



The Salvation Army



The Salvation Army EU Affairs Office

# 'SPEAK OUT! GIVE HOPE!'

MAPPING THE ANTI-HUMAN TRAFFICKING WORK  
OF THE SALVATION ARMY ACROSS EUROPE

## 2016 ANNUAL REPORT

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# Forewords



## Major Mike Stannett

Head of The Salvation Army EU Affairs Office

*Human trafficking and those who are responsible for the exploitation of fellow human beings in this way is bad enough but on top of that, the fact that governmental systems, EU policies and the lack of political will to address the underlying causes, conspire to increase the risk of such exploitation is equally distressing. The Salvation Army has highlighted anti-human trafficking as one of its major concerns of the 21st century and is seeking to 'speak out and give hope' by providing services and support to victims and survivors of this dreadful trade in human misery. The Salvation Army has set up an EU Affairs office in Brussels to better highlight the plight and the risks of those who have been trafficked or are at high risk of trafficking, to better organise our own transnational response and to give a voice to the victims and survivors of such trafficking.*

*In this publication we map the services and activities of The Salvation Army's work amongst the trafficked in Europe. We also make a variety of recommendations to help improve the situation and share stories of those who have come to us for help. In all this we can certainly see the hand of God giving hope and rescue through the compassionate and professional care of the staff and volunteers helping us in our work and ministry.*



## Jeroen Hoogteijling

Chair of the European Anti-Human Trafficking Task Force

*The Salvation Army with its international ministry to the poor and oppressed, is placed in a unique position to reach out to potential victims and survivors of trafficking, to fight the great evil of exploitation and gross violation of human rights and to restore human dignity for all. Since 2013 The Salvation Army has developed an internationally coordinated effort to fight human trafficking in Europe (the European Anti-Human Trafficking Task Force). Through our work in source, transit and destination countries and being rooted in local communities we witness the life stories of (potential) victims of trafficking and their suffering on a daily basis. Where can they go for help? Is there a way out for them? We are deeply committed to establish 'safe havens' for victims of trafficking where their lives can be restored and where they receive the support they need for rebuilding their lives towards sustainable (re)integration in the local community.*

*In this report we share with you our work and ministry to (potential) victims of trafficking. We hope that together in partnerships with other institutions with long-term commitment we can eradicate trafficking in human beings in Europe.*



# Introduction

## About this report

The Salvation Army, motivated by its Christian faith to do justice, has a long history of working with people who are vulnerable, marginalised and exploited across the world. Prevention, protection and care for victims of trafficking are part of its global mission and have been since The Salvation Army's early beginnings in the 19th century. With a ministry in 127 nations, The Salvation Army is active in source, transit and destination countries and is uniquely placed to respond to the issue of human trafficking.

The aim of this report is to map the anti-human trafficking (from here on AHT) work of The Salvation Army throughout the Europe zone in order to get an overview of what work is done where. We hope to summarize some of the challenges we face in this field of work, whether they be internal or external. By identifying these challenges we can be in a better position to make recommendations to ourselves on how to improve our work as well as make recommendations to national / local governments and to the EU.

In this report we also include several personal testimonies from survivors of trafficking. This is not

simply about proving the positive results of our work (although we do hope to do that too), it is about giving a voice to those who have been voiceless and it is about reinstating hope and restoring dignity to the survivors of this great evil that is human trafficking.

This report has been drafted by The Salvation Army EU Affairs Office together with The Salvation Army's European AHT Task Force. It is intended to support the advocacy work of the Office at EU level as well as the European AHT Network. The report should be used to help communicate and make visible the work done by The Salvation Army in this field specifically to European decision-makers and European partners. For this reason recommendations are included, made by our national experts working at grass roots / national level who have experience in both the provision of anti-trafficking services as well as advocacy and awareness raising.

On a practical level, this mapping report serves to strengthen our European AHT Network. By collecting information about successful projects and ways of working, the hope is that this mapping report supports mutual learning in The Salvation Army and that National Contact Persons (from here on NCPs) as

well as Salvation Army leaders can be inspired by what colleagues in other countries are doing and will consider developing and advancing their own AHT work. For this reason, in “Annex” we have included an updated list of National Contact Persons responsible for questions on AHT.

The contents of this report (namely country reports, challenges, and recommendations) have come from the National Contact Persons who were sent a questionnaire to complete.

## Background & context

***“People trafficking is the fastest growing means by which people are enslaved, the fastest growing international crime, and one of the largest sources of income for organised crime (The UN Office on Drugs and Crime)”.***

It is widely accepted today that human trafficking is a modern-day form of slavery. Reports show that millions of people around the world are subjected to either **prostitution / sexual exploitation or forced labour**. Other forms of exploitation involve forcing victims to **beg** and removing and **selling their organs**, although they are less common.

Trafficking in human beings is often linked to other forms of organised crime and the UN estimates it is the second-biggest source of illicit profit after the drugs trade.

The Salvation Army uses the following United Nations definition of trafficking: *“Trafficking in persons” shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or*

*of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.*

## Migration & the refugees crisis

Migrants and internally displaced persons fleeing situations of conflict, abuse and crisis are particularly vulnerable to human trafficking—whether at home, in transit, or upon reaching their destination. There is strong evidence that Europe’s recent migration crisis has been exploited by criminal networks involved in trafficking in human beings to target the most vulnerable, in particular women and children. Fuelled mainly by wars in the Middle East and conflict in Libya, the migration crisis has given trafficking gangs new opportunities for criminal exploitation.

Furthermore according to the European Commission’s recent report<sup>1</sup> the phenomenon of child trafficking has been exacerbated by the ongoing migration crisis. A significant number of children seeking refuge are unaccompanied minors and their vulnerability makes them an ideal target for the traffickers. Moreover, reports reveal that child trafficking for forced criminality

and sexual exploitation is on the increase.

Research suggests that reception facilities in some Member States have been targeted, with cases where up to 60 % of unaccompanied children have gone missing, with a serious risk of falling prey to trafficking networks. Europol indicates that there is a strong crossover between those smuggling refugees across borders and gangs trapping people for exploitation in the sex trade or as forced labour.

A number of Member States have also reported an increase in **male victims trafficked for labour exploitation**. This could also be seen as a result of the economic crisis whereby demand for cheap labour has increased for people trafficked into the EU to carry out unpaid or very low paid work, living in conditions that violate their human rights.

Austerity measures carried out by national governments as a response to the global financial crisis have also adversely affected the capacities of social services as public spending has been reduced in this area across a number of Member States. This again has created more vulnerable people at risk or experiencing poverty and therefore becoming easier targets for traffickers.

<sup>1</sup> Report on the progress made in the fight against trafficking in human beings (2016) COM (2016) 267 final.



### The picture of human-trafficking globally (According to the ILO report from June 2012...)

- > The number of victims of forced labour, including forced sexual exploitation is estimated to be **20.9 million** at a global level<sup>1</sup>.
- > Of those 20.9 million **11.4 million** are women and girls and **9.5 million** men and boys.
- > An estimated 5.5 million children being trafficked.

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<sup>1</sup> 18.7 million (90%) are exploited in the private economy, by individuals or enterprises. Out of these, 4.5 million (22% total) are victims of forced sexual exploitation and 14.2 million (68%) are victims of forced labour exploitation, in economic activities such as agriculture, construction, domestic work and manufacturing.



### The picture of Human-Trafficking in the EU

- > An estimated **880 000** people are believed to be in forced labour in the European Union According to Eurostat 2013 report.
- > Human trafficking for the purpose of **sexual exploitation** is the most reported form of human trafficking in the EU.
- > **70%** of the identified victims and suspects in the EU are EU nationals (Europol).

*Data is an important tool to help ensure accountability of actions taken to address trafficking in human beings. And whilst there is growing recognition and awareness of the scale of the problem of human trafficking – there are still many ‘dark numbers’ and reliable data missing. The European Commission report also points out that there are many challenges that remain to be addressed in gathering reliable data such as different definitions being used, a wide range of actors that collect data, different methods for identification of victims, the complexity of the crime itself and the fact that many traffickers are convicted for other forms of crime rather than trafficking in human beings.*



# How we work on human trafficking

## The Salvation Army EU Affairs Office

Based in Brussels, the EU Affairs Office represents the international Salvation Army Europe zone as part of the worldwide Salvation Army. The goal of the EU Affairs Office is to provide an EU-level platform for The Salvation Army to relate to the EU and to enable the Army to engage in advocacy, representing the organisation as well as the people we serve.

The Salvation Army EU Affairs Office carries out advocacy and awareness-raising activities, targeting mainly the European institutions as well as other civil society organisations and individuals of the general public. It aims to identify pan-European challenges and to bring a cohesive response to those challenges. It also brings its expertise to the table in relevant areas of EU affairs among the European institutions and other civil society organisations and aims to highlight The Salvation Army's grass-roots work done across Europe to decision-makers in Brussels.

The EU Affairs Office also supports mutual learning among its European counterparts through the sharing of learning resources and expertise, as well as the exchange of knowledge and information on relevant EU policy developments, events and funding opportunities. The issue of human trafficking is one of our priority policy areas therefore the EU Affairs Office sits on the European AHT Task Force.

The EU Affairs Office has an **EU-AHT advocacy strategy of eight overarching goals**;

1. Have The Salvation Army recognised as a key player in AHT in Europe
2. Monitor the situation across Europe and inform EU decision-makers and wider public
3. Influence the EU AHT strategy (post 2016)

4. Raise awareness about issues of human trafficking among EU decision-makers
5. Provide examples of good practice to EU decision-makers, NGOs and academia
6. Seek out sources of EU funding for The Salvation Army's work in AHT
7. Develop and communicate specific EU-level policy recommendations
8. Help support the development of our own internal expertise in AHT (capacity building and information)

## European Anti-human Trafficking Network & Task Force

The Salvation Army facilitates a basic infrastructure for reconnection programmes for survivors of trafficking. Its Europe-wide structure is based on a network of AHT **National Contact Persons** offering various levels of support to survivors of trafficking. The Salvation Army facilitates a range of different services and activities in both sending and receiving countries.

***“Traffickers are good at networking, we must be better”***

***Christine Tursi, Policy Advisor for The Salvation Army Switzerland***

In 2013 The Salvation Army formed a **European Anti-Human Trafficking Network of National Contact Persons** to respond to the problem through a united and coordinated approach that works across borders and boundaries. The work of the Network is guided and supported by the European Anti-Human Trafficking Task Force which meets several times a year.

The appointed National Contact Persons (and where possible National Task Forces) are committed to:

- \* Prevent trafficking: through advocacy, education, training and poverty alleviation.
- \* Protect survivors of trafficking: offering practical help and support (outreach programmes, safe houses for survivors).
- \* Reintegrate survivors of trafficking: helping survivors to rebuild their lives in their community and to assist them in finding economic alternatives to provide for their livelihood.

## The role of National Contact Person for AHT

National Contact Persons fulfil a crucial role in the Salvation Army European Anti-Human Trafficking Network. Their role and tasks are summarized as follows.

On a national level the National Contact Person:

- \* Has knowledge and understanding of available services for survivors of trafficking within their country,
- \* Participates in (or coordinates) a network of NGOs on issues of Anti-Human Trafficking,
- \* Takes initiative to organise national Anti-Human Trafficking Network meetings where they are not yet existing,
- \* Shares resources, expertise and contacts within the Anti-Human Trafficking Network and with other relevant stakeholders,
- \* Raises awareness in the country on issues of anti-human trafficking.

On a European level the National Contact Person:

- \* Is linked to the European Anti-Human Trafficking Task Force of The Salvation Army,
- \* Is a low threshold contact for other countries in carrying out reconnection and rehabilitation programmes,
- \* Monitors the process of repatriation and reintegration of survivors of trafficking within the Salvation Army in their country.

## International AHT Task Force

Since July 2015 The Salvation Army has an International AHT Task Force with the purpose of promoting, encouraging, supporting and coordinating an anti-human trafficking response within The Salvation Army around the world. A representative of the European AHT Task Force also has a permanent seat on this international Task Force to ensure a link between the work of the European network and the global work of the Army. It aims to:

Be a resource for information about human trafficking and anti-human trafficking responses around the world both by The Salvation Army and other organisations.

- \* Develop guidelines and minimum standards for anti-human trafficking work within The Salvation Army internationally.
- \* Encourage communication and sharing of best practice and lessons learnt between communities of practice, both within and between Territories.
- \* Facilitate the coordination of anti-trafficking responses between Territories where appropriate.
- \* Provide resources that educate and support The Salvation Army in an anti-human trafficking response (including posters, information leaflets, Bible studies and prayer resources and the website).
- \* Develop partnerships with other organisations involved in anti-human trafficking work at an international level.

