

UNITED NATIONS  
TRUST FUND FOR VICTIMS  
OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING



# ANNUAL REPORT | 2017

PREPARED BY  
THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME  
AS THE FUND MANAGER

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## WELCOME REMARKS FROM THE CHAIR

In 2017, the crime of trafficking in persons remains a crucial problem worldwide, affecting virtually every country around the globe. The United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons is committed to addressing the increasingly complex challenges and new threats of human trafficking facing the world today.



Financed solely through voluntary contributions, the Trust Fund continues to invest significant time and resources into strengthening relationships with our partners and specialized non-government organizations to increase its global support efforts to victims of human trafficking.

As part of its second grant cycle, the Trust Fund was able to support the work of 23 grassroots organizations, helping victims reclaim their dignity and rebuild their lives through the provision of assistance, protection and support necessary for their physical, psychological and social recovery.

While we have made much progress, there is still a long way to go in meeting the needs of those most vulnerable. We must not forget that there are an estimated 25 million victims of trafficking worldwide. Thus, any contribution, large or small, is important in the global fight against this crime.

With more resources at hand, the Trust Fund will be able to make a greater impact and reach thousands of more victims that are in desperate need of assistance. Member State commitment remains critical for us to respond to the needs of victims and new and emerging types of trafficking.

We would like to thank all of our collaborators, donors, supporters and friends for your invaluable support, without which we could not reach the thousands of survivors who benefit from the Trust Fund.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Benita Ferrero-Waldner".

**Ms. Benita Ferrero-Waldner**  
Chairperson, Board of Trustees,  
UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims  
of Trafficking in Persons

## INTRODUCTION

The 2017 Annual Progress Report provides an overview of the management of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons (hereinafter the Trust Fund or UNVTF). It also outlines the call for proposals launched for the Third Grant Cycle and the activities supported through ongoing grants from the Trust Fund to non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The report is prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in its capacity as the Manager of this Trust Fund.

The report covers the period 1 January to 31 December 2017 and provides narrative, results-based and financial information on the progress made by the Trust Fund and 19 projects that were funded during this period.

From the second call for proposals in 2014, 23 NGOs were selected to receive USD 1.25 million for projects providing direct protection and assistance to victims of trafficking in persons over the three-year cycle ending in 2017/18. The specialized NGOs, based in the local communities where the impact of this crime takes the highest toll, are best suited to provide direct assistance to victims. The information on the progress and implementation of the projects is derived from site monitoring visits to the NGOs, project narrative and financial reports submitted by the NGOs.

The Trust Fund launched a third call for proposals on 30 July 2017, on World Day against Trafficking in Persons.



Goals (SDGs) of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the United Nations remains more committed than ever to combatting the increasingly complex challenges and threats of human trafficking facing the world today. In particular, SDG targets 5.2 “Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation”; 8.7 “Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms”, and 16.2 “End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children”, reaffirm the commitment by Member States to address the heinous crime of trafficking in persons through immediate and effective measures

## WHAT IS HUMAN TRAFFICKING?

According to the United Nations Trafficking in Persons Protocol, human trafficking is defined as the *"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."*<sup>1</sup> Exploitation includes at the 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."

The crime of human trafficking is heavily rooted in social and economic conditions including poverty, family violence, marginalisation, and lack of education. It is facilitated by practices that discriminate against the most vulnerable groups in society – in particular, women and children, but also refugees and migrants.

Often, victims of trafficking are persons in search of a brighter future and abused in unimaginable ways through many forms of exploitation, including sexual exploitation, forced



**sexual exploitation**



**domestic servitude**



**forced labour**



**forced criminality**



**emerging trafficking**



**removal of organs**

labour, domestic servitude, begging, petty crime, forced criminality, removal of organs and other exploitative purposes. Others are exploited in fisheries, mines, brothels, farms and homes among other places. Some victims 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 violence and injustice associated with trafficking in persons is immeasurable for each victim.

Despite this brutality, the exploitation of human beings is a lucrative multi-million dollar industry for organized crime affecting every country in the world – as countries of origin, transit or destination or a combination of all three.

Criminal networks engaging in trafficking in persons thrive in the context of global conflict, political instability and generalized vulnerability causing millions of people to leave their homes and seek refuge in neighbouring countries and beyond. Refugee and displaced persons without legal status, legal employment opportunities and income, limited access to social services and

<sup>1</sup> Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

support structures, minimal protection schemes and gender inequality have become particularly vulnerable to exploitation and trafficking in persons, especially women and children.

According to the *UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, women account for 51 percent of all trafficking victims detected globally, while women and girls combined account for 70 percent.<sup>2</sup> Men are also targets, particularly vulnerable members of society from low socio-economic backgrounds and those who lack legal status abroad. Approximately 30% of detected victims are children of which girls account for almost two thirds.



Source: UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2016

The Trafficking in Persons Protocol and its “3P” paradigm of “prevention”, “prosecution”, and “protection” continues to serve as the fundamental framework used by governments around the world to combat human trafficking. It reflects a comprehensive victim-centred approach and seeks to guarantee the rights of each individual victim.

The fight against trafficking in persons requires a truly global response, further 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.<sup>3</sup> 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. The work of the Trust Fund, 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.

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/data-and-analysis/glotip.html>

<sup>3</sup> [https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/United\\_Nations\\_Global\\_Plan\\_of\\_Action\\_to\\_Combat\\_Trafficking\\_in\\_Persons.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/United_Nations_Global_Plan_of_Action_to_Combat_Trafficking_in_Persons.pdf)



# 1. TRUST FUND MANAGEMENT – PROGRESS MADE IN 2017

## 1.1 OVERVIEW AND CONTEXT

General Assembly Resolution A/RES/64/293, also termed the “United Nations Global Plan of Action (GPA) against Trafficking in Persons”, was adopted on 30 July 2010.<sup>4</sup> 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 (UNVTF). 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 UNVTF has strived to become a robust and internationally recognized vehicle to afford assistance to victims of human trafficking.

“The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), as guardian of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol against human trafficking, helps strengthen criminal justice responses to prevent people from being trafficked, and ensure that victims can be identified as soon as possible and given the support they need [...] The UN Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, is an important part of these efforts [...] The Trust Fund channels humanitarian, legal and financial aid to victims through selected NGOs. The stories of the women, men and children told here are a testament to what the Trust Fund can achieve. I appeal to Member States, the international community and the private sector to contribute generously to the Trust Fund, and help more trafficking survivors rebuild their lives.”

**Yury Fedotov,**  
Executive Director, UNODC



<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*



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. During the first five 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. Up to December 2017, the UNVTF has supported 34 NGO projects, in 30 countries around the world, with grants worth USD 2 million.

## 1.2 CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UN VOLUNTARY TRUST FUND FOR VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

The Trust Fund has raised approximately USD 4.2 million in contributions, since its inception until 31 December 2017. While only USD 79,109 was received in 2010, contributions to the Trust Fund significantly increased over the next years, averaging around USD 400,000. However, in 2017, the UNVTF received a total of USD 1.65 million, with USD 1,616,184 from Member States and USD 41,448 from the private sector. It is this year that for the first time, the contribution level has exceeded the annual target of USD 1 million that was expected by UNODC and the Board of Trustees at the establishment of the Trust Fund.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UN VOLUNTARY TRUST FUND FOR VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS November 2010 - December 2017 (amounts in USD)									
DEPOSITS SUMMARY AND TOTALS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	TOTAL DEPOSITED
I. Member States	79,109	176,331	302,748	705,694	102,162	155,796	196,838	1,616,184	3,344,862
II. Private Donors	–	207,967	40,775	88,672	224,370	196,378	42,813	41,448	842,423
<b>SUM TOTAL</b>	<b>79,109</b>	<b>384,298</b>	<b>343,523</b>	<b>794,366</b>	<b>326,532</b>	<b>352,174</b>	<b>239,651</b>	<b>1,657,632</b>	<b>4,177,285</b>

## 1.3 BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Article 38 of the UN Global Plan of Action stipulates that UNODC 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 Board of Trustees for the period 2017 to 2019 have been selected and appointed by the UN Secretary-General as follows: Ms. Noor Al-Malki Al-Jehani (Qatar), Ms. Viktoria Avakova (Armenia), Mr. Alexis Bethancourt Yau (Panama), Ms. Benita Ferrero-Waldner (Austria) and Mr. Arnaud Kouassi (Ivory Coast). Ms. Benita Ferrero-Waldner was reappointed as Chair of the Board of Trustees and Mr. Alexis Bethancourt Yau as Vice-Chair.



The Board of Trustees meeting at UNODC Headquarters in Vienna. Pictured (from left to right): Mr. Alexis Bethancourt Yau, Ms. Viktoria Avakova, Ms. Noor Al-Malki Al-Jehani, Ms. Benita Ferrero-Waldner and Mr. Arnaud Kouassi.

#### 1.4 ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2017

Achievements in 2017 include the continuation of the management of the Trust Fund, in particular its ongoing grants programme, with the disbursement of grants to 18 NGO projects selected under the second call for proposals.

UNODC and the Board of Trustees also undertook various awareness-raising and information sessions to promote the work of the Trust Fund and advocate for the plight of victims of trafficking in persons more broadly. These included: participation of the Chair at the high-level Review of the Global Plan of Action Against Trafficking in Persons in New York; participation of a high-level side event of the Regular Session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCL) in May; organizing a special event at CCPCJ with Nadia Murad; the commemoration of the World Day against Trafficking in Persons on 30 July; and a Benefit Concert with UNODC Goodwill Ambassador Ozark Henry. These achievements will be described in more detail in the proceeding sections.

