

Project Update

Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator

Combating Human Trafficking along Migration Routes

February 2017

- **ExB Project No:** 1101679
- **Project Team:** Alberto Andreani, Marion Ehalt, Camille Gauter
- **Duration:** January 2016 - April 2018.
- **Total Financial Requirements (in Euro):** 647,684.67.
- **Donors:** Andorra, Austria, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Monaco, Switzerland.
- **Beneficiaries:** Law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, labour inspectors, lawyers, financial investigators and social services providers of OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation

Introduction

Welcome to the second issue of the “Combating Human Trafficking along Migration Routes” project newsletter.

This issue focuses on the first **OSCE simulation-based training on human trafficking along migration routes**, which was held in Vicenza, Italy, from 14 to 18 November 2016.

Following this link, you will also be able to watch the first video clip on this live exercise: www.osce.org/secretariat/290736.

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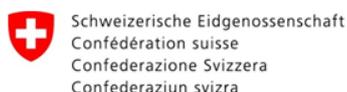
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Photo: Claudio Formisano, OSCE

The training participants, experts and project staff who took part in the training at the Carabinieri-run Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU) in Vicenza.

List of Donors



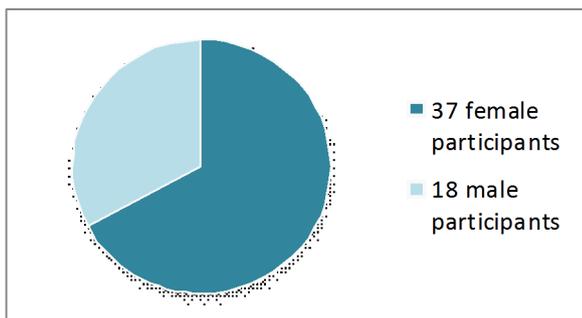
Highlight: The First Simulation-Based Training

55 PARTICIPANTS FROM 31 COUNTRIES

A call for participants was circulated to OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation on 10 August and 12 September 2016. It was also circulated to OSCE field operations, ODIHR, the Secretariat's Focal Points, National Anti-Trafficking Coordinators and more than 400 civil society contacts specialized in anti-trafficking.

The OSR/CTHB received over 210 applications and selected participants from 31 countries (28 OSCE participating States and three OSCE Partners for Co-operation: Israel, Thailand and Tunisia). In total, the project trained 55 participants.

Gender balance:



Number of participants by country:

Albania	4	Israel	2
Armenia	3	Italy	2
Austria	1	Latvia	1
Azerbaijan	1	Moldova	1
Belarus	1	Montenegro	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	Portugal	1
Bulgaria	3	Romania	4
Cyprus	2	Russia	1
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	8	Serbia	4
Georgia	1	Slovakia	1
Germany	1	Slovenia	1
Greece	2	Spain	1
Hungary	1	Sweden	1
Ireland	1	Thailand	1
		Tunisia	1
		Turkey	1
		United Kingdom	1

Positions	Countries	
17 Specialized Anti-Trafficking Investigators	Albania (1)	
	Armenia (1)	
	Austria (1)	
	Bulgaria (2)	
	Cyprus (1)	
	Germany (1)	
	Greece (1)	
	Israel (1)	
	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (3)	
	Montenegro (1)	
	Romania (1)	
	Spain (1)	
	Tunisia (1)	
	United Kingdom (1)	
	5 Financial Investigators	Latvia (1)
		Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (3)
		Thailand (1)
2 Prosecutors	Hungary (1)	
	Israel (1)	
4 Junior Prosecutors	Bosnia and Herzegovina (1)	
	Italy (1)	
	Portugal (1)	
	Serbia (1)	
5 Labour Inspectors	Bulgaria (1)	
	Cyprus (1)	
	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (1)	
	Romania (1)	
	Slovenia (1)	
4 Lawyers / Legal Consultants	Albania (1)	
	Italy (1)	
	Moldova (1)	
	Slovakia (1)	
14 NGO Social Services Professionals	Albania (2)	
	Armenia (2)	
	Belarus (1)	
	Georgia (1)	
	Greece (1)	
	Ireland (1)	
	Romania (2)	
	Russia (1)	
	Serbia (1)	
	Sweden (1)	
Turkey (1)		
4 Public Social Services Professionals	Azerbaijan (1)	
	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (1)	
	Serbia (2)	

