



**COATNET  
BIENNIAL AFFILIATES MEETING (BIAM)**

**« GLOBAL ANALYSIS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING:  
TRENDS & CHALLENGES »**

**Bangkok, March 5, 2024**

**Prof. Dr. Michel Veuthey  
Ambassador of the Sovereign Order of Malta  
for Monitoring and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings**

[www.christusliberat.org](http://www.christusliberat.org)

[www.orderofmalta.int](http://www.orderofmalta.int)

[www.nohumantrafficking.orderofmalta.int](http://www.nohumantrafficking.orderofmalta.int)

**If slavery were a country, it would have the same population as South Korea and an economic output greater than Oman and Kuwait together**

**Annual net profits from human trafficking exceed those of Apple, Microsoft, Samsung, BP and Exxon combined** *Human Trafficking Institute, 2024*

**It would be the world's third largest producer of CO2, after China and the United States.**

*Kevin Bales - Blood and Earth*

**50 MILLION SLAVES TODAY**

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## WHAT IS HUMAN TRAFFICKING?

- A contemporary form of slavery
- **Invisible** (on purpose or not)
- **Everywhere in the world**

**Human trafficking is a scourge, a monstrous plague that continues to evolve and grow**

**There have never been as many slaves in history as there are today.**

The scourge is further exacerbated by:

- The consequences COVID-19 **pandemic** (isolation and increased use of the internet)
- **Armed conflicts**, situations of violence and economic and political instability
- **Climate change** (increasing conflict, poverty, vulnerability)
- **Waves of migration** (national, regional, international)
- **Increased difficulties in protecting vulnerable people and victims**
- Excessive **impunity** for traffickers (criminal and civil): 1 in 2,150 ...
- Misuse of **technology** (by traffickers and also victims)
- **Lack of limits to the economic exploitation of vulnerable people**

## 2. DEFINITIONS AND FORMS OF HT

**Trafficking in human beings:**  
It is characterised by the **exploitation** of a human being, **combined with coercion or deception.**

**This constraint can take the form of physical or psychological **violence****

The different forms of human trafficking:

<b>Forced labour</b>	Women, men, children, in industry, agriculture, construction, fishing, domestic work and so on.
<b>Sexual exploitation</b>	Forced prostitution, forced marriage, forced motherhood
<b>Child recruitment</b>	Recruitment of child soldiers
<b>Purchase and theft of children</b>	For adoption, abuse, sale, organs
<b>Child Pornography</b>	Mainly on Internet
<b>Organ harvesting and trafficking</b>	For transplantation
<b>Forced Crime</b>	Begging, theft, drug trafficking, terrorism

# **MAKE FULL USE OF ALL INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AGAINST HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

## **HUMAN RIGHTS**

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women New York, 1979
- Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 1984
- **Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989**
  - **Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000**
  - **Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict, 2000**
- International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 1990
- **Convention Nr. 182 against the worst forms of child labour, 1999**
  
- Council of Europe (COE), European Convention on Human Rights, 1950
- **COE Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, 2005**
- **COE Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse, 2007**
- UE, Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, 2000
- OAS, American Convention on Human Rights, 1969
- AU, African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, 1981
- **ASEAN Human Rights Declaration, 2012**
- **ASEAN Convention against Trafficking in Persons (ACTIP), 2015**

## **LABOUR LAW**

- ILO Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949
- ILO Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975
- COE, European Convention on the Legal Status of Migrant Workers, 1977
- UE, Directive 2014/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the conditions of entry and stay of third-country nationals for the purpose of employment as seasonal

## **INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW**

- Geneva Conventions of the 12 August 1949
- Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions of the 12 August 1949, 1977

## **INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW**

- Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), 1998

**HT as a war crime and crime against humanity**

## **INTERNATIONAL MARITIME LAW**

- International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), 1974
- International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue (SAR), 1979
- U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), 1982
- 2004 Amendments to the SOLAS and SAR

## **REFUGEE AND MIGRANT LAW**

- Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, 1951
- Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, 1967
- Convention relating to the status of stateless persons, 1954
- African Union for the protection and assistance of IDPs in Africa (Kampala Convention, 2009)

## **U.N. CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME (UNTOC) 2000**

- **Palermo Protocol** to Prevent, Suppress and Punish **Trafficking** in Persons, especially Women and Children
- **Palermo Protocol** against the **Smuggling of Migrants** by Land, Sea and Air