### 1.4.1 Launch of the Call for Proposals for the Third Grant Cycle

The 2017 Call for Proposals was widely disseminated through social media and the UNODC website on 30 July, World Day against Trafficking in Persons. At least 500 NGOs received information on the call. A total of 183 proposals were received from 72 countries across the globe.



The thematic focus of the call was on assisting victims coming out of a context of armed conflict and victims that have been identified among large movements of refugees and migration flows. Priority was given to projects assisting victims trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation, organ removal, forced begging, forced criminality or any emerging exploitative purpose.

The evaluation process included the use of the assessment criteria set and disseminated in the call for proposals guidelines. In addition to the evaluation score sheet, a questionnaire was developed to obtain feedback of UNODC Human Trafficking Experts in the field. As a result of the technical evaluation involving independent evaluators, and assessing each proposal on its substantive merit, 40 proposals were identified as qualifying for the shortlist, and 62 proposals qualified for the reserve list.

### 1.4.2 Briefings to Member States

#### UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY HIGH-LEVEL REVIEW OF THE GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION, NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 2017

The High-Level Meeting of the UN General Assembly on the Appraisal of the Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons convened in New York on 27-28 September, 2017. The panel discussion addressed the theme, "the Global Plan of Action and effective partnerships for the protection of and assistance to victims, including through the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, also taking into consideration the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals". Benita Ferrero Waldner, Chair of the Trust Fund, noted that millions of victims exist around the world, and much more must be done. The Trust Fund was instrumental in that regard, and she urged Member States not to forget that hands on aid should be provided through the grassroots. The Trust Fund had assisted an average 2,500 victims per year, "but that is not enough". Efforts must help victims reunite with loved ones, repatriate if necessary, and find appropriate redress

in court. The work of NGOs supported by the Trust Fund was closely coordinated with national efforts, she said, adding that it provided strategic legislative support. She thanked the donors for their contributions and pledges to the Trust Fund in 2017, with a special mention to Italy for its generous donation of USD 1,000,000.



Representing the Trust Fund, Ms. Benita Ferrero-Waldner addressed the panellists of the High-Level Meeting of the UN General Assembly on the Appraisal of the Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons convened in New York on 27 -28 September, 2017

## SPECIAL EVENT AT THE 26TH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

On 22 May, the Trust Fund Secretariat held a Special Event on the margins of the CCPCJ titled: "Assisting and protecting human trafficking survivors in the context of armed conflict, refugees and mixed migration flows: lessons learned on the ground," with Nobel Peace Prize Nominee and UNODC Goodwill Ambassador for Dignity for Survivors of Human Trafficking, Nadia Murad.

Ms. Murad spoke about her fight against human trafficking and the importance of ensuring access to justice for trafficking survivors and for those victims of trafficking in persons who are currently exploited by ISIL. She stressed that violence against women and children should never be tolerated and the perpetrators must face justice.

Ms. Marijana Savic, Director of the Serbian NGO Atina, currently implementing a project funded by the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, presented her experience and efforts in assisting victims of trafficking identified among the current flow of refugees and migrants passing through Serbia.

The Chair of the Board of the Trust Fund, Mrs. Benita Ferrero-Waldner, closed the event by presenting current achievements and challenges faced by the Trust Fund.



Panelists at the CCPCJ Special Event entitled, "Assisting and protecting human trafficking survivors in the context of armed conflict, refugees and mixed migration flows: lessons learned on the ground" in Vienna. Right to left: Nadia Murad, Nobel Peace Prize Nominee and UNODC Goodwill Ambassador for Dignity for Survivors of Human Trafficking; Yury Fedotov, UNODC Executive Director; Benita Ferrero-Waldner, Chair of the Board of UNVTF; Marijana Savic, Director of ATINA; Jean-Luc Lemahieu, Director of the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs.



### 1.4.3 Advocacy and Fundraising

#### 2017 WORLD DAY AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

On the 2017 World Day against Trafficking in Persons, UNODC set up the first annual Giving Day to End Human Trafficking in cooperation with online fundraising platform *Charidy.com*. The goal of this 24-hour crowd-funding campaign was successfully achieved. Special thanks to the kind contribution of our donors for their support to the victims and survivors of this heinous crime.

*As UNODC  
Goodwill  
Ambassador  
against Human  
Trafficking, I know  
this saves lives!*

*I so badly want the  
goal to be met to  
help trafficking  
victims & survivors!*

-- Mira Sorvino  
noted on the  
crowd-funding



## BENEFIT CONCERT WITH UNODC GOODWILL AMBASSADOR OZARK HENRY

Ozark Henry was appointed as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Goodwill Ambassador for Belgium in 2015. Since then, he has used his talent and fame to raise awareness and to encourage his audience to support the Trust Fund along with the Blue Heart Campaign.

Ozark Henry's concert on 24 October in Vienna was a fundraising initiative for victims, actively sponsored by the Permanent Mission of Belgium in Vienna, with the kind support of ORF Radiokulturhaus and UNODC.

All proceeds from this event were donated to the Trust Fund to provide direct assistance and protection to the victims of trafficking through specialized NGOs across the globe.



Ozark Henry Benefit Concert was held on 24 October in Vienna in support of victims of human trafficking. All proceeds of the event were donated to the Trust Fund, to provide assistance and essential services to victims globally through specialized NGOs.



#### 1.4.4 Successes Stories

In addition to the life-changing interventions for thousands of victims assisted by the Trust Fund, some remarkable success stories were also achieved in 2017 through the work of our NGO partners.

Indian NGO *Bachpan Bachao Andolan*, working with law enforcement authorities, rescued 1211 child victims of forced labour, recovering USD 98,903 in owed-wages, and shutting down 34 labour factories. Legal aid was also provided to 425 children in total over the project duration.

Thai NGO, *Foundation for Child Understanding (FOCUS)* provided legal assistance to 138 victims and 54 child abuse cases and legal counselling to 155 victims, pushing for prosecutions of 114 human traffickers.

In Albania, 150 victims benefited from *Different & Equal's* reintegration programme for victims of trafficking (VoTs) where they received health care, legal assistance and alternative placements for minor victims – 93 new cases entered the programme. In addition, 87 beneficiaries were employed in different job placements and 7 beneficiaries even managed to support their own businesses.

In Lithuania, *Missing Persons' Families Support Centre (MPFSC)* delivered direct, effective and sustainable remedies for 77 victims including housing, basic needs, access to justice, psychosocial support and medical care. The project also provided 27 people with psychological support and 19 people with legal consultations.

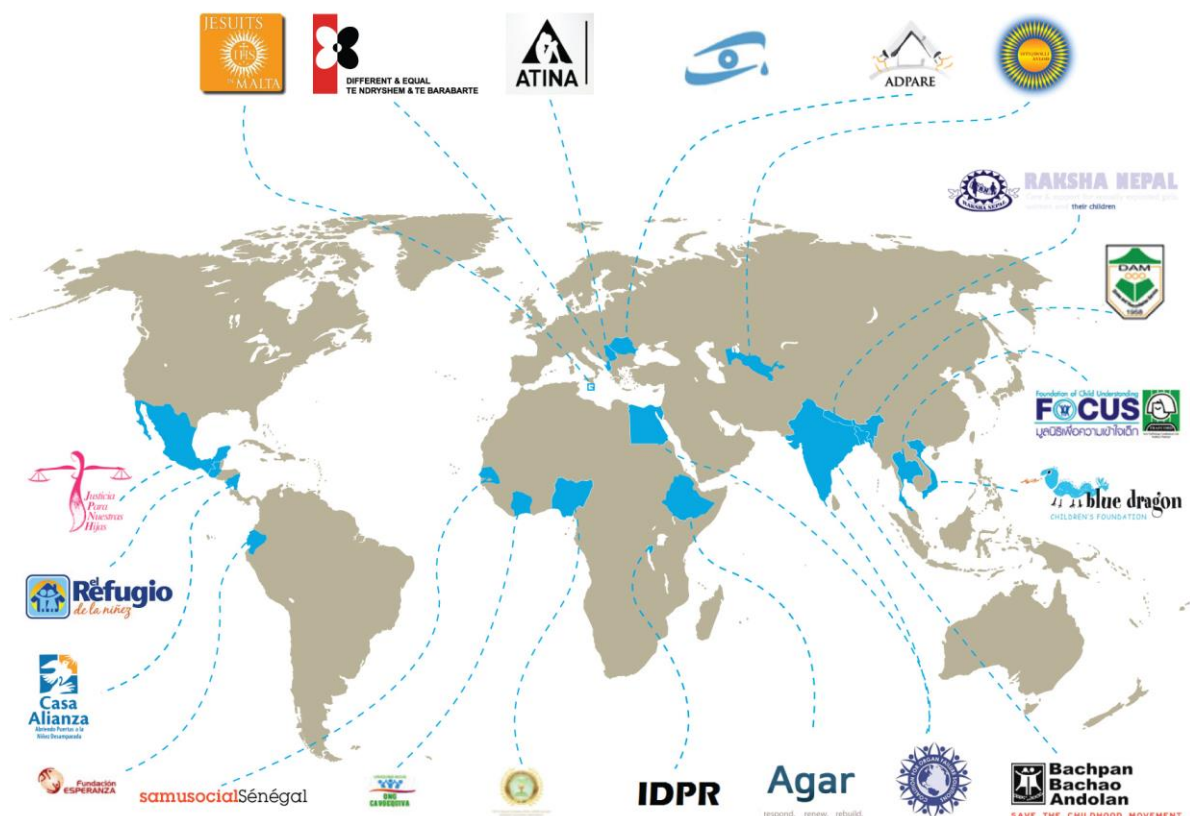


In Malta, *Jesuit Refugee Service* provided victims of trafficking with access to legal remedies and protection through the UNVTF funded project, 'Enhance the protection and support provided to victims of trafficking in Malta'. Legal assistance was provided to 48 individuals: 43 victims were represented in judicial proceedings; 42 were assisted with employment issues; and 44 were able to obtain residence and/or work permits. The project also implemented two days of legal training provided to lawyers/law students in order to increase referral and coordination mechanisms for service providers.

