

NATIONAL STRATEGY TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS (2008 – 2011)

(...)

Annex 1

Framework Strategy to Prevent Trafficking in Human Beings

A prerequisite for developing a strategy to prevent trafficking in human beings is to have available a multidisciplinary and practical knowledge of the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings and its causes as well as verified good practices for combating trafficking in human beings. Primary responsibility for prevention is borne by the state at the international, national and local levels. Cooperation and coordination between different sectors of the society – governmental and local authorities, international organisations, NGOs, citizens, and so on, appears to be necessary. The strategy should take into account the need for personal safety which affects the prosperity of the individual.

Prevention Objectives:

- To decrease the risk of criminal offences of trafficking in human beings and procuring and their possible adverse impact on individuals and society as a whole:
 - ‡ It must be mentioned how complicated it is to define factors which largely affect the occurrence of trafficking in human beings (the criminal risk changes quite often, individuals assess their situation subjectively, and so forth). As a result it is also difficult to evaluate the effectiveness of adopted preventive measures.
- to adopt measures aimed at removing circumstances causing individuals to incline towards trafficking in human beings (i.e. to eliminate discrimination, marginalisation, and social exclusion);
- to increase the preparedness of institutions, organisations, groups or individuals to solve the problems of trafficking in human beings;
- to prevent repeated trafficking – to ensure sufficient protection of the rights of trafficked persons, their inclusion in society and for that purpose to ensure sufficient financial resources for taking care of victims;
- to use effective transnational, border and inland checks to be able to early-on identify victims and potential victims of trafficking in human beings;
- to increase awareness of risks of trafficking in human beings in sectors other than the 'sex industry'.

The priority for the upcoming period should be prevention focused on:

1. education of children and youth and on schools as the closest environment of an individual;
2. training of relevant occupational groups;
3. cooperation and preventive influence aimed at source countries;
4. local authorities which must paid attention to children requiring such increased attention when spending their spare time.

Target Groups of Prevention

A. Entities of Prevention

1. International Cooperation of the Czech Republic:

- cooperation with partners of the police, state administration bodies, as well as NGOs in both source and target countries;
- support to international networks against trafficking in human beings with the view of disseminating information and exchanging good practice.

2. Czech Republic - National Level:

Occupational Groups:

• Teachers

Aim: pupils of basic and secondary schools are provided information on human

rights, bottlenecks of work abroad, and on prostitution:

→ inclusion of the issue of trafficking in human beings in the curricula of the last grades of basic school, apprenticeship centres and secondary schools (in case a larger interest arises, for example, to use specialised lectures).

Aim: specialised secondary schools and universities dealing with social issues inform their students on the issue of trafficking in human beings and possible interventions against it:

→ inclusion of the issue of trafficking in human beings in respective curricula;

→ participation of experts in lectures;

→ satisfying requests of NGOs to accept students for a practice period.

• **Physicians, psychologists**

Aim: physicians, psychologists and related professions have at their disposal theoretical knowledge and up-to date findings concerning the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings and can contribute to identification of victims:

→ to early diagnose the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings and to provide due care to victims of trafficking in human beings; to disseminate information on assistance programmes and services for trafficked persons (leaflets, other types of publications, and so on)

• **Employees of consular offices and diplomats**

Aim: employees of consular offices and diplomats use their knowledge on trafficking in human beings when they come into contact with potential victims:

→ inclusion of the issue of trafficking in human beings and options to combat it in the curricula of an academy for future diplomats;

→ to provide information on trafficking in human beings at consular meetings of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Aim: national embassies spread important information on national legislation and migration risks (legal regulations concerning labour, migration, and family) among potential migrants in countries of origin:

→ distribution of available printed information leaflets to representatives of consulates who are in a position to deliver these to potential victims;

→ drawing up an 'address book' of liaisons at consulates of problematic countries where up-to-date information relating to the fight against trafficking in human beings in the Czech Republic can be sent.

• **Social workers of NGOs and state administration authorities**

Aim: social workers of NGOs and state administration authorities are able to identify potential as well as real victims, they are aware of a basic reference system how to help victims in the Czech Republic, and they know who to contact in an emergency:

→ to organise training courses and seminars on the nature and forms of trafficking in human beings, possibilities of identification, rights of trafficked persons and existing assistance programmes both in the Czech Republic and abroad (regional round tables, training of social workers on the issue in question);

→ to distribute relevant printed materials through managers of crime prevention at the regional level.

