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GloACT

Global Action against Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants



This project is funded by the European Union

Newsletter

May 2019

SPECIAL EDITION ISSUE

To do [GLO.ACT](#) justice our team has decided to dedicate a newsletter to regions of the world that the project is currently being implemented in. This special edition newsletter, by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), is designed to primarily highlight GLO.ACT's work in Eastern Europe, Central Asia, South Asia and South East Asia. We are delighted to be able to use this special edition issue to introduce and update you on one of the EU's key initiatives with UNODC - GLO.ACT.

GLO.ACT...

GLO.ACT stands for **G**lobal **A**ction and is a €11 million joint initiative between the European Union (EU) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime ([UNODC](#)) aimed at addressing the trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants. GLO.ACT is a project being delivered by UNODC together with the International Organization for Migration ([IOM](#)), and the United Nations Children's Fund ([UNICEF](#)).

Countries...

Launched officially by the European Commission in Brussels (Belgium) in January 2016, the GLO.ACT initiative builds on more than 10 years of EU-UNODC partnership and represents the largest project to date within the UNODC Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Section. GLO.ACT is currently being implemented in thirteen countries across Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America, namely Belarus, Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, South Africa and Ukraine.

The challenges...

Trafficking in Persons (TIP) is a serious crime and a grave violation of human rights. Every year, thousands of men, women and children fall into the hands of traffickers, in their own countries and abroad. Almost every country in the world is affected by trafficking, whether as a country of origin, transit or destination for victims. UNODC's [2018 Global Report](#) on TIP has shown that traffickers continue to benefit from

weaknesses in our collective criminal justice response.

[UNODC 2018 Global Study](#) on the **Smuggling of Migrants (SOM)** shows that SOM virtually affects every country in the world, whether as an origin, transit or destination country for smuggled migrants by profit-seeking criminals. Taking into account trends and patterns of SOM there is a need for responses to be coordinated across and between regions, and adaptable to new methods.

Our response...

Combating human trafficking and migrant smuggling is of the highest importance for the EU, UNODC and the United Nations as a whole. GLO.ACT was therefore designed to work closely with government authorities, civil society organizations and victims in order to really make a positive difference to people who are trafficked or are migrants who are smuggled and exploited.

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Our focus: To build more effective and global responses to TIP & SOM

GLO.ACT works with the 13 countries to develop and implement comprehensive counter-trafficking and counter-smuggling responses aligned with the two Protocols of the [United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime](#) that address TIP and SOM, and provide assistance to, and ultimately reduce the number of, victims of trafficking and vulnerable and smuggled migrants.

How does it work?

GLO.ACT activities are organized into six work streams:

-  **Strategy and policy development:** Here we work with countries to develop strategies and policies tailored to their national context.
-  **Legislative assistance:** Is all about ensuring that domestic legislative frameworks meet international standards for criminalizing TIP and SOM.
-  **Capacity building:** Here we work with governmental authorities to enhance the capacity and knowledge of criminal justice practitioners to combat TIP and SOM but also to protect victims and vulnerable migrants.
-  **Regional and trans-regional cooperation:** Is all about promoting cooperation and information exchange with law enforcement officials on the identification, investigation and prosecution of offences related to TIP and SOM.
-  **Protection and assistance to victims of trafficking and smuggled migrants:** Here IOM works with civil society as well as government authorities to develop assistance and support programmes for victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants.
-  **Assistance and support to children among victims of trafficking and smuggled migrants:** Here UNICEF and IOM work with victim support services and relevant government authorities to develop frameworks for protection and assistance of children.

Outcomes...

Apart from preventing and addressing TIP and SOM in each country, we also expect GLO.ACT to enhance the implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children and the Protocol against Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air. Both protocols supplement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC). We also anticipate that the project will have some bearing on the ability of the 13 selected countries to further develop their post-2015 UN Development Agenda. In fact, the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda calls for an end to trafficking and violence against children, as well as the need for measures against human trafficking. This means that we now have an underpinning for the action needed under the provisions of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its protocols on trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling.

Know their stories...