## 2. EMPOWERING VICTIMS & SURVIVORS

In 2017, grants were disbursed to 18 projects, as part of the third and final year of the second grant cycle. The projects continued to provide direct assistance to victims of trafficking and improve upon the achievements of the first and second year of implementation. The call for proposals, launched in 2014, was open to all eligible NGOs to apply for grants of up to USD 20,000 per year, for up to 36 months, through an open and competitive process. The 2014 call resulted in 113 applications of NGOs from all over the world. Following a stringent selection process and recommendations from the Board of Trustees, initially 19 projects were selected for funding, followed by four new projects in 2016.

### 2.1 GRANTS AWARDED THROUGH THE SECOND CALL FOR PROPOSALS



**Table - 2017 Funded Projects of the UNVTF at A Glance**

NGO	Country	Type of Exploitation
Agar Ethiopia Charitable Society	Ethiopia	domestic servitude, forced labour, sexual exploitation
Association for Developing Alternative Practices for Reintegration and Education	Romania	adult and child victims of sexual exploitation, forced marriage and forced labour
Association for Voluntary Action / Bachpan Bachao Andolan	India	child victims of forced labour
ATINA	Serbia	sexual exploitation, forced labour and forced begging
Blue Dragon Children's Foundation	Viet Nam	child victims of forced labour and sexual exploitation
Casa Alianza Nicaragua	Nicaragua	child victims of sexual exploitation
Cavoequiva	Côte d'Ivoire	child victims of Sexual exploitation, forced labour and domestic servitude
Coalition for Organ-Failure Solutions	India/Egypt	victims of trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal
Different and Equal	Albania	sexual exploitation, forced labour, domestic servitude, forced begging and forced marriage
Dhaka Ahsania Mission	Bangladesh	sexual exploitation, cross-border trafficking and labour migration
El Refugio de la Niñez	Guatemala	sexual exploitation, forced labour and domestic servitude
Foundation for Child Understanding	Thailand	child victims of sexual exploitation and forced labour
Fundación ESPERANZA	Ecuador	sexual exploitation, forced labour and other forms of exploitation
Jesuit Refugee Service	Malta	sexual exploitation and forced labour
Missing Person's Families Support Centre	Lithuania	forced labour, child labour and sexual exploitation
Raksha Nepal	Nepal	sexual exploitation and forced labour
Samusocial	Senegal	child victims of forced begging, sexual exploitation and forced labour
Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation	Nigeria	domestic servitude, sexual exploitation

Table - 2017 Funded Projects of the UNVTF (in USD)

NGO	Project Duration (months)	Disbursements in 2017/2018	Total Grant Value
ADPARE Ethiopia	36	19,900	58,500
AGAR Ethiopia	36	20,494	59,480
AVA/BBA	36	20,248	58,742
ATINA	36	20,400	60,000
Blue Dragon	36	19,982	59,946
Casa Alianza	36	14,485	54,655
Cavoequiva	24	20,000	40,000
Coalition for Organ Failure Solutions	36	9,757	57,965
Dhaka Ahsania	36	20,400	60,000
Different & Equal	36	20,620	59,860
El Refugio	36	20,000	60,000
FOCUS	36	20,385	57,677
Fundación ESPERANZA	24	20,000	40,000
Jesuit Refugee Service Malta	36	20,400	60,000
Missing Person's Families Support Centre	24	20,000	40,000
Raksha Nepal	36	20,436	58,938
Samusocial	36	19,800	58,001
Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation	24	19,969	39,938

## 2.2 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

This section provides an overview of the achievements of the 18 projects that were funded in the third year of the second grant cycle. Each summary highlights the activities that have been implemented, as well as challenges encountered during implementation. The information contained in this report is derived from individual narrative and financial reports submitted by the grant recipients.

### 2.2.1 ADPARE



Map Sources: UNCS, ESRI  
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Aug 2013.

**Project Title:** M-Power: Empowering trafficked persons for autonomy

**Location of Project:** Project beneficiaries are from Bucharest, and the southern and southeastern counties of Romania; the project activities will be implemented at the ADPARE counselling centre in Bucharest.

**Project Objective:** Reducing vulnerability of relapsing into a situation of trafficking for trafficked victims, women and girls, and their families through the implementation of integrative assistance services.

#### Description of Grant Recipient

Since 2009, ADPARE has become actively involved in international cooperation activities, especially with assistance providers in destination countries, mainly focused on identification and referral and preparation for repatriation to Romania for Romanian victims of trafficking in persons.

#### Description of Project

The project has as direct beneficiaries up to 30 Romanian adults and minors over 16, of both domestic and international trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation, (including forced marriage), forced labour and forced criminality. Wherever possible, family members of victims, found in a state of dependency, have been included as indirect beneficiaries, upon a prior needs assessment.

#### Key Achievements

ADPARE assisted 92 trafficked victims or those in vulnerable situations through the M-Power project. All were offered continuous assistance over three years which helped in the process



of building up step by step a more independent life and autonomy for each beneficiary. All 92 beneficiaries and their dependents improved their physical, emotional and economical security through the specialized assistance and protection offered by M-Power project.



Art therapy for survivors – Bazaar Christmas

### Key Challenges

One of the major obstacles encountered was the lack of government funding geared toward assisting trafficked persons in Romania, which made ADPARE spend additional funds on other assistance services. Other obstacles relate to functionality issues pertaining to the social protection system in Romania.

Ongoing obstacles to assisting and protecting victims relate to the limited number of places within the shelter; lack of shelter for male victims; reduced capacity for professional integration of victims with health or illiterate issues, length of legal proceedings, isolation and stigmatization of victims by their families and drug and alcohol addiction. ADPARE was able to overcome these obstacles through searching for new human and material resources to complement their own services: establishing new partnerships with NGOs, establishing medical clinics, involving more family members and educating them to find long-term solutions in the community.

### Conclusion

Based on a successful monitoring visit and progress report, ADPARE was recommended for further funding. The project achieved its proposed targets.

## 2.2.2 AGAR Ethiopia Charitable Society



Map Sources: ESRI, UNCS  
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Map created in Sep 2013.

**Project Title:** Rehabilitation and Reintegration of trafficking victims

**Location of Project:** Addis Ababa

**Project Objective:** Rehabilitate 180 trafficked women by providing accommodation, medical care, psycho-social support and psychiatry treatments, and vocational skills training.

### Description of Grant Recipient

Agar Ethiopia is the only non-government organization in Ethiopia working on human trafficking to fill the gaps in all areas of trafficking in persons. Agar provides shelter, food, medical and psychological treatments, clothes and vocational skills training to 180 women that had been trafficked to countries in the Middle East and were deported back to Ethiopia.

The program is a continuation of former projects for which Agar made a significant contribution in improving the lives of trafficked women and received great appreciation from respective government and non-government institutions.

### Description of Project

180 female victims of trafficking will benefit directly from the project through rehabilitation services; life skills, vocational and basic business skill training, employment and creating job opportunities in business cooperatives and reintegration program including family reunification. Furthermore, the families of the beneficiaries and the community at large will benefit indirectly from the project, as the beneficiaries will be equipped to lead healthy and independent lives.

### Key Achievements

Through its rehabilitation services, Agar Ethiopia supported 125 women and girls aged between 15 and 32 years of age, reuniting 125 victims with their families in the reporting period. Overall, Agar assisted 1,568 returnee victims with rehabilitation services and life skills training. By developing a referral network with governmental and international organizations including the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), the Addis Ababa Airport Authority, Addis Ababa Police, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Agar Ethiopia was able to strengthen the identification process of victim returnees by providing medical, psychosocial and economic support.





Beneficiaries receiving training at Agar Ethiopia Rehabilitation Centre

### Key Challenges

- Lack of ambulance;
- Increasing rent for shelter
- Drop out of vocational skill trainee after victims registered and started the training;
- High expectation by beneficiaries as compared to resources available.

### Conclusion

Based on the progress report and communication exchanges with the field office, the project achieved proposed targets.

### 2.2.3 Association for Voluntary Action/Bachpan Bachao Andolan



Map Sources: ESRI, UNCS.  
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. Map created in Sep 2013.

**Project Title:** Victim's Assistance: Rescue, Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration of Victims of Human Trafficking

**Location of Project:** Delhi and Jaipur

**Project Objective:** The project aims to identify, release, rehabilitate and repatriate the children in forced labour and reduce trafficking through direct intervention, law enforcement, legal aid and access to justice through prosecution of employers/traffickers.

#### Description of Grant Recipient

Forced labour, bonded labour and trafficking are different forms of slavery, yet each form is equally heinous in practice and highly detrimental to the society. Children from vulnerable communities are trafficked into forced labour and its associated forms of exploitation.

AVA/BBA has been successful in both direct intervention against trafficking through rescue and rehabilitation of victims and indirect intervention by bringing significant changes to policies and laws related to protection of victims of exploitation, capacity building of law enforcement agencies and facilitating prosecution of the exploiter.

