

IOM BUDAPEST
COUNTER-TRAFFICKING PROGRAMME UNIT
2003-2004

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IOM BUDAPEST 2004

"Trafficking in human beings is an abhorrent and worrying phenomenon involving coercive sexual exploitation, labour exploitation in conditions akin to slavery, exploitation in begging and juvenile delinquency as well as domestic servitude. These practices constitute serious violations of the victims' human rights as enshrined in international law and the EU Charter on Fundamental Rights. Trafficking in human beings has been identified as a criminal activity increasingly penetrated by trans-national organised crime that generates substantial illicit proceeds, often laundered and fed into licit markets, with a too low risk of prosecution and confiscation".

(Extract from the Brussels Declaration on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings.

1 Brussels Declaration on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings 18-20. September, 2002. Download at: http://europa.eu.int/justice_home/news/information_dossiers/conference_trafficking/documents/declaration_1709.pdf.)

FOREWORD

International steps against forced prostitution and trafficking in the most vulnerable are not a new phenomenon in the history of mankind. The last century can be characterized by a series of initiatives aimed at the suppression of prostitution and human trafficking. The first conference aimed at the prevention of trafficking in women was held in Paris in 1895. This was followed by the 1899 London event and later by a Budapest one, which discussed the (then) current problem of prostitution.

2 Marjam Wijers-Lin Lap-Chew: Trafficking in Women, Forced Labour and Slavery-like Practices in Marriage, Domestic Labour and Prostitution. STV, Utrecht, 1977. p. 20. from Dr. Lenke FEHÉR in Handbook on Trafficking in Human Beings I-IV, General Issues and Methodology, IOM Budapest, 2004. p. 9.

The initial generating factor behind the boom in trafficking – mainly the avoidance of restrictions relating to prostitution determined in international conventions like the New York Agreement (1949) ratified by 66 countries, including Hungary in 1955 – later shifted to the immensely exploitative and profit oriented purposes of organized criminal activities (now measured in line with arms and drugs trade).

3 Dr. Lenke FEHÉR in Handbook on Trafficking in Human Beings I-IV, General Issues and Methodology, IOM Budapest, 2004. p. 9.

These criminal organizations that operate trafficking networks flourish in many parts of the world, including the countries of Southeast, Central and Eastern Europe. Today, while the world sees women and children falling pray to traffickers in the chaos following the Tsunami disaster in South East Asia, trafficking of impoverished people from Russia, Romania, Ukraine, Moldova, Bulgaria, and the Balkans to Western Europe and the United States, lured into exploitation, still remains continued. Hungary is primarily a transit, and secondarily a source and destination country for trafficking in human beings, where victims may be sexually exploited prior to being transferred to other destination countries. Men reportedly are also trafficked through Hungary from Iraq, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh to become forced labourers in European Union countries and the United States.

4 U.S. Department of State. Trafficking in Persons Report 2004.

Not only is trafficking a serious violation of human rights, but it also constitutes a major criminal problem, raises public health issues and weakens the security networks protecting nations from irregular migration. Effective actions to prevent and combat trafficking require a comprehensive international approach in countries of origin, transit and destination, including measures to prevent trafficking, to sanction traffickers, and to assist and protect victims. Ministries, governmental agencies, international organizations, academic institutions and non-governmental organizations dealing with the issue of human trafficking – be that in the social, public health, criminal and judicial, or legal context – need to develop a long-term, sustainable and coordinated approach within and between their institutions.

In an effort to contribute to the prevention of the phenomenon, and the protection and assistance of the victims, IOM Budapest set up their Counter-Trafficking Unit launching three correlative programs in 2003, namely the Migration Information Centre (MIC) for the Prevention of Irregular Migration and Trafficking in Human Beings, the Non-Governmental Organization Capacity Building to Prevent and Respond to Trafficking in Persons and the Government and NGO Training to Prevent and Respond to Trafficking in Persons in Hungary.

The projects were built upon the successes and findings of past IOM counter-trafficking initiatives in Hungary, including the Hungarian Campaign for the Prevention of Trafficking in Women, established in partnership with the NaNE Women's Right Association and the Hungarian Ministry of Interior in 2000, the Secondary School Education for the Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings delivered with the academic support of the Sex Education Foundation in 2002, and the Regional Conference on Public Health and Trafficking drafting the Budapest Declaration in March 2003.

The three projects of 2003-2004 jointly represented the organization's strategy in the issue. Within the unified operation, the programs Government and NGO Training to Prevent and Respond to Trafficking in Persons in Hungary and Non-Governmental Organization Capacity Building to Prevent and Respond to Trafficking in Persons had been conducted in synergy from the beginning with the aim to harmonize and converge

the efforts of different sectors, incorporating the achievements of the Migration Information Centre (MIC) for the Prevention of Irregular Migration and Trafficking in Human Beings running in parallel, in reaching and informing the groups at risk about the dangers of trafficking.

The aim of raising awareness and strengthening capacity for cross-sectoral cooperation between the participating government representatives and civil field workers was fostered firstly at ToT training workshops, where participants had the opportunity to become acquainted with potential areas and methods for commonalities in planning and action. Secondly a closing conference provided an occasion to conclude all the outcomes and a platform to further identify key areas of collaboration and development.

The most important factors of the programs are reviewed in the following chapter.

MIGRATION INFORMATION CENTRE FOR THE PREVENTION OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

Executing agency:	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Project partner agencies (or national counterparts):	Government institutions, non-governmental organizations, Embassies and consular sections accredited in Hungary
Geographical coverage:	Hungary
Project management site:	IOM Budapest
Target group(s):	Young Hungarian women and youth at-risk for human trafficking; potential Hungarian emigrants and third country nationals in transit; irregular migrants in Hungary (including migrants at-risk for trafficking); third country nationals, seeking settlement opportunities within Hungary
Project period:	1 October 2003- 31 December 2004 (15 months)

Objectives

As trafficking in human beings continues to be a significant problem affecting populations and governments alike, coordinated and sustainable action is needed in the areas of prevention, combating trafficking and providing assistance to victims. No country is immune from this danger.

Trafficking in persons is recognized to be a significant and still increasing problem in Central, Eastern, and Southeast Europe, and presents many challenges for authorities and humanitarian organizations in the region. Fortunately, many governments around the world, as well as intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other agencies have recognized the gravity of the human trafficking phenomenon, and have taken various measures to combat trafficking and to provide protection and assistance to trafficked victims. However, the criminal organizations that operate trafficking networks continue to flourish in many parts of the world, including the countries of Central, Eastern and Southeast Europe.

A recent IOM study revealed that at any one time, there are an estimated 15 to 30 million irregular migrants worldwide.