INTRODUCING THE TRAINING: THEORETICAL SESSION

The first two days of the training offered theoretical lessons on **methodological and technical issues related to anti-trafficking action within the migration context**. After a welcome address given by Amb. Madina Jarbusynova, OSCE Special Representative for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, Brig. Gen. Giovanni Pietro Barbano, Director of the Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU), and Achille Variati, Mayor of Vicenza, experts from different partner organizations gave presentations on the following topics:



Photo: Andrea Sardinio, CoESPU

The welcome address given by Amb. Madina Jarbusynova, Brig. Gen. Giovanni Pietro Barbano and Achille Variati.

Topic	Presenter
The international legal framework on combating trafficking in human beings (THB) and current trends	Sebastian Byth (UNODC)
Challenges in identifying victims of THB among refugees and migrants on the move	Sarah Elliott (UNHCR)
Law enforcement / NGO co-operation and synergies	Carabinieri Officers and Marco Bufo (THB Consultant)
International co-operation - Exchange of criminal and judicial information	Angelika Molnar (EUROPOL) and Cem Kolcu (INTERPOL)
Financial investigation	Roberto Magni (Italian Financial Police)
Charging and case preparation – Victims’ statements and the role of the judiciary	David Mancini (Criminal Justice Expert)
Transnational, national and local referral mechanisms - Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)	Oleksandr Kyrylenko (OSR/CTHB), Tatiana Kotlyarenko (ODIHR) and Marco Bufo (THB Consultant)
Addressing trafficking and exploitation in the context of the Mediterranean flows: the case of Italy	Carlotta Santarossa (IOM)
Psychological support to victims of THB	Evelyn Probst (Lefoe) and Manfred Buchner (MEN-VIA)

On the afternoon of the second day, participants prepared for the simulation with a briefing on their respective roles and functions, the legal framework of *Dreamland* (the fictitious country in which the scenarios take place), investigative instruments, available equipment, as well as by visiting simulation premises to be used during the exercise .

SETTING THE SCENE

In the year preceding the first simulation-based training, **the project experts developed three scenarios of human trafficking inspired by real cases.** These scenarios took place in the fictitious destination country *Dreamland* and indirectly in a number of other fictitious states (countries of origin, transit and others).

Inspired by real cases of human trafficking, in advance of the first simulation-based training, **project experts developed three scenarios to take place in *Dreamland* and a number of other fictitious states (countries of origin, transit and others).**

In order to provide participants with a legal framework in the simulation, project experts also drafted the **fictitious Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code of *Dreamland*** as well as relevant laws.

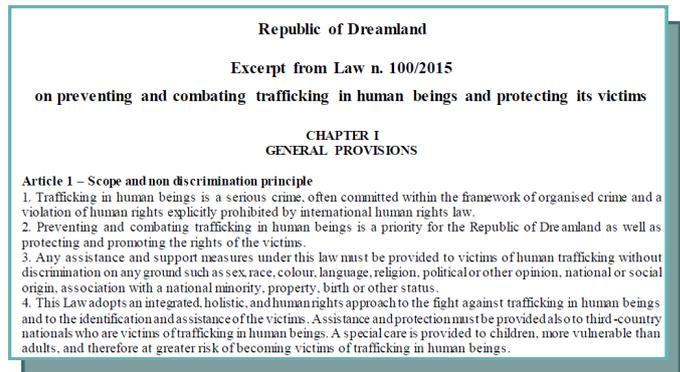
The Municipality of Vicenza put three apartments at the project's disposal. They were equipped and used as the fictitious **brothel and apartments** of the traffickers and victims. In addition, **scenes of labour exploitation** were reconstructed in a Carabinieri-owned property in Longare. 20 sewing machines were installed in a building acting as a factory in the simulation. In the fields around it, fictitious victims were forced to harvest apples.

More than 30 profiles of traffickers and victims were developed by the project experts. These included details on their fictitious identity and respective story. Fictional ID cards, credit cards, money transfer forms, police records and residence permits were created for them.