Since its inception, BBA has rescued more than 83,000 victims of trafficking for forced labour and exploitation. Its Founder, Kailash Satyarthi, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2014 for the struggle against the suppression of children and young people and for the right of all children to education.<sup>5</sup>

#### Description of Project

The project aims to rescue 450 children out of forced labour and provide them with shelter, rehabilitation, legal aid and legally-protected access to owed wages. It is anticipated that demand for child labourers will cease after children are rescued out of forced labour and factories are closed. Survivors' vulnerability to re-trafficking will decrease due to statutory rehabilitation. Rehabilitation measures will also hit the economics of trafficking by ensuring that the offenders pay just compensation to victims. Humanitarian services will be provided in the Mukti Ashram shelter, which will assist in the reintegration of the children into mainstream

<sup>5</sup> [https://www.nobelprize.org/nobel\\_prizes/peace/laureates/2014/satyarthi-facts.html](https://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/peace/laureates/2014/satyarthi-facts.html)

society and children will be empowered to act as a change agent in their communities after repatriation.

### Key Achievements

In the reporting period, 335 children were identified in forced labour from, garment, cosmetic, hotel/dhaba, handicraft etc and legal aid had been provided to all 425 children over the entire reporting period. Overall, AVA/BBA rescued 1211 children out of forced labour, providing victims with shelter including accommodation, basic needs, psychological support, medical care and educational support, as well as legal aid and refunding owed-wages. Impressively, the organization was responsible for the closure of 34 factories engaged in forced child labour – serving as a strong deterrent against organized crime networks in the region.



Beneficiaries receiving education support

### Key Challenges

The Ashram shelter had to be closed for four months due to construction of new toilets and was therefore unable to take custody of children during this time. However, there were no significant implications from this obstacle, as the children were provided with alternative housing run by government and other NGOs and able to continue to assist and rescue children from exploitation due to support from Child Welfare Committee.

### Conclusion

Based on a successful monitoring visit in 2016 where the NGO was found to be highly experienced in rescue and rehabilitation in India, the project was recommended for continued funding. The project achieved goal targets.

## 2.2.4 Blue Dragon Children's Foundation



Map Sources: ESRI, CIA, UNCS  
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Sep 2013.

**Project Title:** Psycho-social interventions for victims of sex-trade trafficking

**Location of Project:** Hanoi and provinces throughout Vietnam

**Project Objective:** To provide high-quality psycho-social support to survivors of sex-trade trafficking immediately after rescue by Blue Dragon's anti-trafficking rescue team, and to ensure their continuing support in order to assist their reintegration into the community and recovery from trauma; to continue to develop capacity in innovative

psycho-social programs for survivors of sex trafficking that will provide a model for Government and NGO agencies that are increasingly encountering these issues.

### Description of Grant Recipient

Blue Dragon Children's Foundation has been involved in the rescue and reintegration of victims of trafficking since 2005. It has rescued more than 330 children trafficked domestically for child labour, as well as girls and young women trafficked to China for the sex trade.

### Description of Project

Women and girls who have been trafficked for sex are in need of high-level support and services to help address extreme trauma and associated mental health problems, including depression, anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) commonly experienced as a result of trafficking.

UNVTF funding provides survivors of sex-trade trafficking rescued by Blue Dragon with the tools they need to recover from their trauma and reintegrate with their families or their chosen communities. Blue Dragon emphasizes two primary activities: 1) emergency trauma care; and 2) long-term assistance for integration.

### Key Achievements

During this reporting period, 104 victims of trafficking were rescued by Blue Dragon's project team and 44 were assisted by police with reintegration support provided for 148 survivors. Since the beginning of the project, 307 victims of trafficking have been supported. As a result of Blue Dragon's individually tailored assistance plans for victims, rescued women and girls - supported by psychologists and social workers -

are able to heal from trauma, reintegrate back into their communities, return to school, attend vocational training and/or find sustainable income.



Celebrating a survivor's birthday

### Key Challenges

In the past year, the shelter accommodated a high number of girls from the Hmong ethnic group. Many of these girls are not accustomed to living in a shared home in a major city. For example, they do not know how or why they should brush their teeth, use modern hygiene facilities, or wash their clothes regularly. Moreover, in the Hmong culture, girls tend to marry young – some as young as 13 – so many survivors are worried about not being able to find a husband after they finish schooling or vocational training. These factors made it more difficult to prepare the survivors for independent living in the future.

Blue Dragon also faced difficulties in organizing training workshops and group therapy activities for survivors living independently in Hanoi and survivors living in the homes. This is due to the differences between the two groups' level of awareness, education and cultures. This obstacle was overcome by organizing separate therapy sessions for girls living independently from those in the shelter.

### Conclusion

A site visit was conducted by a member of UNODC HQ staff in April 2015 recommending a continuation of funding. The project met its target goals.

## 2.2.5 Casa Alianza



Map Sources: ESRI, UNCS, The Times Atlas of the World.  
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Sep 2013.

**Project Title:** Providing Comprehensive Protection Services to adolescent survivors of TIP Crimes and Those At Risk of Being Trafficked in Nicaragua

**Location of Project:** Managua, Nicaragua

**Project Objective:** Continue to provide a programme of comprehensive residential care and specialized services to adolescent victims of human trafficking and those at risk.

### Description of Grant Recipient

Since 1998, Casa Alianza Nicaragua (CAN) has been committed to serving trafficked and at-risk teens. CAN's methodology for recovery and social reintegration provides a host of assistance and support services directly tailored to the needs of adolescents that have been abandoned, abused, exploited and/or fallen victims to TIP crimes.

### Description of Project

The project is designed exclusively for adolescents between 13 and 17 years old that are victims of human trafficking or highly vulnerable to this form of violence and organized crime. The project is open to assist both female and male adolescents. However, in Nicaragua, it is most common to identify cases of human trafficking for sexual exploitation where young women and girls are the targets/victims. For this reason, most of the victims and vulnerable adolescents cared for at CAN are teenage girls. This project will provide comprehensive care and residential services for 11 adolescents in these conditions.

### Key Achievements

As a result of this project, 15 female adolescents were provided with comprehensive care and 24-hour-securityshelter, including meals, clothing, medical and psychological care, legal support, formal education and social reintegration services. In addition, 87% of the girls successfully reintegrated with their families or into independent life. Legal support was provided to all beneficiaries resulting in eight filed police reports on human trafficking and one conviction. 73% of the girls were enrolled in basic education and 79% successfully completed their vocational training programme.





Computer course offered to victims

### Key Challenges

Social and political crises in the country including violent demonstrations has impacted on the ability to carry out activities of the project. For many staff coming to work in this environment has been a challenge since many live in areas affected by violence. Despite this, the centre continues to function and there is an emergency plan in place to ensure all centres have the necessary number of staff members at all times to ensure the safety of children.

### Conclusion

Based on communication exchanges with the NGO, an extension of the project has been sought. The project is on track.

#### 2.2.6 CAVOEQUIVA



Source: UNOCHA

**Project Title:** Care and familial integration for 35 young girls (05-17 years) victims of trafficking, labour and sexual exploitation living at the Community housing of ONG Cavoequiva.

**Location of Project:** District of Abidjan

**Project Objective:** 1. Provide psychosocial, food, clothes and justice support at the community housing of ONG Cavoequiva to 35 young girl in order to reduce the effect of sexual and labour exploitation that they are victims. 2. Bring back 20 young girls to their family circle after a search and integration process conducted by ONG Cavoequiva agents in connection with partners

and police.



## Description of Grant Recipient

Since 2010, Cavoequiva has been committed to young girl victim of trafficking, sexual and labour exploitation, including providing care, creating a Young Girls house, and providing courses in sewing, flowers art and cooking.



Family reunification in Galebré, Gagnoa

## Description of Project

The project is designed for young girl victims of trafficking, labour and sexual exploitation, of which 12 are 5 to 9 years old, 16 are 10 to 15 years old, and 7 are 16 to 17 years old.

## Key Achievements and Key Challenges

Through its community housing project, ONG Cavoequiva provided psychosocial, food, clothes and justice support to 35 girls. In

addition, its search and integration process efforts conducted in connection with key partners and police resulted in 27 victims reintegrated in their family circles. A system of referrals and counter referrals composed of security forces (police), social centers, health facilities of Adjamé, community structures (church, mosque), has been setup by NGO Cavoequiva. Obstacles include staff capacity issues impacting on the frequency to follow-up with day and night care of victims.

## Conclusion

Based on communication exchanges with the NGO, the project is on track.

## 2.2.7 Coalition for Organ-Failure Solutions



Map Sources: UNCS, ESRI.  
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Aug 2013.

**Project Title:** Assistance for Persons Trafficked for the Removal of Organs

**Location of Project:** Egypt & India

**Project Objective:** In each of the three, 12 month period(s) of the project, COFS specific objectives are to assist at least 250 PTROs either directly with medical and/or legal aid, and/or indirectly with other relevant assistance (economic, counselling, etc.) via partner organizations; as well as to further raise awareness about TPRO abuses, particularly to anti-trafficking organizations/ activists.

### Description of Grant Recipient:

Egypt:

Since 2005, COFS has conducted intermittent projects to combat trafficking in persons for the removal of organs (TPRO) in greater Cairo by engaging policymakers and key stakeholders, conducting studies on the abuses and victims' long-term consequences, raising awareness to target groups and the public and most importantly, identifying and assisting persons trafficked for the removal of organs (PTROs). Assistance has largely included medical follow-up and health education (after an organ removal) services with a partner clinic as well as counselling, peer support, referrals to legal aid and income generation, and employment assistance.

India:

Since 2010, COFS is formally registered in India and has conducted intermittent projects in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and West Bengal by conducting studies on the abuses, raising awareness to policy makers, target groups and the public and identifying and assisting persons trafficked for the removal of organs. Assistance has largely included medical follow-up and health education (after an organ removal) services with volunteer doctors but also counselling/ peer support. COFS is in the process of developing counselling, peer support and referrals to legal aid and income generation/ employment assistance in India.