¹ IOM. (No year). IOM: Counter-trafficking service area. http://www.iom.int/en/who/main_service_areas_counter.shtml#chap1

According to a 2003 U.S. Government estimate 800,000 to 900,000 people are trafficked across international borders annually for sex and labour exploitation.

² U.S. Department of Justice. (2003). *Assessment of U.S. Activities to Combat Trafficking in Persons (August 2003)*. <http://www.justice.gov/trafficking.htm>

Irregular migration in general, and trafficking in human beings in particular, are a concern to governments and international organizations because of the criminal and judicial, humanitarian, human rights, security and public health problems created by them. In an effort to contribute to prevention efforts and to protect and assist migrants in Hungary, as well as Hungarian nationals, IOM Budapest proposed the Migration Information Centre (MIC) initiative. This initiative aimed to create a systemized information exchange structure for specific target groups regarding regular migration opportunities and processes, as well as educating on the potential consequences and dangers of irregular migration, including human trafficking.

As Hungary has recently accessed the European Union, adjustments in Hungarian and EU migration regulations increase the need to inform and update Hungarians and third country nationals in Hungary on the current and developing migration standards and

procedures. As outlined in the European Framework, under the European Charter for Human Rights and the European Social Charter, Member State governments are obliged to "...maintain or to satisfy themselves that there are adequate and free services to assist [...] particularly in obtaining accurate information, and to take all steps, so far as national laws and regulations permits, against misleading propaganda relating to emigration and immigration".

3 Art 19. Paragraph 1, European Social Charter as amended by the two additional Protocols.

Hungarians most often choose to migrate according to specific needs, or pull factors, determined by their occupation. Those who choose to work or study abroad require specific and targeted migration information, so that they can be aware of their legal rights, responsibilities, and opportunities. This information should include knowledge of job markets, resident and work permits, social security policies and benefits, qualification and diploma recognition, certifications, taxation systems, and detention and expulsion regulations among others.

However, Hungary is currently lacking a systemized and comprehensive public information office where potential migrants can obtain accurate and comprehensive information about the legal and proper channels of migration, and often they are compelled to rely on unreliable information sources, such as friends, relatives, or the media. Consequently, migrants are often unaware of their legal rights and responsibilities in host immigration countries, which are becoming increasingly complex, especially as EU Member States apply tighter measures to combat irregular migration.

Hungary is primarily a transit, and secondarily a source and destination country for trafficking in human beings.

4 Juhász, J. (2001). International migration in Hungary: Recent trends and developments. Report for the Continuous Reporting System on Migration (SOPEMI) of the OECD.

Although there are many different forms of trafficking, the majority of victims trafficked in or through Hungary are women and children trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

The project entitled "Migration Information Centre (MIC) for the Prevention of Irregular Migration and Trafficking in Human Beings" aimed to contribute to the prevention of irregular migration and trafficking in human beings in Hungary, while promoting legal migration initiatives through the provision of accurate, appropriate and relevant migration information.

In cooperation with various consular sections accredited in Hungary, relevant Hungarian ministries, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and media companies, the migration information centre (MIC) offered migration information materials, referrals, counselling, presentations, a hotline and website, and accompanying related activities and services in community and institutional settings. The project also provided for an extensive information campaign.

Structure

The project was originally structured in three phases over a 12 month period. The initial phase focused on research strategy definition, the second phase encompassed information dissemination and operation of the MIC, and during the third phase an evaluation was to be conducted. Thanks to a 3 month extension of the program by the donor, an even more extensive outreach campaign was added to the program and the walk-in centre also continued to be operational in the extension period. The project thus lasted altogether 15 months.

The project consisted of two main elements.

A) THE MIGRATION INFORMATION CENTRE; A WALK-IN CENTRE

The aim of the MIC was to prevent illegal migration and trafficking in persons through providing migration-related information to potential migrants, who cannot easily find unbiased, professional information and counselling to assist them in making informed emigration decisions.



A walk-in centre was set up in the premises of IOM MRF Budapest in order to provide accurate, relevant and up-to-date migration related information free of charge to anyone considering migration. The centre offered to its visitors:

- a library for individual research and learning
- individual counselling
- general and country specific migration related information, handouts, booklets, forms
- a public access computer, with Internet connectivity
- remote counselling over telephone and email
- MIC website accessible on the Internet

B) INFORMATION CAMPAIGN

Information Campaign – "Don't Fall For It!"

IOM implemented a counter trafficking campaign in 1999-2000. The campaign slogan "Don't Fall For It!" was used again in the campaign of 2004.

The campaign targeted the primary groups at risk for human trafficking in Hungary:

- young women aged 16-23;
- those living in disadvantaged economic, social, family status;
- those lacking "protective" family background (foster home, youth correctional facility inmates).

This extensive information campaign was designed and implemented in order to reach out to and sensitize to the dangers of human trafficking

- a) youth-at-risk of trafficking in humans;
- b) those closely related to individuals exposed to the dangers of trafficking (parents, family members, friends);
- c) professionals (teachers, foster home educators, child and family care specialist, etc.).

The methodology and content of the information campaign was designed in a way that those concerned were informed of the phenomenon of human trafficking, global situation and situation in Hungary, the most common recruitment techniques of traffickers, preventive measures and survival tips.

More specifically, the methods and formats of information dissemination and education on human trafficking prevention and other MIC-related issues among this target group included:

- Seminars on human trafficking as well as the legal and technical aspects of working abroad held in secondary schools, colleges/universities, youth centres and foster homes;
- Presentations were given at professional events, such as conferences and further training seminars for teachers, child care specialists, psychosocial caregivers, legal experts, law enforcement officials, etc.
- Posters, pamphlets, cartoons, free cards, information cards distributed in locations frequented by the target group (e.g., shopping malls, schools, cafés, youth centres, dance clubs, bars, concerts, employment centres, public transportation);
- Information materials were also sent in bulk to schools, foster homes together with other teaching materials produced during the 2002 secondary school campaign. These included: DVD/VHS movie (fiction), teacher's book and two DVD/VHS movies (documentary).

- Trafficking prevention hotline operated and staffed by a partner NGO to provide counselling to potential victims of trafficking, referring them to the MIC or other services as appropriate

5 A counter-trafficking hotline was formerly operated within the framework of previous MRF-Budapest CT projects (the information campaign and the secondary school project). The new hotline adopted best practices from these projects in its development and implementation.;

and

- Information website.

Partners:

The NGO Women for Women Against Violence (NaNE) was contracted to operate the hotline.

