



GloACT

Global Action against Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants



This project is funded by the European Union

Newsletter

July 2018

HEAVE A HEART. HEAR THEIR VOICES. ACT TO PROTECT.

SPECIAL EDITION ISSUE

To do GLO.ACT justice our team has decided to dedicate a newsletter to each region 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 Latin America. 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 Organisation 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 will run through until July 2019 and will reach 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 [2016 Global Report](#) on TIP has shown that traffickers continue to benefit from

weaknesses in our collective criminal justice response.

Smuggling of Migrants (SOM) virtually affects every country in the world, whether as an origin, transit or destination country for smuggled migrants by profit-seeking criminals. Smuggled migrants are vulnerable to life-threatening risks and exploitation; thousands of people have suffocated in containers, perished in deserts or dehydrated at sea. 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.







DISCLAIMER: This publication has been produced by the GLO.ACT team and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union.

Our focus: prevention, protection, prosecution, partnerships

GLO.ACT works with the 13 countries to plan and implement strategic national counter-trafficking and counter smuggling efforts through a prevention, protection, prosecution, and partnerships approach. We believe such an approach is best suited when addressing not only weaknesses in any criminal justice system but also when ensuring that adequate assistance and support programmes are put in place for victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants.

How does it work?

GLO.ACT addresses TIP and SOM through six pillars:

-  **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 the [UNODC 2016 Global Report on TIP](#), in South America girls make up a large share of the detected victims, which could be related to the fact that trafficking for sexual exploitation is the most frequently detected form of human trafficking there. Below is a story from [Colombia](#) that represents the kind of person that GLO.ACT hopes to be reaching.

Colombia

I was born in 1978 in Colombia, South America. At the age of 17, I became a single mother. Even though I worked several jobs to make ends meet, my circumstances made me a perfect target for human traffickers. When my child needed hospital treatment, a man loaned me the money to pay the bill and then offered me a job as a professional dancer in Japan. However, once I arrived in Japan my passport was taken away, and I was told I would have to pay back \$50,000 by becoming a prostitute before I would be released. For 18 months I was forced to work as a prostitute in Japan. When I was able to escape, I returned to Colombia feeling afraid and hopeless. I did not receive any help. The physical and emotional trauma caused by my experience and the lack of assistance upon my return initially led me back to a life of prostitution. However, tired of being a helpless victim, I decided to turn my life around. I wrote and published two books: "Atrapada por la Mafia Yakuz" (Trapped by the Yakuza Mafia) and "Lo que fui y lo que soy" (What I was and what I am) with the purpose of raising awareness about people trafficking in Colombia. I also formed an alliance with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in order to raise awareness about human trafficking in Colombia, and I created a foundation with my name that serves survivors of human trafficking. These days I live in the United States and continue to spread awareness about human trafficking, to advocate for greater services for victims, and to encourage partnerships between governments, organizations, and survivors.

DISCLAIMER: This publication has been produced by the GLO.ACT team and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union.

Colombia hosts GLO.ACT's second internal field staff meeting



On the invitation of UNODC's Country Office in Colombia and with the support of the Government of Colombia and the City of Bogotá, GLO.ACT's [second annual internal field staff](#) meeting took place in Bogotá from 18 -25 January 2018. Staff from 12 countries making up 19 nationalities attended the meeting.

UNODC has a long history of cooperation with the government of Colombia working on issues of common interest. Indeed, GLO.ACT is one of UNODC's flagship projects with regards to fighting Trafficking in Persons (TIP) and the Smuggling of Migrants (SOM) and has two main features that Mr. Bo Mathiasen, UNODC Country Representative for Colombia referred to during his opening speech. He pointed out that the project is currently being rolled out in 13 selected target countries across Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America as well as highlighting the willingness of national and local governments to participate in the coordination and implementation of the project, including following up on the results.

He went on to say that, "*as human trafficking and migrant smuggling are global phenomena that involve organized criminal networks in countries of origin, transit and destination our responses to them have to be equally comprehensive*". Therefore, the main objective of the second field staff meeting was to facilitate a dialogue and information exchange between Colombia and staff from GLO.ACT participating countries with a strong focus on regional and trans-regional links.