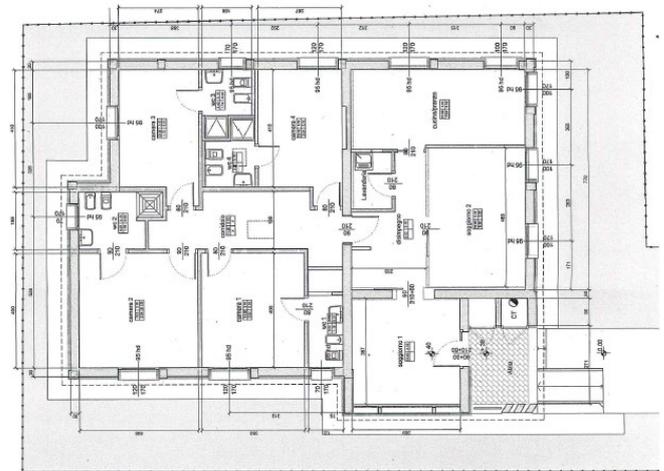
The **roles of traffickers** in the simulation were played by Carabinieri officers, while the **roles of victims** were played by social workers employed by the Municipality of Venice



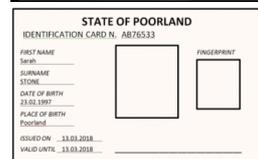
The map of fictitious countries in which the simulation took place.



Extract of Dreamland's law on combating human trafficking



Map of the fictitious brothel in the city of Vicenza.



Fictional credit card, ID card and temporary residence permit developed for the simulation.

IMPLEMENTING THE LIVE EXERCISE

Each group of participants (labour inspectors, specialized investigators, financial investigators, prosecutors, NGO social services professionals, public social services professionals and lawyers) was assigned **premises** (e.g. offices, interview rooms, a shelter, etc.) and **equipment** (more than 60 computers and phones) at CoESPU. **More than 100 support staff**, including IT specialists, technicians, drivers, finance officers and logisticians were mobilized to ensure the functioning of the simulation.

Participants had to work and collaborate with colleagues from other countries and from other fields of expertise (multi-agency co-operation) in order to solve cases of **sexual exploitation** and **labour exploitation**. As in real life, this co-operation was at times challenging. The Italian NGO and social workers played the roles of victims so realistically that **participants forgot they were in a simulation** and started to behave as in their daily life. This enabled experts to impart **best practices and spaces for improvement** in each field of expertise as well as in terms of multi-agency co-operation.

The topic of **migration** was present throughout the scenarios. For example, in the sexual exploitation case, within a setting of mixed migration flows, a transnational criminal organization abused the **international procedures for asylum** on humanitarian grounds in order to illegally obtain residence permits for the women they have trafficked. A group of women was involved in **street prostitution** in a city of *Dreamland* while being hosted in a reception centre for asylum seekers. At the same time, another group of women was being exploited in **indoor prostitution** in an apartment. In the **labour exploitation** case, migrant workers (men, women and children) were recruited to work in a **factory** and in **agricultural fields**.



Photo: Claudio Formisano, OSCE

Prosecutors working in their fictitious office.



Photo: Claudio Formisano, OSCE

Simulated scenario of labour exploitation in a factory.



Photo: Claudio Formisano, OSCE

A social services professional, a cultural mediator/interpreter and a victim of labour exploitation (from left to right) speaking about the trafficking story of the latter.



Photo: Claudio Formisano, OSCE

Fictitious local police (played by Carabinieri officers) arresting a trafficker at the end of the investigation conducted by the training participants.

MONITORING THE SIMULATION

The participants had to identify victims and traffickers, paying attention both to the **effectiveness of investigation and prosecution** on the one hand, and to the **protection of human rights through a victim-centered approach** on the other hand. An important goal of the simulation was also to promote the use of **financial investigations**. To ensure that this approach was imparted, so-called “antennas” (controllers) in yellow jackets monitored participants’ behaviors and actions throughout the simulation.

At the end of each day, a **feedback session** was organized to debrief participants, discuss what went well and what could be improved, as well as to give them advice and additional explanations if needed.