According to UNODC [2018 Global Report](#) on Trafficking in Persons, Eastern Europe and Central Asia are characterized by a large detection of victims for forced labour as well as a large detection of adult men compared to other regions.

Below is a story from [the Kyrgyz Republic](#) that represents the kind of person that GLO.ACT hopes to be reaching.

Ilyas

"I met a man at the unemployment exchange who offered me a job in construction in neighbouring Kazakhstan.

The man took two others and me to a farm in Kazakhstan. When we arrived, we saw 20 other men and women from the Kyrgyz Republic working on the farm. Soon after arriving we were beaten up, threatened and forced to do hard labour for a month. We were given food and tobacco in limited quantities. After a month I was able to run away and get to the border.

Two months later I went to the authorities. They opened a criminal case and sent an investigation request to their Kazakhstani counterparts. The Kazakhstani authorities looked into the matter and concluded that there was no evidence to support the claim of human trafficking for forced labour."

More testimonies can be accessed at the link below: https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/GLO-ACT/GLOACT_Victim-Testimonies_October_2017.pdf



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Belarus works on improved protection for vulnerable migrants



The Republic of Belarus is stepping up its capacity to protect vulnerable migrants and trafficking victims through an improved national referral mechanism.

"Recent increase in numbers of irregular migrants heading to the European Union through the territory of Belarus, forthcoming international sports events like European Games 2019 and Ice Hockey World Championship 2021, present for migrants certain risks like smuggling and human-trafficking," stated Taras Seredyuk, of the State Border Committee at a [workshop](#) in the capital Minsk held on 14 March 2019.

Representatives from the Belarusian government, NGOs and international organizations used the occasion to elaborate on recommendations to improve the National Referral Mechanism, contributing their frontline expertise working in border management, irregular migration management and counter-trafficking. Currently, the National Referral Mechanism is solely for victims of human trafficking while a referral mechanism for protection of vulnerable migrants is still under discussion.

During the Minsk workshop representatives presented practical guidelines on how to develop and implement referral mechanisms for the protection and assistance of migrants vulnerable to violence, exploitation and abuse. "The outstanding value of the activities undertaken within the GLO.ACT project is illustrated by in the wide number of

stakeholders involved, ranging from national authorities, to civil society and international organizations," said Chiara Tognetti, from the Migrant Protection and Assistance department at IOM's regional office in Vienna. "The guidelines presented here are intended for government officials and practitioners working on migrant protection worldwide and can be applied in countries of origin, transit and destination."

Heather Komenda, Migration Protection and Assistance Specialist at IOM HQ added: "IOM has been working with victims of human trafficking for over 20 years and we can help partners quickly and efficiently to identify vulnerable migrants, victims of human trafficking and others in need of assistance and, importantly, help them work together to make sure that vulnerable persons' rights are applied."



Belarus is currently working on the development of legislation in the field of irregular migration management via an EU-funded project before signing and implementing a Readmission agreement which is at the final stage of negotiations and will further contribute to good migration governance.

To watch a video of Heather Komenda, Protection and Assistance Specialist at IOM HQ, speak about IOM's work supporting victims of trafficking click [here](#).

Belarus strengthens law enforcement capacity to better identify & investigate TIP and SOM

The Republic of Belarus is often referred to as a bridge between the East and the West, and some exploit its geographic position to traffic and smuggle people through Belarus to countries of the European Union. During

2002-2018, the Department for Drugs Control and Human Trafficking of the Ministry of Internal Affairs identified 5679 victims of human trafficking, including 5041 for the purpose of sexual exploitation and 635 for forced labour (3 victims were trafficked for other purposes). In 2018 alone, the Ministry of Internal Affairs identified 1751 cases of human trafficking and related crimes.

UNODC, in collaboration with the International Training Centre for Migration and Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings (ITC) of the Ministry of Interior Affairs, organized a [three-day training](#) course on the identification, detection and investigation of Trafficking in Persons (TIP) and Smuggling of Migrants (SOM) in Minsk from 26-28 February 2019.

"Belarus is one of the first countries in the former Soviet Union that recognized the problem of human trafficking and immediately responded with a set of comprehensive actions" stated Mr. Tsaun, Deputy Head of the Department for Drugs Control and Human Trafficking of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in his opening remarks.