Addressing the participants, Mr. Miguel Camilo Ruiz, Director of Multilateral Political Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said, "*For the Colombian government it is a great opportunity to be part of GLO.ACT. This gives us the opportunity to share our experience when fighting human trafficking and migrant smuggling.*" Meanwhile, Ms. Matilde Ceravolo, Deputy Chief of Cooperation at the Delegation of the European Union in Colombia was delighted to see a room filled with such a diverse group of people calling it a "mini United Nations". She echoed Mr. Mathiasen stating that "*global issues need global action and this exchange of experiences means that we can really learn what works and what does not. I am delighted to see that a community of practice has been created.*"

The agenda for the second field staff meeting covered a broad range of topics from finalizing work plans for 2018, being updated on policy guidance and emerging issues, site visits and GLO.ACT country presentations on best practices at a public event on the prevention of trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants.



Concluding the opening session, Ms. Margaret Akullo, GLO.ACT Project Coordinator paid tribute to the field staff by saying, "*The GLO.ACT field staff in many respects should be seen as highly valued assets for project delivery, very much owning the success of the project to date*

together with the government authorities that they closely engage with on a regular basis." She ended her speech expressing her appreciation to the government of Colombia, to UNODC Colombia as well as acknowledging the generous support provided by the EU.



UNODC hosts donor and interagency meeting



As part of GLO.ACT's second internal field staff meeting, UNODC Colombia hosted an [interagency meeting](#) between the European Union and the three implementing agencies of GLO.ACT, namely UNODC, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

The meeting was an opportunity to update each other on the progress made with regard to project implementation and understand each other's challenges. The team also updated the EU on priorities with regard to project implementation.

The meeting was co-chaired by Mr. Tito Contreras Angarita, Cooperation Officer at the European Delegation to Colombia and Mr. Carlos Andres Perez, National Project Officer for GLO.ACT, UNODC Colombia.

During the meeting, IOM and UNICEF had the opportunity to learn more about the implementation of GLO.ACT on a global level as National Project Officers provided insights into project implementation in their selected target country. Representing

DISCLAIMER: This publication has been produced by the GLO.ACT team and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union.

UNICEF, Mr. Fredrik Spielberg pointed that there was a lot to be learnt from listening to the experience from other GLO.ACT countries. Following this, Mr. Contreras Angarita pointed out that it had become clear that "different spaces need to be created for different actors when implementing GLO.ACT in the target countries". He went on to say, "These sort of dialogues are very important as we are keen for projects to avoid overlap and duplication." He concluded by pointing out, "The EU can become a bridge between local government and implementing agency".

Speaking on behalf of IOM, Ms. Gaby Rengifo explained that Colombia was not a GLO.ACT implementing country for IOM but that they are nevertheless very keen to always engage with the project.

GLO.ACT team participates in public event on TIP & SOM in Bogotá



The GLO.ACT team took part in a [public event](#) on best practices on the prevention of trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants organized by the City Mayor Office of Bogotá in collaboration with UNODC Colombia.

In her opening speech, Ms. Margaret Akullo, GLO.ACT Project Coordinator, introduced GLO.ACT to the audience. She explained that three things make GLO.ACT unique. Firstly, it is a joint EU-UNODC comprehensive project. Secondly, it has the benefit of a triple partnership between UNODC, IOM and UNICEF. Thirdly, it is being delivered across all regions of the

world in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America.

After listening to a panel of local representatives and gaining insights into how Colombian government institutions and how local organizations work on TIP and SOM prevention, it was GLO.ACT's turn to share with the audience their best practices, challenges and lessons learnt. Each National Project Officer highlighted and spoke about some of the best practice examples from their country. Mr. Banele Kunene, NPO for South Africa, took the opportunity to retell the story of a smuggled migrant he recently interviewed. The story he told painted a desperate picture of vulnerable people being exploited by criminal networks. In this case the young man was smuggled into South Africa in a truck that contained no windows. Struggling for air, he had to fight hard not to pass out during the hot and long journey. The young man also told Mr. Kunene that many of the children on the same truck did indeed pass out during the journey and that the smugglers took no notice of this. This is just one example of the life-threatening situations smuggled migrants can find themselves in.

