

BARRIERS TO IDENTIFICATION OF CHILD VICTIMS

An illustration of a child with dark skin, wearing a bright yellow jacket and a grey hood that covers their head and face. The child is looking upwards towards the sky. In the sky, there are several grey birds in flight. The background is a light, textured pinkish-grey. The overall style is graphic and expressive.

A European comparative study on how survivors of child trafficking and sexual exploitation experience the obstacles to identification.

CHILD10

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PRESENTATION OF AUTHORS

The following report is written by the organizations Gender Alternatives Foundation (GAF), ATINA, APRAMP and Child10. GAF, ATINA and APRAMP were all part of Child10's Awarded Members of 2022.

APRAMP (Spain) is a highly regarded organization that places a strong focus on protecting women and girls from trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation. The organization provides a comprehensive range of services, all of which are informed and guided by survivors, who offer a valuable perspective.



ATINA (Serbia) is an organization dedicated to meeting the needs of women and girls who have survived human trafficking, exploitation, and gender-based violence. The organization takes a comprehensive approach that includes advocacy, direct services, and prevention programs to address the gendered aspects of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation.



Child10 (Sweden) is an organization committed to ending child trafficking through a holistic approach. The organization focuses on prevention, protection, and prosecution, while also building networks of organizations that complement each other, fostering stronger national and international coordination and collaboration in the field to end child sexual exploitation.



The Gender Alternatives Foundation (Bulgaria) is a non-governmental organization that focuses on combating gender-based violence, as well as human trafficking. The organization possesses extensive knowledge in strategic legal actions at local, regional, and European levels.



INTRODUCTION

According to the latest estimates released by UNODC in the 2022 Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, only 53,800 victims of human trafficking were identified globally. In comparison, the International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates that there are approximately 28 million victims of trafficking currently living in exploitation.¹ As such, we can conclude that less than 1 in 500 (0,2%) victims of trafficking in human beings globally are ever identified. Child victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation face particular challenges in being recognized and identified as victims of these heinous crimes. In the European Union, children account for 22 % of the victims of human trafficking and more than half are trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation.² In addition, 95% of registered victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation are women or girls, highlighting the persistent structural violence against women and girls through trafficking.³

Through the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the global community has committed to ending modern slavery among children by 2025, and universally by 2030 (Target 8.7). The EU Commission published in 2020 a strategy for a more effective fight against child sexual abuse⁴ which made it clear that “real progress in the fight against child sexual abuse can only be made when work is stepped up in relation to prevention, reporting, referral, investigation, protection and identification, treatment and follow-up of each and every case.” Also in the EU Strategy on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings⁵, published by the Commission in 2021 as well the ongoing review of the 2011 EU Anti-Trafficking Directive⁶ from 2011, makes it clear that more must be done in order to effectively identify victims. Identification is the critical first step in order to protect child victims and children at risk and provide them with the necessary support that they are entitled to. Despite sincere efforts, however, identification, particularly of child victims, continues to be a challenge.

In Europe, 1 in 5 children are victims of sexual violence, including sexual exploitation. A significant majority, ranging from 70% to 85%, of children are familiar with their abuser.⁷ Globally, the number of convictions for trafficking offenses experienced a worrying 27% decline in 2020 compared to the previous year, a concerning trend that the UNODC has been monitoring since 2017.⁸ In a joint report by Interpol and ECPAT International, titled “Towards a Global Indicator on Unidentified Victims in Child Sexual Exploitation Material,” they analyzed