The training agenda was designed in close cooperation with the ITC and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the roster of speakers combined both UNODC and local experts. IOM and UNICEF joined the last day of the training to speak about the roles their organizations play in countering human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

All participants received State recognized certificates of Professional Development and GLO.ACT certificates of training completion.



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Ukraine's National School of Judges pilots new TIP training module

The new curriculum covers all aspects of human trafficking. It provides theoretical background whilst also making available practical exercises to future judges. This will make a significant difference to the work of the future judges, since one of the reasons why court rulings often appear lenient is because judges do not have adequate training on how to interpret Article 149 of Ukraine's criminal code. In many TIP cases, due to a lack of training on TIP, judges do not fully appreciate the severity of the crime or the devastating impact it has on its victims.



[Supporting the development](#) of this curriculum in collaboration with the National School of Judges and other GLO.ACT implementing partners was a priority for UNODC. The previously available curriculum did not have a strong focus on TIP and the hope is that this new curriculum will make a significant difference to the work of future judges.

The curriculum was piloted during a workshop held from [21 to 23 November 2018](#) in Kyiv. Acting judges from all over Ukraine, as well as former judges with extensive expertise in cases related to TIP and IOM delivered training sessions.

Youth in the Kyrgyz Republic steps up to say No to human trafficking

Youth activists from around Kyrgyzstan gathered at a conference to discuss the results of a nationwide public awareness raising campaign to prevent human trafficking. For the second year running, the

"100 Days against Trafficking in Persons" campaign reached out to communities all around the country to raise awareness about human trafficking.



Held within the framework of Kyrgyzstan's 2017-2020 State Program against Trafficking in Persons and coordinated by the State Agency for Youth, Physical Education and Sport and the State Migration Service, this year's campaign brought together 80 youth leaders representing 30 youth organizations who ran the campaign together with local government authorities, civil society and media in all 7 regions and major cities, including Bishkek and Osh.

The campaign directly **engaged 5000 young activists** and **reached over 60 000 people**. **50 outreach activities** provided people with information on available victim support services and advocated for the eradication of practices such as early marriage, forced marriage and bride kidnapping. As a result of the campaign, the number of **calls to the Migration Services' hotline 1899 increased by 14%**.



Read more about the campaign [here](#) and watch Dr. Ozonnia Ojielo, UN Resident Coordinator address the conference [here](#).

The Kyrgyz Republic and Turkey strengthen bilateral cooperation

In February 2019, GLO.ACT facilitated an exchange visit for representatives of the state migration service of the Kyrgyz Republic to Turkey. The visit allowed Kyrgyz migration authorities to learn more about work and living conditions of Kyrgyz nationals in Turkey.



During the visit, the Kyrgyz delegation held a number of meetings with Kyrgyz citizens working in Turkey, representatives of the Kyrgyz diaspora as well as key government counterparts and members of the private sector.

Issues such as cooperation in the development of migration policies, prevention of irregular migration, threats and challenges with regards to human trafficking and migrant smuggling cases were discussed among the participants. The visit also included a roundtable discussion with a private employment agency association. The head of the association, Mr. Devrim Oncu, explained that Turkish legislation imposes strict legal requirements on private employment agencies; measures that are necessary to prevent human trafficking and migrant smuggling.



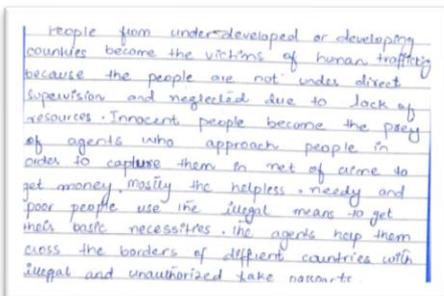
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Pakistan engages youth to raise awareness about human trafficking & migrant smuggling

UNODC, in collaboration with the Federal Investigation Agency (FIA), organized an essay competition at Shifa Tameer-e-Millat University. Students had to write an essay on "The menace of human trafficking and migrants smuggling." More than 100 students submitted essays and the jury selected the top 20 entries to receive awards.