### Description of Project

COFS will identify new PTROs in both Egypt and India and provide/arrange assistance to new and previously identified PTROs via coordination with collaborating grass-roots partners. COFS will directly provide medical and legal assistance and coordinate additional legal aid, counselling and possibly financial (employment/income generation assistance) services with our

partner organizations in Egypt and India. COFS will do this in coordination with its development of a resource line that will employ mobile technologies to communicate with PTROs about their needs and the services available to them.

### Key Achievements

By the end of the first half of the third year of this project, COFS-India field staff assisted 69 survivors, including the provision of over 217 services. This included 36 in Erode and 33 in West Bengal. Survivors were provided medical services, additional legal counselling and livelihood assistance. Plans are still being developed for each of their livelihood support projects. COFS-India has continued to co-develop livelihood assistance with survivors to improve long-term sustainable income generation as an important protection and survival measure.



COFS health camp and distribution of food aid for survivors of Erode, Tamil Nadu

### Key Challenges

In Egypt, due to continued security threats, the COFS-Egypt team could not continue work in this period.

### Conclusion

Based on a positive monitoring visit and communication exchanges with the NGO, the project is on track.

## 2.2.8 Dhaka Ahsania Mission



Map Source: UNCS, ESRI, Feduni Earth  
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Sep 2013.

**Project Title:** Shelter support for protection, rehabilitation and development of the victims and survivors of Human Trafficking

**Location of Project:** Jessore district, Bangladesh

**Project Objective:** To provide direct support and services through shelter homes for protection, rehabilitation, reintegration and the development of rescued and enrolled victims of human trafficking.

### Description of Grant Recipient

DAM has almost two decades of experience working to combat human trafficking in prevention, protection (support to the survivor's for rehabilitation), prosecution and repatriation. DAM established a shelter in Jessore in 1998, and has the capacity to accommodate 60+ survivors at a time, providing a wide range of services to the enrolled survivors.

### Description of Project

The project will address 1) repatriated and referred female and male survivors who were illegally trafficked; 2) strengthen prosecutions by assisting survivors file cases against their traffickers under Bangladeshi anti-human trafficking laws to ensure commensurate punishments; 3) The project will improve awareness raising by the survivors.

### Key Achievements

Dhaka Ahsania Mission directly supported 238 victims and survivors aged 14 years and older during the reporting year through rehabilitation and reintegration projects. Victims benefited from aid package support services provided at the Shelter Home

Jessore, including food, health and hygiene support, counselling, education, life skills training, vocational training, family contact and job placements. In addition, DAM disseminated anti-trafficking messages to 3,000 vulnerable households in Jessore areas.



Support provided to beneficiaries

## Key Challenges

- Lack of required educational background of survivors limit scope of referral support for job placement.
- Expectation of income of the survivors mismatched with eligibility in job placement. Need further counselling and discussion with the survivors who are ineligible for job according to his or her expectation of salary and also with their family members for other better livelihood options.
- Filing court cases against traffickers is a long and complex process. DAM could not file the expected number of cases. However this initiative will continue in the future.

## Conclusion

Based on the progress report and communication with the NGO, the project is on track.

### 2.2.9 Different & Equal



Map Sources: UNCS, ESRI  
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Aug 2013.

**Project Title:** Enhancing the reintegration efforts for victims of trafficking in Albania

**Location of Project:** Services provided nationwide throughout Albania

**Project Objective:** The overall objective of the project is to enhance the efforts for the reintegration of victims of trafficking in Albania.

#### Description of Grant Recipient

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

150 victims benefited from the reintegration programme for victims of trafficking (VoTs) where they received health care, legal assistance and alternative placements for minor victims and 93 new cases entered the programme. Furthermore, 78 beneficiaries attended vocational trainings and 58 children of beneficiaries were assisted with necessary services. Finally, 87 beneficiaries were employed in different job placements and 7 beneficiaries managed to support their own businesses.

### Key Challenges

1. Lack of alternative options to ensure long term accommodation options for the beneficiaries of the program.
2. One of the main challenges regarding the employment of women as well as of male victims of trafficking is the fact that most of the cases have a low level of education and very few work experiences. This makes the process of reintegration and stability in the work difficult one for some beneficiaries. Often, they have to try 2-3 different jobs until they find themselves in a job.
3. Prolonged procedures to enrol beneficiaries in school system when they interrupt school in the middle of the academic year as a consequence of trafficking situation.
4. Due to the overloading of the kindergartens and lack of options, there are faced several challenges to accommodate the children of the beneficiaries in daily care centers. This impacts the mothers' employment.
5. The lack of alternatives for the children of victims of trafficking who due to the discrepancies between the working hours of the parents and the official schedules of their stay in kindergartens and schools and because of the lack of support from the family



"Freedom"

Photo © Different& Equal

### Conclusion

Based on the progress report and a positive monitoring visit, the project met its goal targets.



## 2.2.10 El Refugio de la Niñez



Map Sources: UNCS, ESRI.  
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Sep 2013.

**Project Title:** Integral Attention for Victims and Survivors of Human Trafficking

**Location of Project:** Guatemala

**Project Objective:** 150 Girls and adolescent victims of human trafficking receive integral attention services in 3 years

**Description of Grant Recipient** Since 2011, El Refugio de la Niñez has implemented projects related to the attention of victims and survivors of human trafficking. El Refugio maintains a shelter to provide integral attention to victims of human

trafficking and has provided support to over 200 girls and adolescents. The integral attention services include the provision of housing, health, education, psychological attention, family strengthening and legal support. El Refugio works closely with the government institutions related to children protection and justice.

### Description of Project

*Lack of comprehensive care programs for victims:* El Refugio will provide specialized attention services for victims and survivors of exploitation and human trafficking, providing basic services as well as ensuring their access to psychological support, education, health, recreational activities and to return to their families.

*Low capacity of the Justice System:* El Refugio will ensure staff to provide follow up to legal cases against traffickers, in order to support the application of the Guatemalan law.



Girls playing at the El Refugio shelter

### Key Achievements

El Refugio de la Niñez assisted 85 girls and adolescents victims in the specialized shelter who received integral attention services with respect to housing, family, health, education and justice. 150 family members received therapy and support through Parent's School, self-support groups and family therapy. 170 cases of exploitation and human trafficking have been supported through legal support.



## Key Challenges

In the first days of March, a fire in the “Hogar Virgen de la Asunción” public shelter evidenced the state weakness to protect children. 41 girls died in the fire. This public shelter opened in 2010, but did not have the conditions to provide comprehensive assistance to boys and girls. It did not have a specific assistance model and usually assisted mixed profiles of boys and girls.

Neither had enough staff to provide special protection services. This situation is accompanied by several reports of trafficking in persons presented to the General Attorney Office and different attempts of the children to get out of this shelter. This shelter supports boys, girls and adolescents with different profiles. It is not specifically created for trafficking in persons victims. It usually provided assistance to up to 10 different profiles. The fire occurred due to several proceedings gone wrong in which the Secretariat of Social Welfare (SBS), the National Civil Police (PNC), the Justice System and Procuraduría General de la Nación (PGN) did not operate as they should.

After the tragedy, a Childhood Judge ordered to close the shelter because it did not meet the necessary conditions to protect children. So most of the children and adolescents were transferred to different private shelters.

The fire on the Virgen de la Asuncion public shelter forced El Refugio to identify alternatives to provide the assistance with different resources. For El Refugio de la Niñez, it was a challenge, because it had to attend at the Amor sin Fronteras shelter to 4 girls who survived the fire, who had almost 90% of their body with severe burns. This is because the Guatemala State and the public health system did not have the capacity to serve them. Some of them continue in the “Amor sin Fronteras” shelter, because they do not have a family resource for their reintegration, in that case El Refugio de la Niñez continues searching and strengthening family ties. This situation implied greater attention of the social work and psychology professionals, who helped the girls and adolescents in their emotional and physical recovery.

## Conclusion

Based on the progress report and positive monitoring visit, the project achieved target goals.

## 2.2.11 Foundation for Child Understanding



Map Sources: UNCS, ESRI  
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Aug 2013.

**Project Title:** Protection & Prosecution: Human Trafficking in Northern Thailand

**Location of Project:** Chiang Mai & Provinces in Northern Thailand

**Project Objective:** Protection: Counselling and assistance for trafficking victims in shelters. Prosecution: Counselling and compensation for trafficking victims

### Description of Grant Recipient

Since its establishment in 2002, TRAFCORD has been a prime mover in Northern Thailand in the protection of child and women victims of human trafficking and prosecution of perpetrators working closely with government and non-government agencies. TRAFCORD is operational in nine provinces of Northern Thailand and is based in Chiangmai Province.

### Description of Project

Northern Thailand, due to its geographical location and socio-economic disparity between neighbouring countries will for the foreseeable future have an endemic problem with human trafficking and labour exploitation.

Although Thailand has made significant progress in passing legislation to provide assistance to victims and prosecute offenders in the fields of human trafficking, child protection and violence against women/children, there remains a chronic problem of under-enforcement of these laws, due largely to low awareness among officials, as well as the limited ability of these laws to reach the marginalized and vulnerable.

TRAFCORD will work within the framework of the human trafficking act as part of a multidisciplinary team with government agencies to explore more effective approaches to implementing the law on human trafficking.



Children's group activity at FOCUS

### Key Achievements

449 victims of human trafficking and other forms of abuse were provided with rescue services, assistance, social counselling and welfare protection. They were classified as 299 female, 150 male. With respect to the number of victims, 269 victims were aged under 18 years old. FOCUS provided legal assistance to 138 victims and 54 child abuse cases and legal counselling to 155 victims, pushing for prosecutions of 114 human traffickers.