Est Média Ltd. and Xpressart designed and produced counter-trafficking information materials and distributed them in pubs, youth centres, movie theatres, restaurants, language schools etc. partly using their own network. Est Media Ltd. as the media partner of IOM's campaign supported the CT information campaign by giving essential discounts in publishing and distribution.

Promix Plus Co. arranged the subway train advertising at a favourable rate considering the importance of the Public Service Announcement.

The support of above partners enabled the no-cost extension of the information campaign for another three months.

Information materials:

Single imagery and visual concept



- Easily recognizable
- Easily remembered
- Repetitive in different forms
- One slogan – compact message

Cartoon booklet:

A cartoon booklet was written and designed. The booklet contains two stories, each one telling the case of a young girl who has fallen victim of traffickers. The two stories present two common recruitment techniques. 10,000 booklets were given and sent out to youth-at-risk and various child and youth care institutions.



Freecard:

100,000 free postcards were displayed and given away in public places such as restaurants, bars, pubs, movie theatres. The postcards contained the visual imagery of the campaign, the slogan and the hotline telephone number. The aim of freecard distribution was to convey the most important visual elements and pieces of information of the campaign so that the attention of viewers/recipients of the card is drawn to the campaign and/or reinforce the message already conveyed in other forms.

Outdoor advertising:

a) 10 billboards were displayed in nine middle sized Hungarian cities (Miskolc, Békéscsaba, Debrecen, Nyíregyháza, Mátészalka, Salgótarján, Ózd, Szeged, Siófok) of Hungary near train stations and bus terminals from 20th June until 20th July 2004. The no cost extension made it possible to have 10 additional billboards displayed in other locations of these cities and in some other cities as well until 30th November, therefore billboards were displayed in 20 different locations of 12 different cities throughout the campaign (Kecskemét, Kiskunfélegyháza and Dunaújváros were added in the extension period).



b) posters/billboards in all three terminals of Budapest Airport. A Sponsorship agreement between Budapest Airport Plc. and IOM was concluded, under which Budapest Airport Plc provided advertisement medium to support the counter-trafficking information campaign. The sponsor provided for two placements at highly frequented locations (in the respective departure halls of Terminal 2A and 2B where posters 240x120 cm and 600x250 cm in size were displayed. Budapest Airport plc. also made available one placement in the departure hall of Terminal 1 from where most of the budget airlines service destinations mainly in Western Europe. Budget airlines are popular among young people who want to travel at low cost, therefore are also used by potential victims.



c) a major poster campaign was carried out in the Budapest subway system. 200 pcs of the campaign poster was displayed in nearly all metro coaches on both lines of the subway network for a period of six months. Metro runs every 2-3 minutes, so thousands of young people were reached through this promotion.



Indoor miniposters:

250 pcs of A/3 WC boards were displayed in women's bathrooms of pubs, multiplex movie theatres, restaurants, etc. It was assumed that this advertising medium is particularly effective among young women, the primary target group of the campaign for the fact that the bathroom is the only place in a pub, bar or restaurant where young women, some of them possibly already victims, can be alone. The posters were placed near the mirror so that visibility is best ensured.



Additional posters were sent out to institutions: 100 posters were sent to the Hungarian Border Guards and the Ministry of Interior to ensure distribution at border crossing points, reception centres and municipalities. Additionally, 600 posters have been sent out to major universities and colleges, NGOs, Roma Community Centres, Cultural Centres and were given out at the various outreach activities.

Info card:

80,000 pocket sized info cards were produced of laminated material. The purpose of the info card was to enable potential victims to have a compact yet durable card to take with them in case they go abroad to take up employment. Although small in size, the cards contain an array of useful information such as dos and don'ts, survival tips, important telephone numbers and the word "HELP" in various languages. The production of these cards was based upon the assumption that even if traffickers deprive victims of their belongings, documents, papers of any kind, a small and durable card can still be hidden and retained for reference and emergency use.

Seminars, presentations:

Counter trafficking presentations were delivered at venues where high concentration of youth-at-risk was assumed to be present. These venues included high schools, vocational schools, youth correctional facilities, foster homes, etc. Seminars were held by MIC staff and occasionally by NGO expert in foster homes in Esztergom (May), in Budapest (May), in Hódmezővásárhely (June), in Miskolc (June) and a secondary school in Nyíregyháza (May). In the extension period, additional seminars were held in a secondary school in Tapolca (October), in foster homes in Salgótarján (November), in Felsőpetény (November). A major awareness raising seminar was held and completed the project in Eger (late November), where over 130 young foster home inmates from several homes of the region took part.



Counter trafficking presentations were also delivered for professionals at various conferences and seminars. Counter trafficking presentations were given at two further training seminars for teachers, foster home educators and other education professionals in Encs and in Miskolc in Northeastern Hungary. A presentation was also given in Tiszaújváros, at the regional conference on domestic violence and trafficking in humans for educators, law enforcement officials and legal experts.

CT info material packages

Direct mailing of CT info packages was arranged to some 46 institutions (majority of them were foster homes and so called residence homes, communities of a small number of children and care taking foster parents in residential houses). Recipients however also included schools, child care centres, Border Guards Field Offices and Medical Officer's Field Offices. The packages contained 4 copies of "Don't Fall For It!", teachers' handbook, 2 VHS cassettes (each tape containing two documentary films and a semi-fictional drama (story played by actors based on real life trafficking situations), 1 DVD disc with the same motion picture titles on it, 600 pieces of info cards, 500 pieces of free cards and 50 copies of the cartoon booklet.

The Sziget Festival

As the biggest outdoor music and theatre festival in Europe, this one week event is very popular among youth. The counter trafficking campaign was advertised in the program booklet and made available during the concert series. IOM promoted the campaign in the "Civil Sziget" section, an area reserved for NGOs, public interest organizations inside the festival venue. 1000 info cards, 1000 free cards, 1000 cartoons, 400 "Don't fall for it!" T-shirts and 600 mobile phone straps were distributed. Visitors were asked to complete a short quiz on trafficking and were given a copy of the answer handout in the end. The majority of young visitors were well informed and could easily identify the media materials. They were very much interested and asked a number of questions concerning trafficking in human beings and labour migration. Over 400 quiz pages on trafficking in human beings were completed by young visitors in the shared booth of IOM, NaNE (Women for Women against Violence) and NGO Habeas Corpus.



Media Survey on the Counter Trafficking Information Campaign, media appearances excluding Pesti Est program booklet ads.