The essay competition is part of a nationwide [awareness campaign](#) supported by GLO.ACT that began during the last quarter of 2018. The campaign is being rolled out nationwide and includes the distribution of 500,000 information leaflets on human trafficking and migrant smuggling, the display of 1200 information banners in key districts, the setting up of social media platforms that currently reach over 1.4 million users as well as airing public service messages on radio and sending out of 500,000 SMS messages in high risk areas.

During the award ceremony, the Director of

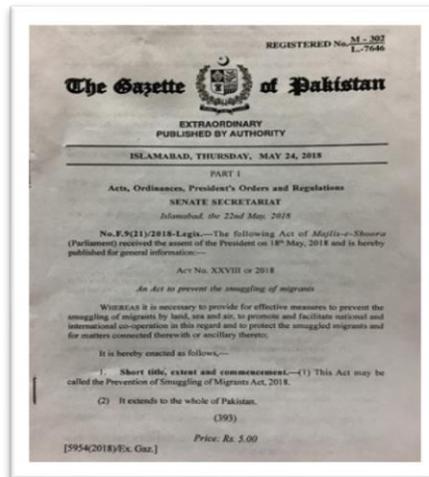


Immigration of the FIA, Nasir Mahmood Satti said, "UNODC and the FIA think that engaging youth in this discussion is very important if we want to change ourselves. It is people like you who will build this country and will take it forward in a sustainable manner."

Read more about the essay competition [here](#).

Parliament of Pakistan passes new legislation on TIP & SOM

'The Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act' and 'The Prevention of Smuggling of Migrants Acts' were passed by parliament in Pakistan in May 2018.



This followed an extensive advocacy period that started when UNODC brought together key stakeholders needed to support the passing of national legislation on trafficking and smuggling at a [regional conference](#) held in Islamabad in October 2017.

UNODC also organized multiple workshops and seminars to alert criminal justice practitioners to existing legislative gaps and limitations. UNODC conducted extensive advocacy work, regularly engaging senators and members of National Assembly on human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

Finally, UNODC's work ensured that the laws acknowledge the non-criminalization of smuggled migrants and victims of human trafficking. The inclusion of non-criminalization and assistance provisions in the legislation highlights the commitment by the government of Pakistan to ensure the protection of human rights. It will also support improved identification and prosecution of those who perpetrate these crimes.

Read more about the new legislation [here](#).

Nepal develops TIP victim identification guidelines



The newly promulgated constitution of Nepal has provisions about demarcation, structure, rights, functions and obligations of the all three tiers of government, which include federal, state and local governments. Based on this, several legislations and existing mechanisms are currently under review.



It is in this context, that UNODC organized in April 2019 a workshop on approaches and practices on TIP victim referral guidelines and national referral mechanisms. After several days of comprehensive consultations between key government stakeholders, international organizations, NGOs and CSOs a first draft of the new guidelines was developed during a drafting session in Nagarkot.

Nepal participates in 8th session of the Working Group on TIP

Building on the momentum generated in the country and the government's keen interest in addressing TIP, Nepal participated in the 8th Session of the Working Group on Trafficking in Persons as an observer for the

first time. Nepal has ratified the United Nations Transnational Organized Crime Convention (UNTOC), the parent convention of the Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants Protocols but is yet to ratify the protocols.



Back in 2017, UNODC delivered a [first briefing](#) on the ratification and accession process for the UN Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants Protocols for 15 government and civil society representatives. The briefing was organized upon the request of the government and enabled participants to understand in-depth the issues related to the protocols and the ratification process in general.

Read more [here](#).

Researching migrant smuggling routes from Asia to North America

In March 2018, GLO.ACT National Project Officers [visited Migración Colombia](#) in Medellín to research migrant smuggling routes from Asia to North America.

The research seeks to confirm whether



vulnerable migrants are being smuggled from Asia to South Africa and onwards to Brazil and Colombia in order to reach North America. The research is also trying to establish to what extent fraudulent documents are being used on this route by, for example, Bangladeshi, Indian and Nepalese citizens.

The expectation is that final study will enable key stakeholders to better understand the risks and vulnerabilities faced by communities, in order to support authorities in origin and transit countries on dismantling the criminal networks responsible for migrant smuggling.