Do not forget **restorative justice**:  
rehabilitating victims & offenders through reconciliation

# **ASEAN Plan of Action Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children**

In line with the relevant ASEAN instruments and Roadmap for an ASEAN Community relating to trafficking in persons, there is a need to have strong international cooperation and a comprehensive regional approach to prevent, suppress, and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children, in all forms of sexual, labour, and organ trafficking. This ASEAN Plan of Action, which complements the ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (ACTIP), aims to provide specific action plans within ASEAN Member States' domestic laws and policies, as well as relevant international obligations, to effectively address regional challenges common to all ASEAN Member States in the identified major concerns, to wit:

- (1) Prevention of trafficking in persons;**
- (2) Protection of victims;**
- (3) Law enforcement and prosecution of crimes of trafficking in persons; and**
- (4) Regional and International cooperation and coordination.**



# ASEAN Roadmap on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2025

## VISION/OBJECTIVE

The objective of this roadmap is to guide ASEAN to collectively support its Member States by 2025 in working towards the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in the region by building upon achievements and lessons learnt from the implementation of the previous ASEAN Roadmap and similar policy initiatives.

This Roadmap will provide a region-wide framework of cooperation that complements the commitments and actions of ASEAN Member States against child labour at national and global levels.

## FOCUS AREAS

- Prohibition of child labour practices and promoting good governance for elimination of child labour
- Prevention of child labour practices
- Protection of children

[DOCUMENT HERE](#)

# RECOMMENDATIONS

- The framework for public procurement must evolve and take into account sustainable criteria and respect for human rights.
- Effective measures to combat trafficking and forced labor must be taken through public procurement.
- However, trafficking - particularly within supply chains - forced labor and child labor persist.

## More ambitious and far-reaching measures are needed



### ICAT's Recommendations ([“The Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons”](#))

- Strengthen government procurement and transparency measures, as well as collaboration between key stakeholders.
- Train and build the capacity of stakeholders, including state actors such as labor inspectors.
- Harmonize compliance requirements.
- Bridge the gap between policy and implementation.
- Promote information sharing.
- Consider gender-sensitive approaches to procurement.

- **Comprehensive and ambitious approaches must be adopted and implemented by all States, in coordination with the private sector.**
- **Instruments and measures to combat human trafficking must be focused on government procurement.**
- **Efforts to create a legally-binding international instrument for businesses bear witness to the positive momentum of certain States and international organizations to combat trafficking sustainably and effectively.**

Judge Marc Steiner (TAF/BVG), Webinar 12 Oct. 21 « Legal Approaches to reducing the demand behind human trafficking »

<https://vimeo.com/manage/videos/652475792>



## **Together it is possible to break the chains of slavery**

At the end of the last century, in 1997 and 1998,  
two coalitions achieved a result that no one expected:

- In 1997, the Coalition for the Total Abolition of Anti-Personnel Mines achieved the adoption of the **Ottawa Convention....**
- In 1998, the Coalition for the **International Criminal Court (ICC)** achieved the adoption of the Rome Statute.

**It is a similar coalition that we need,  
to achieve the abolition of modern slavery.**

Human trafficking is a crime against humanity and a war crime.

# COOPERATION

Prevention-Protection-Prosecution  
Reparation & Rehabilitation

Involve all actors.  
Including victims and  
survivors

Governments  
& Int'l Org.

Religious  
Congregations

Victims and  
survivors

Business  
and media

Research and  
Training

**Together we can abolish modern slavery**



**Monday, December 11th 2023**  
**12:00 - 2:00 pm**

**Registration at:**

<https://indico.un.org/event/1008615/>



**Join online at:**

<https://bit.ly/RefugeeProtection-HT>



**Palais des Nations, Geneva -Room VII**

## SPEAKERS

H.E. Michel Veuthey, *Ambassador to combat trafficking in persons, Sovereign Order of Malta*

Geneviève Colas, *Secours Catholique - Caritas France and COATNET*

H.E. Ambassador Jérôme Bonnafont, *Permanent Representative to the UN and Ios, France*

H.E. Ambassador Jürg Lauber, *Permanent Representative to the UN and IOs, Switzerland*

Prof. Siobhán Mullally, *Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children*

