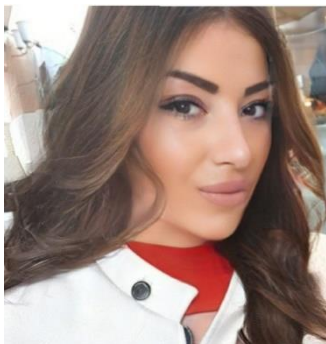




UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



Speaker: Natasha Ranitovic

Title of the event: Role of civil society in the universalization and implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children.

Organizer: Association for European Cooperation and Security

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Constructive dialogue on the review process following the conclusion of the thirteenth session of Working Group Trafficking in Persons

Trafficking in human beings is a sadly known phenomenon in the history of humanity, according to different methods and contexts, which has dramatically recurred in Europe especially following the massive migratory phenomena from East to West and from South to North. It has its roots in the distant past and can be linked to that more general phenomenon of slavery which accompanied the first developments of the human race.

In reality, there is no memory of a people or civilization that, in its history, did not make use of slavery and many centuries had to pass and much suffering had to be endured before the most advanced nations prevented its use with laws. usage. Slavery and human trafficking, in fact, have always gone hand in hand, so much so that it appears difficult to differentiate the two phenomena from each other. Having almost identical characteristics and connotations, in fact, today, the term trafficking is commonly accepted to define a phenomenon that includes abusive and coercive trade, the exploitation, in conditions attributable to those of slavery, of individuals who are not necessarily foreigners.

The fight against human trafficking is part of our work to build a Europe that protects. Human trafficking is a crime that should have no place in our societies. However, criminals continue to commit it especially against women and children, mainly for sexual exploitation. As a sector of civil society, we must protect the victims and bring to justice those who are responsible for treating human beings as commodities. We are focused on a three-pronged approach, using legislation, political and operational support and funding in parallel, in order to: reduced demand Removed criminal activities Empowered victims of this heinous crime.

The following strategies are very important:

1. Cooperation between the Government and the civil society sector in the implementation of preventive campaigns;
2. Propose corporate governance laws to clarify companies' responsibilities and provide guidance on due diligence to prevent forced labour;
3. Dialogue with technology companies to reduce the use of online and offline platforms for the recruitment and exploitation of victims;
4. Systematic training in the fight against human trafficking, protection, support and empowerment of victims and facilitation of reintegration.
5. Promoting international cooperation, cooperation with international partners is crucial in the fight against human trafficking, given that it is a form of transnational organized crime.



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