3 May 2004.	Hungarian Television (MTV) – Kékfény "Blue Light" – Crime Magazine
5 May 2004.	Népszabadság (daily newspaper) – Sex Slaves on the Human Market
5 May 2004	RTL Klub online – Sex Slaves on the Human Market
6 May 2004	Hungarian Television (MTV)
7 May 2004	Duna Television – "Good Morning Hungary"
7 May 2004	Magyar Nemzet (daily newspaper) – Traffickers in Hungary
May 2004	Cosmopolitan (monthly magazine) – Exporting of girls with twist, violence and threat
28 June 2004	Kreatív online – Est Média
28 June 2004	Petőfi Radio – 100+1 Percent
24 July 2004	Magyar Nemzet – Shelter
August 2004	"Sziget" Special issue
2004/Issue 3	Child, Family, Youth – IOM actions against trafficking in humans
August 2004	Klub Radio, Interview with IOM representatives
August-December 2004	"Unit" youth magazine
August 2004	TV2 – Tények "Facts", evening news program
6 September 2004	MTV – Kékfény "Blue Light" – Crime Magazine
9 September 2004	TV2 Napló "Journal" – Humans traded

The telephone hotline:



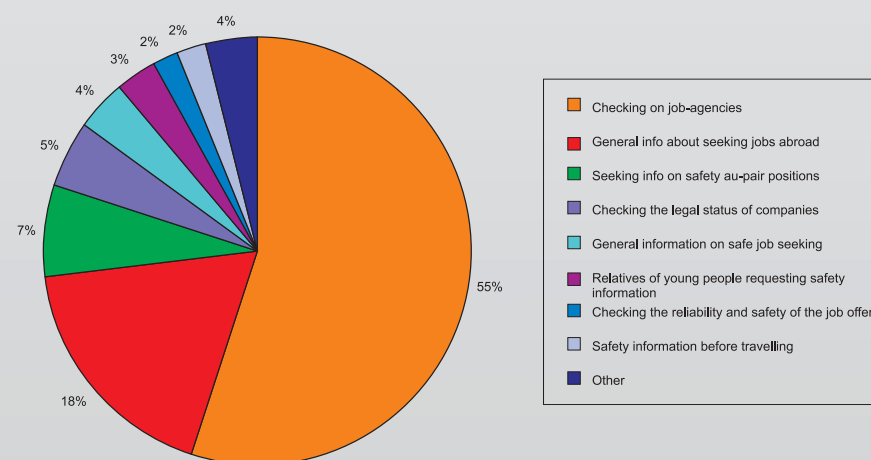
The NGO Women for Women Against Violence (NaNE) was contracted to operate the hotline. Calls were registered individually. NaNE staff has the necessary expertise and experience to operate a counter trafficking hotline and to give counselling and guidance to those who turn to them with questions regarding the dangers of foreign job opportunities, counselling before travel and preventive measures to be taken in order to minimize possible threats and dangers. The hotline telephone number was advertised on the various campaign materials.

Grouping the calls according to callers' intention, two major categories could be defined:

1. General or specific information seeking on jobs abroad
2. Help or support is asked in specific cases of trafficking, lost relatives, friends.

Whereas the first category of the calls can be related to any of the target groups, the second group of calls are directly connected to the specific problems of the most vulnerable target group.

The distribution of the calls (only those topics are included, which occurred more than 2% of all cases)



SUMMARY

GOVERNMENT AND NGO TRAINING TO PREVENT AND RESPOND TO TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

Executing agency:	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Project partner agencies (or national counterparts):	Relevant government institutions, ministries and agencies; non-governmental organizations (NGOs), inter-governmental organizations (IGOs), and the media
Geographical coverage:	Hungary
Project management site:	IOM Budapest
Target group(s):	Government institutions, ministries and authorities, non-governmental organizations and media organizations working on TIP (Trafficking in Persons) related issues, including: Ministry of Interior, The Office of Immigration and Nationality of the Ministry of Interior (OIN), The Border Guards, The National Police Headquarters, The Ministry of Employment Policy and Labour, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Ministry of Education, Municipal governments, The Ministry of Health, Social and Family Affairs; Representatives of NGOs, media and other agencies
Project period:	1 October 2003- 31 December 2004 (15 months)

Objectives

The general aim of the Government and NGO Training to Prevent and Respond to Trafficking in Persons in Hungary program was to increase awareness and understanding of counter-trafficking (CT) and related issues among key Hungarian government representatives (ministries and agencies), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the media, in order to enable their effective recognition and response to human trafficking in the Hungarian context. A second objective was to give this group of professionals from across the country the opportunity to meet one another, learn from each other's experiences, and network – thereby increasing the probability of designing a more coordinated approach to combating human trafficking, and providing comprehensive services to trafficked victims.

This was accomplished through the development of training curriculum and materials, as well as the implementation of cross-sectoral training workshops throughout the country.

Structure

The project was structured in three phases over a twelve-month period. The first phase included the development of Training of Trainers (ToT) training materials and workshop curriculum to be followed by the implementation of the ToT workshop training and field-trip in the second phase. In the final phase regional workshops were organized all through the regions of Hungary.

In an additional three-month phase, due to program extension from the courtesy of the donor, a well received academic conference and a seminar for the judiciary were also implemented.

DESCRIPTION

activities

- HANDBOOK ON TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS I-IV.



- TRAINING OF TRAINERS WORKSHOP



- FIELDTRIP +



- REGIONAL TRAININGS

The program organized and implemented training workshops to inform and sensitize key government representatives from the law enforcement, consular, health, education and social service sectors on trafficking issues. Additionally, these officials were trained on the development of effective preventative measures, and the provision of appropriate and comprehensive services to trafficked victims. Key members of the NGO leadership and the media also received similar training to strengthen their expertise in counter-trafficking issues, and to provide them with the necessary skills and tools to respond accordingly to human trafficking in the Hungarian environment.

Following the identification of necessary training needs, a training curriculum and comprehensive handbook with auxiliary CD had been developed to aid learning, then Training of Trainers (ToT) method was applied to develop a cadre of trainers capable of training others. The trainers were also invited to participate in a short educational field trip to Belgium to visit sites where counter-trafficking (CT) programs are established and operational, to ensure that they are aware of current CT activities and best practices within the European context. The group of new trainers delivered training workshops throughout Hungary, providing ways to the trickle-down effect of disseminate information.