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1. Available: https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---ipec/documents/publication/wcms_854733.pdf The phrase “modern slavery” is not defined in international law. For the purpose of the global estimates, it is comprised of two principal components – forced labor and forced marriage. Both refer to situations of exploitation that a person cannot refuse or cannot leave because of threats, violence, deception, abuse of power or other forms of coercion. As one could argue that some of the cases of forced marriage as defined in the report do not fall within the definition of trafficking in some countries, we have only used the estimate that refers to cases of forced labor that do fall within the definition of human trafficking.
 2. European Union External Action: https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/trafficking-children-serious-threat-eu_en
 3. EIGE. 2018. Trafficking for sexual exploitation: a gendered crime. Available: <https://eige.europa.eu/news/trafficking-sexual-exploitation-gendered-crime>
 4. European Commission. 2020. Communication from the commission to the European Parliament, the council, the European economic and social committee and the committee of the regions: EU strategy for a more effective fight against child sexual abuse. Available: https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2020-07/20200724_com-2020-607-commission-communication_en.pdf
 5. European Commission. 2021. Communication from the commission to the European Parliament, the council, the European economic and social committee and the committee of the regions empty: on the EU strategy on combating trafficking in human beings. Available: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52021DC0171&qid=1651774224298>
 6. European Union. 2011. DIRECTIVE 2011/36/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL: on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA. Available: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:101:0001:0011:en:PDF>
 7. Council of Europe. Available: <https://human-rights-channel.coe.int/stop-child-sexual-abuse-in-sport-en.html>
 8. United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime. 2023. PRESS RELEASE, UNODC global report on trafficking in persons: crises shift trafficking patterns and hinder victim identification. Available: <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/press/releases/2023/January/global-report-on-trafficking-in-persons-2022.html>

a random selection of videos and images in the ICSE database (International Child Sexual Exploitation database), uncovering distressing patterns. The study's findings revealed several significant trends: younger victims experienced more severe abuse; explicit sexual activity was present in 84% of the images; over 60% of unidentified victims were prepubescent, including infants and toddlers; girls constituted 65% of unidentified victims, while boys were more prominently featured in severe abuse images; lastly, a vast majority of 92% of visible offenders were male. These statistics underscore the urgent need for targeted efforts to address the identification challenges faced by child victims, particularly focusing on their specific circumstances.⁹

There are various factors that contribute to the failure to recognize and identify victims and survivors of these heinous crimes among professionals across sectors. Key elements among these factors include a lack of understanding of commercial sexual exploitation of minors by professionals, as well as limited disclosure by victims due to fear or distrust of professionals and the systems in which they operate.¹⁰ Today it is known that about 1/3 of abused children never tell anyone about their experience.¹¹ The traditional approach to identifying victims of sexual exploitation relies on law enforcement to identify victims who they come across in investigations of human trafficking. This approach is however highly criticized for its narrow definition of victimhood and the potential for re-victimization. Furthermore, it often leads to identification as a victim being linked with the willingness to cooperate with law enforcement in the prosecution of the perpetrators. To ensure a more victim-centered approach, the "social path" to identification has been introduced as a better alternative which entails that it is not law enforcement who has the prerogative to formally identify victims, but rather other actors such as social services and civil society.

As explained in the recently published OSCE report "Putting victims first: The social path to identification and assistance"¹² the social path is meant to reduce pressure on victims to prove their trafficking situation and provide them with unconditional access to assistance and protection.¹³ The report emphasizes the importance of prioritizing the protection and assistance of trafficking victims, regardless of their participation in criminal proceedings, and provides a framework for sustainable protection solutions. This framework includes adopting a victim-centered approach, strengthening partnership between law enforcement and social protection agencies, and creating national referral mechanisms. The report recommends that states develop clear guidelines on the benefits of the "social path" of identification and assistance, written in plain and clear language.¹⁴ By adopting a "social path" approach, it is argued that a state can identify individuals who has been abused as victims of human trafficking and fulfill its international obligations to protect them, even if there is insufficient

9. Interpol. 2018. International Child Sexual Exploitation database.

Available: <https://www.interpol.int/Crimes/Crimes-against-children/International-Child-Sexual-Exploitation-database>.