The final study will be available by mid 2019. Read more about the visit [here](#).

Lao PDR builds the skills of para-professional social workers & social welfare staff

Saravane and Attapeu are located in the southern part of Laos where para-professional social workers and social welfare officials have not received any training on child and families' protection issues. Yet, both provinces are subject to



many issues that affect child protection such as irregular migration, violence, trafficking, lack of parental care and the impact of natural and/or manmade disasters. Thus, when incidents such as the sub-dam collapse in Attapeu in July 2018 happen, mobilizing an adequate response proves difficult, making children much more vulnerable to abuse, exploitation and trafficking. Therefore, it is important to ensure that those working with children are trained on child protection issues to better identify vulnerable children and know how to action appropriate referrals and responses.

Consequently, UNICEF recently supported the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MLSW) to organize a training for provincial and district para-professional social workers and social welfare officials from the Attapeu and Saravane provinces. The training focused on a broad range of child protection and assistance issues.

The 10-day training covered 10 modules in total with sessions ranging from gaining a better understanding of childhood and families, legal and policy frameworks to understanding child protection and child exploitation issues. As a result of this workshop, participants were able to increase their level of understanding and apply, in practice, the principles of social welfare, legislation relating to child protection and assistance at central and local level. Read more about the training [here](#).

Lao PDR & Thailand improve coordination & cooperation on TIP

On 27 November 2018, UNODC gathered relevant stakeholders to exchange information on the legal support provided to victims of human trafficking and vulnerable migrants in Thailand. The overall objective of the exchange meeting was to encourage improved cooperation and coordination, particularly regarding legal assistance, in an effort to create a more efficient and faster process.

The exchange workshop provided an opportunity to learn more about the current situation of TIP victims and irregular migrants originating from Laos in Thailand.



In an effort to further engagement and learning, the exchange workshop also initiated a plan for the Thai Labour Rights Promotion Network in to host two lawyers from Laos in their office.

Read more about the exchange workshop [here](#).

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What some NPOs have to say about GLO.ACT....



It is a huge privilege and rewarding experience to be a GLO.ACT National Project Officer



as it allows you to translate and adapt to local context global objectives. Moreover, it opens a lot of opportunities to engage with and supplement activities of implementing partners; a key for project sustainability and local ownership. **Elena Nyankenkova-Lowry, Belarus**

GLO.ACT helped me to achieve part of the mission of my life, to serve my people and help humanity.



I am very proud of what I have done with my

team in my country and what we have achieved across all GLO.ACT countries. The GLO.ACT team spirit and peer support has helped us achieve more than I thought possible. **Faisal Hegazy, Egypt**



I am very happy to work for GLO.ACT in Mali. During these past few years of intense work, I feel like I helped the national authorities in Mali to make

combatting TIP and SOM a priority. **Moulaye Arby, Mali**

GLO.ACT has developed my capacity to balance between the technical and practical when working in a challenging environment. More importantly, within those challenges, it has created opportunities to



harmonize our partnership with UNICEF and IOM, enabling us to achieve impact and build trust with government counterparts.

Siliphathoun Xayamoungkhoun, Laos

Being a GLO.ACT National Project Officer has been career fulfilling for me. I say this because of the kind of work we have been involved in. To me, the launch of the



National Policy Framework on TIP is quite huge because it sets the agenda for the governments response and it impacts all actors. This position has also allowed me to build lasting relationships with key stakeholders. I have been involved in strengthening coordination mechanisms for the various TIP task teams and I have had to work with different actors. That has been terrific because I had to adjust and learn to work with people with different experiences.