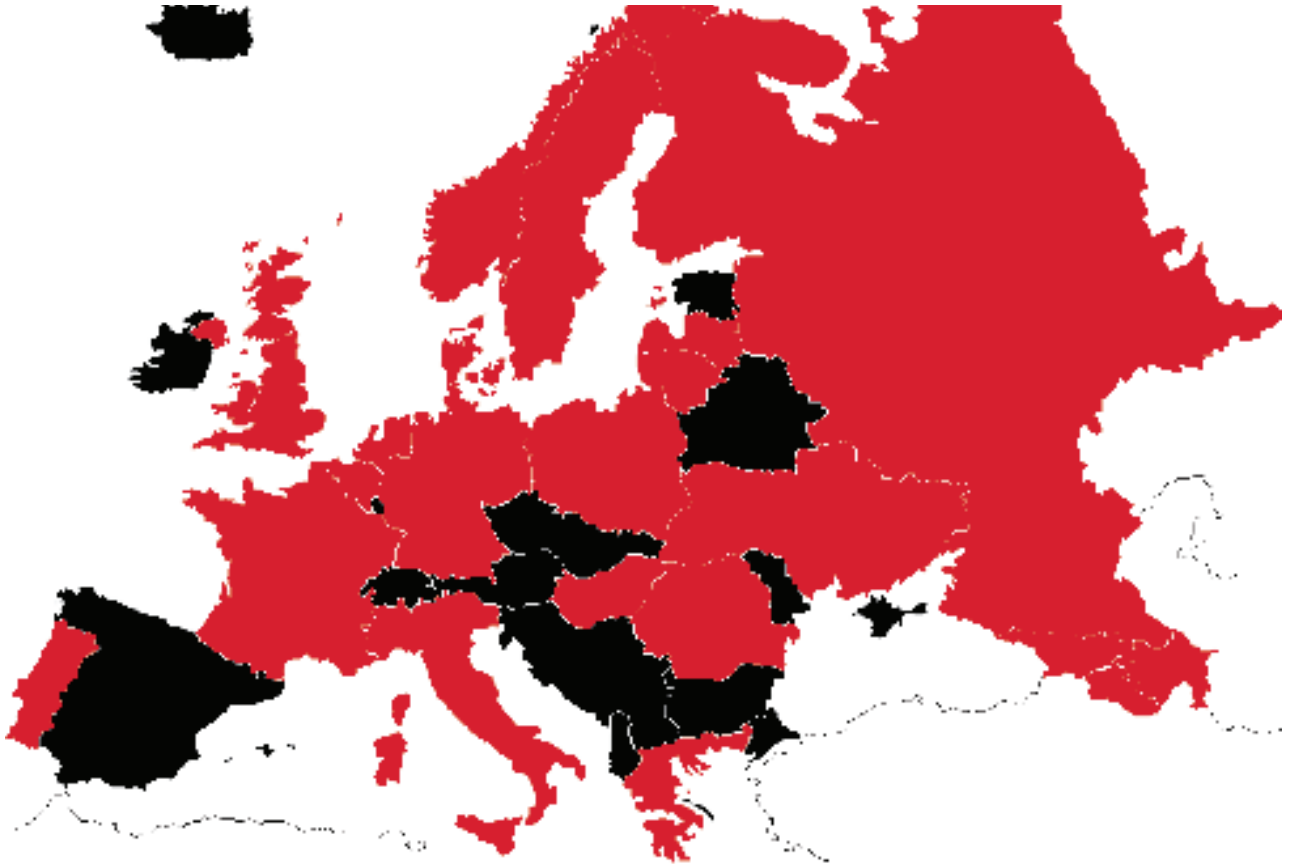
## A Day of Prayer for Victims of Human Trafficking

A Day of Prayer for Victims of Human Trafficking is held every year on the last Sunday of September. On this appointed day The Salvation Army centres and church corps cross the world hold awareness-raising activities and prayers for the victims of trafficking. The international website provides a number of resources for teaching and resources for communities to get involved in the fight against human trafficking.

For more information <http://www.salvationarmy.org/ihq/antitrafficking>



# Where we work on AHT (Europe zone)



## European countries where The Salvation Army has appointed National AHT Contacts Persons :

Belgium  
Czech Republic  
Denmark  
Finland  
France  
Georgia  
Germany  
Greece  
Hungary

Italy  
Latvia  
Lithuania  
Moldovia  
Netherlands  
Norway  
Poland  
Portugal  
Romania

Russia  
Sweden  
Switzerland  
Ukraine  
United Kingdom

# Why we work on human trafficking

**The Salvation Army is deeply committed to fighting human trafficking however it may be manifested. We seek to exercise care in restoring the freedom and dignity of those affected.**

Human trafficking is contrary to the principles of freedom and dignity. The exploitation of human beings dehumanises the individuals who are trafficked, rewards the inhumanity of the traffickers and weakens the moral and social fabric of society at large.

Restoring dignity to persons who have been exploited is not easy, and the danger of paternalising trafficked victims in the name of aiding them must be kept in view. Traffickers need to be stopped and held accountable, but they also need those who will help them to a transformation of heart and mind.

The Salvation Army is opposed to the corrupt abuse of power against other human beings that is inherent in trafficking for personal economic gain. We therefore have the responsibility, both individually and collectively, to work for the liberation of those who have been enslaved in this manner and to establish the legal and social mechanisms by which human trafficking can be stopped.

The Salvation Army believes that humankind is created in the image of God (Genesis 1:26). Therefore all people are valuable to God, holding a special place in God's creation (Psalm 8:5). The Bible teaches that nobody should be exploited or damaged. Psalm 10 describes the wickedness of those who entrap others and the Psalmist calls on God to intervene.

This Psalm is as relevant now as it was when it was written many years before the birth of Jesus. Isaiah 42:22 says, 'But this is a people plundered and looted all of them trapped in pits or hidden away in prisons.

They have become plunder, with no one to rescue

them; they have been made loot, with no one to say, "Send them back." Joel 3:3 says, 'They cast lots for my people and traded boys for prostitutes; they sold girls for wine that they might drink.' Jesus taught that no one should live in physical or spiritual bondage. He said, 'The Lord has sent me to announce freedom for prisoners, to give sight to the blind, to free everyone who suffers, and to say, 'This is the year the Lord has chosen.'" (Luke 4: 18 – 19). He was quoting Isaiah 61: 1– 2.

See The Salvation Army international website for our Positional Statement on Human Trafficking [www.salvationarmy.org/ihq/positionalstatements](http://www.salvationarmy.org/ihq/positionalstatements)

# The European Framework

## The EU

The legal and policy framework to address human trafficking at EU level was established in 2011 by Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating the trafficking of human beings (THB) and protecting its victims. Then in June 2012, the Commission adopted a Communication on the EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings 2012–2016 to support the implementation of the EU Directive 2011/36 and to set up a harmonized approach in realising this.

An EU Anti-Trafficking Coordinator was appointed by the Commission to provide strategic policy orientation, to ensure consistent and coordinated planning among the Member States and third parties, as well as to monitor the implementation of the EU Strategy. The EU Strategy 2012–2016 identified five priorities to focus on;

1. Identifying, protecting and assisting victims of trafficking;
2. Stepping up the prevention of trafficking in human beings;
3. Increased prosecution of traffickers;
4. Enhanced coordination and cooperation among key actors and policy coherence.
5. Increased knowledge of and effective response to emerging concerns related to all forms of trafficking in human beings.

One of the actions in this EU strategy is to develop, together with the Member States, an EU-wide system for the collection and publication of data broken down according to age and gender. National Rapporteurs (or equivalent mechanisms) have been appointed and are responsible for monitoring the implementation of anti-trafficking policy at the national level and

have a key role in data collection on trafficking in human beings at national and EU level. The tasks of such mechanisms include the carrying out of assessments of trends in trafficking in human beings and the measuring of results of anti-trafficking actions, including the gathering of statistics in close cooperation with relevant civil society organisations active in this field. Therefore, The Salvation Army (as part of civil society) is eligible to be consulted as part of this monitoring mechanism.

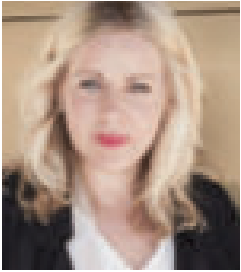
## The Council of Europe

The Council of Europe **Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings** was adopted in 2005, and entered into force on 1 February 2008. While building on existing international instruments, the Convention went beyond the minimum standards agreed upon in them and strengthened the protection afforded to victims. The main added value of the Convention is its human rights perspective and focus on victim protection.

Another added value of the Convention is the monitoring system set up to supervise the implementation of the obligations contained in it, which consists of two pillars: the Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA) and the Committee of the Parties. Furthermore the Convention is not restricted to Council of Europe member states; non-members states and the European Union also have the possibility of becoming Party to the Convention. Therefore its reach goes further than the EU Directive.

GRETA is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention. It meets in plenary sessions three times a year and carries out visits and draws up and publishes country reports evaluating legislative and other measures taken by

Parties to give effect to the provisions of the Convention. In several countries, The Salvation Army has already met with GRETA representatives. The Convention of the Council of Europe also states that governments must cooperate with civil society therefore The Salvation Army should be taking advantage of this opportunity for consultation and contact the responsible ministry to ask to be invited to the GRETA meetings. When GRETA makes recommendations to the Member States, The Salvation Army can also see where gaps exist in the national context and seek to fill them where their capacity allows.



# Greta

## The Salvation Army Sweden's experience with Greta (good practice example)

**Madeleine Sundell, Chair of the Swedish AHT Task Force**

*'Since 2013 The Salvation Army Sweden has scaled up its work of prevention with a stronger advocacy agenda on anti-human trafficking. In doing so we understood the value in approaching the legislative framework of the Council of Europe's (CoE) Convention and its directive in which Sweden as a "signing member state" has strong obligations and follow-up to work on in the protection of the victim's rights approach. Since CoE's convention has a certain expert group with strong recognised competence in the fields of human rights, assistance and protection of victims and action against trafficking in human beings, we found it very important to be able to follow up on the recommendations being made by GRETA on their visit to Sweden. GRETA urges Sweden to take steps and make action on the protection of victims in the areas of e.g. better identification mechanism and better data collection and encourages cooperation with civil society. All this is helping our civil society platform and the voice of The Salvation Army to be heard, to be seen as relevant and taken into account. For the past two years we've been invited to comment on the reports written by our Department of Justice, National Rapporteur on THB etc. in order to give our views, opinions and best practice in how we can better meet the goals of the Convention. Hence, this has been a great strategy and a great entry point for our mandate and advocacy work of our mission to meet the needs and the rights of the victims'*

### > Why I recommend The Salvation Army to get involved in other countries?

*'All strategic involvement with stakeholders in the national, European and international arena are highly relevant to The Salvation Army. We have to make sure we're available and relevant to raising our voice for the voiceless. We need to be sure that we're encountered as a reliable stakeholder. This doesn't mean we have to cooperate or liaise ourselves in government partnerships or take sides which we don't believe in, but rather to be at the table. Most importantly, I would first recommend all national expressions of The Salvation Army to partner with other NGOs and if possible find a serious NGO platform to speak from. Secondly, I would recommend that we invite the national rapporteurs to meet with us and find out how we can collaborate on our shared responsibilities. The dialogue with GRETA comes as the third step in being able to make sure we can fulfil our/the Member State's given recommendations, share our best practice or highlight limitations or failures in reality. In order to be as accountable and reliable as possible we have to make sure our information is well-prepared, relevant and of high value to the agenda when asked for it in the high-level meetings'.*



# Key challenges

*The following key challenges have been drawn from the answers from our mapping questionnaire and have been highlighted by several countries if not all. They concern external as well as internal (The Salvation Army) challenges in the field of human trafficking.*

## Lack of awareness and knowledge

According to the responses of our mapping questionnaire, one of the major challenges in this work is a lack of awareness among the general public that trafficking exists and what it looks like. People are unaware of the risks and do not believe it could happen to them (both highly educated as well as low skilled). Also within The Salvation Army there is a need for more awareness raising and training for staff, church leaders and volunteers to recognise potential victims of trafficking and how to respond. A lack of data on real numbers of people who are victims of trafficking is also problematic. The Salvation Army social services also do not necessarily record numbers of people who have been/ are being exploited when they receive them in their institutions, and therefore communicating the scale of the problem is not always easy.

## Lack of resources – financial and human

Although contact persons have been appointed in most countries, in some cases The Salvation Army does not necessarily have the financial or human resources to do more than very low key AHT activities and staff may have the role of National Contact Person among many other roles and responsibilities. In a number of countries the government is not allocating sufficient resources for this work (i.e. Latvia) and is leaving it up to NGOs. In some cases funds allocated to this area of work are insufficient and given to only a few organisations who then 'monopolise' the help given (Poland).



## Refugee crisis increasing the risk of trafficking victims

The Salvation Army is aware that traffickers have taken advantage of the refugee crisis. The Salvation Army is concerned that migrants and internally displaced persons fleeing situations of conflict, abuse and crisis are particularly vulnerable to human trafficking—whether at home, in transit, or upon reaching their destination.

As people seek safe harbour, stability and economic opportunity, they may lack legal status, be socially marginalised, and be unaware of local languages or laws. Thus, these individuals are more vulnerable to exploitation by smugglers, unscrupulous recruiters and corrupt border officials on whom they must rely. Such intermediaries may take advantage of stark conditions by exploiting migrants and corrupting the migration and recruitment process or even directly subject these vulnerable populations to forced labour or sex trafficking.

## Legal framework and systematic failures

Difficult national legal frameworks were cited as being problematic in several countries (e.g. Hungary, Moldova and Norway) for example a lack of victim status or victim status being conditional on perpetrators being sentenced in court, or the victim's cooperation with police. In Norway you are only verified as a true victim of trafficking if your traffickers are being sentenced in court and in Hungary children are handled as perpetrators rather than victims. In Moldova victims are reluctant to self-identify due to little recourse and protection, few convictions, and because they are registered as 'victims-marked for life-in the system'. Lack of protocol or coordination is also problematic in several countries. For example in some countries there is poor organisation in dealing with victims of trafficking and roles and responsibilities are unclear (e.g. better coordination of the care for victims needed in Norway). Poor victim support services are also identified for example in Moldova and in Switzerland where they say lack of resources in specialised police-forces and liberal laws concerning sexual services are a major concern.