The following chart summarizes the project activities

ACTIVITIES/RESULTS	DESCRIPTION	TARGET GROUP	PROGRESS SITUATION
Production of Counter-Trafficking ToT Training Curriculum and Handbook, and collection of laws and regulations on CD.	Set of four vocational booklets for intersectoral use, to use interactive methods; with auxiliary CD. Available in Hungarian and English languages.	Governmental ministries, agencies, prosecution, judiciary, NGOs, academic institutes, law enforcement authorities, media	Used for training purposes, and disseminated for information and further initiatives.
25 Hungarian key professionals trained for training others in counter-trafficking issues.	ToT participants received 10-day interactive training in CT and adult training methods, and visited sites of best practices for insight.	Governmental ministries, agencies, NGOs, law enforcement authorities, media	Present course finished, training expertise available for future initiatives.
Promotion of CT principles and program activities through participation and/or presentations held at conferences, public seminars, trainings and vocational symposiums organized by national counterparts.	Fulfilling requests and invitations, and seeking opportunities to provide for national and international cooperation.	Judges, consuls, peace-keepers, border guards, police officers, NGOs, IOs, academics and students	Ongoing
Some 401 key professionals now being aware and understanding the nature of the TIP problem.	First intersectoral CT trainings implemented in the region of Hungary.	Governmental ministries, agencies, prosecution, judiciary, NGOs, academic institutes, law enforcement authorities, media (& additionally pastors, teachers, judges, consuls, nurses, customs officers and peace-keepers)	Present course finished, need expressed by participants for further opportunities for knowledge transfer, information sharing and dialogue.
Recommendations formulated for plan of action.	Areas for improvement identified and consolidated, based on feedback and evaluation.	Policy-makers, all relevant and key actors in the field sought for collaboration.	Ready, to be further promoted.

HANDBOOK ON TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS I-IV.

In the initial phase, an expert team was established, consisting of Hungarian field level practitioners, policy makers, and academic experts (all of whom possess a professional background or suitable experience in CT issues and/or adult training techniques), to identify the essential elements, design and develop a counter-trafficking training curriculum and handbook.

The handbook, consisting of four volumes, was prepared for "training of trainers" courses, and intended to collect the most important knowledge in relation to trafficking in human beings and training methods. Along with the first volume containing General Issues and Methodology /Volume I. /, there are special books published for Public Administration and the Judiciary (Volume II.) for Law Enforcement Agencies (Volume III.), and Non-Governmental Organizations (Volume IV.).

The material is supplemented by a CD containing the most important international and Hungarian documents and laws, and a list of Hungarian NGOs providing preventive and victim assistance services.

A small number of additional copies of the training handbook were published, and distributed as needed for future training workshops within Hungary, and translated to English to enable sharing with colleagues in other countries in the event of a future regional counter-trafficking training initiative.

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TRAINING OF TRAINERS WORKSHOP

The second phase of the project comprised the implementation of a ten-day ToT workshop in Budapest organized by IOM Budapest. The major theme of the training was recognizing and responding effectively to the human-trafficking phenomenon, along with the discussion of appropriate training of trainer's techniques (e.g. adult learning principles, group processes, communication skills, effective use of training techniques, training design development and evaluation). Coupled with specific thematic content (CT issues), TOT was implemented to develop a cadre of master trainers capable of training others.

Training of trainers is based upon the principles of "andragogy" – the art and science of helping adults learn. It recognizes that adults have specific learning characteristics including the need for two-way communication, a voluntary and participatory learning environment, and relevance to their work context. Adults relate well to the use of problem solving approaches, and an atmosphere of mutual respect and self-confidence. These elements were addressed in all training structures in order to foster effective and sustained adult learning.

The workshop was organized into training modules. The initial module encompassed an overview of the human trafficking phenomenon both internationally and in the Hungarian context, and last for four days. For the subsequent module, participants were divided into three thematic groups – police and border guards; public administrators; and NGO and media organization representatives. These modules trained participants on TIP issues specifically related to their work environments and responsibilities. Experiences and outcomes then were discussed in a module focusing on intersectoral and international cooperation, in the next two days, attended by all 25 participants. This was followed by a training of trainers module, where appropriate training of trainers techniques, including adult learning principles, group processes, communication skills, training design development and evaluation were learnt. The final day provided an opportunity to consolidate the lessons learned during the workshop, as well as to discuss possibilities for further coordination of counter-trafficking activities at the national level.

Venue: Hotel Gellért, Budapest – April 19-29, 2004.

MODULE OUTLINES

I. AN OVERVIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL AND HUNGARIAN HUMAN TRAFFICKING PHENOMENON

The international situation and regional concerns of TIP

(Dr. Gergely BODNÁR)

Overview of the human-trafficking phenomenon:

Definitions and history (Dr. Lenke FEHÉR)

Regulation of children's rights in international and Hungarian context

(Dr. Mária HERCZOG)

TIP: international, EU and national legislation (Dr. Lenke FEHÉR)

Human and women's rights (Dr. Lenke FEHÉR)

The social background and root causes of TIP (Dr. Lenke FEHÉR)

Establishing contact with the victims of trafficking

(Dr. Judit FORRAI, Norbert LŐRINCZ)

Tasks of the Victim Protection Unit of the Police in the reflection of present norms,

EU requirements and practical issues (Dr. Zsolt SZABÓ)

Reintegration and return processes (Dr. Lenke FEHÉR)

Health concerns of TIP (Dr. István SZILÁRD)

Recruitment methods and tools (Angelika MOLNÁR)

Relation of the TIP with organized crime (József PÖLTTL)

The role of the consulates in the prevention and assistance to the victims of TIP

(Gábor F. TÓTH)

Means to combat TIP effectively;

The role of social education (Dr. Judit FORRAI)

Connection of socially constructed gender roles and sexual violence phenomena to TIP (NaNE)

Sexual autonomy;

Sexual violence and sexual abuse, self-defence (NaNE)

Trafficked minors: special issues and needs (Dr. Ágota CSEPELI)

Victim assistance mechanisms;

Experiences of trafficked victims;

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) (Judit HERMAN)

Introduction – name play (Ildikó NAETAR-BAKCSI)

EU Anti-discrimination principles (Ildikó NAETAR-BAKCSI)

"Power shuffle" – group exercise (Györgyi TÓTH)

Relation between migration and TIP: causes and possibilities; alternatives for action (Ildikó NAETAR-BAKCSI)

"Can I come in?" – role play (Ildikó NAETAR-BAKCSI, Györgyi TÓTH)

Relation between migration and TIP: causes and possibilities; alternatives for action – Reflection and summary (Ildikó NAETAR-BAKCSI, Györgyi TÓTH)

Media ethics;

The role of media in the prevention of TIP (Szilvia VARRÓ)

II. VOCATIONAL SKILLS (THEMATIC GROUPS – POLICE AND BORDER GUARDS; PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION; AND NGO AND MEDIA)

a) POLICE AND BORDER GUARDS

Dealing with the victims of TIP (Angelika MOLNÁR)

Experience of the victims of trafficking during the police procedures (Györgyi TÓTH)

Thoughts and feelings of the victims of human-trafficking (Györgyi TÓTH)

Interview-techniques – case study, brainstorming (Angelika MOLNÁR)