Banele I. Kunene, South Africa



Being GLO.ACT's National Project Officer for Brazil was an opportunity to be part of a human rights network that strives to advance the anti-Trafficking in Persons policy and agenda in

Brazil. It was also a life learning experience. It has been a wild and beautiful journey that I will cherish. **Fernanda Fuentes Munoz, Brazil**



Pour moi être NPO c'est de m'impliquer fortement dans la réalisation des objectifs de cet important projet très utile particulièrement pour

mon pays le Niger. **Maman Sadissou Laouali, Niger**

Being GLO.ACT's National Project Officer means being able to be the face of the United Nations and at the same time being able to serve your own country. **Binija Dhital Goperma, Nepal**



Ser parte de GLO.ACT significa mucho más que ser parte de un proyecto; es sentir una causa común orientada a transformar la realidad oscura de miles de personas en todo el mundo; es pertenecer a una familia capaz de compartir a pesar de las distancias; es unir fuerza para alzar la voz en medio del ruido. Me siento orgulloso de ser parte de GLO.ACT. **Gilberto Zuleta Ibarra, Colombia**



I am proud to be a NPO for GLO.ACT and represent my country Kyrgyzstan, contributing to a global commitment against trafficking in persons along

with other 13 countries in the world...GLO.ACT became a history in UNODC that brought together not only 13 NPOs but 13 countries and showcased community of practice. **Madina Sarieva, Kyrgyz Republic**

Pour moi, être NPO pour GLO.ACT m'a permis de militer pour une cause à laquelle j'ai toujours crue en m'inspirant des principes et valeurs onusiennes. Grâce à mon engagement et en vertu de mon 'militantisme' travailler pour GLO.ACT m'a apporté beaucoup de bonnes choses, l'esprit d'équipe,



la stimulation de ma créativité et surtout ne jamais perdre espoir en un avenir meilleur et saint accordant une attention particulière à toutes les populations vulnérables et offrant

inlassablement la protection intégrale à toute victime. **Sara Bentefrit, Morocco**

Being GLO.ACT's National Project Officer for me is the commitment to transform the attitudes and perceptions people have with regards to human trafficking and migrant smuggling. **Shahida Gilani, Pakistan**



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For me personally and for our partners in Belarus the project is a unique initiative in terms of its approach. This is the first time when assistance covers both trafficked persons and vulnerable migrants. This was really an unusual perspective for all of us! GLO.ACT provided a valuable input in enhancing the capacity of state and NGO partners in

identification and assistance to such cases.

Tatiana Verigo, IOM, Belarus

Working on GLO.ACT was a very enriching experience to me. I had the opportunity to work with and learn from highly experienced people; at the same time, implementing the activities and achieving the results expected

was very satisfying to me. It was the first project I implemented being an IOM staff and

I hope all the next ones are as great as this one! **Érica Kaefer, IOM, Brazil**



Developing a Community of Practice

To ensure GLO.ACT is able to assist its partners in delivering targeted, innovative, demand-driven and sustainable interventions it proactively engages in the continuous development of a **community of practice**. The global nature of the project does indeed mean that we are building a 'global' community of practice that operates in a space where **peers** can share good practices, share what works/doesn't work, contemplate ideas and solve problems together. Though implementing GLO.ACT we have learnt that peer exchanges are most beneficial among peers who are part of the same community of practice.

Below is a small snapshot of some lesson we identified through implementing GLO.ACT in 13 countries.

Good practices from other projects that we applied to GLO.ACT implementation

- Establish good bilateral relationships with potential beneficiary institutions prior to engaging in key decision making processes.
- Early engagement of high-level representation of government administrations in all relevant activities helps secure buy-in and support during the entire implementation of a project.
- Understand national contexts and ensure linkages are created between other relevant projects/programmes to ensure measurable project outputs and outcomes are achieved and duplication avoided.
- Identify potential bottlenecks that might delay implementation early on.
- Identify gaps in training curricula and use training feedback to inform future trainings and curricula development.

Good practices identified through implementing GLO.ACT in 13 target countries

- Establish effective mechanisms of UN agency coordination. Having a lead agency/lead project coordinator is one way of managing multi-agency projects.
- Engaging government counterparts through focal point meetings helps build relationships early on and ensured a sense of ownership on behalf of governments.
- The combination of the project addressing both TIP and SOM helps shine a spotlight on the issue of vulnerability of the different target groups and the respective assistance measures that need to be put in place.
- Pooling human and financial resources between target countries is very effective in advancing the fight against human trafficking at the regional level.
- Enabling comprehensive consultation processes when developing key resources will lead to a stronger product, with broader buy-in.
- Rather than adopting an issue-based approach, when it comes to addressing trafficking and violence develop a comprehensive implementation approach.
- When facing budget constraints find ways to cooperate with other stakeholders so that e.g. multidisciplinary workshops can be held as they lead to more effective and sustainable outcomes.
- Effective communication and cooperation between HQ and national staff enables us to not only address challenges quickly, but also allows the team to learn from other countries.