### Key Challenges

1. Protection: Victim Identification/Rescue - Many times incident reports were informed in Burmese or hill tribe languages. Due to the limitation of language barrier of FOCUS staff, it needs to procure the interpreters who have been experienced on basic counselling and data information
2. Protection: Social Assistance to Victims - FOCUS found that the youngest victim, who was deceived in human trafficking, was 12 years old. When victim has been rescued, the cognitive process and attitude were incomplete. Many of the victims were out of school children, came from broken family, and came from a very poor family. Therefore, there is more difficulty to provide social work assistance and planning and some victims denied assistance or provided less cooperation in the protection process. FOCUS social worker have to spend time on building relationship and adjusting attitude of victim to understand and agree to cooperate in each step.

3. Legal Assistance - FOCUS and multi-disciplinary need to be aware on providing information of human trafficking victim to news reporters or social media. These may cause escaping of perpetrators/traffickers and/or difficulty of evidence collection

## Conclusion

A site visit was conducted in November 2016 and highly recommended. Based on the progress report and communication with the NGO, the project achieved target goals.

### 2.2.12 FUNDACIÓN ESPERANZA



Source: UNOCHA

**Project Title:** Ensuring access to human rights for victims of human trafficking in Ecuador: a comprehensive care approach

**Location of Project:** Quito

**Project Objective:** Provide human trafficking victims with a specialized service of direct care, recover and effective and sustainable remedies in Quito, ensuring their development to empowered, self-sufficient subjects of rights that are able to take back the thread of their lives.

#### Description of Grant Recipient

FUNDACIÓN ESPERANZA has provided adolescents and women victims of sexual exploitation with direct care, vocational training and international protection program, as well as provided returned migrants with comprehensive and safe reintegration process, direct care and psychological rehabilitation. It also has a monitoring system in place to tackle child violence, abuse and injustice in San Lorenzo to ensure the rights for people in migration conditions in the northern border zone of Ecuador.

#### Description of Project

The targeted beneficiaries of this project are adult victims of trafficking in Ecuador. Human trafficking in Ecuador is mainly aimed at sexual exploitation, forced labour and other forms of exploitation such as domestic servitude, begging and recruitment for criminal activities. According to the data of the Home Office Department every year about 6000 people are recruited in Ecuador for human trafficking purposes, among these 66% are women, 90% were sexually abused, 13% are girls and 9% boys.

Ecuador is affected both by transnational and internal trafficking; the latter especially concerns Indigenous and Afro-Ecuadorians. Moreover, it is worth mentioning that the majority of Ecuadorian victims identified are women and children exploited in sex trafficking within the country.

The project will reach about 40 victims that will receive an emergency care and orientation assistance. Among these, is estimated that about 30 will take part in a social insertion process defined from the project, and about 25 in a vocational training program

### Key Achievements and Key Challenges

Almost 40 victims received emergency assistance, including 10 beneficiaries receiving medical care and 14 receiving individual psychological assistance. In addition, 30 people received legal advice and participated in human trafficking workshops, while many received support for the return to their country



Group activity on International Women's

of origin. To foster economic empowerment, 2 start-ups were created for victims - one selling pig meat products and the other selling snacks, with the support of Fundación Esperanza. Key challenges thus far include lack of access to minimum financial compensation, stigmatization faced by victims by public entities and identification of victims.

### Conclusion

Based on the progress report and communication with the NGO, the project is on track.

### 2.2.13 Jesuit Refugee Service



Map Sources: UNCS, ESRI  
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Sep 2013.

**Project Title:** PROTECT – A project to enhance the protection and support provided to victims of trafficking in Malta

**Location of Project:** Malta

**Project Objective:** To ensure as many victims of trafficking as possible are able to access legal remedies and obtain the protection, care and support they require, through the provision of timely and accurate information and counselling, legal services, psychosocial support and limited material assistance throughout the duration of the project.

#### Description of Grant Recipient

Since 2010, JRS Malta has been implementing projects to provide legal and social support for integration in Malta. JRS Malta has implemented several projects with the intent of enhancing the care and/or services provided by the organization.

#### Description of Project

Over the past three years, the government of Malta has made some effort to combat trafficking in persons. However, there are still a number of significant gaps and challenges overcome to ensure that the rights of victims of trafficking are safeguarded. Maltese law provides a number of remedies to ensure protection and/or redress, but, in most cases, legal assistance and psychological support are provided by NGOs such as Jesuit Refugee Service Malta (JRS) who has been delivering legal and social support to victims since 2010.

#### Key Achievements

53 individuals were able to obtain service information on an ongoing basis. Legal assistance was provided to 48 individuals (43 victims were represented in judicial proceedings; 42 were assisted with employment issues; 44 were able to obtain residence and/or work permits). The project also implemented two days of legal training provided to lawyers/law students in order to increase referral and coordination mechanisms for service providers.



## Key Challenges

The lack of qualified and independent interpreters, particularly for Vietnamese, Chinese and Ukrainian, continued to pose significant difficulties and severely hampered our capacity to provide services, particularly legal services and psychological support.

The lack of Vietnamese interpretation services also created obstacles for the judicial proceedings against the alleged traffickers as the victims would have been unable to testify. As in the previous phase of the project we only managed to address this through the services of a volunteer who



returned to Malta to assist with interpretation for the court proceedings in May and June of 2017, after he had worked with JRS for 10 weeks between January and March 2017, thus enabling all 9 Vietnamese victims to testify in the proceedings.

Other factors which impacted the effectiveness of the project and the well-being of project beneficiaries were: 1. The limited rights of victims of trafficking in terms of national law and policy - This effectively means that victims of trafficking are forced to depend on the charity of friends or NGOs, or to resort to irregular employment, in order to survive. This in turn means that they are vulnerable to exploitation and abuse, and likely to remain dependent on the services and support of NGOs for far longer. 2. The severe limitation of resources faced by Appogg - This year too, the resource limitations faced by Appogg, the main government social welfare agency and the national focal point on trafficking, posed an obstacle to the well-being of project beneficiaries and to our ability to provide effective services.

## Conclusion

A member of UNODC HQ staff conducted a site visit in May 2017. This allowed the Secretariat to get a thorough overview of the project, with its main achievements and challenges. The project is on track.

## 2.2.14 Missing Persons' Families Support Centre



Source: UNODCA

**Project Title:** Comprehensive assistance for Victims of Human Trafficking

**Location of Project:** Vilnius, Lithuania

**Project Objective:** Through the project, assistance will be provided for 15 human trafficking victims per year: 6 women (aged 18-65), 6 men (aged 18-65) and 3 children (under 18 years old). During the 3-year project implementation period, it is expected the organization will provide comprehensive assistance for 45 forced labour and sexual exploitation trafficking victims.

**Description of Grant Recipient:** Since 1996, MPFSC has implemented 107 projects in the field of counter-trafficking and assistance for victims of trafficking in human beings. Activities are implemented cooperating with national and international organizations and cover all Lithuania.

### Description of Project:

The project will address these problems:

- Lack of direct, coordinated, comprehensive and continuous assistance for the trafficking victims in Lithuania;
- Lack of accommodation for the victims of human trafficking (especially for male trafficking victims of forced labour);
- Lack of the labour market integration services for the victims of human trafficking.

The project “Comprehensive assistance for the human trafficking victims” will seek to address the mentioned problems by ensuring direct, integrated, comprehensive and continuous support from the grassroots level for the trafficking victims starting with satisfaction of their basic needs: necessary medication, housing, psychological and medical assistance as well as access to justice and etc., but not limiting to this kind of support. In order to successfully integrate victims into the labour market, assistance will be provided collaborating with Labour Exchange Office organizing special qualification raising and qualification acquisition courses and providing help in job search as well as holding workshops and seminars in order to provide victims with knowledge and skills addressing lack of integration to the labour market services problem.

### Key Achievements

In this reporting period, a total of 77 victims were provided with assistance including food (26), medical treatment (12), sanitation, (19) and housing/shelter (13 women 7 men). The

project provided 27 people with psychological support and 19 people with legal consultations. 10 victims were also provided with training sessions to raise their knowledge and skillset to enter the job market.

### **Key Challenges**

Majority of victims come from troubled backgrounds and have experienced social exclusion and negative attitudes from society towards them, that continues. Therefore it is challenging to provide support and motivate these victims as well as their family members as society resists their integration. This situation leaves victims feeling social injustice, therefore specific programs and methods are needed while working with this group. These strategies are hard to find in order to be really effective and support victims in the long process of regaining self – worth and self – believe as well as being sure of one's actions.



It is vital to motivate and gather volunteers to work with people experiencing social exclusion, this way we would enhance support opportunities for people at risk of becoming THB victims. Additional sustainable funding is needed in order to gather, prepare, train and motivate volunteers.

Children suffer most in social risk families, these children are a learning model of life from their parents and are a very easy target for traffickers therefore additional funding and human resources are needed in order to prepare specialized training program on THB and piloting it in schools across the country as well as train young ambassadors that could provide training to their peers.

### **Conclusion**

Based on the progress report and communication with the NGO, the project is on track.

## 2.2.15 ATINA



Map Sources: ESRI, UNCS.  
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created on 19 Mar 2013.

**Project Title:** Sustainable social inclusion of victims of trafficking in the Republic of Serbia

**Location of Project:** Republic of Serbia

**Project Objective:** To provide victims of trafficking and exploitation with long-term individualized assistance based on their needs through Transition House, Reintegration Centre and Field Support Team programs with active assistance from local community-based networks.