"What's there to do next?" – short presentations

(Angelika MOLNÁR, Györgyi TÓTH)

"Hot chair" – role play (Györgyi TÓTH, Angelika MOLNÁR)

Up-till-date evaluation from the perspective of the police

(Györgyi TÓTH, Angelika MOLNÁR)

Witness protection; Victim's rights (Dr. Zoltán HRABOVSKI)

b) PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The role of prosecution in combating counter-trafficking

(Dr. Tamás MESZÁROS)

The role of justice in combating counter-trafficking

Dr. István KÓNYA)

Prosecution and justice: opportunities to prevent TIP – brainstorming

(Dr. Lenke FEHÉR)

Role plays:

Re-victimization

Asking assistance from the consulate

Changing of witness testimony (Dr. Lenke FEHÉR)

Best victim support practices – group exercise (Dr. Lenke FEHÉR)

Networking and capacity building;

Victim assistance techniques and tools (Dr. Judit FORRAI, Norbert LŐRINCZ)

Witness protection; Victim's rights (Dr. Zoltán HRABOVSKI)

c) NGO AND MEDIA

Best victim support practices – group exercise (Dr. Lenke FEHÉR)

Networking and capacity building;

Victim assistance techniques and tools (Dr. Judit FORRAI, Norbert LŐRINCZ)

Best practices for making contact with the victim – group exercise (Dr. Judit FORRAI, Norbert LŐRINCZ)

Communication-techniques – role-play (Dr. Judit FORRAI, Norbert LŐRINCZ)

NGOs inter- and intrasectoral co-operation – case study (Dr. Judit FORRAI, Norbert LŐRINCZ)

Witness protection; Victim's rights (Dr. Zoltán HRABOVSKI)

III. INTERSECTORAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Intersectoral co-operation: experiences

- Prosecution
- Justice
- NGOs
- Social sphere

Dr. Mária TÓTHNÉ DEMUS, Dr. Zoltán HRABOVSKI, Dr. Judit FORRAI, Dr. Anna ACZÉL)

Points of commonalities: collection and analysis;

Lack of coverage in the system;

Deficiencies of communication and co-operation;

Areas for potential improvement (referral mechanism, information flow, competency lines, problem approach, organizational capacity-building etc.)

(Dr. Lenke FEHÉR, Dr. Mária TÓTHNÉ DEMUS, Dr. Zoltán HRABOVSKI, Dr. Judit FORRAI, Dr. Anna ACZÉL)

International best practices (Giulia FALZOI)

Inter- and intrasectoral data protection and handling (Dr. Ferenc ZOMBOR)

IV. TRAINING OF TRAINERS

- Characteristics of teaching forms (Tamás PONTYOS)
- Adult learning: Learning methods (Tamás PONTYOS)
- Adult learning: Learning steps (Tamás PONTYOS)
- Thematic design (Tamás PONTYOS)
- Effective presentation: Feedback and theory (Tamás PONTYOS)
- How to facilitate (Tamás PONTYOS)
- Group dynamics (Tamás PONTYOS)
- Difficult communicational situations (Tamás PONTYOS)

V. COORDINATION OF COUNTER-TRAFFICKING ACTIVITIES

- Warm-up Session (Györgyi TÓTH)
- Points of commonalities: recommendations
- Identification of necessary requirements in order to eliminate difficulties in intersectoral co-operation
(Dr. Lenke FEHÉR, Dr. Mária TÓTHNÉ DEMUS, Dr. Zoltán HRABOVSZKI, Dr. Judit FORRAI,)
- Setting minimum standards for future co-operation and co-ordination of national programs, based on improvement areas identified in previous sessions
(Györgyi TÓTH, Dr. Lenke FEHÉR, Dr. Judit FORRAI, Dr. Zoltán HRABOVSZKI)

FIELDTRIP

In the second half of Phase II, the ToT workshop participants were invited to participate in a short educational field visit.

In a two-day trip, they visited Belgium where counter-trafficking programs are established and operational, to ensure that they are appraised of current CT activities and best practices within the European context. This experience further contributed to the knowledge and expertise they brought to their training roles when delivering workshops in their regions in the final phase of the project. Sites visited:

SITE VISITED	TOPICS DISCUSSED
Federal Prosecutors Office (Brussels)	Role of judicial and ministries and authorities in counter-trafficking activities, with an introduction to best practices. Belgian counter-trafficking legislative framework.
PAYOKE (Antwerp) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Administrative Office• Shelter House	Past and currently operational CT programs and best practices in victim assistance services. Intersectoral cooperation.
Investigations Department of Federal Immigration, Belgian MOI (Brussels)	Description of the procedures, cases of human-trafficking victims (prosecution process, grant of a temporary residence permit).
Center for Equal Opportunities and Opposition to Racism (Brussels)	Past and currently operational CT programs and best practices in victim assistance.

REGIONAL TRAININGS

During the third phase of the program, the new trainers delivered training workshops on a regional level across Hungary, for the benefit of other public administrators, prosecutors, NGO senior staff, and media representatives. For the purposes of this project, trainings focused on awareness raising, knowledge transfer, intersectoral collaboration, and building the skills needed to address human trafficking in the Hungarian context.

TRAINING WORKSHOPS IN HUNGARY, IN 2004			
TIME	LOCATION	PARTNER ORGANISER	PARTICIPANTS (#)
April 19-29, 2004	Budapest	N/A Training of Trainers Workshop	Representatives of MoFA, Mol, OIN, Min. of Health, Social and Family Affairs, MoJ, Min. of Children, Youth and Sport, NGOs, Police, Customs and Revenue authorities, Border Guards, academics, written and electronic media (25)
June 25, 2004	Normafa	Menedék Hungarian Association for Migrants	Rep.s of NGOs, IGOs, Police, academics (12)
June 25, 2004	Velence	Hungarian Baptist Aid	Pastors, NGOs, teachers, reps. of municipal gov.s, health and social workers, written and electronic media (30)
Aug. 27-29, 2004	Sopron	Hungarian Baptist Aid	Pastors, NGOs, teachers, reps. of municipal gov.s, Border Guards, health and social workers, written and electronic media, academics (70)
June 6-7, 2004	Nagykovácsi	Customs and Revenue Offices National Headquarter	Reps. Of Customs and Revenue authorities, Police, Border guards, OIN, MoFA, NGOs, academics (18)
June 14-15, 2004	Nagykovácsi	Customs and Revenue Offices National Headquarter	Reps. Of Customs and Revenue authorities, Police, Border guards, OIN, MoFA, NGOs, academics (18)
Sept. 8-9, 2004	Borzavár	Veszprém County Police Headquarter	Reps. of Police, Border Guards, judges, prosecutors, reps. of municipal gov.s, OIN, child protection and social services, NGOs, academics, written media (28)
Sept. 13-14, 2004	Gyula	Mol, Office of Immigration and Nationality, Békéscsaba Refugee Reception Center	Rep.s of reception centers, OIN, Mol, Border Guards, NGOs, teachers (27)
Sept. 14-16, 2004	Miskolc	Miskolc Police Headquarter	Reps. of Police, Border Guards, academics, teachers, lawyers, prosecutors, child protection, health and social workers, NGOs (50)
Nov. 10-12, 2004	Budapest	Zrínyi University of National Defence, Border Guard Academic Board	Rep.s of Border Guards, academics, Police, Mol, Judiciary and NGOs (73)
Dec. 8-10, 2004	Piliszentkereszt	National Council of Justice Office, NaNE Women's Right Association	Judiciary, NGOs, MoFA, Mol, Police, Border Guards, academics (25)