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Developing a Community of Practice - continued

Some of the lessons learnt when implementing GLO.ACT

- Challenges arose due to multiple layers of communication and reporting requirements with counterparts and implementing agencies. There is a need to clearly identify in-country coordination mechanisms between all project-implementing partners.
- When identifying counterparts there is a need to factor in high staff turnover, which can hamper implementation.
- Be mindful when developing tools, as it can take a very long time, especially if it involves comprehensive consultations.
- When developing workplans there is a need to factor in institutional processes that could impact the timely rollout of activities.
- Challenges arose due to the lack of concrete and workable mid/long term workplans. This can lead to the perception of the project being implemented in a fragmented way.
- Only having a project wide Theory of Change (ToC) and not having a ToC at national level means there is a missing link in terms of national level planning.
- Implementation can be hampered in countries where multiple stakeholders are working on TIP and SOM. This can mean that everyone works with the same counterparts and competes for their attention when rolling out activities.
- Develop better ways to ascertain whether trainers trained under the project are able to impart further trainings and understand the impact of the training.

Forthcoming - Community of Practice workshop

Through the implementation of GLO.ACT, we have learnt that peer exchanges are most beneficial among peers who are part of the same Community of Practice. Therefore, on the sidelines of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) held in May 2019, GLO.ACT will convene a "Community of Practice" workshop for key stakeholders involved in the delivery and implementation of GLO.ACT projects.

The objectives of the Community of Practice workshop are to:

- Formally introduce the next phase of the GLO.ACT project: GLO.ACT Asia and the Middle East.
- Acknowledge the efforts of GLO.ACT partner governments in addressing TIP and SOM in a sustainable manner across all six project objectives.
- Facilitate a dialogue and information exchange between GLO.ACT countries – Pooling valuable learning, creating new knowledge which participants can take back out again into their own contexts.
- Promote joined-up thinking, around particular patterns of movement and exploitation and the most effective responses.
- Explore synergies between the 13 GLO.ACT countries and the 5 GLO.ACT Asia and Middle East countries.

Find out more [here](#).

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Psst...more News!



With GLO.ACT implementation now drawing to a close in most of the 13 target countries, we are thrilled to announce the second phase of the project.

GLO.ACT Asia and the Middle East is a multi year (2018-2022) joint initiative by the EU and UNODC that will be implemented in partnership with IOM in up to five countries.

This second phase of the project builds on our "global community of practice" set in motion during the first phase of GLO.ACT (2015-2019).

GLO.ACT Asia and the Middle East will assist governmental authorities and civil society organizations in targeted, innovative and demand-driven interventions: sustaining effective strategy and policy development, legislative review and harmonization, capability development, and regional and trans-regional cooperation.

The project will also provide direct assistance to victims of human trafficking and vulnerable migrants through the strengthening of identification, referral, and protection mechanisms. For more information, please contact:

Ms. Aimée Comrie, UNODC Project Coordinator | aimee.comrie@un.org

Ms. Heather Komenda, IOM Migrant Protection and Assistance Specialist | hkomenda@iom.int

Forthcoming...?

Special Event during the 28th Session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) in May 2019. Access the event flyer [here](#).

Special Event GLO.ACT Community of Practice Workshop - Peer to peer exchange. Access more information [here](#).

Did you know...?

That you can keep up-to date with what is happening by following us on Twitter [@glo_act](#)

Alternatively, please visit our website: <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/glo-act/index.html>

Shout out...

We would like to say once again a big thank you to everyone that is involved with and supports GLO.ACT and GLO.ACT Asia and the Middle East. These initiatives, so generously funded by the European Union, could not be delivered without the amazing team and implementing partners currently delivering the project in all the participating countries.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Visit our webpage:

https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/glo_act.html

Follow us on Twitter at: [@glo_act](#)

Tell us what you think: unodc-glo.act@unodc.org

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