• **Law enforcement authorities**

○ Non-specialised police

Aim: better identification of victims and collection of basic information, better assistance to specialised bodies, cooperation with NGOs:

→ *the issue of trafficking in human beings, identification of victims, special*

investigating methods, and so forth are part of initial and ongoing training of police officers;

→ *to organise seminars in regions (for example round tables).*

○ Specialised police

Aim development of capabilities and investigating skills, knowledge of the Programme to Support and Protect Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings, strengthening cooperation with foreign partners:

→ the issue of trafficking in human beings is part of initial and ongoing training;

→ to provide information, on an ongoing basis, on the current status of the Programme through police management, meetings of the Inter-Ministerial Working Group and so on.

○ Judges and public prosecutors

Aim: good knowledge of judges and public prosecutors of the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings will improve the imposing of sanctions and will contribute to discouraging potential offenders and the better protection of human rights and dignity of victims:

→ inclusion in or revision of the curricula of higher education institutions of the Academy of Justice;

→ ongoing training through specialised seminars;

→ acceptance of a sensitive approach towards victims of trafficking in human beings.

● **Members of military and police peace corps**

Aim: members of the military and police peace corps are provided with information on the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings and know how to proceed when detecting it:

→ within training of these corps to organise a seminar on the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings as a significant violation of human rights, however when doing so to take into account regional specificities and international law; to provide information on programmes aimed against trafficking in human beings and possibilities to restrict demand for trafficked persons.

3. Regional Level:

Aim: functioning system of prevention of trafficking in human beings able to rapidly respond to the occurrence of trafficking in human beings; provision of a comprehensive range of services for groups of children and youth at risk and meetings of experts with victims of trafficking in human beings:

→ to extend information campaigns down to the level of smaller towns and villages where people specifically at risk may live (support of regional projects focused on the fight against trafficking in human beings);

→ to identify regional organisations able to concentrate on identifying victims of trafficking in human beings in their region (in particular in highly affected borderland areas and areas suffering from social exclusion).

B. Subjects of Prevention

1. Children and Youth:

Aim: children grow up in a stable family environment which provides them sufficient background without being forced to take recourse to the sex industry:

→ to decrease the number of children left by their families and to use forms of care other than institutional forms of care.

Aim: parents are sufficiently informed on safe migration and risks of trafficking in human beings:

→ to organise lectures at schools (parental meetings), information leaflets.

Aim: children and youth, especially vulnerable groups without sufficient access to education, children from streets, abandoned children and children from orphanages houses do not become victims of trafficking in human beings:

→ activities of low threshold clubs, films, support of regional projects within Partnership.

Aim: border checks focus on unaccompanied minors or persons who are not family members and who are not in possession of valid documents, in such cases special protective and investigative measures are applied. Immigration, border and other police bodies refer such children to special social care authorities:

→ to include the issue of trafficking in human beings, identification of potential and real victims of trafficking in human beings and interviews with children in initial training of ABPS.

Aim: youth going to work abroad are informed on dangers of trafficking in human beings and know who to contact in an emergency:

→ to analyse the knowledge of young people in this area, to draw up basic recommendations and security information for journeys abroad;

→ to address, with an offer to cooperate in dissemination of relevant information, the most important agencies dealing with the intermediation of work for youth (for example the Student Agency).

2. Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings:

Aim: victims of trafficking in human beings do not return to their original environment and are not trafficked again:

→ active protection of rights of victims, support of their fundamental needs and facilitation of their return into society (re-qualification), safe protection of witnesses, legal assistance in claiming damages.

3. General Public:

Aim: to increase awareness about the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings and to strengthen attitudes opposed to such phenomenon:

→ to promote zero tolerance towards all forms of trafficking in human beings;

→ to provide information on differences between prostitution/trafficking; trafficking/smuggling/illegal migration; and disadvantaged labour conditions/forced labour/exploitation;

→ to provide information on risks and impacts of trafficking, methods used by offenders, and on protection focused especially on vulnerable groups (through mass media).

