareness against trafficking among women and girls at risk, and is involved in skills development and income generation training for rescued victims. Support includes the provision of professional training and relevant vocational skills and education; accommodation in a safe and secure shelter with access to psychosocial, medical and legal support; emergency care as necessary; interaction with the family to encourage acceptance; and advocacy.

Description of Project

Nepali society tends to place the blame on trafficking victims for having been trafficked. The victims are generally not welcomed back into society, thus making reintegration difficult. The primary objective of the project is to help provide victims of human trafficking with the necessary care and support they require in order to reintegrate back into society and live independent, healthy and trafficking-free lives. The services will be comprehensive, but tailored to individual trafficking survivor needs - ranging from shelter, education, income generation, legal support to working with victim’s families. This beginning-to-end care will support victims in regaining their lives.

Key achievements

- Victims were provided with mobilization and strengthening trainings through groups in Bardiya, Banke, Kailali and Jhapa, 191 group members benefitted
- More than 370 participated in a conference, including 250 survivors from 5 developing regions
- 200 vulnerable women and girls were supported through different programs, such as legal, emergency training, economic education, and providing opportunities in time of need
- Ms. Sunita Danuwar, President of Shakti Samuha has been honored as the winner of the C10 award in the presence of H.M. Queen Silvia of Sweden. The winners of the C10 award 2014 are exceptional leaders, reinventing the fight against trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children. Ms. Danuwar is the first recipient of this award from Nepal

Key challenges

- One legal case failed because the victims was too weak to testify. More resources are needed in order to support victims longer term. The need of capacity and empowerment programs to survivors is a top priority. Shakti Samuha is searching for funding to support direct needs of survivors
A lack of resources in order to provide survivors with more positive energy (such as recreational activities) has hindered overcoming the trauma of being trafficked.

3. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF THE TRUST FUND

3.1 Income and Fund Balance

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, the Trust Fund managed to successfully raise more than USD 2.2 million in contributions and pledges. As of 31 December 2014, USD 1,927,562 had been deposited into the Trust Fund. Unfortunately, contributions from Member States have dwindled, and in 2014 the Trust Fund only received a total of USD 326,892, with USD 102,380 from Member States and USD 224,512 from private sector donors. This amount remains significantly lower than the average received in the preceding years and below the necessary amount for funding new projects and covering the minimum operating costs required for the purpose of reporting, monitoring and evaluation – as agreed by the Board of Trustees.

Table 2: Summary of Donor Deposits as of 31 December 2014

| CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UN VOLUNTARY TRUST FUND FOR VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING for the period November 2010 until 31 December 2014 (amounts in USD) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I. Member States | 79,109 | 176,331 | 302,748 | 703,316 | 102,380 | 1,363,884 |
| II. Private Donors | - | 207,967 | 40,318 | 90,881 | 224,512 | 563,678 |
| SUM TOTAL | 79,109 | 384,298 | 343,066 | 794,197 | 326,892 | 1,927,562 |

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 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 2014, the Trust Fund had allocated USD 724,824 to support activities of the NGOs that were selected under the 2011 First Call for Proposals. Total disbursement to the nine NGOs with active projects in 2014, for the period 01 January - 31 December 2014 amounted to USD 254,227.\textsuperscript{11}

As indicated in the 2014 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 to date has not been enough to cover staff costs.

\textsuperscript{11}This figure includes the 13% Programme Support Cost charged by UNODC for the management of this project.
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 2014 this amounted to USD 29,247.

**CONCLUSION**

In 2014, the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons concluded its first grant-making cycle and is proud of the achievements made. Thanks to the effective and compassionate work of the nine NGOs that provided direct assistance to victims in 2014, around 2,000 individuals have been directly assisted, and approximately 120,000 have been indirectly assisted through numerous outreach and awareness initiatives.

The nine organizations that implemented projects in 2014 with funding from the Trust Fund provided victims and survivors of trafficking in persons 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 child victims, and compassionate support in a caring environment.

Still, many victims lack the necessary assistance in order to get a second chance at life and therefore more assistance is needed. Financed solely through voluntary contributions, the Trust Fund works with NGO partners across the globe to identify women, children and men who have been exploited by traffickers, and give them the assistance, protection and support they need.

As suggested in the Independent Evaluation, in order to ensure the sustainability of the Trust Fund and to provide more of the much-needed assistance to victims worldwide, Member States need to step up their contributions to the Trust Fund.

In 2014, the Trust Fund was successful in gathering support from the private sector, primarily through fundraising initiatives in Austria. However, this is and should not be a substitute for voluntary contributions from those UN Member States that unanimously established this Trust Fund in the first place and vowed to work together in the fight against trafficking in persons and provide support to the victims of this terrible crime.

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 the sustainability of the Trust Fund.

The Trust Fund has successfully conducted its second call for proposals in 2014 and has secured funding for 19 projects to be implemented over the next 3 years. More than 50 proposals have been evaluated and are kept on a reserve list of eligible projects, should new contributions to the Trust Fund be received in 2015 and 2016. 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.
Annex 1: 2014 Certified Financial Statement

Project: Management of the Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children
Support of the Integrated Programme - G10X42 (FSB 6471)
Financial Report as at 31 December 2014
(in United States Dollar)

1) Income:
*Pledges deferred for future financial period.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Pledge Reference</th>
<th>Pledge Amount</th>
<th>Collected Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons</td>
<td>TTF901-11</td>
<td>350,000</td>
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<td></td>
<td>TTF908-15*</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TTF909-13*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,079,475</td>
<td>1,742,981</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pledges received are reported as each collected amount.

2) Expenditures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Expenditures prior to 2014</th>
<th>Expenditure Jan - Dec 2014</th>
<th>Total Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Travel</td>
<td>73,029</td>
<td>22,224</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td>7,700</td>
<td>24,360</td>
<td>32,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subcontracts</td>
<td>659,828</td>
<td>64,996</td>
<td>724,824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>26,918</td>
<td>27,364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Sub-Total</td>
<td>474,703</td>
<td>122,210</td>
<td>596,913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support Cases</td>
<td>87,711</td>
<td>17,250</td>
<td>104,961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Total</td>
<td>562,414</td>
<td>150,461</td>
<td>712,875</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3) Balance:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Project Fund Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pledged contribution upto Dec 2014</td>
<td>1,742,981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gains/(losses) from currency fluctuations - Operations</td>
<td>(4,511)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest Income</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Expenditure upto Dec 2014</td>
<td>(913,055)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance as at 31 December 2014</td>
<td>825,415</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

Date: 15 April 2015

Signature: [Signature]
Chief Accounts Section
Financial Resources Management Service
## Abbreviations and Acronyms

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