### Description of Grant Recipient

Since 2004, NGO Atina has been engaged in the field of combating trafficking in persons and specifically, comprehensive re-integration of victims of trafficking and other forms of exploitation. NGO Atina is part of the National Referral Mechanism in Serbia.

### Description of Project

The project has been developed as a response to identified gaps in Serbia related to the need for a well-structured, systematic and long-term assistance program, based on victims' full participation and respect of their human rights. The project foresees a sustainable solution for comprehensive protection of victims of trafficking and their families (suffering from multiple discrimination and both transitional and global economic crisis) and will successfully address the need for decentralization of services, long-term dedication and a developed structure for the provision of various services, addressing root causes of trafficking at the same time (poverty, family violence, marginalization, lack of education, etc.<sup>6</sup>)

### Key Achievements

The total number of beneficiaries provided with support services in this reporting period was 358. Furthermore, during the reporting period, 84 beneficiaries were involved in the creation and further development of individual reintegration plan. Besides basic supplies and medical treatment, the victims also have access to legal counselling and support. In addition, Atina supports the victims' enrolment into the formal educational system and professional skills acquisition trainings.

<sup>6</sup> Source: <http://atina.org.rs/en/representatives-ngo-atina-participated-cedem-and-mwl-training-combating-human-trafficking>

## Key Challenges

Although the Republic of Serbia is continuously improving the victims' support system, it is still difficult to claim that beneficiaries are in a better position at the present moment than a year or two ago. Bearing in mind that social inclusion is a complex and long-term process, it is impossible to envisage a duration of each individual social inclusion process. On the other hand, the years of experience in working on different cases have enabled Atina's case managers to timely identify and predict potential obstacles in this process.

As it is more than evident that full protection and support cannot rely on a single party, active involvement of all relevant actors in this area represented and still represents a necessary step toward addressing identified obstacles in an appropriate manner. Despite the existence of a formal system for the protection of victims of human trafficking, and the adopted National Strategy for the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Human Beings (2017-2022) the practice nevertheless shows a number of weaknesses and gaps within the system. The system is still lacking adequate capacities for victims' identification, as well as for providing necessary services for formally identified victims (small number of employed professionals in the Centre for the Human Trafficking Victims, no safe shelters designed for human trafficking victims run by state). This means that Atina operated and will continue to operate in a complex situation, as it solely provides some of the necessary services on which also rely the state institutions (many of the human trafficking victims were referred to Atina's support programmes by state actors, particularly those working in the field of social protection). At the same time, the state did not at all participate in funding any of the services provided by Atina, nor shared any of its costs in relation to resocialization of human trafficking victims involved in its support programmes.

Another worrying trend that may cause difficulties and that therefore has to be mentioned is decreased number of formally identified victims continues, with 43 formal identifications in 2017, compared to 55 identifications in 2016, and 30 in 2015. Some of the reasons for low identification rate include cultural differences and language barrier, short stay of refugees in Serbia (particularly during 2015 and 2016), the overload of the police during the crisis, etc. However, if this trend keeps prevailing in the future, it will undoubtedly speak of low responsiveness of the protection system which would seek significant changes.

In order to provide adequate support and protection to persons recognized as victims of violence, abuse, neglect, or human trafficking among refugee population, it is necessary to establish cooperation between all the relevant actors who provide assistance to this population, and particularly to the most vulnerable individuals among them. It is, further on, necessary to strengthen coordinated actions on protection programmes, provide immediate and priority services, establish functional system and mechanisms for national and transnational referrals of

victims of violence, exploitation and human trafficking among refugee population. Finally, there is also an issue of insufficient and inadequate accommodation in shelters for the victims of human trafficking and gender-based violence among refugee population, especially women and children. Atina`s capacities have been used in this respect so far, but given the scale and prevalence of the issue, they are far from sufficient.



## Conclusion

A site visit was conducted by a member of UNODC HQ staff in November 2016. Based on the visit, the progress report and communication with the NGO, the project met goal targets.



## 2.2.16 Raksha Nepal



Map Sources: UNCS, ESRI.  
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Sep 2013.

**Project Title:** Rehabilitation and empowerment of Nepali women

**Location of Project:** Kathmandu, and surrounding districts

**Project Objective:** The project will provide direct support to 150 girls and women over 3 years. They will be provided services such as rescue, shelter, counselling, medication, vocational training and link with the Raksha saving and credit cooperative for establishment of small businesses.

### Description of Grant Recipient

Raksha Nepal is a humanitarian organization, which has been working for sexually exploited girls, women and their children since its establishment in 2004. Its main target is to protect those women and young girls working in the so-called informal entertainment sectors (massage parlours, dance bars and cabin restaurants) from trafficking and sexual violence by enhancing their knowledge, awareness and socio-economic status. Similarly, through its mission of making girls and women free of sexual exploitation, Raksha Nepal is involved and advocates for "making the society free of compulsive prostitution."

### Description of Project

The project will be implemented through a consortium of 3 NGOs and a credit cooperative: the International School of Advanced Studies (ISAS) - Nepal, Sampark - India, Raksha Shree Cooperative - Nepal, in addition to Raksha. The role of ISAS and Sampark is to support Raksha Nepal to prepare the women for economic advancement. This may include skill development, enterprise counselling, and credit linkages. The expertise will be provided by ISAS. Sampark will work as a resource organization, with its experience of working with the most vulnerable groups, such as extremely poor in Bangladesh and devadasis in India, and its expertise in enterprise training. Sampark will help to build in ISAS a set of enterprise trainers, and a system in Raksha Nepal whereby they can provide enterprise counselling and support to women. ISAS is a semi academic institution that offers short-term courses on project management, business development and entrepreneurship including other socio-economic development.

## Key Achievements

The project assisted 141 victims of trafficking through the provision of rescue, housing, food, legal aid and access to justice, medical care, skill and enterprise development; 16 women were



External Networking Interactions with Stakeholders and May Day Rally

provided with legal support and 128 victims in the transit home were reintegrated with their families. In addition, Raksha Nepal provided skills and enterprise training to scores of victims who were given financial assistance through the cooperative of Raksha Nepal to setup their businesses. Most of the beneficiaries have set up small businesses such as tea shops in

their home villages. The organization's saving and credit cooperative for the establishment of small businesses has also led to the economic empowerment of many trafficking victims.

## Key Challenges

- The shelter is a short-term transit home and it is difficult to provide long term shelter to the women who need long term support
- Most of the beneficiaries after the counselling said that they need income generating skills training to become independent. However, there is no budget allocated in the project activities and Raksha Nepal has limited resources to run such useful income generating trainings
- In different workshops, meetings and interaction programmes, it has become apparent that the forms of trafficking have changed. The traffickers have now adopted different and new techniques to lure women through fake promises, and are involved in trafficking the girls, children and women to remove and sell their organs. It is a challenge to organizations like Raksha Nepal who are working against human trafficking to fight against such crime. However, awareness and education are the main ways to stop trafficking in Nepal. So, it is necessary to work on ensuring that the women and girls have access to school education and awareness programs about trafficking networkers and new techniques of human trafficking
- It is also very difficult to handle cases where women need legal justice and long-term support. This is a challenge for Raksha Nepal as a whole
- Girls and women who need to be rehabilitated come from different parts of the country. It is quite expensive to return each back to their village.

## Conclusion

Based on the feedback on two informal site visits in 2015 and 2016 and progress report, the project met its planned target goals.

### 2.2.17 SamuSocial Senegal



Map Sources: EPR, UNICEF.  
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Aug 2011.

**Project Title:** Fighting against social exclusion: A support and care mechanism for street children and children victims of trafficking

**Location of Project:** Dakar, Senegal

**Project Objective:** About 2500 to 3000 street children and children victims of trafficking in Dakar will benefit from a consistent package of services based on human rights

#### Description of Grant Recipient

Samusocial Senegal (SSN) has been working with street children since 2003. Therefore, has developed significant knowledge on the issue of children victims of trafficking. SSN organizes a wider framework of activities: from medical, psychological and social care in the streets to accommodation of street children, including children victims of trafficking. Since 2004, SSN has accompanied over 780 children back into their families or in partner's shelter.

#### Description of Project

Street children and children victims of trafficking suffer from psychological problems related to the process of de-socialization. This often leads to break down in the family unit, insecurity and stigmatization. However, street children appear to be adapted to their environment and generally refuse to leave their situation, which seems more "secure" to them than the one they knew before (phenomenon of "paradoxical over-adaptation" to the street). Therefore, street children need help in their living environment in order to regain confidence and be able to consider solutions to leave the street. About 2500 to 3000 street children and children victims of trafficking in Dakar will benefit from a consistent package of services based on human rights.

## Key Achievements

Up to 3,000 street children and victims of trafficking in Dakar received free and professional medical, social and psychosocial care by Samu Social. Of all beneficiaries, 1595 specific victims of trafficking were taken care of at least once during that time. Children most at risk were sheltered in emergency accommodation and provided with nursing and psychological services managed by Samu Social Senegal. This included 1691 accommodations, 2575 social cares and 71,017 meal distributions.



The mobile teams can respond to emergencies 24/7 all over the Dakar area

## Key Challenges

No major obstacles were encountered during the reporting period.

## Conclusion

An informal site visit was conducted by a member of UNODC HQ staff in April 2017. Based on the visit feedback and the progress report, the project achieved goal targets.

## 2.2.18 Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation



Map Sources: UNCS, ESRI  
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Sep 2013.

**Project Title:** Rehabilitation and assistance to victims trafficked into domestic servitude and sexual exploitation

**Location of Project:** Abuja, Federal Capital Territory (FCT)

**Project Objective:**

This project objective is to meet the psychosocial and educational needs of 15 children trafficked into domestic servitude in the FCT in three years.