On a European level the lack of legal routes to Europe

often pushes people coming from situations of poverty or conflict to turn to traffickers to reach their destination country. The common European asylum system is also not functioning well in practice, with a lack of political will to receive refugees by many Member States. Long waiting times and heavy bureaucratic procedures leave asylum seekers particularly vulnerable to traffickers. Furthermore, many refugees placed in centres/ shelters suddenly disappear being transferred to other Member States by their traffickers.

A number of refugees are victims of human trafficking and come to the EU trying to find safety and peace. Being a victim of human trafficking is not grounds for asylum in a number of Member States in the EU (including Sweden for example) so according to Dublin

***“To the men who buy us, we are like meat.  
To everybody else in society,  
we simply do not exist”.***

***Kiya, survivor of human trafficking***

they are sent back to the first EU-country, often Spain or Italy. But the women often escape the traffickers in those countries and the risk of re-trafficking is obvious.

## Traffickers are good at networking and intimidating victims

The professionalism and networking of traffickers was mentioned as a major challenge in several countries including Sweden and the UK. One of the greatest challenges when working in this field is the skills of traffickers to adapt, move, and to deceive or intimidate trafficked and enslaved people to keep silent even when rescued by the police.

## Poverty and lack of opportunities

Lack of employment opportunities and poor education are cited as major challenges in a number of countries made worse by the financial crisis and consequent austerity measures. Victims are lured away from their country by false offers of employment. In such cases there is a feeling that the choices of a parent

to leave the country in order to send money back is a personal choice, and even if under-employed, perhaps it is a “noble sacrifice” for the family (Moldova).

## Increase in male labour trafficking, child begging and victims from Eastern Europe

According to our NCPs, some countries have seen an increase in labour trafficking. In Norway, for example, this is partly due to the open sex market having been reduced because many of the Nigerian women are being sent back to Nigeria or Italy very quickly.

Lithuania, for example, has seen an increase in younger people and even children (for begging) and more men being trafficked for labour exploitation. The Netherlands have witnessed an increase in people trafficked from Bulgaria. In Switzerland they see increased numbers of potential victims from Eastern Europe and younger women in prostitution.



# Personal testimonies



## Jenny

Trafficking victim (UK)

*Jenny spent her adolescence being abused and blackmailed by a man she trusted – but her life got even worse when she was preyed on by a vicious UK sex trafficking ring. Battered and bruised, in 2013 she hit an all-time low, eventually seeking the help of our Anti-Human Trafficking Unit. Now, at 23 years old, she is finally free and bravely has agreed to anonymously share her harrowing story.*

*‘It’s slowly getting easier to believe I deserve a happy future. I now wake up feeling free’.*

*She spent most of her teenage years being groomed by her elderly neighbour and registered sex offender ‘Keith’. At 17, Keith moved away and she was pawned off to a gang of men, who illegally traded her as a sex slave. Although she was never paid - except in phone credit, cigarettes, or drugs - the gang made a lot of money out of her services, while she endured unimaginable horror, and was thrown out of the family home.*

*After numerous hospital visits to treat her horrific injuries and suffering a miscarriage, Jenny tried to seek help, explaining: “My feelings of utter desolation grew. I tried to escape, but had nowhere to go, no money. Every exit was blocked. Even if I stepped just a few yards on my own, I was followed. When I ran away to domestic abuse refuges, I couldn’t stay long because I didn’t fit their remit of a domestic abuse victim, they classed me as a sex worker.” The Salvation Army intervened...*

*The turning point came when police picked Jenny up after she was doused with petrol, thrown out of a car and nearly set on fire by the gang. Identified as a victim of trafficking, she was then advised by Victim Support to call our 24-hour confidential Referral Helpline. Two volunteers arrived to drive her hundreds of miles away to a safe house. Other trafficked women lived there too, some from Britain, some from abroad, all with their own shocking stories.*

*She recalled: “At first, I was too scared to believe my nightmare could be over. It helped that the volunteers took my phone, releasing me from the constant threats and that I was far away from home, so I stopped worrying that every car I saw was prowling for me. But the relief was hard to process. I was finally in a safe house, with a clean bed, warm shower and someone to make me a cup of tea without asking for payment in sexual favours.”*

*Over the following months, The Salvation Army Anti-Human Trafficking Unit helped piece her back together, breaking her addiction to diazepam, and giving her the medical attention she needed, as well as counselling and support applying for benefits. At 23 years old Jenny is now free and hopes to study at university so she can teach people how to spot and stop grooming. “The thought that I might be able to prevent even one case drives me. But first, I’m learning how to live normally. One of the biggest challenges has been believing that I deserve a happy future: 18 months on from my escape, it’s slowly getting easier. I now wake up feeling free – and I appreciate that more than anyone can imagine.”*

*(As told to Julie McCaffrey, Glamour Magazine)*



## Hope

Trafficking victim from Nigeria (The Netherlands)

*Hope came in the Netherlands in 1999. She has become a victim of trafficking and forced into prostitution. After working in several cities in the Netherlands she was arrested because of illegal prostitution and sent back to Nigeria. After arriving in Nigeria she was again arrested because of her prostitution background. Being in a bad situation and afraid of what the police would do to her seeing the violence to other prisoners. Desperate she decided to call her trafficker. He bought her out of prison. Then being mad at her he molested and raped her. After this she had to undergo a voodoo ritual.*

*She was forced again to work as a prostitute in the Netherlands to pay back her debt. There was fear because of the ritual and fear that her family in Nigeria would be harmed. The project Recht in Zicht (Salvation Army) has helped her with juridical support and finding financial support.*



## Anonymous

Trafficking victim (Italy)

*There was a lady who had been trafficked who gave birth and then disappeared that night with her baby. It was discovered later that night, that she locked her baby in a storage room at the hotel because she was going to sell the baby and had received a 1000 Euros for the child. The Salvation Army contacted the police and they were able to find the baby and the mother. The Salvation Army worked with the mum and she is doing great now. She is staying out of the red light district and is doing a good job raising her child who is now 1 and a half years old.*



## Ferda

Trafficking victim from the Czech Republic (UK)

***'I was working 12 hours a day, six days a week - for very little'.***

*Before Ferda was trafficked into the UK from the Czech Republic, he had been living on the streets for two years with no income, after falling into depression when his wife died. He was in his early sixties. He had lost touch with his children and so gladly accepted the help of a man who befriended him, offering somewhere to live and a part-time job. The subsequent promise of better work in the UK also sounded like a good opportunity.*

*Upon arrival in the UK, Ferda was told that he had to pay his traffickers back for travel. He worked more than 12 hours a day, six days a week in factories around England earning about £300 a week. He didn't see much of this money as his trafficker demanded large amounts to repay debts and for accommodation. Ferda's major health issues, including severe heart problems, back and foot pain, and depression were exacerbated by the long working hours and stress of debt.*

*Once his health became a liability and he could no longer perform his job, he was evicted and left on the streets. He went into a hostel, where they recognised him as a trafficked victim and referred him to The Salvation Army. During his time at the safehouse, Ferda took English classes, talked to other victims and his case worker and had proper medical treatment. He took the chance to evaluate what he wanted to do next and decided to return to the Czech Republic and draw his pension.*

*The Salvation Army and other agencies supported Ferda to obtain documents needed to travel home, secured assistance for his journey, and helped find secure housing in the Czech Republic where he is now happily resettled.*



# Country reports

***Almost every country in the Europe zone where The Salvation Army is present has an appointed National Contact Person (NCP) for Anti-Human Trafficking, however not all of countries will have specific anti-human trafficking services or activities, or they may be very low key activities due to limited resources. This said, being part of a European Network of National Contact Persons means that The Salvation Army will always be willing where possible to assist an individual where help is needed or reconnection is necessary.***

*For each country report we summarize: National set-up, actions and partnerships, Project summaries (including where possible a website address for more information), Challenges and opportunities, Recommendations to national governments.*

*Although this mapping is aimed at EU decision-makers, we hope that the recommendations to national governments found in this section of the report can also be taken into consideration.*



## 🚩 Belgium

National Contact Person: Major Ruth Stannett

The AHT within the Salvation Army work in Belgium is currently quite limited, mainly due to a lack of human resources. It is therefore important to be able to educate church and social workers on human trafficking. There are several organisations in Belgium that are involved in fighting human trafficking and details of these have been given to the Salvation Army officers.

One organization is 'Breaking Chains Network Belgium' **which is in contact with the corps leader** in Antwerp and plans are being worked on to help build cooperation together. It is hoped that The Salvation Army can help to provide some practical help, clothing, furniture and food parcels for those who make contact with Breaking Chains. However it will also be possible for people to come to receive pastoral care **from the corps officer, if they want it**. Breaking Chains also provide teaching and training in understanding Anti-Human Trafficking and would be willing to do this for The Salvation Army in Belgium – however translation into French and Dutch would be necessary.

### > Training

The French Salvation Army had a four part training that took place over a period of one year, to help enlighten Officers and employees of The Salvation Army, to help with their understanding of what Human Trafficking involves and how it may be possible to try and intervene. Because the training was being held in France, only one of the Officers from Belgium attended. It also has a limited value for Belgium as the particular organisation only operates in France. Again it highlights the need for a specific training in Belgium for our Salvation Army leaders, both from the Church and Social Projects and also to include employees. It is being looked into to see if the Salvation Army's Director of Victim Support from the UK could come to do training in Belgium, however translation into French & Dutch would be an important factor.

### > Social Centres

Several of the social centres working with vulnerable people work on the protection of victims / prevention of trafficking. For example in the residential centre for children and youth in Brussels awareness raising is part of the training received by social workers to be aware of potential trafficking victims. The accommodation is itself a protective measure taken by the mandating authority. The centre is made for this kind

of situation and the institutional framework aims to be as safe and containing as possible. They also partner with services such as SOS Children, specialized in the work and support of abused children, support groups, work focused on prevention, protection of the body and self-esteem. Therapeutic counselling centres also give children an individual space to rest. They accompany the child through police / court proceedings. Proceedings allow the child to be legally recognized as a victim which is very important for the healing process of the victim. For all residents, they organise youth meetings with educators working on prevention: how to protect his/her body, how to say no, what to do in case of an aggression, who to call.

### > Challenges & opportunities

Within The Salvation Army Corps (Churches) perhaps the most effective area the Officers could be more involved in is raising awareness and education amongst their youth and adults. However the Officers (Pastors) say it would be helpful to have some training to be able to recognise and understand signs of trafficking, but also to know how to be able to help.

In the social centres, awareness raising, prevention and protection against human trafficking should be a standard training module for all staff and volunteers where this is not currently the case. It could also be useful to build partnerships with other Brussels based NGOs working on human trafficking to see where mutual support could be given (i.e. Oasis Belgium).

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## 🚩 Denmark

National Contact Person: Lt Colonel Gillian Cotterill

The Salvation Army in Denmark acts as a support to other NGOs. The main organisation working on AHT is The Danish Centre Against Human trafficking (CMM). The main way The Salvation Army helps is by providing short-term accommodation for rescued victims in one of its hostels. The centre manager at the hostel works closely with CMM.

In 2015 they responded to a major rescue raid, giving emergency accommodation to 46 victims, men and women. International Headquarters (IHQ) Europe has a report on this, and how they worked with CMM and the police. As a result of this emergency response, they have put together a plan of action should we be called upon to help again.

For more information: <http://www.frelsenshaer.dk/>

### > Future plans

Planned awareness and training is still to be arranged, possibly to do in conjunction with other Nordic countries.

### > Project

The Salvation Army in Denmark provides short term accommodation for rescued victims, in one of its hostels, working together with CMM (Danish centre against human trafficking).

### > Challenges & opportunities

One of the main challenges is people's awareness that this actually happens in Denmark. The Salvation Army is small and therefore has limited resources. It does not have a specific person working in this area; rather the officers and employees juggle many roles and responsibilities. At the moment The Salvation Army provides support in AHT through prayer, support and raising awareness.

## 🚩 Finland & Estonia

### National Contact Person: Metti Saajoranta

The Salvation Army in Finland has so far been active mainly through attending training / information seminars and developing networks in the field of human trafficking. The Salvation Army is also part of the Finnish Evangelical Alliance (SEA), Anti-Human Trafficking network. So far it has :

\* Attended a seminar held in Tampere in February 2016 on 'Church, pornography and human trafficking in Finland today' organised by Vapauta Uhri ry.

\* Attended a training seminar in the Tampere City Hall in March 2016.

\* Attended a seminar about African "juju" and Human Trafficking by Anne Abok from South Africa held in Porvoo in June 2016.

### > Future plans

Working with the Finnish Evangelical Alliance network, they plan to hold a training event for those who are

interested in working in a new outreach programme. In this programme they are going to meet ladies in the Thai Massage Parlours and Striptease Clubs. The aim is to create a trusting relationship with them. There will also be a 'Sexhibition' in Helsinki where they plan to hold an information stand about human trafficking. Together with the Finnish Evangelical Alliance The

Salvation Army in Tampere will start the new group for the trafficked women during the daytime.

For more information: <http://www.pelastusarmeija.fi/>

### > Challenges & opportunities

In Finland the lack of awareness of the situation is the main challenge. The Salvation Army in Finland says they need to increase awareness and receive professional training themselves. As human trafficking is quite a specialised field they recognise that they need to be careful what activities they initiate and also what other organisations are already active.

For this reason they have decided to try to map what is done by other organisations and try to identify their focus area, recognising they cannot do everything and will not do what others already do well.