Vincent Cochetel, *Special Envoy for the Central Mediterranean Situation, UNHCR*

H.E Ms. Anna Ekstedt, *Ambassador for Combating Trafficking in Persons, Sweden*

Mr. Yitna Getachew, *Head of the Protection Division, IOM*

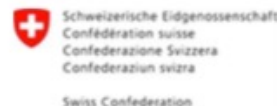
Belancille Mukamusigali, *Head of Anti-trafficking and Migration Sector, Caritas Rwanda*

Tory Clawson, *Director, Migration & Displacement Initiative, Save the Children*

Grainne O'Hara, *Senior Human Rights Adviser, UN OHCHR*

Devota Nuwe, *Head of Programs, Refugee Law Project - Uganda*

Francesca Pizzutelli, *Deputy Director and Head of the Refugee and Migrant's Rights Team, Amnesty International - International Secretariat*



MISSION PERMANENTE  
 AUPRÈS DE L'OFFICE DES NATIONS UNIES  
 ET DES INSTITUTIONS SPÉCIALISÉES

# Human trafficking in armed conflict and post-conflict situations

## Side event at the 52nd session of the Human Rights Council on March 27, 2023



### Human Trafficking in Armed Conflicts and Post-Conflict Situations

Side event for the 52nd Regular Session of the Human Rights Council

Monday, March 27th 2023  
11:00am-12:00pm

Palais des Nations, Geneva  
Room XXII

Join online at:  
[bit.ly/hrc52ht](https://bit.ly/hrc52ht)



#### Agenda

**Introduction by the moderator:** Geneviève Colas, *Secours Catholique - Caritas France and COATNET, Member of the Commission Nationale Consultative des Droits de l'Homme in France, national rapporteur on trafficking in human beings*

**Opening remarks:** Michel Veuthey, *Ambassador of the Sovereign Order of Malta to monitor and combat trafficking in persons*

**Global priorities to combat trafficking in human beings arising from armed conflict:** Ms. Virginia Gamba de Potgieter, *Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children in Armed Conflict*

**Trafficking in the Context of Armed Conflict in Ukraine:** Ms. Natalia Holynska, *Manager of counter-trafficking projects, Caritas Ukraine and COATNET*

**Preventing human trafficking at the borders and in neighbouring countries:** Codruta Fernea, *President of Catholic Action Romania*

**Migrants and refugees in crisis within a crisis from armed conflict:** Ms. Hessen Sayah, *Head of Protection Department, Caritas Lebanon and COATNET, Lebanon*

**Children and armed conflict:** Ms. Mikiko Otani, *Chair, United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child*

#### Debate with participants and closing statement by the moderator



Permanent Mission  
of the Republic of Poland  
to the United Nations Office  
at Geneva

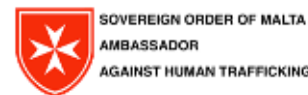


Rappresentanza Permanente d'Italia  
ONU - Ginevra



# UNDERSTANDING, PREVENTING, AND COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS AN ONLINE COURSE

1. TRAFFICKING: INTRODUCTION.....	5. LEGAL INSTRUMENTS.....
1.1. History and Definitions.....	5.1. Local.....
1.2. Figures.....	5.2. Domestic.....
1.3. Forms of Trafficking.....	5.3. Regional.....
	5.4. International.....
2. ACTORS: VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING, TRAFFICKERS, AND EXPLOITERS.....	5.5. Restorative Justice.....
2.1. Victims of Trafficking.....	5.6. Additional Resources.....
2.2. People on the Move: Migrants, Refugees, IDPs and Homeless.....	
2.3. Traffickers and Exploiters.....	6. EMPOWERMENT
2.4. Additional Resources.....	6.1. Victims and Survivors.....
	6.2. Families, Local Communities and Diasporas.....
3. TRAFFICKING AND HEALTH.....	6.3. Religious Congregations.....
3.1. The Physical and Psychological Risks.....	6.4. Additional Resources.....
3.2. Health as a Human Right.....	
3.3. Preventing and Combating Human Trafficking Through Health Systems.....	7. PERSPECTIVES
3.4. Additional Resources.....	7.1. Cooperation.....
	7.2. Need for an Adequate Financial and Human Support.....
4. PREVENTION.....	7.3. Additional Resources.....
4.1. Awareness Raising.....	
4.2. Education.....	
4.3. Training.....	
4.4. Addressing Roots Causes: The Demand.....	
4.5. Additional Resources.....	



# Webinars to prevent and combat trafficking

1. Religious Helping Trafficking Victims along the Road of Recovery - 20 October 2020
2. Religious Working In International Advocacy Against Human Trafficking - 27 October 2020
3. Impact of Human Trafficking on Health: Trauma - 1 December 2020
4. Impact Of Human Trafficking on Health: Healing - 8 December 2020
5. International Prosecution of Human Trafficking — Where Are We Now? - 16 February 2021
6. International Prosecution of Human Trafficking — What can be done? - 23 February 2021
7. International Prosecution of Human Trafficking — Best Practices - 2 March 2021
8. Demand As Root Cause for Human Trafficking – Sex Trafficking & Prostitution - 13 April 2021
9. Demand As Root Cause for Human Trafficking – Forced Labor, Empowering Consumers - 20 April 2021
10. Root Causes for Human Trafficking – The Role of Technology - 5 May 2021
11. Aspects juridiques de la traite des êtres humains - 11 mai 2021
12. Assistance humanitaire et sociale des victimes de la traite des êtres humains - 18 mai 2021
13. Modern Slavery and Decent Work - 22 June 2021
14. Legal Approaches to Reducing the Demand Behind Human Trafficking - 12 October 2021
15. Migration and Human Trafficking – 16 November 2021
16. Religions Against Human Trafficking – 7 December 2021
17. Sexual Slavery – Testimony - Middle Eastern And Nigerian Women Enslaved - 8 February 2022
18. Women Against Human Trafficking – 8 March 2022

19. Demand for HT: We Are All Responsible for HT as Consumers of Forced Labor and Sexual Slavery – 14 June 2022
20. Justice & HT: The Gap Between the Law and Its Implementation in Practice– 28 June 2022
21. Countering the Use of Technology to Recruit and Control Victims of Human Trafficking – 20 September 2022
22. HT & Laudato Si': Towards A New Paradigm to Ensure The Protection of Human Dignity – 6 October 2022
23. HT and Migration: Current assessment of the perilous journey in the Mediterranean Sea – 7 November 2022
24. Forced Labor and Transparency in Supply Chains – 29 November 2022
25. Faith and HT: Testimonies of Religious Sisters working for the rehabilitation of victims – 6 December 2022
26. From Motivation to Vocation: Brian Iselin's Journey against Slavery – 14 March 2023
27. Side-Event at UN Geneva: HT in Armed Conflicts and Post-Conflict Situations – 27 March 2023
28. The Needs and Stories of Male Survivors of Child Sexual Abuse, Exploitation and HT – 25 April 2023
29. Male Survivors of Child Sexual Abuse: Ena L. M. Pacheco's Research Presentation – 27 June 2023
30. Side-Event at UN Geneva: Non-punishment of Victims of HT: Enhancing the Protection of Victims – 4 July 2023
31. Best Practices in HT Prevention, Healing, Collaboration and Programmes for Men and Boys – 12 September 2023
32. Side Event at UN Geneva on Raising Awareness on Contemporary Forms of Slavery – 20 September 2023
33. PTSD Stress Disorder Care – 12 October 2023
34. Event on Human Trafficking and Human Rights – 30 November 2023
35. Challenges and Best Practices in HT Policy [...]and Victim Support Services for Male Victims – 5 December 2023
36. Refugee Protection and HT – Linked Event to the 2023 Global Refugee Forum – 11 December 2023
37. Human Trafficking – Preventative Strategies and Care of Victims – UN Event in New York – 11 January 2024

<https://nohumantrafficking.orderofmalta.int/en/>



<https://adlaudatosi.org>

# The contribution of the Order of Malta



- **(1) Raising awareness:** Raising awareness through
  - its bilateral (113 States) diplomatic network.
  - its multilateral ([UN](#), [UNHCR](#), [IOM](#), [UNODC](#), [African Union](#), [European Union](#), [Council of Europe](#), [IPU](#)) diplomatic network.
  - A conference in Paris with international experts (Oct. 2019) to create new synergies
  - Regular side events in New York (UNGA) and Geneva (Human Rights Council and Global Refugee Forum 2023)
  - Presentation to the Conference of Austrian Catholic Bishops (8 March 2021)
- **(2) Medical and social programs** through
  - its National Associations
  - its worldwide humanitarian organization "Malteser International".
  - a pilot project in Lagos : "Bakhita Center" with [Sr. Patricia Ebegbulem, SSL](#) (Sisters of Saint Louis)
  - Collaboration with local Bishops: Boston, Salzburg, Sydney, Tangiers, and with **Catholic Congregations in the field**
- **(3) Online training for helpers** (English [www.cuhd.org](#)) and **partnership with universities:**
  - Webster, Geneva, Switzerland: "The Use and Abuse of High Technology in Human Trafficking" and IHSC Conference ([Nov. 2023](#))
  - Nice, France: Legal Clinic on the implementation of the European Union Directive on combating trafficking in human beings
  - Royal Roads U. (Vancouver, BC), Member of the Thesis Committee on Needs and Stories of Male Survivors (Ena Lucia Mariaca Pacheco)
  - Memoranda of Understanding with the **University for Peace (UPEACE)** and the the Gregorian Pontifical University (Rome).
- **(4) Webinars on human trafficking** ([www.adlaudatosi.org](#)) with English, French, German, Italian, Russian and Spanish subtitles in collaboration with Sr. Mirjam Beike, Community of the Sisters of Our Lady of the Charity of the Good Shepherd Sr. Patricia Ebegbulem, Sister of Saint Louis, Sr. Francesca Edet, Daughter of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, and with victims and survivors
- **(5) Collecting best practices on a website** ([www.christusliberat.org](#)) **to assist survivors to empower themselves, through a platform to share their stories and insights and engage themselves in support of other survivors)**
- **(6) Participation in the World Day of Prayer** against Human Trafficking (February 8, Saint Bakhita) and on **December 2**, Commemoration of the 2014 Declaration of Religious Leaders Against Modern Slavery

# Moving from words to action

- RAISE **AWARENESS**
- RATIFY AND IMPLEMENT **EXISTING LEGAL INSTRUMENTS**
- ADOPT INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND DOMESTIC LEGISLATION TO COMBAT **NEW FORMS OF HT**, ESPECIALLY **TECHNOLOGY** USED BY TRAFFICKERS
- ADDRESS **ECONOMIC ROOT CAUSES** OF HT: MONITOR SUPPLY CHAINS AND PUBLIC PROCUREMENTS
- **TRAIN ALL STAKEHOLDERS** IN ORDER TO PREVENT, Train all stakeholders in order to Prevent, Prosecute, Protect, and Rehabilitate and
- PROVIDE **ACCESS TO CRIMINAL, CIVIL AND RESTORATIVE JUSTICE**
- **INCREASE RESOURCES** NEEDED FOR PREVENTING AND COMBATING HT, AND FOR REHABILITATING SURVIVORS

TOGETHER WE CAN END HUMAN TRAFFICKING



# Sources : Catholic Church

<b>Pope Francis</b>	<a href="http://www.vatican.va/">http://www.vatican.va/</a>
<b>Migrants and Refugee Section</b>	<a href="https://migrants-refugees.va">https://migrants-refugees.va</a>
<b>Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences</b>	<a href="http://www.pass.va/content/scienze-sociali/en/search.html?q=Human+trafficking">http://www.pass.va/content/scienze-sociali/en/search.html?q=Human+trafficking</a>
<b>Santa Marta Group</b> Church & Law Enforcement Combatting Modern Slavery	<a href="https://santamartagroup.com">https://santamartagroup.com</a>
<b>SOLWODI</b> Solidarity with women in need	<a href="https://www.solwodi.de">https://www.solwodi.de</a> <a href="http://www.solwodi.at">www.solwodi.at</a>
<b>RENATE</b> Religious in Europe Networking Against Trafficking and Exploitation	<a href="http://www.renate-europe.net">www.renate-europe.net</a> <a href="mailto:magdalena@ssps.at">magdalena@ssps.at</a>
<b>COATNET</b> (Christian Organisations Fighting human trafficking)	<a href="https://www.coatnet.org/about-us/">https://www.coatnet.org/about-us/</a>
<b>Talitha Kum</b>	<a href="https://www.talithakum.info">https://www.talithakum.info</a>
<b>Archdiocese of Sydney Anti-Slavery Taskforce</b>	<a href="https://www.sydneycatholic.org/solidarity-and-justice/anti-slavery/">https://www.sydneycatholic.org/solidarity-and-justice/anti-slavery/</a> <a href="mailto:john.mccarthy@sydneycatholic.org">john.mccarthy@sydneycatholic.org</a>

# ROLE OF THE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES

- **Advocacy** : Highlighting the scandal and reminding the values of respect for life and human dignity of every person, including victims of human trafficking.
- **Action** : Measures for prevention and rehabilitation of victims (shelters and reintegration programs).

Meet the nun who helps police raid brothels run by human traffickers

Sister Ancy Mathew provides care for women freed from clutches of criminals in London



▲ Sister Ancy Mathew with members of her order, the Congregation of Adoratrices. Photograph: Andy Hall for the Observer

# Protect victims, prosecute perpetrators

- **War crimes** are violations of international humanitarian law for which the perpetrators bear individual criminal responsibility under international law. Certain acts or offences related to human trafficking in times of armed conflict may constitute war crimes.
- **Crimes against humanity** include murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation or forcible transfer, imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty, torture, rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy and other forms of sexual violence of comparable gravity. Trafficking in persons, when part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against a civilian population, may constitute a crime against humanity.
- **Genocide** is a crime directed against members of a national, ethnic, racial or religious group, targeted because of their membership of that group. Certain acts related to conflict-related human trafficking (such as the sexual enslavement of members of certain ethnic minority groups) can, in extreme cases, constitute genocide.

In short, the complex forms taken by human trafficking in conflict situations, and the increasingly wide range of people involved in the commission of this serious crime and other related offences, underline the need to diversify the actors combating this scourge, and the urgent need for them to **work together to identify and protect victims, and to bring those responsible to justice.**

# WHAT TO DO?

## Prevention

- **Sensitization** of families and communities of origin, etc.

## Identification

- **Training of** police, customs, health personnel, and priests....

## Protection from traffickers

- Including family members, former victims who become perpetrators

## Rehabilitation

- Physical, psychological, professional, spiritual

## Access to justice

- Criminal and Civil to obtain compensation for damages

## Avoid relapse into slavery

- **Protect and empower survivors**

# Addressing human trafficking through health systems

A SCOPING REVIEW

[Source](#)

“Member States and their health systems can play a crucial role in responding to and preventing labour and sex trafficking. Health systems are uniquely situated to identify, treat and protect trafficked people and those most at risk of future trafficking. They are also in a position to provide thoughtful leadership in intersectoral anti-trafficking programmes. This scoping review suggests that Member States, health-care leaders and professionals and researchers recognize this opportunity and seek to effectively intervene in human trafficking”.

# High Tech & Human Trafficking

## Use and Abuse of High Technology in Human Trafficking

### Technology to help combat human trafficking

Technological tools to prevent, combat, prosecute HT to protect and rehabilitate victims of human trafficking

- **Apps and technological tools** to raise awareness, identify and support victims (training)
- **Help investigations** by managing and finding information on operations.
- **Improve criminal and civil prosecutions** through data aggregation and analysis, satellite imagery, artificial intelligence and blockchain.

### Misuse of technology for human trafficking

- **Identify potential victims on social media, establish a relationship of trust, trap and exploit them.**
- **Online child pornography, sex and labor trafficking**
- **Recruiting and advertising women and men for sexual exploitation**
- **Fraudulent labor recruitment and migration**
- **Controlling victims of forced labor (GPS)**
- **Hide traffickers and exploiters (online anonymity) Allow criminal financial products to circulate anonymously**
- **Facilitate illegal organ transplantation and exploitation**

## PROMOTING A BUSINESS MODEL THAT RESPECTS HUMAN RIGHTS

These are legal approaches aimed at reducing the demand behind human trafficking, with a particular focus on public procurement. My hypothesis is that public procurement can be seen as a model for a kind of responsible capitalism. At first glance, this may seem a little naive, but I'm going to give you proof that we can observe a paradigm shift in the regulation of public procurement.

Over the past ten years, we have witnessed changes so dramatic that they can be seen as the nucleus of a new form of decent capitalism.

Judge Marc Steiner, [Webinar](#) on October 12, 21  
"Legal Approaches to reducing the demand behind human trafficking"  
<https://vimeo.com/manage/videos/652475792>

# Sources Regional organizations : Council of Europe

- [Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings \(2005\)](#)

The States Parties to the Convention enter into a threefold commitment:

- **Prevent** human trafficking
  - **Protect** the rights of victims
  - **Prosecute** perpetrators
- 
- **GRETA** (Group of **Experts** on Action against **Trafficking** in Human Beings) was created in 2009. GRETA consists of a maximum of 15 independent experts who are responsible for [monitoring](#) the situation on the ground and using their know-how to support the governments of the signatory states in their efforts to combat human trafficking.