10. ECPAT International. 2017. Barriers to compensation for child victims of sexual exploitation: A discussion paper based on a comparative legal study of selected countries. Available: https://ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Barriers-to-Compensation-for-Child_ebook.pdf and National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2014. Confronting Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Sex Trafficking of Minors in the United States: A Guide for the Health Care Sector. Chapter:3 Barriers to Identification of Victims and Survivors. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. Available: <https://nap.nationalacademies.org/read/18886/chapter/4#14>

11. Council of Europe. Available: <https://human-rights-channel.coe.int/stop-child-sexual-abuse-in-sport-en.html>

12. OSCE. 2023. Putting Victims First: The "social path" to identification and assistance. Available: <https://www.osce.org/files/f/documents/9/c/538452.pdf>

13. Ibid, page 7-8.

14. Ibid, page 30-31.

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evidence to initiate criminal proceedings. Lastly, the report highlights that the “social path” framework needs to include a procedure specific to children.¹⁵

Additionally, in 2022 the European Commission has presented 10 principles for an integrated child protection system.¹⁶ These principles emphasize essential guidelines for developing and implementing comprehensive child protection systems. The principles purpose is to safeguard the rights of children and offer a framework for governments, organizations, and professionals engaged in child protection to establish efficient systems. By adhering to these principles, countries and organizations can create comprehensive child protection systems that successfully prevent, identify, and address abuse and exploitation of children, while advocating for the rights and welfare of every child.

In order to understand the obstacles to identification of child victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation, the four European organizations, Gender Alternatives Foundation from Bulgaria, ATINA from Serbia, APRAMP from Spain as well as Child10 from Sweden, joined efforts to understand survivors’ perspective on how identification of child victims can be improved in order to provide better support and assistance to not only child victims, but also potential victims and children at risk. We have focused on the concrete obstacles in identification of child victims and specifically how they are experienced by the children themselves and what they communicate is needed in order for them to have been able to share their stories and be identified at an earlier stage.



15. Ibid.

16. Available: https://commission.europa.eu/system/files/2022-12/10_principles_for_integrated_child_protection_systems_en.pdf

SUMMARY OF METHODOLOGY

All four organizations conducted studies and interviews with survivors of child trafficking for sexual exploitation in their respective countries. Some of the interviews were conducted specifically for this report, whilst some interviews have been conducted in the past and reexamined and analyzed for the purpose of this report. The number of interviews conducted varied in each respective country, but all interviews were held with survivors of child sexual exploitation.

In Spain, the researchers used two interview methods. Firstly, data was collected by speaking to potential child victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation they met through the field work the organization is involved in and, secondly, they collected data through more in depth interviews and conversation with child victims and survivors living in the protected housing run by the organization in Spain. The total number of children involved in the first data collection method was 305. The number of children involved in the second data collection method who stayed at the organization's protected housing was 49.

The Swedish study used interviews already conducted during 2020 and 2021. In 2020, 228 persons answered a survey created by Child10. The age-group of the respondents were as follows; 1% were under 15 years old, 7% were between 15-17, 45% were between 18-26, and 47% were 27 years old or older. Respondents came from more than 50 cities across Sweden, and 91% of the respondents were women.¹⁷ The rest of the data were collected through qualitative interviews conducted in 2021, where six people of 25 years old participated.¹⁸

The Bulgarian study had 100 interview participants interviewed between 2012 and 2022, all of which were women.

In Serbia, 20 female survivors of human trafficking took part in the study. All interviews were conducted specifically for this report. The participants were all part of Atina's comprehensive social inclusion program, and had been officially identified as victims of human trafficking. Their average age was between 16 and 18 (55%), while a significantly high proportion of participants were under 15 (45%).

17. Child10, Inte Din Hora, Ellencentret.2020. Ingen hörde ropen på hjälp. Page 4, 21.

Available: https://nyarsloftet.nu/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/C10_Rapport_Ingen-horde-ropen-pa-hjalp-WEBB.pdf

18. Child10, OKSE, Ellencentret, Novahuset. 2022. Alla tittade men ingen såg.

Available: <https://okse.nu/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/OKSE-Rapport-A5-webb.pdf>

VARIOUS FINDINGS DEDUCTED FROM THE FOUR COUNTRY STUDIES

Insufficient identification framework

The crime of human trafficking is constantly evolving and transforming, but the framework used for the identification of victims of human trafficking has remained the same for decades. Although more traditional risk factors like socio-economic vulnerabilities, belonging to a minority group or being a migrant are still relevant when it comes to child trafficking, the rise of online trafficking and exploitation has widened the scope of child victims and children at risk. Although many of the child victims in the country reports were migrants, the Swedish country study showed that trafficking for sexual exploitation can happen regardless of citizenship, migration status and socioeconomic situation.