For them, networking is very important and there are good Christian NGOs in Finland to work with. They believe that all Salvation Army officers would benefit from training on this issue, and in particular the link between human trafficking and porn addiction.

They also want to focus on victims of labour trafficking in Finland, who are mostly men coming from Estonia. They also try to target the women who are already

***'We want to be a complement in society and do what others are not already doing. To educate our own people, to understand and be able to recognise what trafficking is about and how to identify a trafficked person! We need to create a working group/task force that will own this issue and make others interested!'***

in prostitution in Estonia and from their own choice go to another country because "it pays better".

## 🚩 France

National Contact Person: Perrine Dubois

Within the social services The Salvation Army in France provides ad-hoc reception / accommodation / protection / support of victims of human trafficking as part of their partnership with the Acsé project. The Acsé system aims to:

- \* Protect victims of trafficking endangered locally, offering a welcome and support
- \* Provide a resource centre on themes linked to trafficking to all stakeholders in touch with people who may be victims.

The Salvation Army in France organises training on how to fight human trafficking, in partnership with the Acsé project aimed at the social workers in The Salvation Army institutions.

They are also members of the collective association “ensemble contre la lutte de la traite des êtres humains” (translates as ‘fight together against the trafficking of human beings’).

See here for more information about this platform and their political recommendations to fight trafficking <http://contrelatraite.org/>

### > Project

Ad-hoc reception / accommodation / protection / support of victims of human trafficking.

### > Project

Training on how to fight human trafficking, in partnership with the Acsé project aimed at the social workers in The Salvation Army institutions.

## 🚩 Germany

National Contact Person: Major Ruth Walz

The Territory of Germany, Poland and Lithuania is getting more and more involved in the fight against human trafficking. They now have an office for social justice and a Coordinator for Social Justice who will help coordinate the work in the area of Anti- Human Trafficking. People inside and outside of The Salvation

Army Germany, Lithuania and Poland are getting more and more aware of Human Trafficking, which helps them in the work. Many church corps are looking into ways of helping out in this area and will be supported in raising awareness on Human Trafficking.

A national AHT Task Force has been established and meets on a regular basis (2-3 times/year). Adult and Family Ministries, men’s work, social work, communication, corps and grassroots level are represented. The Prayer-Coordinator is also part of the Task Force. They have a database with shared information and they are working on making it accessible for all their churches and institutions.

***‘It is essential to work as a functioning network if we want to have a chance against traffickers. We are working on improving our response to Human Trafficking on a national level to be able to work with other Territories even better.’***

The Salvation Army in Germany is represented in various German networks involved in anti-human trafficking. It collaborates with these networks (ex: “Gemeinsam gegen Menschenhandel” a German association) in the area of information and awareness building. It has also published a brochure on human trafficking. These brochures were sent to all corps and institutions to be distributed to as many people as possible. The brochure gives general information on the topic, current data for Germany, a Christian input on the matter and useful information to contact us at Headquarters or one of corps/institutions to get help. Through this association Gemeinsam gegen Menschenhandel it is also connected to other organizations involved in this area (Mission Freedom, SOLWODI, StopTheTraffic, World Relief, and EFN). Corps and institutions are connected and cooperating with other entities locally.

Prevention has been one of the main goals for the Task Force. They’ve worked on prevention through information and awareness building. Events have been organised in the various divisions (workshops on human trafficking generally, on prostitution particularly, for young people and for mothers and children). They are working on material to improve efforts in this area. The published brochure is meant to be used for information and awareness building, inside and outside of The Salvation Army Germany.

### > Project : The Late Night Ministry, Hamburg

The aim of this project is protection. The Salvation Army aims to reach out to women and make contact

with them. They have so far succeeded in reaching out to women and making some contacts. This is an ongoing project.

### > Challenges & opportunities

Prostitution is legal in Germany; however it is very difficult to distinguish between voluntary prostitution and human trafficking. The laws in Germany open the door to human trafficking and it is wide open indeed! As long as prostitution is legal, nothing can change and there is no leverage and often no backing from the populace and politics. The Salvation Army is too small to be heard, so they can only work selectively. The officers have a great deal to do and sometimes they are unable to devote the time to this problem which they would like to.

Even with limited influence, they hope to seek to inform. In some church corps one can establish contacts with prostitutes. But this must involve people who are truly called to this work and who have been trained. Women are trafficked more often and more quickly. That means they are moved from one city to another. Therefore, they are not able to establish personal contacts. Often the women do not speak any German.

### > Recommendations to national government :

- ***Sweden is introducing a system which will punish the perpetrators and Germany is in discussion about this too. The government must protect and assist the victims.***

## 🚩 Greece

National Contact Person: Rachele Lamont

The Salvation Army in Greece mainly focus on helping victims of sexual exploitation. They run the 'Green Light Project' as their main AHT activity and also collaborate with social services, other agencies and NGOs. They partner with other NGOs in advocacy/ awareness raising actions including the 'Set free Movement', No Project, New Life, Doctors Without Borders, Amaka, ReFlowering Project, and Proxis.

Together they carry out advocacy, awareness raising, fund raising, joint events/programming. They also participate with other agencies in conferences, lectures, and awareness/advocacy raising events. They also take part in meetings with the Greek National Rapporteur twice a year and in meetings with different embassies (USA and France). These embassies also come and support The Salvation Army events.



### > Project : Green Light, Thessaloniki

The Salvation Army in Thessaloniki currently runs a drop in/coffee time from Monday to Friday in the mornings where women can come to a safe place and receive emotional, mental and spiritual support. A small team also goes out on Friday nights on the streets to continue to build relationships, establish trust, and address needs as they arise.

### > Project : Green Light, Athens

From a state of surviving to thriving, the Green Light Project builds relationships and holistically supports women in the Red Light District of Athens to transform souls and communities. This programme provides a non-threatening place where victims of trafficking and women working in the sex industry can regularly drop in for a 'normal' chat and cup of coffee - hence facilitating their societal integration. The programme also hosts workshops.



× **Drop in/coffee time** - runs Thursdays from 11 am until 3 pm. It provides a safe place where the girls can come and receive emotional, mental and spiritual support. They provide a psychologist who is available to meet with girls on Thursday from 1 pm to 3 pm. It is by appointment and free of charge. There is also the possibility for drop-ins. Each session is around 20 to 40 minutes and completely confidential. Follow-up is an important part of this process whether it is scheduling them for another appointment, connecting them with the corps (church community), contacting a doctor for medical reasons, giving them clothes, etc.

× **Positive Voice** - is an organisation of social workers and doctors who examine the girls for HIV/AIDS and provide practical assistance in the form of condoms, clothing, etc.

× **Street Ministry** - Every Thursday evening, a group of volunteers hit the streets (a designated route) to build relationships, provide practical needs (ie.g. toothpaste, deodorant etc.), spiritual and emotional support. They also stop at the police station to connect with girls who have been picked up and to provide them with clothes, blankets, etc.

× **Sunday Meeting** - From 4 pm to 5:30 pm, The Salvation Army holds a Sunday Service/Coffee Church specifically for girls on the street who want to come to a non-threatening church service. They do not give anything out during this time. It's a time where they invest spiritually again in those open to this.

× **Photography Lessons** - Free photography classes where the girls have an opportunity to express a wide range of emotions, hurts and experiences through photos and work through healing. At the end of each year, there is an exhibition open to the public and members of government and NGOs.

× **Emergency Assistance** - Pimps and traffickers will get hold of The Salvation Army asking for emergency assistance for their girls in the form of medical attention, clothing, transportation, etc.

× **Post Natal Assistance** – The Salvation Army provides Moses Baskets full of practical baby items when girls give birth. We will bring these baskets to the hospital and continue with follow up visits, etc. Pro Bono

× **Lawyers** – The Salvation Army is able to connect girls in need of legal advice with a lawyer and her network in order to help.

### > Challenges & opportunities

The greatest obstacles are corruption in the police and government. Other challenges they face are trying to find ways to be diplomatic in the interaction with police, government, pimps, traffickers, etc. Also, trying to understand and know the plans of the pimps/traffickers in their dealings with the girls, they always seem to be one step ahead. As well, it is a challenge to maintain consistent contact with the girls, pimps, and traffickers.

Because of the economic and refugee crisis in Greece, more and more people are being forced into sexual exploitation. In the past, a certain culture, gender, nationality would work in a particular section of Athens. Those geographical invisible boundaries cease to exist now and there is crossover everywhere. This has caused a lot of tension, friction, and conflict. They

***‘The role of The Salvation Army is to stay focused despite what’s going on around us. We need to know what our mission and mandate is and not mix up our role with that of a doctor or police officer or social worker, etc. We need to live that out and be that light in the midst of darkness and exercise justice in accord to the Word of God’.***

are seeing more and more of the extremely fragile and vulnerable population being exploited - refugees, underage children, etc. Some women working in the streets are from different cultures and have different world perspectives, values, and roles in their home countries. Because of that, they are more vulnerable to be trafficked and exploited. They are seeing girls who have more than one pimp. They sometimes have up to three or more. This makes it more difficult to approach and build a relationship, assist practical needs, and establish credibility. Also have seen an increase of HIV/AIDS, Hep A, and other sexually transmitted infections

In Athens, as the local area learns of their presence and begins to trust them, they see an increasing number of women coming to the project with their children. The refugee situation in the area is more visible in the streets as the building is located very close to Omonia Square in central Athens. The area began to change with local hotels being rented at high prices to Syrian families arriving in large numbers. The government also decided to refurbish a large building in the area



to bring refugees and they began an outreach to the people coming into this area and their children. They distribute nappies and milk etc. to refugee families as well as in the red light district. Every 2-3 days small vans appear in the area to take families to the train and bus station in order for them to keep travelling towards their destination country.

### > **Recommendations to national government :**

- **Strengthen the laws against human traffickers and pimps**
- **Establish a reporting procedure and structure within the system**
- **Stop corruption at local and national level**
- **Provide more funding and training for NGOs and first responders.**

## 🇭🇺 Hungary

National Contact Person: Edina Toth

The Salvation Army in Hungary responds to requests from victims on an ad-hoc basis and run two other training/ awareness raising projects. The Salvation Army AHT Task Force in Hungary is a team of 5 officers and leaders. They believe it is necessary for the AHT work to establish a similar understanding of trafficking. They aim to set up a ministry that is developed step by step based on different parts that build on each other.

The national strategy follows the European AHT strategy of :

- > Prevention
- > Protection
- > Reconnection

The Government in Hungary has established a State Secretary responsible for issues of Human Trafficking. A quarterly round table discussion took place chaired by the State Secretary. The Salvation Army attended the meeting, representing The Salvation Army Hungary and The Salvation Army European wide AHT Response.

They mainly partner with Christian organizations and churches including Servants Anonymous foundation and the Free Methodist church – ‘Set free Movement Hungary’. They occasionally receive from ‘Servants Anonymous’ victims of human trafficking.

### > **Future plans**

The long term goal is to start a Hungarian Rehab Group based on a Swiss model. They want to reach out the girls working on the streets.

### > **Project : Ad-hoc victim support**

The Salvation Army takes in the person requesting help for a couple of nights. After that, based on a personal discussion, getting to know the person and formulating further goals they look for the adequate care service.

### > **Project : Modern Day Slavery**

The aim of this project is awareness raising for two target groups. On one hand they hold awareness



raising training in schools for teenagers. The other target group of awareness raising training is for officers, social institution leaders and deputy managers. This project started in October 2015 and ended in February 2016. They reached 200 teenagers in schools and Salvation Army churches. Furthermore 22 officers and leaders of The Salvation Army church have received the training. A

training handbook was produced as an outcome of this project (see image above).

### > **Project: Technical Assistance Missions on combating Human-trafficking in Hungary (Budapest)**

The main objective of this project is to support prevention and protection mechanisms in rural areas in Hungary through trainings and knowledge exchanges. The Embassy of The Netherlands in Hungary had (limited) funds available for knowledge exchanges or training in 2016. The Dutch Embassy can offer to fly in one or two Dutch experts for a short mission of two or three days with a specific assignment. Missions do not have to be focused on the government but can be in cooperation with NGOs and training institutes as well. The Embassy will assist in finding experts and NGOs in The Netherlands.

The Salvation Army benefitted from this project and provided training on ‘Empowering those in

***'In this time when every child has their mobile phone and access to internet pornography is available to anybody and anywhere, I have heard that boys are watching porn during the school days and the youngest I heard of is 8 years! The problem is bigger and darker than we realize'.***

need: working with homeless people, (ex)victims of human trafficking and (ex)sex workers'. The two day training is based on The Salvation Army Dutch local programmes for homeless people, former victims of human trafficking and former sex workers. With the Dutch experts they exchanged knowledge, methods and experiences with topics such as holistic support, communication methods, professional skills, development, preparation for reintegration and setting up a special woman's shelter. The project has run for one year. There have been 48 applicants from The Salvation Army institutions and churches interested in receiving the training.

### **> Challenges & opportunities**

In Hungary, a protocol has not been developed for helping victims of trafficking. The Salvation Army says that there is no political will for changing this. There is no appointed victim-support organisation, instead, civil organisations look after them. As there is no protocol for the problem, the victim-support system is not transparent either for its participants or for the victims.