Following the presentations by GLO.ACT's NPO, the audience asked a broad range of questions. One participant for example asked whether GLO.ACT countries provide special funds for victim assistance, while another participant asked whether the project engages with destination countries. The public event concluded with a panel that included representatives from the local government, IOM, UNICEF, UNODC and civil society. Participants primarily spoke on the issue of prevention with Ms. Euridice Márquez, UNODC Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officer, saying, "There are difficulties in terms of victim identification. We need to change the mindset of what a victim looks like and understand people's vulnerabilities." UNICEF representative Ms. Rocío Mojica echoed Ms. Márquez by explaining that the content of prevention campaigns needs to change. Campaigns need to have clear messages, need to be

articulated to fit the local context and images need to stop showing victims in chains.

Upon conclusion of the event, Mr. Miguel Uribe, Government Secretary of Bogotá, and Mr. Bo Mathiasen, UNODC Country Representative signed a [GLO.PACT](#) to work together on the prevention of human trafficking and migrant smuggling.



Following the event, the City Mayor Office of Bogotá organized a cultural presentation by a group called Batucada for all the participants.

Site visits...



Capitalizing on the fact that the entire GLO.ACT team was present in Colombia our colleagues from UNODC Colombia, together with our national counterparts, organized thematically relevant field visits for the team.



This included attending a presentation by the national police (Dirección Central de

DISCLAIMER: This publication has been produced by the GLO.ACT team and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union.

Policía Judicial e Inteligencia, DIJIN) on their work on combatting trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants and a tour of their main facilities.



The visit also included a site visit to their forensic laboratories as well as a presentation and tour of the INTERPOL offices.



Another highlight was an event organized by the local mayor office of Fontibo. During this event, a UNODC supported project to prevent trafficking in persons for the purpose of sexual exploitation was presented to the team as a best practice example that could potentially be replicated with local authorities in other GLO.ACT countries.

The visit included a presentation by the mayor herself and artistic performances by children and youth that are engaged with the project.



Shining the spotlight on...



Attending the opening session of GLO.ACT's second internal national project officers field staff meeting was Ms. Matilde Ceravolo, Deputy Head of Cooperation at the European Union Delegation in Colombia.

Q: Ms. Ceravolo, could you describe your role as a member of the EU delegation to Colombia, and what this looks like in practice?

As Deputy Head of Cooperation, I supervise the European Unions bilateral cooperation in Colombia, ranging from rural development, human rights, gender and support to civil society. It is an extensive portfolio but one that focuses on supporting

Colombians in bringing about sustainable and inclusive local development, leaving no one behind.

Q: With regards to EU policies on trafficking in human beings and the smuggling of migrants, what are the EU policies priorities for Colombia and the region?

The EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings guides our actions. In Colombia we broadly focus on achieving three things:

The first one is disrupting the traffickers' business model and the trafficking chain. We want to improve the effectiveness of investigation and prosecution. We want to ensure trafficking free supply chains, in line with European standards and promote best practices in non-financial information reporting. Another important target is to provide better support to victims and to promote a right based approach. We also look at developing and distributing tailored guidelines by the European Institute for Gender Equality. And thirdly, we proactively engage with the implementation of relevant human trafficking aspects in all our extended policies areas through two main crosscutting priorities:

First, widening the knowledge base in order to improve a general understanding of the dynamics, actors, policies, and existing legal frameworks. Second, assuring the provision of funding to support initiatives and projects in this field.

This is part of what we are doing at the moment with GLO.ACT.

Q: What do you think is unique about GLO.ACT?

From our perspective, GLO.ACT is a key instrument when it comes to promoting cooperation among institutions, international agencies and civil society. It helps us to implement our strategy for EU actions to eradicate trafficking in human

DISCLAIMER: This publication has been produced by the GLO.ACT team and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union.

beings. GLO.ACT has been very successful in influencing policies and in its efforts to coordinate with local authorities and local institutions. This has resulted in tangible and concrete responses to trafficking in human beings in the country. Institutional actors have strengthened their capacities to address this phenomenon in an articulated way. Different modules and tools will remain there to guarantee that skills and learning stay even if the political landscape changes.