In all country studies there were several survivors who stated that they did not know they were trafficked and only realized this, when either listening to other victims' stories or through conversations with professionals. This is especially true when it comes to children, as they are often less aware of what their rights are and what is allowed. In cases where child victims are exploited by family members or adults that they know or when they have been groomed over a longer period of time, it is even more challenging to recognize the exploitation and abuse. The number of such cases is also high, in the Serbian country study for example, 65% of victims were trafficked either by their own parents or by people they know.

Furthermore, in the Serbian country study, a high number of victims did not come forward themselves and verbalize or otherwise express their experience of exploitation. The exploitation was only discovered by obtaining information from other sources, such as reports by neighbors, teachers or the children themselves in social protection institutions. Additionally, 30% of those who were later identified as victims did not receive support and follow-up when contacting support services. Hence, mistrust was reported as the highest challenge in terms of identification of child victims in Serbia.

When victims are not aware of being exploited it makes it even more difficult to identify them, and it is therefore the responsibility of professionals to recognize signs of exploitation and approach the suspected victim in a way that makes it possible to share their experiences and recognize the exploitation they are suffering. Professionals are also responsible for informing victims of their rights and available support services and giving them confidence to come forward and help strengthen their recovery process.

In all countries in the study, law enforcement has the prerogative to formally identify victims of trafficking. That means that victims, who often distrust and even fear law enforcement bodies, are dependent on them to be identified as victims and as such access their full rights both in terms of protection as well as access to support services and justice.

Although children in all of the country studies are given access to certain general support services available to children also prior to identification as a victim of child trafficking by law enforcement, there are still rights that only are triggered with formal victim identification.

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This rigid identification model is not beneficial to victims and as it usually means extra steps in the identification process, it poses a risk of revictimization. In the Bulgarian study, one of the reports' critical findings is that victims of trafficking are often not informed about their rights by the police at the beginning of a criminal investigation. As they were also cooperating with law enforcement in the capacity of witnesses, they did not receive the needed support as victims as the focus was one prosecuting the perpetrators. Furthermore, the judicial process often revealed personal data of the victims, exposing them to substantial risks and increasing their vulnerability.

The identification frameworks in Europe must therefore be renewed and the tools used in identification of victims must reflect the realities of current times in which trafficking in human beings happens. That entails new, sufficient, comprehensive and up-to-date indicators for identifying child victims and children at risk. This framework must also include a social path to identification in order to reduce the pressure on victims to prove their trafficking situation, and provide unconditional access to assistance and protection by allowing social protection agencies, civil society and/or other relevant actors the authority to formally identify victims and use all existing protection mechanisms to help them fully recover.

The high number of migrant child victims in the Spanish country report also illustrate the particular challenges related to transnational trafficking. When countries develop and implement indicators independently, the same exploitative situation will be identified differently between Member States leading to mixed data and less victims identified. In cases of transnational trafficking, victims therefore often fall between the different identification and protective systems and are as such at higher risk of being re-trafficked. It also creates a situation where countries with insufficient indicators and implementation of indicators will be more attractive for traffickers as the risk of identification is lower.

Lack of trauma-informed approach

The process of being identified as a victim can be a challenging and traumatic process, especially for children. The exploitation and trauma that children have experienced, will naturally be expressed and come to the surface differently than with adults. There are therefore specific barriers to identification of child victims, including shame, guilt, loyalty towards their abusers and traffickers and/or fear of them, unawareness of their rights and distrust in the system.

The country studies show a general, universal lack of sufficient knowledge and training of first responders when approaching victims and potential victims of child trafficking and sexual exploitation. The country studies show that professionals who meet the children, including police, service providers and professionals in the judiciary system are often either unresponsive or slow to respond and when they do respond they lack the knowledge and skills to respond to the victims' stories correctly with a trauma-informed approach. These factors lead to a distrust of the system, which makes the steps to recovery and access to justice extremely difficult. It can also lead to re-traumatization if the encounter with a child is not dealt with correctly. It is of the utmost importance to put victims at the center of every action when assessing their case and evaluating formal identification. When working specifically with children, their well being and interest are the priority, which is why the threshold for identification needs to be even lower for child victims.