The Hungarian law presently does not provide 'victim' status for these victims. Although the criminal code was modified and refined throughout the years, many are not aware of it. The laws are better but still not perfect. Today not even the police know the protocol. Today's law marks out 'tolerated zones', in towns with the population of above 50,000 people, and it is the Council's scope of authority to mark them out. Since these places aren't marked out, those women who are caught are given an 'offence penalty'. They become perpetrators rather than victims in Hungary. Therefore they do not turn to the police for help.

There are three forms of human trafficking in Hungary at present:

- ✕ sexual exploitation
  - ✕ working exploitation
  - ✕ forced begging
- Human trafficking is very much

a hidden issue, affecting children in all three forms. These children (who are the perpetrators or victims) do not get any specific form of care. Furthermore children are handled as perpetrators rather than victims.

The role of the National Contact Person in this process is to sensitise The Salvation Army members and coordinate its Hungarian answer in Prevention Protection and Reconnection. Presently, in Hungary the form of support available in the case of crisis is The Salvation Army taking in the person requesting help for a couple of nights. After that, based on a personal discussion, getting to know the person and formulating further goals The Salvation Army looks for an adequate care service.

The long term goal is to start a Hungarian Rehab Group based on a Swiss model. They want to reach out the girls from the streets. They believe prayer and fellowship would provide a great basis and background for of their work together.

'It is important to emphasize the fact that The Salvation Army wants to join in the battle against human trafficking and this needs to be promoted widely and through as many channels as possible. It is impor-

***'It is important to emphasize the fact that The Salvation Army wants to join in the battle against human trafficking and this needs to be promoted widely and through as many channels as possible. It is important to complement the already existing services and experiences of the Hungarian Salvation Army with new plans and visions. This would broaden our areas of work so we could fulfil the needs of the world that surrounds us.'***

tant to complement the already existing services and experiences of the Hungarian Salvation Army with new plans and visions. This would broaden our areas of work so we could fulfil the needs of the world that surrounds us.'

### **> Recommendations to national government :**

- ***Increase funding for and provision of specialized victim services and provide consistent funding to NGOs to offer victim care, address the vulnerability of children residing in state-run child institutions and individuals who leave***

*these institutions.*

- ***Increase proactive identification of and assistance for child victims exploited within Hungary.***
- ***Bolster protection for victims who face serious harm and retribution from their traffickers, including by developing longer-term care options to improve reintegration; enhance the collection and reporting of reliable law enforcement and victim protection data; and increase victim-centred training of law enforcement, prosecutors, and social workers.***

## 🚩 Italy

National Contact Person: Major Estelle Blake

The Salvation Army is getting stronger in outreach work and they are a founding member of a National network. The Italian NCP is also a member of International Task Force and the experience from ENSS Network show that regular contact and clear guidelines can make a difference. Networking is one of their most important developments. This includes Government agencies, other Christian response groups and professional businesses that are looking to support, learn and partner with The Salvation Army. Meetings with politicians and local agencies happen as a result of persistent writing and calling. They were also part of the launch of a new “evangelical” (protestant) network and continue to be a part of the training and development of projects nationally and locally.

They also held a round table event discussing the issues of trafficking and the link to violence in women where 7 agencies gathered including the Australian Ambassador to the Pope. Training was offered at Officers’ Councils and all churches and social centres participated in the Annual Day of Prayer for victims. The Salvation Army is seen as the experts and the leaders in this area of work in Italy. They have also hosted training days for agencies covering topics such as Rescue and Empowerment; ‘McSexualisation of Culture’; language Use; Personal Care. They have focused on teamwork, how to stay safe and that AHT-work is not a one person mission.

### > Green light Project

The Salvation Army has a weekly outreach to the sexually exploited community and they are meeting more



noticing more signs of trafficking in the behaviour of the women who are frightened in some way. They have kept the name Green light Project as this the name of the already established project in Greece.

people who say they have been victims of human trafficking. They are also reaching more people in the LGBT-community. Within the Romanian-Roma Community they are

### > Challenges & opportunities

Italy itself as a nation is facing the ever increasing issue of refugees and within that there are victims of human trafficking that are caught in the system, however sufficient funding is lacking.

## 🚩 Latvia

National Contact Person: Inese Krastiņa

The Salvation Army in Latvia focuses on preventative measures by running information seminars. Seminars are targeted at all groups of potential human trafficking victims. The seminars are being held in all churches and social centres of the region. The aim of the project is to inform people about what human trafficking is, what the types of human trafficking are and what the consequences and risks are. The first seminar was started in spring of 2015 and it is an ongoing project. They have held three seminars / working groups up till now with approximately 25 people in each group. There are at least three more seminars / workgroups planned till the end of 2016.

The Salvation Army in Latvia collaborates with an NGO “Patvērums Droša māja” <http://www.patverums-dm.lv/en/> which is the main organization responsible for AHT in Latvia providing a platform consisting of different NGOs working together on AHT.

The Salvation Army is one part of its AHT national task force in Latvia. If The Salvation Army encounter people who have been victims of AHT, then they contact the NGO that is doing protection and reintegration work. So far, this collaboration has proved to be successful. A representative from GRETA visited Latvia this year and The Salvation Army was invited to this seminar to share about preventative

work with AHT.

The National strategy for AHT is still in the process of being developed together with other NGOs who are working in this area. The NGO platform provides them with informative brochures and materials that

they can use in seminars and distribute to people. There are no regular meetings with either local or national government.

### > Project: Prevention programme 'Informative and educational seminars for people at high risk of being involved in human trafficking'

'Informative and educational seminars for high risk people of being involved in human trafficking'. Seminars are being held in all churches and social centres of the region.

The aim of the project is to inform people about what human trafficking is, what the types of human trafficking are and what the consequences and risks are. They also talk about where people can get help if they find themselves in this situation. In addition they talk about what safety measures people need to take if they want to work abroad.

For more information: <http://pestisanasarmija.lv/>

***People are not aware of the risks of human trafficking and think that it would not happen to them. As a result, recommendations and advice (for example before travelling for a job opportunity in another country) are not taken seriously'. (National Contact Person Lithuania)***

### > Challenges & opportunities

Anti-human trafficking work is based on NGO initiative and there is not much support from the government as they have not emphasised this as a priority. NGOs are investing a lot of time and resources to fundraise in order to continue this work. As The Salvation Army in Latvia is not working directly with victims of AHT, then I cannot provide precise data about changes and trends in people being trafficked.

In order to make the government take this seriously, The Salvation Army in Latvia is supporting "Patvērums - Droša māja" which is regularly meeting and advocating this cause in governmental institutions.

### > Recommendations to national government :

- ***Support more informative seminars in schools, especially in rural areas where the risk of becoming a victim of human trafficking is much higher.***

## 🚩 Lithuania

National Contact Person: Annegret Gollmer

The Salvation Army in Lithuania does not yet have special services focusing on AHT, but AHT is always an important subject and mentioned during different programmes like women's meetings, youth meetings and prayer events. It does not have a National Task Force, as The Salvation Army is still small in Lithuania and it does not have enough engaged people yet. It is in contact with different NGOs working on this issue and they make contact with each other if there is a need for cooperation to support victims of AHT. In general the local government is very supportive of The Salvation Army and might be in regards to AHT projects as well, but they have no engagement yet with the government on this issue.

### > Future plans

In January 2017 they will host a seminar on AHT. For more information: Išganymo Armija Lietuvoje (Facebook page) or website <http://www.heilsarmee.de/> (Germany, Lithuania and Poland region).

### > Challenges and opportunities

The Salvation Army in Lithuania sees an increase in younger people even children (for begging...) and more men because of labour exploitation. According to The Salvation Army in Lithuania they need to be in contact with people and organisations to inform and to build bridges.

### > Recommendations to national government :

- ***Support more public awareness raising about this issue, carry out more prevention work and penalise more severely perpetrators of trafficking.***



## 🚩 Moldova

**National Contact Person:**  
Major Ronda Gilger (Divisional  
Commander / Moldova Division  
/ Eastern Europe Territory)

The Salvation Army in Moldova has several awareness raising initiatives as well as being called on by IOM to make a first-hand assessment of victims and connecting them with follow-up support. Salvationists also do home visits and provide food and counselling. The Moldova Division works in partnership with IOM and Open Heart. It is often invited to participate in forums with the Ministry of Family and Social Welfare of Moldova and EU British Embassy Charity Forums. The Salvation Army has 4 people who are attending training sessions with 'Open Heart'.

The Government of Moldova has a national strategy. They have asked The Salvation Army to help them implement the national strategy to support them as they report to UN, WHO, EU and USAHT-gov. The government funds IOM 50% to run a "rehoming house" which is small and has limited success (15 rooms: for victims of sexual and labour trafficking). They also offer immigration services, which is an important part of the whole <http://www.iom.int/preventing-trafficking-and-protecting-victims-moldova>. The Salvation Army also works with the Probation Minister, the US Embassy and USAID. NGO partnerships include La Strada which is the primary lobbying and legal advocate for social change for men, women and children who are being exploited.

### > Future plans

The Salvation Army will work with its Territorial Headquarters AHT representative for Moldova. It will utilise basic supplies or support from other projects which can help with physical needs and give referrals. They will continue with educational programmes through the HIV/AIDS project, which addresses Trafficking and Safe Migration.

### > Project: HIV/AIDS/Drug Awareness

This project is run by two employees and 10+ volunteers (including physicians and psychologist) in cooperation with Open Heart, Nazarene Church Moldova. The project is run as a media campaign that



ask questions that invite the public to come and find out about "jobs and training in foreign locations!" For those who come, they are given a questionnaire that asks them if they are willing to give their passport numbers, visas, work permits and personal identification to the interviewer. 99% respond "yes". No personal information is ever taken- but all are invited to come into a room where all are given an education on how trafficking works, what it is, and the dangers involved. Processes for safe migration and return are also offered, as well as services to those who have been victims. They have also invited a psychologist to talk about the mental impact of trafficking on the individual. The seminar has been very positive and welcomed by local authorities and orphanages, etc.

### > Project: 'Hands that Heal Curriculum'

This project involved The Salvation Army HIV/Drug Awareness / AHT Team setting up seminars with teens in Moldova's Orphanages (many are human trafficking victims), public schools and with community leaders who set strategies to identify, prevent and connect victims with government and IOM resource programmes.

### > Partnering Ministry Project: 'We are Stronger Together'

When IOM calls, The Salvation Army is able to go to the location to make a first-hand assessment of victims and connect them with local officials first; then government task forces are set up to help



***‘A man is beaten, and has returned to his family in a small village from the farm in Russia where he had been working as slave labour. He is now on the national register and is awaiting a trial (note: very few cases are prosecuted). The IOM, Open Heart and The Salvation Army have provided support and practical humanitarian aid. The local mayor had contacts with a local church who offered the man a job on a farm near his own home. The end result: farm wages in Moldova ended up being less than he was making in Russia. The man has developed a drinking problem and is considering returning to Russia, leaving his wife and child. We find that many of our contacts have less than perfect outcomes’.***

victims (offering criminal law support for victims and temporary support monetarily). They also carry out home visits and provide food and counselling.

### **> The Mobile Medical Clinic project**

This project involves a highly organized medical team of doctors who go out from Chisinau, Moldova treating over 9000 patients per year. In the course of their visits they often see those who will be treated for “conditions whose origin came about as a result of being trafficked”. They treat HIV positive babies, adults with addictions, communicable diseases, etc. Each is given a diagnosis, and a course of treatments with three follow up visits (each quarter) and prescriptions as needed. Services are recommended as well and registrations are made with the government for any found to be exploited. For more information: <http://armatasalvarii.md/en/proekty/mobile-clinic>

### **> Challenges & opportunities**

Moldova is a source country of trafficking. It has lost 1 in every 5 adults from the country over the last 5 years. This is not an issue which needs further study; The World Health Organization, World Bank, the EU, and the UN have multiple studies done over the course of the last 2 years. Victims are reluctant to self-identify due to little recourse and protection, fewer convictions, and they are “registered as victims-marked for life-in the system”. Working with teens in orphanages they find that most of the victims are sexually exploited. It is common knowledge that there are many cases of those who have been exploited for their labour.

Society in Moldova does not accept this as equally damaging. There is a feeling that the choices of a parent to leave the country in order to send money back – is a personal choice, and even if under employed, perhaps a “noble sacrifice” for family. 40% of Moldova’s Gross National Product comes from outside of the country.

The Salvation Army sees young girls who are released from orphanages at age 16 seeking employment and housing, becoming vulnerable, young adults with hopes for the future seeking employment opportunities outside the country. Adults with children leave

their families to send money back to their children.

There are entire classrooms of children in parts of Moldova that have no parents in the home only grandparents or relatives who become guardians. The problem is so large, and society sees it as “a result of poor choices” rather than a human rights issue. Lack of employment opportunities, lack of finances, corruption, poor education, few victim support services are major challenges in Moldova.

For more information: <http://armatasalvarii.md/en>

The Salvation Army needs to work in partnership primarily. Then education is the biggest need.

### **> Recommendations to national government:**

- ***Registration as a victim needs to be confidential, convictions need to be enforced, and laws must protect victims.***

## **🚩The Netherlands**

National Contact Person: Freerk Dijkstra

In total The Salvation Army has 9 projects in The Netherlands. Five projects are specifically for victims of trafficking and five are focused on people in prostitution. The Salvation Army has a national strategy formulated in a vision document and they have a national Task Force. The Task Force started in 2012 and consists of the different entities of The Salvation Army (church, social work, probation office, international development). Due to the growth of the Task Force an expert group is also being formed with

the different areas of the social work represented. The Task Force exchanges national and regional policies related to care, treatment and support and the return of victims of trafficking, with colleagues from all regions of the country. Best practices but also bottlenecks are shared. Strategies, ideas and initiatives for programmes are developed. The Task Force meets three times a year.