ALTOGETHER TRAINED: 401 PEOPLE

SUMMARY

NON GOVERNMENTAL CAPACITY BUILDING TO PREVENT AND RESPOND TO TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

Executing agency: International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Project partner agencies
(or national counterparts): NGOs (Sex Education Foundation, The White Ring Public Benefit Association, and the NaNE Association), religious and civic organizations, child protection services (Ministry of Health, Social and Family Affairs).

Geographical coverage: Hungary

Target group(s): Personnel representing NGOs, religious and civic organizations, minority protection organizations, local child protection services, and family centres.

Project period: 1 October 2003- 31 December 2004
(15 months)

BACKGROUND

The number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working on counter-trafficking and victim assistance issues in Hungary is limited, and coordination of activities is hindered due to a lack of formal support and communication networks. In addition, NGOs and other small organizations often lack the necessary funding to implement their initiatives and programmes, which is partially due to difficulties in meeting the tender requirements.

Funding tenders, especially the ones published the European Union, are complex and competitive project development exercises. Meeting the requirements specified by various donor agencies requires specialized skills, knowledge and organizational resources. Smaller organizations and associations without governmental support and with limited staff are therefore often disadvantaged in securing the funds they need to realize their initiatives and programs.

OBJECTIVES

Recognizing these challenges, IOM proposed this project aiming to contribute to the enhancement of the institutional capacity and expertise of key NGOs and service agencies, enabling them to understand and respond appropriately and cooperatively to human trafficking issues in Hungary. The main purpose of the project was to increase the knowledge and capability of the participating organizations and agencies to develop effective trafficking in persons (TIP) prevention measures, and to provide appropriate assistance to victims of trafficking, as well as strengthen their technical and organizational capacities. This was accomplished through a capacity assessment of selected NGOs and service agencies, resulting in the development and implementation of a training workshop, capacity building exercises, and mentoring by experts. Additionally, the project fostered effective information exchange and cooperation among participating organizations on TIP issues through facilitating dialogue within the training workshop and final meeting, as well as by initiating TIP network development. In an additional three-month phase, due to programme extension from the courtesy of the donor, a well received training workshop and capacity building exercises were implemented.

ACTIVITIES

- CAPACITY ASSESSMENT
- TRAINING WORKSHOP
- MENTORING
- NETWORK PLAN

1. CAPACITY ASSESSMENT

Three materials were developed in order to assess the capacity of the participating organizations: The organizational profile contained the contact details of the organization, basic data pertaining to staff, managerial and governance issues, previous programmes, donors, etc. A detailed questionnaire was also developed to measure the organization's knowledge concerning human trafficking. The representatives of the participating organisations were also requested to fill out a capacity assessment grid and rate their own organisational skills and capacities. These assessment tools had an outstandingly important role in the success of the 7 day training workshop by letting our experts shape its agenda according to the information they learned. Besides functioning as a needs assessment tool it also provided our experts with a reference point to measure the improvements of the NGOs at the end of the program.

2. TRAINING WORKSHOP

The training workshop had two main objectives. One objective was to train the 20 NGO and service agency professionals to understand and respond effectively to the human trafficking phenomenon, through counter-trafficking and victim assistance activities. A second objective was to initiate organizational and technical capacity building among these individuals and their NGO and service organizations.



Workshop agenda:

The involvement of NGOs in the implementation of trafficking in persons related programs. (Oksana HORBUNOVA)

Overview of the human trafficking phenomenon. Definition, history. (Györgyi TÓTH)

The importance of capacity building. (Tamás PONTYOS, Tibor KERTÉSZ)

Indicators of TIP. Social background. Facts and myths. (Györgyi TÓTH)

Institutional changes (Tamás PONTYOS, Tibor KERTÉSZ)

Human trafficking and organised crime. The connections. (Judit WIRTH)

Sex education (Dr. Judit FORRAI, Norbert LŐRINCZ)

Strategic thinking. Revelation of the real causes.
(Tamás PONTYOS, Tibor KERTÉSZ)

Ethical standards of social work (Norbert LŐRINCZ)

Needs assessment (Tamás PONTYOS, Tibor KERTÉSZ)

Social welfare system. Guardianship. (Norbert LŐRINCZ)

Vocational protocol. Victim assistance protocol.

(Judith WIRTH, Norbert LŐRINCZ)

Proposal writing

Project management

Project evaluation

Monitoring social effect (Tamás PONTYOS, Tibor KERTÉSZ)

EU legislation

Hungarian legislation (Dr. Gergely BODNÁR)

Women's human rights (Judit WIRTH)

Children's rights. (Klára MARTON)

Law enforcement (József PÖLTTL)

Practice of the courts (Dr. Zoltán HRABOVSKI)

Criticism of the system (Géza JUHÁSZ)

Management practices (Tamás PONTYOS, Tibor KERTÉSZ)

Financial planning.

Budgeting (Tamás PONTYOS, Tibor KERTÉSZ)

Perpetration

Recruitment techniques

Creating emotional dependence (Dr. Judit FORRAI, Norbert LŐRINCZ)

People at risk

Experiences of victims

Movie: "Road by roadside" (Dr. Anna ACZÉL)

Internal organizational communication (Tamás PONTYOS, Tibor KERTÉSZ)

Media relations

Promotional materials

Campaign (Tamás PONTYOS, Tibor KERTÉSZ)

Rehabilitation

Reintegration (Dr. Judit FORRAI)

Data management (Dr. Ferenc ZOMBOR)

Health concerns of TIP (Dr. Árpád BARÁTH)

Advocacy methods (Tamás PONTYOS, Tibor KERTÉSZ)

Donor relations

Accounting (Tamás PONTYOS, Tibor KERTÉSZ)

Fundraising techniques (Tamás PONTYOS, Tibor KERTÉSZ)

How to facilitate? (Tamás PONTYOS, Tibor KERTÉSZ)

3. MENTORING

In order to expand on the lessons learned in the training workshop, and thus contribute to effective and sustainable capacity building, four members of the Expert Team adopted mentoring roles.