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This also illustrates the need for a social path to identification, allowing social services, civil society and other actors more specialized on children's rights the possibility of formally identifying child victims as victims, and thus removing the pressure of the child to self-identify and lowering the threshold to identification so that they can be adequately supported and protected. It also gives the children space to deal with the trauma that they have experienced in a way that best supports their personal recovery process.

Lack of child friendly procedures

In Sweden, the biggest challenge identified in the analysis is that child victims are shamed and guilty for being exploited, which makes them feel unworthy of help. Additionally, the professionals they met were not knowledgeable about human trafficking and sexual exploitation and struggled to understand what the children were trying to tell them, misunderstood the situation and failed to ask the right questions. Furthermore, these encounters turned into a fear of opening up about their experience and a feeling of not deserving help, weakening their courage and strength to seek help and talk about their experience also with others. Another factor reported by organizations working with child victims in Sweden, was that child victims are often afraid of what identification will do to their families, leading to many only opening up after they turn 18 about violence they have been subjected to in the past. Also in Spain, victims found it hard to trust professionals in their encounters with first responders.

Victim identification is vital as it is the gateway to achieving access to protection, assistance and justice. The most notable way to encourage children to share their stories in order for them to be identified is, according to all four country studies, to provide safety, respect, security, and comfort in the first encounters a child has with either service providers or law enforcement. Furthermore, that the initial support received, or lack thereof, plays a major role in the later stages as this is when trust between the victim and the official support system is built.

This is clearly illustrated in the country reports from Bulgaria and Spain, where none of the research participants received legal and psychosocial support despite such support being available due to the lack of information in the early identification phase. The research participants expressed that the first responders should have informed them that there is continued support available and that this support includes psychosocial support with the possibility of legal aid and to participate in the judicial proceedings as right-holders to receive compensation for the damages suffered. Additionally, as suggested by the Serbian report, civil society and the official sector should work together to ensure that information is given to vulnerable youth about the risks and the possibilities of protection in places such as Roma settlements, health institutions, and social welfare institutions. The Serbian country study reported that 50% of the victims included in their research did not even recognize the actors they could turn to for support.

Sweden's country study emphasizes the importance of the first encounter that children have with healthcare services or other social services they encounter. It suggests that hearing about others' experiences and being told that they are not alone in their experience has led to some of the respondents daring to share their story in order to be identified as a victim. Also, asking the right questions in the right setting is crucial. Therefore, one of the essential

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factors in aiding identification is a supportive environment and knowledgeable adults. This is also important in order to identify at-risk children. As illustrated in the Serbian country report, the victims were often in contact with support services due to other forms of exploitation and violence prior to becoming victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation and further exploitation could perhaps have been avoided with the right support.

Lastly, the report from Sweden also suggested looking at a larger context, as institutions can create better coordination of the different parts of the support system and clear pathways of support to make sure children in need of help get help and know where to reach out for help. As well as to hinder the risk of children being bounced back and forth between different systems without receiving any actual support. This same country study reported that less than half of the victims involved in the research had been offered professional help to deal with the trauma of the experience.

In all four country studies, the majority victims of human trafficking and exploitation were between 15 to 18 years old and primarily female. As such it is important to take into account the specific needs of girls.

Through the research, it has been found that the process of recovery becomes hindered for victims because they do not feel adequately supported by the child protection system. For the protection system to be fully functional in supporting victims, state actors and CSOs must build a comprehensive support system for victims. This should include developing policies that challenge harmful stereotypes, educational and awareness-raising material, and continued psychological and legal support throughout victims' recovery processes, regardless of formal identification. Professionals involved in the victims' recovery process, must have sufficient training and prioritize the victims' comfort and well-being as well as their psychosocial health. In addition, a robust coordination system with adequate resources must be established between different actors and sectors to guarantee early victim identification.