Advocacy/awareness raising actions are done mainly in collaboration with other organisations lobbying in the National Strategic Council (Strategisch overleg mensenhandel). The Salvation Army participates in a strategic consultation of 14 national (external) organisations that offer care, treatment, reception, policy/coordinating activities and a representative of the Ministry of Justice. The consultation intends to share signals (trends, if any) and national and international policies, **both successful and those which aren't working**; discusses changes in the number of victims who have been registered at the national coordination centre and the number of victims residing in care and reception. Some of The Salva-

***'My advice to the national government is not to grow tired in doing well, in fighting this evil. With the influx of refugees the priority has shifted to countering the smuggling of people. Fighting human trafficking still should be high on the agenda. We have to stress the importance of having a national network of care-coordination'***

tion Army projects are carried out with sponsorships or donations. They are in (mostly indirect) contact With the National Rapporteur on AHT (governmental contact point).

Contact with other NGOs on the issue of AHT varies in the different regions.

### **> Project: Recht in zicht (part of location Meetingpoint), Amsterdam**

The aim of this project is to provide protection and reintegration. The Salvation Army assists victims of trafficking in legal affairs and other domains. One third of the people end up with a legal status, and some return to their country of origin. This is an ongoing project. For more information: <https://www.facebook.com/meetingpointlegerdesheils/>

### **> Name of the project/ service: Levenskracht, Eindhoven**

This is a project aimed at people in prostitution who want support and or to change profession. 'Life Force' as it translates literally helps sex workers in a comprehensive and integrated way to take more responsibility for their lives and to improve their

living conditions. In the most favourable case, sex workers walk away from prostitution. To reduce the risk of relapse The Salvation Army seeks to tackle the network of people the sex workers are dependent upon and to provide guidelines for the future.

For more information: <http://www.legerdesheils.nl/limburg-brabant/levenskracht>

### **> Project: Meetingpoint (livingroom), Amsterdam**

The aim of this project is prevention, protection and reintegration. By creating and opening a living room, they provide a safe and friendly environment to build relationships of trust, offer hope and give a new perspective to sex workers. They also run a return and job programme from this centre.

For more information: [www.facebook.com/meetingpointlegerdesheils/](http://www.facebook.com/meetingpointlegerdesheils/)

### **> Project: Living room for people in prostitution, Leeuwarden**

'This ongoing project has the aim of prevention,

protection and reintegration. The project aims to provide a safe and friendly environment to build relationships of trust, offer hope and perspective through opening a living room to people working in prostitution.

### **> The village 2 beds for victims, Rotterdam**

The aim of the project is protection of victims of trafficking through the provision of housing and support. The project is ongoing.

For more information: <http://www.legerdesheils.nl/mcr>

### **> Project Outreach to people in prostitution (part of Meetingpoint), Amsterdam**

The aim of the project is to be in contact with sex-workers, provide referrals and signal signs of trafficking. This is an ongoing project.

Link to the webpage for more information: <https://www.facebook.com/meetingpointlegerdesheils/>

### > Project: Jannahuis (2 beds for victims), Amsterdam

The aim of the project is protection of victims of trafficking through the provision of housing and support. The home is for women aged 18-65 who need support to be able to live independently. These are women with complex problems such as a history of (sexual) violence or debt-related problems for example. During the stay in the house the women receive support to find accommodation while working on becoming independent and receiving psychological support.

For more information: <http://www.legerdesheils.nl/goodwillcentra-amsterdam/jannahuis>

### > Challenges & opportunities

The problem of trafficking is complex and many times not directly visible. Real solutions on a personal level have a lot to do with offering alternatives to victims. This can be a big hurdle to overcome. To fight AHT

well it will take resources and is therefore also a matter of capacity. The root of trafficking is making money while exploiting others. Forms in which this is done will vary.



The problem is there is still a battle with many 'dark numbers'. The Salvation Army have seen changes in prominent source countries, now the numbers coming from Bulgaria are rising although this can of course change quickly.

It is important is that The Salvation Army works with people who are vulnerable in multiple ways. This can be because of disabilities, poverty, not having the right papers or a bed to sleep in. Vulnerability has risks of exploitation. The Salvation Army has to be aware of this and able to recognize signals of trafficking. There is also a mission to fill the gaps in the helping victims with appropriate actions.

### > Recommendations to national government :

- ***There has been progress but there is no room for complacency.***
- ***A continuous raising of awareness, training in recognizing signals is needed.***
- ***Expertise needs to be in place. With great***

***transitions in the police forces towards a national police a lot of expertise built up over many years has disappeared.***

- ***Solving cases of trafficking is time-consuming for the police. It is a matter of urgency, capacity and priority.***

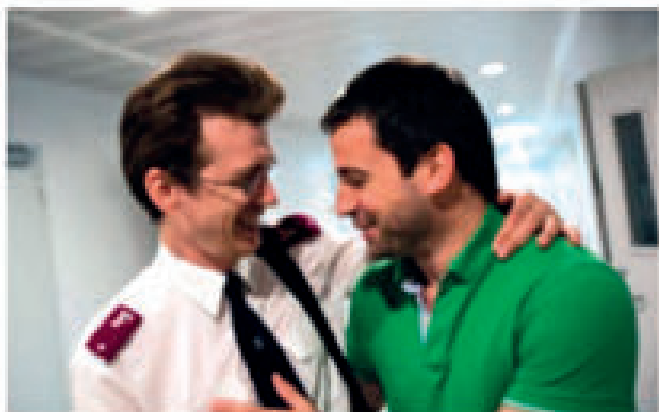
## 🚩 Norway (Iceland & the Faroe Islands)

National Contact Person: Petra K. Brooke

The Salvation Army in Norway has dedicated staff in the prison ministry that works towards identifying and directing possible victims (labour and sexual exploitation) to the appropriate service. In 2016 they opened a safe house for male victims of labour trafficking. The National Contact Person does AHT lobbying and advocacy, focussing mostly on labour exploitation but also sexual exploitation to a lesser extent. They are currently creating a web-based information facility to raise awareness about human trafficking (labour and sexual exploitation) and to be used for training staff.

The Salvation Army has a women's café connected to churches around the country that meets women who are victims of trafficking focussing on victims of sexual exploitation. They are also currently running a pilot rehabilitation project for female victims that need trauma treatment. This is run by staff psychologists. The task force is organised in the social services with the National Contact Person's line manager as leader. The task force discuss suggestions from the National Contact Person regarding new projects or ideas. They also provide and look over the two year action plan and the National Contact Person reports yearly to the task force.

Advocacy/awareness raising actions on AHT have been done both internally and together with A21 and other churches. Political lobbying is mostly done by participating with the national coordination unit and supporting their proposals. They also do some of their own lobbying through the "Filemon" project. The Salvation Army is part of the national coordination unit together with all others who work against trafficking. The Salvation Army has also initiated a network for faith based NGOs. Norway does not have a national rapporteur. There are two people, one from the national coordination unit for victims of trafficking and one from the Home office that function as rapporteurs. The coordinator of The Salvation Army work against trafficking is in regular contact with these two persons.



*One of the Army's prison chaplains, Colonel Yuri Zelentsov, who is Russian-speaking, helps prisoners from Eastern Europe. Yuri had many warm encounters with foreign inmates in Norwegian prisons. Photo: Salvation Army / Kjell Håkon Larsen Praise.*

### > Project “Trafficking Fengsel” (prison ministry), Stavanger, Sarpsborg, Oslo, Kongsvinger (Norway)

The overarching goal of this project is the protection of victims. The aim of the project is to identify and give information about rights and opportunities. It started in 2009 and is now a part of the ongoing prison ministry. On average they reach about 5 victims per year. Women in prison are less likely to talk about their situation than the men. Through this programme they have been able to both help people who are in prison because of false papers of forced labour to be given a fair trial or to be returned to their home country through the “Safe Way Home” programme.

Through this project The Salvation Army has built a good relationship with the prison authorities and the justice system in Norway. It also confirms that it is very difficult in Norway to be verified as a victim and that the crime is often more important than the person's status as a possible victim, so people in prison face additional problems in accessing a reflection period and to get a victim status. For more information: <http://www.frelsesarmeen.no/>

### > Project “Filemon” (labour exploitation safe house), Oslo

The goal of this project is protection and reintegration/repatriation. They aim to stabilise possible victims, support them into work and provide activities and work training. The project is also focusing on learning more about trafficking and to prevent people from ending up as victims of labour trafficking. This is a pilot project supported by the Department of Justice. It started in October 2015 and will finish as a project

in June 2017. They learn through dialogue with the first client and are preparing for more clients now. In this project The Salvation Army has managed to strengthen its network considerably and have many new connections to work with. It has also had to learn about labour trafficking in Norway and is developing other side projects such as providing training and resources to churches that meet victims of trafficking through their welfare centres and social ministry.

It has also become a more active member of the national strategic team and is being asked about its experience in this particular area. As part of this project The Salvation Army has also been educating refugees in reception centres about working in Norway and trying to prevent them from being recruited to the black labour market and to forced labour.

### > Project: Rehabilitation project, Stavanger

The overarching goal of this project is protection and reintegration. They aim to treat victims with severe traumas. This is a “Pilot project” they are currently running with one lady within their current financial framework. It is not a formalised project but they are using staff with the needed skills and training to see if this is something that could be offered on a bigger scale. They are currently working with one victim of sexual exploitation. So far, the person receiving the help is very positive and the treatment is helpful to her.

### > Interactive website project, Oslo

The aim of this project is preventing/ teaching/ training about human trafficking. The Salvation Army received money to do a training website and it will be connected to the main Salvation Army website in Norway. It will also be linked to a wider network of churches when the ecumenical church organisations do their focus week, this year about modern slavery. The site will be published later in 2016.

### > Challenges & opportunities

On national level the legal system and the system of identifying victims is a big obstacle. In Norway you are only verified as a true victim of trafficking if your traffickers are being sentenced in court. That alone will give you rights for protection as a victim further than the six months' reflection period. There is also a lack of organisation on how to deal with victims of trafficking and who has which role. The Salvation Army in Norway feels that an individualised reflection period would be good to better work with the



needs of the person.

The Salvation Army in Norway has witnessed a growth in labour trafficking. This is very much due to the refugee situation and the system that collapsed and left many people waiting for a long time in reception centres making them vulnerable to traffickers and the black labour market. The open sex market has been reduced because many of the Nigerian women are being sent back to Nigeria or Italy very quickly.

In The Salvation Army the challenges it faces are the lack of time to work on this issue which is only part of all other things it does, but the work is growing. The Salvation Army needs to dedicate time and people to work more with lobbying, building capacity, working with projects involving repatriation and supporting victims.

### **> Recommendations to national government :**

- ***Better coordination of the care for victims and a new directive in identifying and verifying victims' to access rights.***

## **Poland**

National Contact Person: Captain Caroline James

A new advocacy and research project for anti-human trafficking started in July 2016 through a CPMS project (the CPMS system is The Salvation Army's tool for managing and supporting community projects which receive international support). The project will run over two years in three cities and is aimed at developing advocacy, data collection, training and practical help to victims and potential victims. Based on the outcomes of this project, The Salvation Army in Poland will establish a national strategy for its AHT work, and will set up a national Task Force. Thanks to the research project carried out (see below) The Salvation Army in Poland has started developing important

governmental and non-governmental partnerships to support their work.

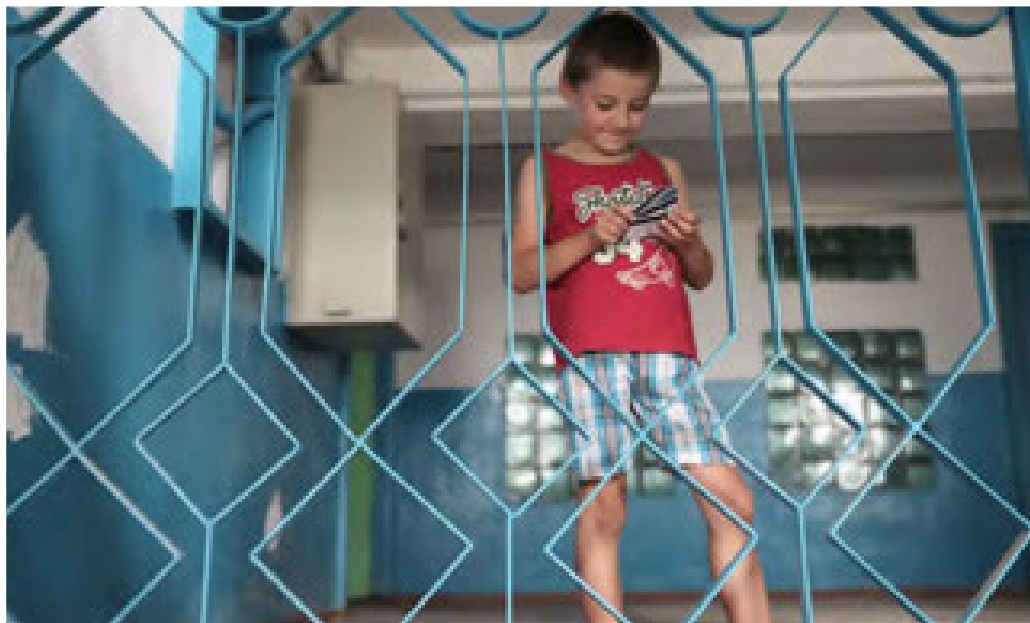
There has already been some discussion with local government on the AHT work of The Salvation Army. There is also contact with the British Embassy relating to identification and prevention. There have been some interviews with Government representatives and involvement in a national conference. They have not yet identified or made individual contact with the Government contact point.