**Description of Grant Recipient**

WOTCLEF implemented a one-year project from 2009-2010 with the support of the UN Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery. The project offered rehabilitation support services to 13 rescued victims of human trafficking in Abuja the capital of Nigeria.

### Description of Project

Trafficking of children for domestic servitude is a common phenomenon in Nigeria. Victims of domestic servitude make up one of the most vulnerable and hidden groups of child workers in the country. Children are recruited from rural areas to urban towns and cities with false promises of good education for the children and financial inducement for their parents. This situation is fueled by the need for cheap domestic labour by the ever-busy life styles of urban families. The proposed project targets 15 actual (5 per year) and five potential child victims trafficked into domestic servitude over a period of three years. Due to the increased vulnerability of girls to domestic servitude and the fact that sexual exploitation poses a higher risk to females, this proposed action plan will reach 14 females and 1 male victims between the ages of 10-16 years.

### Key Achievements

In the report period, WOTCLEF was able to identify five victims of trafficking and provide required services of shelter, food, clothing, medical, an individual care plan, psycho-social support, education life training and recreational activities. The beneficiaries were eager to learn which made the training easier. At the end of this phase, therapeutic teaching were administered. This helped to build emotional strongholds.

### Key Challenges

- In seeking admission for beneficiaries, WOTCLEF experienced delay in getting transfer documents from their former schools hence, beneficiaries were not able to start the academic

term/session with their mates. More so, they were not assigned to their various classes in good time

- The continued increase in prices of goods and services due to the economic downturn in Nigeria hiked up prices of rehabilitation equipment and Educational needs.
- Delays in getting medical reports from hospitals, affected the documentation and providing medical care support for victims.



WOTCLEF counselling sessions

## Conclusion

Based on the progress report and communication exchanges with the field office, the project is on track.



## 3. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF THE TRUST FUND

### 3.1 CONTRIBUTIONS AND PLEDGES

General Assembly Resolution A/RES/64/293 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 and until 31 December 2017, the Trust Fund managed to successfully raise more than USD 4.3 million in contributions and pledges. As of 31 December 2017, USD 4,152,661 had been deposited into the Trust Fund.

Notably in those years where a High-Level Review of the Global Plan of Action Against Trafficking in Persons has been held at the GA in New York, contributions have gone up significantly, while during the other years the levels have only reached around USD 300,000.

In 2017, the Trust Fund received a total of USD 1,657,632, with USD 1,616,184 received from Member States and USD 41,448 from private sector donors. This included contributions from six Member States, notably a contribution of USD 1 million from Italy.

While the desirable annual funding target for the UNVTF was determined by its Secretariat to be USD 2 million, a level of USD 1 million a year guarantees a predictable and stable level of grants to partner NGOs. This level of funding has been reached in 2017, thus enabling the launch of the third small grants cycle.

A Table with the detailed list of donors to the Trust Fund can be found in Annex 2 of this report.

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

For the second grant cycle, the UNVTF committed USD 1.25 million to be disbursed over the years 2015-2018 to 23 projects. Total disbursement of the last grant instalments to 18 NGOs of the second funding cycle, amount to USD 403,447.

As indicated in the 2017 Certified Financial Statement, total grant expenditure for active projects in 2017 amounted to USD 399,641. Additional expenses charged to the Trust Fund were for operational activities and for the general management of the Trust Fund. UNODC staff costs related to the management of the Trust Fund continue to be covered by UNODC through Programme Support Costs, as agreed at the time of the Fund's inception, since the Trust Fund's funding level to date has not been adequate to cover staff costs.

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 2017 this amounted to USD 44,999.

## CONCLUSION

In 2017, the Trust Fund was able to exceed the annual funding target of USD 1 million for the first time since its inception. It will remain to be seen whether this will be an exceptional year, due to the generous contribution of Italy, or whether Member States will head the call for more predictable and regular funding to support victims of human trafficking.

The Trust Fund disbursed grants to 18 NGO projects in its final year of the second grant cycle, providing direct protection and assistance to victims of trafficking to an estimated 3,000 victims. This included the provision of critical medical, psychosocial, shelter and vocational support. Legal successes were also achieved through the work of the NGO partners, resulting in historic judgments and convictions of perpetrators in various countries.

The 2017 Call for Proposals focused on projects assisting victims coming out of a context of armed conflict and those identified among large movements of refugees and migration flows. At least USD 1.5 million in grants will be awarded to NGOs as part of the third grant cycle.

Financed solely through voluntary contributions, the Trust Fund depends on recurrent multi-year contributions from Member States to build up a funding volume that can have a significant impact in the on-going global effort to provide direct assistance to millions of victims of trafficking in persons worldwide.

With more resources at hand, the Trust Fund would be able to make a greater impact and transform people's lives. Therefore, Member State commitment remains essential to enable us to achieve long-term change and scalable impact in combating the heinous crime of human trafficking.

# Annex 1: 2017 Certified Financial Statement



## Management of the Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children

SB-004531 (GLOX42)

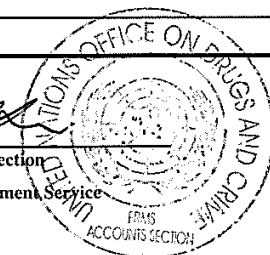
Certified Financial Statements for the period 01 January 2017 to 31 December 2017

(Expressed in US dollars)

<b>Funding</b>	
Voluntary contributions pledged	1,653,771
Miscellaneous income	2,808
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>1,656,579</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>	
Staff and other personnel cost	(597)
Supplies, Commodities and Materials	761
Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture	-
Contractual Services	66,082
Travel	15,714
Transfers and Grants	272,651
General Operating and Other Direct Costs	30
<b>Total direct expenditures</b>	<b>354,641</b>
Indirect Support Costs (United Nations)	44,999
Indirect Support Costs (Implementing Partners)	-
<b>Total indirect support costs</b>	<b>44,999</b>
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>399,641</b>
Refunds	-
Transfers from/(to) Grant	5,967
Operational gain / (loss)	(958)
Income Adjustments	-
<b>Net excess/(shortfall) income over expenditure</b>	<b>1,261,947</b>
<b>Unspent contribution balance, beginning</b>	<b>568,603</b>
<b>Unspent contribution balance, ending</b>	<b>1,830,551</b>
<b>Less Outstanding Receivables</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Available Balance</b>	<b>1,830,551</b>

Signed by:

*Flor Cam*  
Flor Cam, Chief, Accounts Section  
Financial Resources Management Service



Date: June 26, 2018

## Annex 2: Detailed table of contributions

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY TRUST FUND FOR VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED									
November 2010 - April 2018 (cash received in USD)									
DEPOSITS SUMMARY AND TOTALS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	TOTAL DEPOSITED
I. Member States	79,109	176,331	302,748	705,694	102,162	155,796	196,838	1,616,184	3,334,862
II. Private Donors	0	207,967	40,775	88,672	224,370	196,378	42,813	41,448	842,424
<b>SUM TOTAL</b>	<b>79,109</b>	<b>384,298</b>	<b>343,523</b>	<b>794,366</b>	<b>326,532</b>	<b>352,174</b>	<b>239,651</b>	<b>1,657,632</b>	<b>4,177,286</b>
UN Member States Contributing to the Trust Fund									
MEMBER STATES	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	TOTAL DEPOSITED
Austria	13,089	13,333		13,037	13,369	10,893	10,989	12,019	86,729
Australia			195,281		70,000		15,230		280,511
Azerbaijan				9,907					9,907
Bangladesh			2,000						2,000
Belarus	20,797			50,494				50,000	121,291
Belgium								7,058	7,058
Cyprus								20,000	20,000
Denmark								168,584	168,584
Ecuador		5,000	5,000						10,000
France		24,217	33,200	130,378			110,619	35,545	333,959
Israel				15,000				640	15,640
Italy								1,000,000	1,000,000
Kazakhstan								10,000	10,000
Liechtenstein								10,057	10,057
Luxembourg	40,161		37,267						77,428
Malaysia	5,062								5,062
Malta								23,466	23,466
Philippines		10,000				9,903		9,950	29,853
Portugal								23,895	23,895
Qatar		99,156		99,923		100,000	50,000	50,000	399,079
Thailand		24,625				25,000			49,625
Russian Federation			30,000						30,000
Saudi Arabia				100,307					100,307
Singapore				3,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	33,000
Slovakia									0
Slovenia					13,793				13,793
Sri Lanka								10,000	10,000
Sweden				108,923				99,970	208,893
Switzerland								80,000	80,000
United Arab Emirates				174,725					174,725
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>79,109</b>	<b>176,331</b>	<b>302,748</b>	<b>705,694</b>	<b>102,162</b>	<b>155,796</b>	<b>196,838</b>	<b>1,616,184</b>	<b>3,334,862</b>

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

<b>ACAHD</b>	African Centre for Advocacy and Human Development
<b>AVA/BBA</b>	Association for Voluntary Action, Bachpan Bachao Andolan
<b>CAN</b>	Casa Alianza Nicaragua
<b>COFS</b>	Coalition for Organ-Failure Solutions
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organization
<b>DAM</b>	Dhaka Ahsania Mission
<b>D&amp;E</b>	Different & Equal
<b>FCT</b>	Abuja, Federal Capital Territory
<b>GPA</b>	UN Global Plan of Action
<b>IDPR</b>	Initiative pour le Développement de la Population en Milieu Rural
<b>JRS</b>	Jesuit Refugee Service Malta
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MOU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>PSC</b>	Programme Support Costs
<b>SSN</b>	Samusocial Senegal
<b>TOR</b>	Terms of Reference
<b>TF</b>	Trust Fund
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>UNVTF</b>	United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons
<b>WOTCLEF</b>	Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation