



Addressing the Problem: Training Materials on Trafficking in Women

The Addressing the Problem block of a training program focused on trafficking in women should include sessions and exercises aimed at developing concrete actions within a specific target audience, relevant to combating trafficking.

Within the broad region that includes Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CEE/CIS), a number of organizations have been carrying out training programs on trafficking in women in the recent years. A smaller number, however, has conducted high-level trainings that are designed to develop concrete anti-trafficking strategies that are relevant to and compatible with current country conditions. A 2002 report supported by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCR) and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe/Office for the Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE/ODIHR) highlights the need for trainings that are “adjusted to local needs at the country level, developed in a way to reflect the changing situation in the region and the development of anti-trafficking initiatives in particular countries.”

There is tremendous regional diversity in such factors as the dimensions of the trafficking problem, level of public awareness of the problem, the government response to trafficking, the existence of domestic anti-trafficking legislation and the existence of regional networks and strategies to combat trafficking. In addition, a wide range of actors are responsible for addressing the problem of trafficking and each require specialized trainings targeted to their professional duties.

In creating training sessions that address trafficking in women, training facilitators are advised to adopt an integrated approach, which includes coordination of trainings on the local, regional and international level as well as taking a broad view of the potential target audiences. Facilitators should have a comprehensive understanding of the nature of the trafficking problem and in their country and region as well as new developments and best practices. In preparing trafficking trainings at this stage, distinctions should also be made between sessions designed to teach strategies and skills aimed a structural long-term change and those that those teach the audience how better to respond to the immediate needs of trafficked persons.

Because effective anti-trafficking training programs require knowledge of developments within specific countries, this site offers a grid of sample training sessions to aid facilitators in developing the types of training sessions that could be conducted within the Addressing the Problem block.

We are also interested in receiving feedback from advocates in the region on training sessions that they have created or attended. We encourage advocates to share information about trainings by contacting mail@stopvaw.org.

STATE/ STATE ACTORS

♦ Law enforcement (i.e. local police/ Europol/ Interpol)

- Long term structural change: ✓ Developing Regional Guidelines for Cross-Border Cooperation in Investigating the Crime of Trafficking
- Immediate needs: ✓ How to Interview Victims of Trafficking at a Crime Scene
✓ Understanding the Law
✓ Evidentiary Issues in Absent Witness Prosecution

♦ Prosecutors

- Long term structural change: ✓ European Union Policy on Short-Term Residency Permits for Witnesses in Trafficking Cases
- Immediate needs: ✓ How to Interview Victims of Trafficking in Preparation for Criminal Prosecution
✓ The Elements of the Crime of Trafficking/ Understanding the Law
✓ Evidentiary Issues in Absent Witness Prosecution

♦ Judiciary

- Long term structural change: ✓ International Legislation and Intergovernmental Cooperation in Combating Trafficking in Human Beings
- Immediate needs: ✓ The Elements of the Crime of Trafficking/ Understanding the Law
✓ Evidentiary Issues in Absent Witness Prosecution

♦ Legislators/ policy-makers

- Long term structural change: ✓ Drafting of Anti-Corruption Legislation
- Immediate needs: ✓ Creation of a State Employment Agency Focused on Providing Vocational Training and Job Placement Services Specific to the Needs of Trafficking Victims

♦ Other State actors include: immigration officials, such as border guards and customs officials; state welfare agencies

NGOs, ADVOCATES, OTHER PROFESSIONAL INTERMEDIARIES

♦ NGO Service Providers

- Long term structural change: ✓ Advocacy Skills: Lobbying for Legislative Change
✓ Research and Documentation of Trafficking in Women
- Immediate needs: ✓ Organizing and Operating a Shelter for Trafficked Persons
✓ Establishing and Operating a Hotline
✓ Understanding the Health Needs of Trafficking Victims

♦ Other key actors include: lawyers; psychologists/ psychiatrists, healthcare professionals

LOCAL COMMUNITY ACTORS

- ♦ **Schools / Students**

Long term structural change: ✓ Incorporating a Gender Perspective and Women's Rights Issues into the School Curriculum

Immediate needs: ✓ Things to Consider if You are Going to Work Abroad

- ♦ **Other key actors include: at-risk groups; faith-based groups; media; general public**

Some of the organizations that conduct trainings on trafficking in women in the CEE/CIS region and host internet sites are listed below:

- ♦ The Training Unit of Animus Association, Sofia, Bulgaria conducts training for service providers: <http://www.animusassociation.org/training.html>.
- ♦ La Strada, Czech Republic, undertakes prevention activities, which include some training and educational campaigns: http://www.ecn.cz/lastrada/czechia/index_en.html.
- ♦ La Strada, Poland, provides information about the situation of trafficking in women in Poland: http://free.ngo.pl/lastrada/index_en.html.
- ♦ La Strada, Ukraine, conducts seminars and conferences on trafficking in women, some of which are described at: <http://www.brama.com/lastrada/about.html>.
- ♦ Other La Strada Local Offices can be reached through: <http://www.ecn.cz/lastrada/>.
- ♦ The International Organization for Migration (IOM) carries out training activities and educational campaigns in countries around the world, some of which are described at: <http://www.iom.int/>
- ♦ The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE/ODIHR) holds seminars and conducts trainings in the CEE/CIS region for law enforcement, the judiciary and service providers. Further information about these projects are available at: <http://www.osce.org/odihr/democratization/trafficking/>
- ♦ The Stability Pact for Southeastern Europe Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings conducts training and exchange programs, described briefly on their website under "Areas of Concern": <http://www.osce.org/odihr/attf/>
- ♦ The Kyiv, Ukraine office of Winrock International hosts a website, <http://www.winrock.org.ua/>, with information about anti-trafficking training program. Winrock International also offers a training manual, Preventing Domestic Violence and Trafficking in Women (2001), in English, Russian, Ukrainian, Romanian, Armenian and Uzbek, which can be downloaded from: <http://www.winrock.org.ua/DOS/En/lpublic/lpublic.php>.

- ♦ The Child and Woman Abuse Studies Unit of the University of North London, UK has developed a training program on trafficking. The website offers limited information:
<http://www.unl.ac.uk/sss/cwasu.shtml>.
- ♦ The Global Alliance Against Trafficking in Women (GAATW) has produced a number of publications that can be used to help design training sessions. The publications can be ordered through
<http://www.inet.co.th/org/gaatw/>