### **> Research Project**

A research project in the area of Human Trafficking in Poland was conducted by The Salvation Army's Region of Poland for The Salvation Army's Territory of The UK and Republic of Ireland. It is based on statistical data, reports, studies and publications from the period 2010 - 2015. The project was implemented in order to support the Salvation Army in Poland in choosing the appropriate action for combating trafficking in human beings, in which it should get involved.

The report shows what the problem of human trafficking looks like in Poland, what factors affect its level and forms and what activities the Polish authorities undertake to combat this problem. It explains how this crime is treated in the Polish criminal law and what institutions are given competencies in this area.

They also present what the protection and support of victims of human trafficking looks like nowadays in Poland, what preventive measures are applied, what institutions and non-governmental organizations deal with this and how the cooperation is shaping between





them. The researchers proposed the following practical solutions for The Salvation Army in combating and preventing trafficking in human beings.

### > For the present

- ✗ Establish cooperation with non-governmental organisations and state institutions involved in combating the problem of human trafficking.
- ✗ Become a member of the National Network of Non-governmental Organisations Against Trafficking in Human Beings.
- ✗ Engage in prevention activities amongst youth, poor and homeless people, who are in a risk group (publishing folders, posters, leaflets and brochures). Take part in public awareness campaigns about the dangers of human trafficking

### > For the future

- ✗ Engage in direct work with victims of human trafficking by providing shelter – this need was strongly mentioned during the interview with the International Organisation for Migration, the representatives of the organisation underlined lack of room for men.
- ✗ Create counselling point/website about going abroad.
- ✗ Engage in work with immigrants.

### > Challenges & opportunities

The research shows that non-governmental organisations and governmental institutions expect practical help for victims and not just prevention. During all interviews they have been asked about the practical help The Salvation Army could offer.

The research shows that the Polish government is committed to combating trafficking, but that the funds allocated to the area are very insufficient and given to only a few organisations who then ‘monopolize’ the help given. This help is very insufficient as the NGOs are small and the money far from sufficient.

Building trust is key with victims of trafficking. In their work with young people in Warsaw some resistance is already easing –and The Salvation Army wants to build on that.

### > Recommendations to the national government :

- ***Improve the effectiveness of the institutions responsible for prosecuting the crime of trafficking by improving legal tools, structures and by implementation of best practices.***
- ***Increase funds allocated to this area of work: there is an acute need for more practical help like shelters, counselling...children from children’s homes who get rescued and send back are re-trafficked time and again.***

## 🇷🇴 Romania

National Contact Person: Leanne Ruthven

In Romania there are currently no specific AHT programmes however some of the churches are involved with people who are at risk, or who were formerly trafficked. The church corps officer in Iasi is part of a network organised by the local authorities

***‘I am passionate about prevention, which includes educating women and girls about their worth as people, and providing income-generating opportunities for individuals and families’ (NCP Romania)***

to assist victims of trafficking. She is often contacted for input and/or assistance. There are meetings with various representatives of other NGOs, although no formal links are established yet.

### > Challenges & opportunities

The obstacles are similar to anywhere else – willingness on the part of some to exploit those who are in poverty and lack of education and opportunities for the victims. One major challenge mentioned is finding the resources to tackle this problem and the time, from an administrative point of view, to do so.

The Salvation Army can demonstrate that everyone is of worth and that all people should have the opportunity to reach their God-given potential: physically, mentally and spiritually.

### > Recommendations to the national government :

- ***Allocate public funding for NGOs providing services to victims and provide funding to staff the new government***

- *shelter for trafficking victims.*
- *Improve victim access to medical assistance and increase quality of psychological counselling.*
- *Identify potential victims among vulnerable populations, such as undocumented migrants, foreign workers, Roma, and children involved in begging; operate the anti-trafficking hotline on evenings and weekends; and do not prosecute victims for crimes committed as a direct result of their being subjected to human trafficking.*

## Sweden

National Contact Person: Fanny Ljungholm

The Salvation Army in Sweden has three safe houses (total 10 beds), 2 drop-in centres, 2 projects (one with direct support and one with reintegration and rehabilitation services). Most people who come to the safe houses and projects are victims of sexual exploitation, and in the drop-in centres many have been in labour exploitation and/or other forms of exploitation.

The Salvation Army in Sweden has a national AHT strategy but focuses on the European strategy of **prevention, protection, reintegration** with focus on restoration of individuals, strongly focused on human dignity, and meeting the needs and respect for human rights and their God-given value. They have a national Task Force called AMOS which was established in 2013 made up of a group of 6 members and which meets on a regular basis (four-six times a year). They also have 20 local ambassadors/local contact people across the country.

Advocacy is mainly carried out in cooperation with 20 other NGOs through a group called Swedish Civil Society against Human Trafficking. The Salvation Army is seen as an expert with in civil society in Sweden, and most invitations come through the Swedish Civil Society against Human Trafficking where they have one out of four seats in steering group. As part of this steering group they comment on legislation, national reports, and expert consultations with the EU-Coordinator's country visits as well as GRETA's country visits. As for now they are trying to push for local engagements through networking and municipalities. Through the civil society group they work with the County Administrative Board (National Co-coordinating Authority).

In terms of prevention activities, they run training sessions to front-line officers and give information to the general public, stakeholders, school and municipalities etc. They also carry out advocacy and seminars to politicians etc. They have regular contact with national rapporteur since 2013.

For more information [www.fralsningsarmen.se/manniskohandel](http://www.fralsningsarmen.se/manniskohandel)

### > Reconnection/Re-integration programmes

- This is realized with the European network of Salvation Army National Contact Persons - individual cases on request
- The Salvation Army Sweden- Not for Sale/GTR Romania as a replication of TSA Netherlands ongoing pilot. The aim is to provide reliable help focussing on trust through NGO-NGO contacts with possibilities for potential victims of trafficking in Sweden to find alternatives back home.
- Safe-Return Program with Swedish Government through IOM (individual ongoing cases approx. 2-4 annually)

### > Project Jesaja, Gothenburg

This project aims to give direct support to women in street prostitution (weekly presence, building relationships of trust, disturb sex-buyers and tell police and public about The Salvation Army's support and presence).

### > Drop-in Social Centres, Stockholm and Gothenburg

This project aims to meet the direct needs of vulnerable EU-citizens where potential victims of trafficking can be identified (staff are trained on indicators, established action plans, access to contacts, give statistics).

### > Rehabilitation and Safe house, Skogsbo and Västerås/Sala

This project offers empowerment programmes, individual based rehabilitation plans, method of internships, job training, social contacts etc.

### > National Support Programme- 2016 Pilot Programme

During 2015 the Civil Society Platform against Trafficking ([www.manniskohandel.se](http://www.manniskohandel.se)) of which The Salvation Army is part, received funds from the County Administrative Board in Stockholm (CABS) to produce a pilot for a national support programme (NSP) <https://>

[manniskohandel.se/plattformen-civila-sverige-mot-manniskohandel/nationellt-stodprogram/](http://manniskohandel.se/plattformen-civila-sverige-mot-manniskohandel/nationellt-stodprogram/).

The NSP, an individually tailored support for people vulnerable to trafficking and exploitation is now run by the Salvation Army on behalf of the Civil Platform and paid for by the County Administrative Board of Stockholm. National support programmes aim to provide an improved and additional support for victims of trafficking and exploitation. The support is to be individually matched to the victim's needs, and provide opportunities for better livelihood to aim for social reintegration and prevent victims from being re-trafficked. The aid programme also means that individuals in the current situation are not getting their rights recognized by the formal system of identification, reflection period and temporary residence, given an opportunity to have their needs met and their rights respected.

For more information: [www.fralsningsarmen.se/Verksamhet/Socialt-arbete/Manniskohandel/vart-arbete-mot-manniskohandel/nationellt-stodprogram/](http://www.fralsningsarmen.se/Verksamhet/Socialt-arbete/Manniskohandel/vart-arbete-mot-manniskohandel/nationellt-stodprogram/)

### > Other resources

- > Swedish Model on Developing and implementing Sustainable reintegration program
- > Recommendations from the Platform Swedish Civil Society against Trafficking in Human Beings on the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings In Sweden: [www.manniskohandel.se](http://www.manniskohandel.se)

### > Challenges & opportunities

Dublin regulation: They find that nearly all victims of trafficking from third countries they encounter have been identified by civil society or approached an NGO themselves. Very few, less than a fifth, reported to the police - even after our assistance and help. This means that they are not and will not be included in the NRM. All costs need to be covered by the civil society. If they seek asylum, their asylum situation is not improved (as THB is not a ground for asylum in Sweden) as in many other Member States in the EU - but not all. Many refugees come to Sweden and some are victims of trafficking trying to find safety and peace. However, if third country nationals, according to Dublin they have to be sent back to the first EU-country, often Spain or Italy. But the women are often escaping the traffickers in those countries and the risk for re-trafficking is obvious. We need to address this situation and also in the Dublin-cases carry out the victim first principal and take joint responsibility.

***'Criminal actors are way beyond us in efficiency and networking. We lack resources'.***

The Salvation Army in Sweden believes they need to continue working in strong partnership locally, regionally and nationally. They can also show best practice examples from their work to other organisations.



## **> Recommendations to national government :**

### **1) Identification assistance and data collection**

- *Allow acting first-responder-NGOs that are qualified in accordance with the NSP to be directly entitled to apply for the reflection period. This could solve the problematic situation with a conditional reflection period, contrary to the intentions in the Convention (CoE).*
- *Once this is established begin to scan for victims of trafficking among risk groups and in cooperation with civil society.*
- *Specialized shelters for male victims should be encouraged.*
- *The risk of being exposed to trafficking if sent back as in a Dublin-case should be a circumstance taken into account in the asylum seeking process. We promote new routines to mitigate the risk of re-trafficking.*
- *The standardized routines for assistance to victims of trafficking developed by NSP for the partners in the programme should be used by all the service providers. The pilot should be granted funding to become permanent and offered to all victims of trafficking in need, to fill in the gaps and serve as a complement to the Referral Mechanism.*
- *Let victims of trafficking bring their children to Sweden during the reflection period and also, when a legal process is started and they are granted permission to stay. Investigate how to best help the victims' children during this time.*
- *Include the safety for the whole family in the risk assessment.*
- *Victims of trafficking who does not report to the police are today invisible in the official data collection and only seen in the data from the civil society. The Swedish authorities should further develop a comprehensive and coherent statistical system.*

### **2) Cooperation, funding and research**

- *Adopt a comprehensive action plan addressing trafficking for all forms of*

*exploitation.*

- *Include labour exploitation, forced begging and forced criminality, and ensure the involvement of NGOs, trade unions and other civil society actors in the planning, coordination and implementation of anti-trafficking policy. Allocate resources to ensure permanent assistance and equal opportunities nationally.*
- *A more explicit national role should be given to the office of the National Coordinator, which is currently placed within CABS. Also adequate human and financial resources must be given the National Task Force against Prostitution and Trafficking and to the National Coordinator, so as to enable them to effectively carry out their new expanded mandate.*
- *Directives such as on developing a National Support Programme must be granted means enough to be more than a pilot and be able to build up a qualified and reliable assistance programme. Civil Society must be included in the National Action Plan and the Platform counted on as an actor among others, including in the question of need of resources to perform their tasks.*
- *Closer cooperation with research and higher education both in Sweden and abroad is needed for CABS and the National Rapporteur as well as the Platform, to be able to be up-to-date with methods, work across borders and understand new forms of THB, as well as improve the understanding and reflect on the outcome of the work done. Following up of cases may help learn how to prevent re-trafficking. A focus on vulnerable groups is needed such as undocumented migrants, Roma and children at risk.*
- *Include in NAP that the National Rapporteur should follow-up recommendations, reports and mapping done. A lot of resources are often invested in occasional training of staff. This seems to be a costly way to introduce change. Rather it is suggested to focus on organizational change, working methods and making sure that routines are passed on and the front-line people have methods to check that they know what to do and*



**who to ask if they encounter a case of THB. We need to go from measures of information and education into action.**

### 3) Legal procedure

- **There is a need for special judges and courts, specifically qualified and trained to handle charges of THB.**
- **The legislation is currently scrutinized to see if it is working in the way it was intended. The Platform is welcoming an improvement of the law enforcement procedures to cover all forms of THB and to be more up-to-date when it comes to the existence of control means.**
- **Awareness raising on the non-punishment article is needed. We suggest a mapping in Swedish prisons to investigate the amount of interns that may be victims of trafficking.**

## Switzerland

**National Contact Person: Katharina Baumberger**

The Salvation Army in Switzerland runs three 'Rahab outreaches to Women in Prostitution and Potential Victims of Sexual Exploitation'. They also have an Ambassador-Project with focus on Social Justice. Trafficking is a part of this project. The Rahab-Outreach focuses on sexual exploitation; the Ambassador-Project is dedicated to raising awareness on Social Justice including anti-human trafficking.

The national Taskforce was founded in 2012. Officers from all three Divisions as well as the Headquarters Department of Communications are represented. They encourage programmes to raise awareness and observe the International Day of Prayer for victims of trafficking. They have established a housing project and seek to improve networking concerning the Reconnection Programme.