GLO.ACT has been very successful in Colombia. The GLO.ACT team is very well coordinated and the team in Colombia is in permanent contact with other GLO.ACT countries around the world. When addressing global phenomena, it is very important to have fluid communication and to ensure a coordinated response. GLO.ACT provides institutional actors with spaces for coordination by facilitating high-level meetings, networking, internal planning, etc. That is what makes GLO.ACT pretty unique.

Q What does the EU hope to achieve in Colombia by funding projects such as GLO.ACT?

Trafficking in human beings is a global threat and of course Colombia is also affected by this crime. By supporting projects such as GLO.ACT in Colombia, the EU is implementing its own human rights and development agenda, which includes the protection of migrants and other vulnerable groups as well as strengthening the rule of law. We believe that for sustainable development in the region to be possible, it is essential that democratic institutions are strengthened and criminal actors prosecuted.

Q: During the opening session of GLO.ACT's second internal field staff meeting in Bogotá you mentioned that we are establishing a "community of practice". Could you explain what you mean by this and why creating such a community is important?

During my opening speech of the staff meeting, I was delighted to see a room filled with such a diverse group of people that in fact seemed to me to represent a "mini United Nations". Issues such as trafficking in human beings are global issues that need global action. I strongly felt that a project that reaches thirteen countries across Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America provides a unique opportunity for peer learning and collaboration. This exchange of experiences means that we can really learn from practitioners around the globe what works and what does not, thereby creating a community of practice.

- End -



For those thinking of entering the world of diplomacy and public policy, an internship at the United Nations can be an ideal start. The objective of the internship is to give interns a first-hand impression of the day-to-day working environment of the United Nations. They are given a real chance to work with our people. As part of our team, working directly with outstanding and inspiring career professionals and senior management, interns are exposed to high-profile conferences, participate in meetings, and contribute to analytical work as well as organizational policy of the United Nations.

Pedro Henrique L. do Nascimento interned with UNODC Brazil and worked with the GLO.ACT project team

from 26 February to 26 June 2018. Prior to leaving the organization and the project he wrote the short article published below about his experience and what lies ahead.

After completing my undergraduate studies at the University of Brasília, Brazil, and my masters at the UN-Mandated University for Peace, Costa Rica, I was looking for a more professional experience to complement my academic background. I sent my curriculum to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) for an internship and not for a moment have I regretted it. I honestly cannot think of another internship option that would have enriched my understanding about my area of study as much as working for UNODC's Global Action against Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants (GLO.ACT).

During my internship, I was able to put into practice a lot of what I have studied in my classes. I gained practical insights into the workings of transnational criminal organizations and have a much better understanding of the roles different United Nations agencies play in addressing some of these crimes. So much of what I learnt about in theoretical terms, I was suddenly able to recognize in real life. All of that while helping GLO.ACT have a meaningful impact on the lives of vulnerable migrants and victims of human trafficking. Not only that, but I also had the opportunity of getting an inside look into how a United Nations agency operates. This is something no class could have ever taught me and this will be of immeasurable value to any of my future endeavours.

I am now leaving UNODC to study at the Middlebury College Summer Language School, where I have been honoured to be nominated as a 2018 Kathryn Davis Fellow for Peace.

DISCLAIMER: This publication has been produced by the GLO.ACT team and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union.



There is no doubt in my mind that my brief professional experience has helped pave the way in being nominated for this fellowship. For this I am very grateful. As I embark on this new adventure I very much hope that in the future I will cross paths again with the UNODC colleagues I had the pleasure to work with during my internship.

-END-

What some of the team had to say about the field staff meeting...



"This meeting energized me and grew my capacity to implement the project immensely." Banele, South Africa

"It was great to share experiences and to find out what works and what doesn't work in other GLO.ACT countries." Moulaye, Mali

"It gave us the chance to get to know each other really well and to grow as a team that delivers." Aimée, UNODC HQ



"The meeting provided a unique opportunity to be part of a collaborative

mind set and to discuss tools and opportunities available to the team." Rostyslav, Ukraine

"It was a great opportunity to understand GLO.ACT in all its dimensions and to learn more about best practices we can use." Laouali, Niger



"I felt we created great harmony amongst the GLO.ACT team and really learnt a lot more about how the project is implemented in other countries." Tok, Lao PDR

"It was a great opportunity to get to know everyone and to highlight the difficulties some of us face. We also worked on identifying additional links between GLO.ACT countries." Binija, Nepal



"It allowed us to collaborate and to further develop our own technical capabilities." Fernanda, Brazil

"The meeting was an opportunity to learn about examples from the field. About what we are actually changing." Euridice, UNODC HQ



"It was great to see how the entire team stands behind GLO.ACT's vision. Fantastic team spirit." Faisal, Egypt

"This meeting allowed the team to build rapport and trust before having critical conversations about what works and what doesn't work and why." Emmi, UNODC HQ



"The added value? To gain insights into how to adapt international standards to so many different countries and to be able to share experiences." Younes, Morocco

"The meeting enabled us to build our own network and reaffirm our global commitment." Carlos, Colombia

'This was a personal and professional highlight. Leading a global team to address a common agenda. Great outcomes were achieved.' Margaret, UNODC HQ



DISCLAIMER: This publication has been produced by the GLO.ACT team and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union.

Best practice examples...

All 13 countries have made real progress implementing GLO.ACT. All countries have held and continue to hold regular coordination meetings with national institutions and implementing partners, ensuring that strategic points for project delivery have been discussed with government officials from the participating countries, the EU delegations, UNODC, IOM, UNICEF, and civil society. During the second internal field staff meeting we have made a conscious effort to identify some best practices examples when implementing the project across the globe. The global nature of the project does indeed mean that we are building a 'community of practice' that can learn from each other. Below is a small snapshot of some of some of the examples that were identified during the field staff meeting.

Regional cooperation

Mr. Carlos Andres Perez, National Project officer for GLO.ACT in Colombia, highlighted the success of a regional cooperation activity. At UNODC we believe that achieving regional cooperation is critical in obtaining information and evidence, which are necessary to investigate and prosecute cross-border crimes.

The regional activity Carlos spoke about involved GLO.ACT supporting the [second meeting of Ibero-American network of Public Prosecutors on Trafficking in Persons](#). At the end of the meeting 17 prosecutors representing Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Spain and Uruguay signed a declaration and guidelines of action, expressing their commitment to strengthening regional cooperation on the identification and prosecution of TIP and SOM cases.

Based on the success of the Latin American activity and since we consider working through networks a best practice in terms of improving regional cooperation, we proceeded to host a workshop for members of the West African Network of Central Authorities and Prosecutors against Organised Crime (WACAP) in Vienna, Austria. This event brought together over 20 participants from eight West African countries, including Mali and Niger. More about this event and other up-coming regional cooperation events in Africa will feature in the next GLO.ACT newsletter.

Local cooperation

Ms. Madina Sarieva, National Project Officer for GLO.ACT in the Kyrgyz Republic, highlighted the importance of [building strong relationships](#) between local government authorities and civil society in the fight against human trafficking and migrant smuggling. She explained that despite the fact that the Kyrgyz government recently endorsed a government programme and an Action Plan for 2017-2020 in the fight against trafficking in persons, its implementation at local level remained a complex issue, primarily due to lack of coordination and weak engagement of local government authorities and civil society organizations.

It is in this context and under the framework of GLO.ACT that the "100 Days against Trafficking in Persons" campaign was conceived. From the design phase through to implementation, seven local government authorities jointly delivered the campaign in partnership with 15 civil society organizations also working in the regions.

To highlight the importance of this joint initiative, GLO.ACT facilitated the organization of a campaign closing conference. The aim of the conference was to ensure that experiences on the delivery, implementation and impact of the campaign were shared amongst all key stakeholders; this included a discussion on some of the challenges certain regions faced as well as the development of recommendations. A key recommendation was to have a nationwide '100 Days against Trafficking in Persons' campaign run on an annual basis.

Based on the success of this approach and since we consider establishing good working partnerships at local level between all relevant stakeholders a best practice in terms of local cooperation, the GLO.ACT team in Pakistan adopted a similar approach when planning their up-coming awareness-raising activities. In addition, the high level of local cooperation enabled us to capture the outputs and outcomes of the campaign in a [video](#) as well as a [publication](#) which are available on our website under the resource section. Again, these templates for measuring the impact of such campaigns are now being adopted by other GLO.ACT target countries.

DISCLAIMER: This publication has been produced by the GLO.ACT team and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union.

In other news...

Brazil



From 11 to 15 June 2018 we supported the Federal Public Defender's Office (DPU) in delivering its mobile assistance Itinerant DPU programme in Corumbá, Mato Grosso do Sul. The Itinerant DPU aims to reach those living in risky and remote areas that do not have access to legal assistance. The DPU is responsible for providing full legal representation, free of charge, to those who cannot afford legal services, especially the vulnerable.

The city of Corumbá is one of the main gateways into Brazil via land. Interviews conducted with migrants as well as with authorities revealed a new migratory flow identified at this gateway. Since January 2018, the influx of Haitian nationals entering through Corumbá has been rising with most of the migrants coming from Chile. There are several reasons as to why these migrants are on the move. These include a change in Chile's migration law which means that since April of this year Haitian nationals entering the country require visas, the down turn in the economy resulting in lack of employment opportunities as well as the cold climate. Moreover, many explained during the interviews that they had family members or knew other Haitian nationals in Brazil. Haitian women and men use their savings and undertake the journey, by land, exiting Chile through Iquique in the north, crossing through Bolivia, and entering Brazil through Corumbá with their final destination being São Paulo or Santa Catarina.

During the precarious journey many of the migrants end up being subjected to

extortion and abuse, with their human rights systematically violated by criminal networks that take advantage of vulnerabilities often associated with irregular migration. Their spare resources are depleted during the journey; many only speak Creole and therefore have difficulties communicating and being informed of their rights. Many are tricked and/or make use of 'coyotes' (smugglers) during their journeys.

The aim of the Itinerant DPU programme in Corumbá therefore was to assess the situation of migrants at the border, provide legal assistance to foreigners detained in the city's female and male prisons, assist vulnerable migrants, and run a seminar on trafficking in persons (TIP) and the smuggling of migrants (SOM) for the local network dedicated to the protection of migrants. The provision of legal assistance at the male and female prisons focused on migrants detained for entering the country with forged stamps in their documents and with the assistance of 'coyotes'.

As a result of the Itinerant DPU's mission four Haitian men and two Haitian women were freed and given refugee protocols.



On the third day of the mission, a round of conversation were held at the city's interstate bus station. These conversations enabled Haitian migrants to ask questions and to be informed of their rights. During these conversations **eleven pregnant Haitian women were identified and consequently housed in appropriate shelters.** In addition, Missão

Paz donated meals for 120 Haitian nationals, cooked by church volunteers, at a local hotel where Haitian migrants tend to congregate.



During the last two days of the mission and in collaboration with the Federal University of Mato Grosso do Sul a seminar on combatting TIP and SOM at the border between Brazil and Bolivia was held. Over 60 representatives attended this seminar from government and civil society.

Colombia



The Colombian government hosted the **first International Summit on Child Protection in Travel and Tourism**, from 6 to 7 of June 2018 in Bogotá, Colombia, in a joint effort with UNICEF, UNODC (GLO.ACT), the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), the Global High-Level Task Force on Child Protection in Travel and Tourism ECPAT International, ECPAT Colombia – Fundación Renacer, and in cooperation with the Bogotá Tourism Office (IDT).

The event brought together global leaders representing governments, international and regional multilateral organizations, the private sector, law enforcement agencies, child rights experts and non-governmental organizations to raise international

DISCLAIMER: This publication has been produced by the GLO.ACT team and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union.

attention to protect children in the context of travel and tourism, while contributing to 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals, providing an opportunity to exchange good practices and experiences.



The specific objectives of the summit were to prioritize actions to increase commitments to child protection in travel and tourism and to promote integrated multisectoral actions and align the agendas of the various segments of travel and tourism sector and other stakeholders to protect children from exploitation in travel and tourism.

In addition, the summit enabled participants to share good practices to increase the involvement of a broadened range of stakeholders and build strategic and synergistic alliances as part of the process of promoting child protection in travel and tourism.