Illustration: Cassandra Hedberg @cassiescolors

CONCLUSION

This report provides a comparative view of four countries on the identification process of child victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation, including the obstacles to identification as experienced by the victims themselves. Despite certain differences in the various legal frameworks and victim identification processes, as well as the victim profiles represented in the research, the research shows that there is a universal need to renew the identification framework, with efficient, comprehensive and up-to-date indicators for identifying child victims and children at risk.

Firstly, the victims represented in the research are primarily female and between 15 to 18 years old when they were exploited. Although they consist of both citizens of the countries and migrants, they commonly are not aware that they are being trafficked and exploited. In order to lower the threshold to protection and assistance, this framework must also include a social path to identification in order to reduce the pressure on victims to prove their trafficking situation, and provide unconditional access to assistance and protection tailored specifically for children.

Secondly, the lack of trauma-informed approach can lead to both the inability to identify victims as well as re-traumatization for the victim. Professionals who work with victims therefore need to be aware of the impact of multiple forms of deception, abuse, betrayal and violence that the victim has experienced. It is, as illustrated by the findings in the country studies, extremely difficult for victims to know whom they can trust or trust anyone at all. It is also important that these professionals are aware that there is no standard way of experiencing and handling trauma, and that each individual has their way of expressing and handling their trauma. Professional relationships with victims should therefore be trauma-informed, dependable, consistent and restorative.

Thirdly, the specific vulnerabilities that child victims represent must be taken into account to offer them the support that they need. When supporting child victims it is especially important to look at their individual circumstances and to ensure that they are appropriately included in the process. As children, they are dependent on adults and have less tools and resources to advocate for themselves in the difficult procedures they are faced with as victims. Trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation are gendered crimes, so it is vital to apply a gender sensitive approach to the identification procedures, and to understand what specific issues girls might face. In addition, many victims are migrants, and all procedures therefore need to incorporate culturally conscious and inclusive measures. Migrant children might have even more distrust of law enforcement and institutions, so making sure that they are protected from the first suspicion that they might be victims must be a priority.

In conclusion, this report's findings underscore the need for a comprehensive and coordinated response to human trafficking and sexual exploitation, and the need to update the identification framework of child victims of trafficking and children at risk. This includes efficient, comprehensive and up-to-date indicators which are standardized and harmonized at international level. It is vital that governments, civil society and other stakeholders work together to ensure the full protection of children against trafficking for sexual exploitation. We have therefore included a list of recommendations across sectors below in order to improve identification of child victims.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the country studies and the experiences of survivors themselves, the four organizations from Bulgaria, Serbia, Spain and Sweden have put together a list of recommendations across sectors in order to improve identification of child victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation and to ensure a more victim centered, child-rights based, gender sensitive and trauma-informed approach.

International community

- The international community and intergovernmental organizations specifically need to take the lead in the development of a transnational anti-trafficking system, including a standardized and harmonized identification framework and a trans-national referral mechanism in close cooperation with civil society
- Facilitate knowledge sharing across borders and sectors in this field

Official Sector

- Acting in accordance with the international and national law and procedures protecting the human rights of victims and assuming responsibility and taking action in case of violation of these law and procedures
- Update the identification framework for victims of trafficking with a specific focus on child victims, including up-to-date indicators, a standardized process with a social path to identification, trauma sensitive and child friendly procedures
- Specialized trainings and trainings for all professionals who may come into contact with victims of human trafficking on how to recognize human trafficking and how to establish a relationship of trust
- Creation of specialized services for victims of human trafficking, including specific services for child victims with a child rights based approach
- Proactive approach to identification in order to detect a greater number of potential victims of human trafficking, with a specific focus on the complexities concerning child victims
- Facilitate knowledge sharing across sectors in this field, through organizing joint seminars, conferences etc.
- Mapping of support services available across sectors and creating a stable working environment and funding for service providers in the CSO sector in order to improve protection and support to victims, potential victims and at-risk groups

Civil Society

- Ensure strong collaboration across the CSO sector in order to map resources, exchange knowledge and experience in order to prevent human trafficking and protect victims and potential victims
- Ensure appropriate training of all staff working with victims
- Collaborate across sectors for the purpose of mapping resources, researching trends in the field, and exchanging knowledge and best practice with both the official and the private sector
- Providing the official and private sector with their expertise and advice



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