4. Media / journalists:

Aim: media objectively inform on forms of trafficking in human beings, they do not use stereotypes, but take into account privacy and safety of trafficked persons:

→ seminar for journalists on the nature of trafficking in human beings in the Czech Republic, on how to inform on the issue in question (to include this issue in the training of journalists, to teach them how to inform on the commercial sexual exploitation of children).

Aim: media provide information on the decreasing demand for activities carried out by persons trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation and forced labour and promote zero tolerance towards trafficking in human beings:

→ cooperation with journalists who will systematically and in an ethical manner inform the general public on existing and tolerated forms of trafficking in human beings (mainly printed media and radio broadcasting).

5. Clients of Prostitution:

Aim: clients of prostitution do not use services provided by persons forced to prostitution:

→ to provide information to the general public through public campaigns which

will emphasise the exploitative nature of the sex industry.

Aim: clients of prostitution deliver information about potential victims of trafficking in human beings; implementation of a telephone line with a single national number through which clients can anonymously inform of their suspicion of trafficking in human beings:

→ to continue producing websites providing information on trafficking in human beings where suspected trafficking in human beings can be reported.

6. Employers Providing work in those Areas Inclining towards Force Labour:

Aim: reduction of the offer of forced labour and services; employers are aware of the violation of fundamental human rights in the case that they create exploitative conditions for their employees and are informed of serious breaches of law:

→ to increase awareness of the occurrence and nature of forced labour among employers through special institutions (trade unions and so on);

→ to strongly support zero tolerance towards forced labour among employers if they register such conduct in their environment.

7. Employees Taking Up Jobs under Exploitative Conditions:

Aim: demand for forced labour and service is reduced:

→ to establish and promote a focal point for foreign labourers where they can obtain information on their rights;

→ to closely cooperate with organisations involved in the integration of foreign nationals (Advisory Centre for Refugees, Organisation for the Protection of Refugees and some others), so that they notify their clients of the risks inherent to trafficking in human beings.

8. Potential Migrants in Their Countries of Origin:

Aim: potential migrants can obtain basic information on safe migration and work opportunities in the target country, on relevant laws and rights of migrants in destination countries:

→ cooperation with local NGOs which can deliver information by means of leaflets and other printed materials;

→ to find out possibilities to use/link the issue of trafficking in human beings to existing grant programmes of the Asylum and Migration Policy Department and IOM in order to reduce migration from those countries where people are inclined to migrate to the Czech Republic.

C. Instruments of Prevention

i. A combination of methods and activities from the prevention of trafficking in human beings, identification of victims, prosecution of offenders, assistance and protection to victims who return to their country of origin, or social integration of trafficked persons.

Instrument: economic and social policies focusing on the roots of trafficking in human beings:

→ to adopt measures aimed at the elimination of 'invisibility of exploitation': monitoring, administrative inspections of the labour market (including prostitution).

Instrument: educational and information activities (campaigns) focusing on precisely defined target groups, interactive activities:

Instrument: education and training:

→ to strengthen mutual cooperation of the network of actors and their understanding of trafficking in human beings as a criminal offence and a violation of human rights (governmental authorities, judges, public prosecutors, police investigators, border police, employees of immigration

offices, journalists, psychologists, doctors, schools and university teachers, NGOs, social workers, consular employees and civil servants).

Instrument: data collection:

→ resulting from surveys (roots of trafficking in human beings, factors of demand and supply, mechanisms used by offenders);

→ nation-wide collection of data relating to women, men and children as victims of trafficking in human beings (the nature and scope of trafficking in human beings).

Target Groups of Preventive Actions

Agents of prevention Parties targeted for prevention

International cooperation National level

Czech Republic

Source

countries

Target

countries

Czech police

Foreign NGOs

Law enforcement authorities

Teachers

Doctors, psychologists

Diplomats, employees of
consulates

Social workers, NGOs and
state administration

Employees of Refugee

Facility Administration

Regional level

Czech Republic

Children and youth

General public

Victims

Media

Employers

Clients of prostitution

Potential clients

Potential migrants

International

level

National level

Czech Republic

Regional level

Czech Republic

Members of military and
police peace corps