Speaking on behalf of UNODC, Ms. Margaret Akullo, GLO.ACT Project Coordinator, commented "*In the context of Sustainable Development Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), the international community called for the end of abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children as one of its targets. This target should be measured, among other*

indicators, by assessing the number of victims, disaggregated by age, sex and forms of exploitation. One of the visions is therefore to have a world, which invests in its children and in which every child grows up free from violence and exploitation. However, the fact that we are holding this international summit appears to suggest that there is still a lot more work to be done to address the gaps and inconsistencies that still exist in the implementation of the relevant international standards and the protection of children in general."

Ms. Akullo moderated and participated in several of the key sessions, most notably in a session on law enforcement responses to child trafficking in the context of travel and tourism. Also participating in this session was Ms. Fernanda Fuentes Munoz, the National Project Officer for GLO.ACT in Brazil, who spoke about the importance of including LGBT children and adolescents when thinking about trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation in the context of travel and tourism. She pointed out that it is important to understand the different profiles of child trafficking victims in this specific context when planning and implementing policies.



The Summit concluded with a "Call for Action." It calls for the adoption of a comprehensive, child rights-centered and multi-stakeholder framework whereby all key actors actively work together to end the impunity of travelling child sex offenders, through strong and sustainable evidence based awareness; proactive, comprehensive, context specific and sustainable prevention; strong and effective legal frameworks; and access to child and gender sensitive justice, protection, comprehensive care and full recovery.

Days of Action...

30th July 2018: World Day against Trafficking in Persons. This year the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has chosen child trafficking as the focus of the World Day.

12th EU Anti-Trafficking Day on the 18th October 2018. The EU's main objective for the day is to raise awareness on trafficking in human beings and increase the exchange of information, knowledge and best practices amongst the different actors working in this field. GLO.ACT will support the EU in its efforts to raise awareness about trafficking in human beings on this day.



New GLO.ACT team members...

We were sad to say goodbye to Younes Benmloumen, National Project Officer for GLO.ACT in Morocco, Rostyslav Gavrylov, National Project Officer in Ukraine and Noëlle Darbellay, IOM project officer for GLO.ACT. We wanted to take the opportunity to thank the three of them for their contribution to the project and would like to introduce two new colleagues.

[Ms. Sofia Dems](#) is the acting GLO.ACT National Project Officer for Morocco. She is an international consultant working for UNODC Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa in the field of human trafficking and migrant smuggling. She has been providing support to the project "Strengthening criminal justice response to combat human trafficking and migrant smuggling in Tunisia".

DISCLAIMER: This publication has been produced by the GLO.ACT team and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union.



Prior to that, Sofia was a consultant in the field of anti-corruption and judicial integrity for UNODC's Programme

Office for Tunisia. Sofia also worked for the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent societies as a Field Officer on EU projects bringing assistance to migrants in detention centers in Libya.

Ms. Noela Barasa is a Child Protection Specialist focusing on migration at UNICEF Headquarters in New York, where she provides technical support in the development of protection-focused



programming and strategies for migrant and refugee children.

A trained lawyer, Noela has over 10 years of professional

experience promoting access to justice and protection for victims of crime. She has worked extensively with governments in the East and Horn of Africa Region to enhance legislative and victim protection responses to transnational organized crime, including trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants. Noela is a dedicated advocate for migrants in mixed movements, particularly women and children.

Forthcoming....

In the next edition of the Newsletter, we shine the spotlight on the GLO.ACT Project Coordinator Ms. Margaret Akullo as she departs for pastures new. We will also highlight GLO.ACT's work in Africa.

Did you know...?

That you can keep up-to date with what is happening by following us on Twitter @glo_act ! Alternatively, check out our website at: <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/glo-act/index.html>



Shout out...

As always, we would like to say a big thank you to everyone that is involved with and supports GLO.ACT. This project, so generously funded by the European Union, could not be delivered without the amazing team and implementing partners currently delivering the project in the 13 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: glo.act@unodc.org

UNODC,
PO Box 500, 1400 Vienna, Austria



DISCLAIMER: This publication has been produced by the GLO.ACT team and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union.