Mentors provided guidance, and to a lesser extent additional skills training during the ongoing capacity building process. They assisted NGOs and service agencies to develop a realistic capacity building work plan, and supported them in achieving the objectives outlined therein. The mentoring process lasted for four months, and was accomplished via a combination of site visit(s), phone/fax, email and written correspondence.

4. NETWORK PLAN

Draft counter-trafficking network for non-governmental organizations

One of the most important goals of this program was to outline and initiate a counter-trafficking network for participant NGOs and for other non-governmental actors.

There are several ways to approach the establishment of such a network. Primarily, an informal, electronic network with its traditional instruments such as newsletter, forums,

bulletin board etc. is what seems to be a possible form of network. This type can most effectively be used by smaller NGOs.

In the course of time, this network can be further elaborated into a formal network with well-defined roles of participants: some of the NGOs have sufficient experiences in fundraising, while others developed an advanced structure of co-operation, public relations etc.

The above mentioned model is definitely worth considering in the future, since participant NGOs represent preventive, victim assistance and other counter-trafficking related activities on a wide scale.

At the same time there is a possibility for the establishment of another networking model, which would presumably have an immediate social impact on victims of trafficking as well as on participating NGOs.

Four participant organizations are already members of a dispatcher service that operates as a non-governmental homeless-care network. The employees of the NGOs are mostly social workers. As stated above, their primary field of service is homeless attendance; however, the nature of the challenges they have to face has changed since they began their operation in November 2003. Among others they have everyday contact with forced prostitutes who are amongst the most frequent victims of human trafficking. It is especially true in the countryside where there are no NGOs like NaNE to whom the dispatchers could refer people at risk.

There is a great opportunity in building a new counter-trafficking network on an already existing one.

Some of the advantages this would offer:

Existing infrastructure: All participating NGOs have 24 hour medical services, emergency vehicle that they can send to help people at risk at anytime.

- Expertise:** Besides the social workers these organizations employ doctors, psychiatrists and nurses.
- Sharing experiences:** Participation in this network would give smaller and less experienced NGOs an excellent opportunity to get closer to the field-work (frequently expressed need!) and for the co-operation with bigger NGOs.
- Regularity:** The participating NGOs have monthly meetings in the centre of the network (Shelter Foundation) where they discuss actual issues and new developments.
- Collection of data:** According to what the experts of the program suggest, this network would provide similar researches with useful data – the lack of reliable data is one of the major constraints in the research of trafficking in human beings.
- Shelter replacement:** These organizations all run shelters for homeless people. They are ready to offer room for trafficking victims as well, which would be an important asset until the establishment of a specific shelter for TIP victims.

It is strongly believed that such a network could not only be an excellent base for the cooperation of NGOs but – together with the services it would provide victims with – could prove to be socially effective as well.

CONCLUSION

Venue: Adyliget – September 20-21, 2004.

The conference was attended by participants of the counter-trafficking programs, experts (representatives of ministries, prosecution, academies and NGOs), facilitators/moderators and other invited observers.

The purposes of the forum were:

- To summarize the experience of the three programs
- To consolidate the results
- To built/strengthen intersectoral relationships between the actors of the counter-trafficking scene
- To collect recommendations regarding future initiatives
- To distribute information- and training materials

SESSION I - Panel Discussion

Talking points:

- Intersectoral co-operation in the area of counter-trafficking
- The role of legislation in the prevention and response to TIP
- Governmental activities in combating TIP

SESSION II – Group Reports

SESSION III – Presentations (Questions & Answers)

RECOMMENDATIONS

At the joint closing conference – following the above mentioned preparatory activities – representatives of all participating sectors identified and declared the most urgent tasks and ways of solution required to advance efficiency in combating the ever-emerging challenges posed by trafficking in persons.

I. Need for change of perception in relation to dealing with the most frequent victims of trafficking in persons.

Victims of prostitution – despite the recommendations of international agreements that are signed by Hungary – are treated as perpetrators of various offences by authorities. Whereas victim focused approach would not only secure a more humane treatment of real victims, it would also provide authorities with pieces of evidence against crime groups. In order to acquire proofs and to be able to persecute perpetrators, it is inevitable for authorities to be able to make and keep contact with victims in a lot more professional way. We are responsible for refilling some related provisions and preventing them from being put in a situation against their will. At the same time, while from the point of view of the procedures a victim-oriented approach appears to be preferable, we also have to point out that without decreasing the demand side of prostitution, the above efforts cannot lead to success.

- it is therefore necessary **to establish minimum standards** drafting all indispensable and commonly accepted operational guidelines/principles that authorities must follow when dealing with a victim (Brussels Declaration).
- The IOM International Organization for Migration expresses its appreciation to the authorities and organizations that contributed to the success of the above programs by securing the participation of their colleagues and experts.

II. The role of the civil sector should not be underestimated in the prevention of trafficking in persons.

These organizations have been performing numerous activities that were carried out – with more or less success- by the state before. There are only a few programs with funds supported by the state that NGOs in the fields of prevention, victim assistance or harm reduction can apply for.

- In order to perform more effective services NGOs need a lot more possibilities of participation in trainings on one hand, and a more significant financial support for the implementation of their programs on the other.

III. There is no sufficient intersectoral cooperation.

The governmental support for the civil sphere can only become truly efficient if the outcomes and results of civil activities are processed and taken into consideration for future policy making decisions. In order to achieve the above goals, a regular dialogue between the stakeholders is indispensable.

- Cooperation between governmental, judicial and civil organizations requires the establishment of fora where main actors of the field meet one another and have an opportunity to get more familiarized with each other's results.
- it is desirable that each relevant authority involved in the problem-solution of TIP should have their Point of Contacts (POCs) with their mandate and responsibility clarified to enable quick and more efficient referral at times of action.
- To enhance intersectoral cooperation, concrete request has been formulated for case studies between representatives of the state, public and non-profit organizations. During these discussions participants gain an opportunity to get a closer insight into processed and therefore real life human trafficking situations, thus being able to examine the possibilities of joint actions, such as building referral systems or tackling difficulties posed by legislative barriers. This form of cooperation is already successfully operating in international practices.

IV. The issue of establishing a shelter for the victims of human trafficking has also surfaced, with suggestions for an optimal operation by state-financed civil organizations.



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COUNTER-TRAFFICKING PROGRAMME UNIT
2003–2004