The **direction of the exercise** was composed of OSR-CTHB staff, CoESPU officers and the experts/consultants who developed the scenarios. They were able to follow the simulation through the feedback of antennas, cameras and recordings. They also had access to the emails exchanged between participants to monitor work flows in real time.

EVALUATING THE TRAINING

Following the completion of the first simulation-based training, the OSR/CTHB team evaluated its structure, content, logistics and implementation. The team collected **feedback from participants, experts and role players** involved in the project, analyzed 45 evaluation forms collected from the participants and carried out an **internal review with the participation of CPC and SPMU staff**. This process led to the development of an internal roadmap aimed at improving the implementation of the second and third simulation-based trainings.



Photo: Claudio Formisano, OSCE

An “antenna” monitoring the raid of the fictitious brothel by specialized investigators (training participants) and local police (Carabinieri officers).



Photo: Claudio Formisano, OSCE

Experts monitoring the conduct of the simulation.

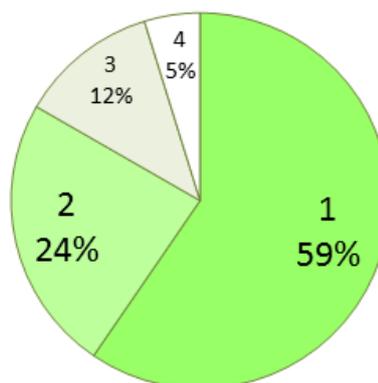


Chart showing the participants’ answers to the question “On a scale of 1-4*, do you feel you have improved your capacity to properly plan and implement interviews, risk-assessment activities, protection, and first assistance measures for presumed victims of THB involved in mixed migration flows?”

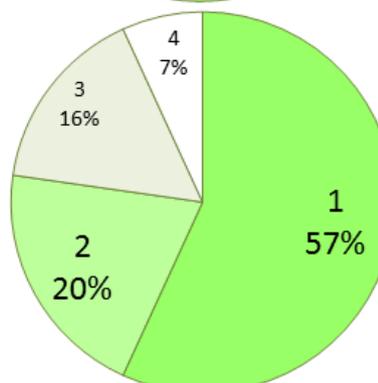
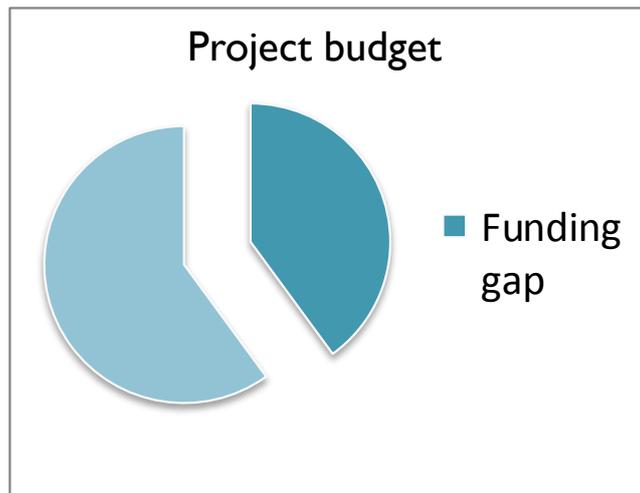


Chart showing the participants’ answers to the question “On a scale of 1-4*, would you encourage a colleague to participate in the next simulation-based training?”

*1 being the highest rating and 4 being the lowest rating.

Financial update

- **Project total budget:**
647,684.67 EUR
- **Pledge amount:**
385,931.00 EUR
- **Income received:**
330,931.00 EUR
- **Funding gap:**
261,753.67 EUR
- **Expenditure:**
120,029.14 EUR



Donors' visibility

- The project documents related to the first simulation-based training, such as the agenda, list of participants, totems, etc. featured the logos of all donors:



- Donors' visibility is also ensured on the project webpage:
<http://www.osce.org/projects/cthblix>.

Next steps

- Fundraising to find sufficient resources to implement the next simulation-based trainings;
- Circulation of the call for participants for the second and third simulation-based training;
- Fine-tuning and improving of the storylines for the second simulation-based training, including adding terrorism elements to the scenarios.

Totem with the logos of all donors displayed in several locations of the training facility



Photo: Claudio Formisano, OSCE

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