There is no national strategy but there is a set of priorities for 2016:

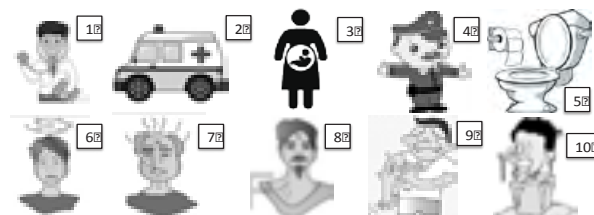
- Raise awareness among Salvation Army Officers, Salvationists and Employees.
- Offer workshops and lectures about Human Trafficking, especially in Social Services.
- Prepare documents to help in cases of emergency which are easy to find on the internal emailing system of The Salvation Army (lotus notes system).

- Increase the number of "Safe houses" in social institutions as well as in private homes.
- Maintain and improve networking with NGOs in and outside of Switzerland

### > Current/past advocacy and awareness raising actions

- In two of three Divisions, Officers attended workshops on AHT workshops offered for Officers and church members at the National Conference.
- Awareness raising among our volunteers. They distribute leaflets and cards from ACT212, an organisation which runs a National Helpline for victims of Human Trafficking.
- Workshops offered for employees of Social Institutions and especially of Refugee Centres.
- Workshops offered at a national gathering of Reformed-Church Deacons.
- They occasionally hand out ACT212-cards to clients of the Rahab outreach project in order to raise their awareness.

In terms of government relations they participate regularly in the Basel Round Table on Prostitution (government initiative). They inform other NGOs about workshops on AHT offered by the recently founded organisations "ACT212" and "Trafficking Victim Unit" and encourage them to attend. They



|  |   |   |  |   |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| 1<br>Doctor<br>Arzt<br>طبيب<br>دكتور<br>doktor               | 2<br>Ambulance<br>Krankenwagen<br>سيارة<br>امبولانس<br>ambulans | 3<br>Pregnant<br>Schwanger<br>حامل<br>حامله<br>hamile | 4<br>Police<br>Polizei<br>شرطة<br>پلیس<br>polis        | 5<br>Toilet<br>Toilette<br>مرحاض<br>توالت<br>tuvalet                    |
| 6<br>Dizziness<br>Schwindel<br>دوخة<br>سرگیجه<br>baş dönmesi | 7<br>Fever<br>Fieber<br>حمى<br>تب<br>ateş                       | 8<br>Bleeding<br>Blutung<br>نزيف<br>خو ریزی<br>kanama | 9<br>Allergy<br>Allergie<br>حساسية<br>حساسیت<br>alergi | 10<br>Hypothermia<br>Unterkuhlung<br>انخفاض<br>حرارة الجسم<br>hipotermi |

Feelings / Gefühle / العواطف / احساسات / Duygular

exchange information and resources. They also cooperate with FIZ (Zurich), an organisation which helps migrants and victims of trafficking prepare for trial and/or return to their native countries. Rahab staff attended a day-long seminar on Human



Trafficking, at which KSMM presented the Swiss National Plan on Fighting Human Trafficking.

### > More tools/ resources produced

- Procedure and guidelines for creating a Rahab-Outreach and accompanying a team of volunteers
- Language tool 'vita' interview questions for potential victims
- Picture Dictionary (communication tool for potential victims) (see diagram)

### > Project: Rahab outreaches to Women in Prostitution and Potential Victims of Sexual Exploitation, Zurich, Bern, Basel

Protection and Reintegration: The aim of this project is to visit, attend, inform and counsel women and men in prostitution and to be aware of potential victims of trafficking. Potential victims are referred to specialized centres. Rahab Zurich was founded in 1997, Rahab Bern in 2012 and Rahab Basel in 2011.

Average number of people reached annually:

- > Rahab Zurich - 4900 persons
- > Rahab Basel - 1850 persons
- > Rahab Berne - 1000 persons

In successful cases some women leave prostitution and precarious situations, some return to their home-countries, some are reintegrated.

For more information:

[www.rahab.ch](http://www.rahab.ch)

[www.rahab-basel.ch](http://www.rahab-basel.ch)

[www.heilsarmee-dhq-mitte.ch/dienste/rahab/](http://www.heilsarmee-dhq-mitte.ch/dienste/rahab/)

### > Project: Ambassador-Project (under the Specialist Unit "Social Justice")

The aim of this project is prevention/ information. The Salvation Army aims to raise awareness on this and other topics pertaining to Social Justice at territorial level for coordination and local (corps) action. The project was launched in 2014 and is on-going. Currently there are 12 Ambassadors. The project is run in collaboration with Mission & Development, in the future with Integrated Mission. The first project run by Ambassadors took place in February. Ambassadors often conduct the Prayer Sunday on AHT.

Resource: Handbook: 'Botschafter(in) Mission & Entwicklung Fachstelle Soziale Gerechtigkeit, Zusammen im Einsatz für eine gerechte Welt'

### > Challenges & opportunities

General obstacles include poverty, unemployment in poorer countries (push-factors) and the demand for cheap labour and products in consumer-countries (pull-countries). There is a lack of awareness and concern in society. Egoism, lust, materialism and corruption are also causes of trafficking. The Salvation Army says that there is a lack of resources in specialized police-forces and liberal laws concerning sexual services. They are also concerned that open borders within Europe has facilitated trafficking. In the Rahab project a challenge is earning the trust of potential victims from Nigeria. Hungarian victims are often trafficked and exploited by their own families. Another challenge is the pimps who prevent victims from going to trial or even seeking help. We see increased numbers of potential victims from Eastern Europe and younger women in prostitution.

The Salvation Army sees potential in their role in writing about social justice, raising awareness via Ambassador-Projects and encouraging local governments to improve and strengthen their police forces and optimize their victim-interview methods.

### > Recommendations to national government :

- **Set up a specialized team within the police.**
- **Focus on Trafficking instead of illegal migration**
- **Keep people informed about cases of Human Trafficking in the media.**
- **Use posters in public transport and toilets to raise awareness and to advertise the national hotline and the different help centres.**

## 🚩 The United Kingdom

### National Contact Person: Major Anne Read

Since 2011 the UK and Ireland Territory has been the main government contract holder for care and coordination of services to victims of trafficking and modern slavery in England and Wales. It manages 11 subcontractors as well as being a direct service provider. The Salvation Army has trained up, and acts as First Responders, conducting interviews for the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) and Initial Assessment (IA) risk management for potential victims.



The department is part of the Human Trafficking Forum advisory group which lobbies the government; and is present on various government committees for AHT stakeholders. The Salvation Army holds a Victim Care Fund which operates to give grants to victims for a variety of needs. This is controlled through the Modern Slavery Unit.

Other added value programmes exist in different areas. These include befriending and mentoring, in partnership with Safe Houses, which includes giving of gift packs to potential victims, and a church member has established a Trust which is active in obtaining and distributing baby items and toiletries to victims.

In terms of contact with government, the project coordinator and anti-human trafficking unit are represented in government meetings. They work closely with 11 subcontractors for the government contract as well as various other NGOs involved in awareness raising, lobbying, post-exit support and those engaged in fundraising for anti-trafficking.

### **> Project: The Salvation Army Adult Victims of Modern Slavery Care and coordination Service**

There are over 30 Safe Houses throughout England and Wales and there are also people receiving outreach support whilst in alternative accommodation (including NASS Accommodation). To date The Salvation Army has coordinated the reflection and recovery period of over 5,000 people during the past 5 years through its direct provision, and the 11 subcontractors.

The number of people reached has increased every year since the commencement of the contract in 2011. The Salvation Army has managed the programme effectively with the help of the 11 other subcontractors for the past 5 years. There are many anecdotal stories of people who have successfully moved on to a new life, either within the UK or travelling back to their country of origin.

For more information [www.salvationarmy.org.uk/human-trafficking](http://www.salvationarmy.org.uk/human-trafficking)

### **> Project: Added Value - Victim Care Fund (VCF) gift package provision; befriending**

The aim of the Added Value aspect is to show respect and help the client feel valued. VCF is managed from The Salvation Army Headquarters in London. Gift packs and befriending /mentoring occur where Salvation Army churches have become involved with subcontractors and relationships have been built between safe houses and the local church corps. Corps currently act as drop-in centres in the midlands. VCF gives financial support for a variety of applications including material needs, initial rent deposits and educational programmes.

Baby gift packs provide what is required for new mothers. Befriending and mentoring, in partnership with sub-contractors helps the integration of clients, as well as giving support when attending appointments etc. The impact on both those involved in providing and the clients who receive these services has been positive.

### **> Project: Human Trafficking Awareness course (online)**

Anyone interested can take an Introduction to Human Trafficking Awareness course which can be found on the UK website which is designed to improve awareness of what human trafficking is, the causes which drive it and the effects it has on victims' lives. The 20-minute online course can be found here <http://www.salvationarmy.org.uk/toolkits/hta/>

### **> Challenges and opportunities**

One of the greatest obstacles is the skills of traffickers to adapt and move, and to deceive or intimidate trafficked and enslaved people to keep silent even when rescued by the police. Whilst The Salvation Army is the main contract holder it has been slow to increase direct service provision, leaving other subcontractors to increase their scope. With no national anti-trafficking volunteer coordinator it means they are dependent on their subcontractors to monitor volunteers. This limits direct involvement with clients whilst they are in service.

In terms of trends of victims, there has been a change of victims being detected. The gap between men and women has steadily decreased over the

past 5 years until they are almost equal (46% males in 2015). The trends in nationality of origin have changed. Albania is still the highest detected, but Vietnam is now the second highest, and Nigeria third. Previously Nigeria had been second.

The Government has introduced the 2015 Modern Slavery Act. This has simplified prosecution procedures, increased sentences for traffickers and included a clause making large companies responsible to investigate their supply chains. The Government has implemented the Palermo Protocol requirements within its Modern Slavery Care and Coordination Contract. The Anti-Slavery Commissioner is appointed to seek to raise awareness across police forces and other agencies as well as to develop projects to try to improve situations in source countries with the hope of reducing enticement of vulnerable people.

As The Salvation Army opens more Safe Houses there is potential for a Service Delivery Lead to be appointed who could then develop this area.

### **> Recommendations to the national government :**

- ***Bring up to standard NASS accommodation provided for asylum seekers, including outreach support victims of trafficking (the R&D department of UKI Territory is carrying out a survey into the standard of NASS accommodation with the intention of presenting findings to the Home Office)***

## **Ukraine**

National Contact Person: Annette Rieder-Pell

There are no specific AHT programmes run on a regular basis by The Salvation Army in Ukraine. Many of the church corps have offered lectures in schools to raise awareness of this subject. They are preparing to run an orphan programme aimed at keeping orphans off the streets and being trafficked (funded by Australia Eastern Territory). The CPMS project (the CPMS system is The Salvation Army's tool for managing and supporting community projects which receive international support) is being submitted in the next few days to the Territorial Headquarters. They expect it to run from early 2017. Also, a further CPMS project has been submitted to International

Headquarters which has an element of awareness raising in it. The focus is on prevention, focusing on sexual exploitation rather than labour exploitation.

There is currently no AHT Strategy as the focus in the last two years has been managing the Displaced People crisis due to the war in Ukraine. However the IDP coordinators and staff trained in Integrated Mission, were briefed at the beginning to look out for possible victims of Human Trafficking or sexual abuse. Advocacy has not been any big part of any discussion amongst NGOs in the ongoing crisis in Ukraine. Currently they do not cooperate with other NGOs on AHT however there are many organisations within Ukraine working actively to combat Human Trafficking, also some Embassies.

### **> Challenges and opportunities**

One main challenge The Salvation Army in Ukraine highlights is that the government bodies are not interconnected and different authorities make up their own rules as they go along. Corruption is rife and bribes are common. At the moment the focus needs to be on prevention and raising awareness. It feels that it is pretty much impossible to change the minds of the older generations, but it can influence the younger generations, from an early age onwards. In all the programmes and centres The Salvation Army wants to ensure that it provides a safe haven for people. In the dealings with displaced people it wants to make them aware of the dangers.

*'We need the EU Affairs Office to advocate on behalf of the Eastern European countries, as they often do not have the sophisticated systems in place which the Western countries have. A corrupt system nurtures corrupt people, and what works in a sophisticated society often bears no weight in a struggling society and governmental system'.*

### **> Recommendations to national government :**

- ***Improve operational efficiency and eradicate corruption***
- ***Focus on prevention and awareness raising initially***



# Conclusions & recommendations

Given the current political context, in particular the refugee crisis, high migration flows towards Western Europe and ongoing repercussions of the financial and economic crisis, it is clear that the risk of trafficking has increased. People in vulnerable situations, in particular those experiencing poverty, conflict and unemployment are being reached by traffickers before receiving the support they need. Given that poverty and unemployment (throughout Europe) is seen as one of the main causes of vulnerability that leads to people into the hands of traffickers, The Salvation Army must keep this in mind in terms of its prevention work.

However it is clear that in some Member States the legal frameworks (national or EU) prove to be a hindrance to the protection of victims or potential victims. National governments need to improve their coordination of handling victims, and in particular ensuring particularly vulnerable people such as asylum seekers (or those with failed asylum claims) or unaccompanied children do not go missing, falling into the hands of traffickers because of their situations of marginalization and destitution. Lack of coordination of asylum at EU level and lack of political will to receive refugees and migrants forces people into vulnerable situations. It is clear from many tragic deaths in the Mediterranean that people are willing to risk their lives to get to Europe, and lack of assistance once inside the EU is not an effective or acceptable deterrent (see our positional statement on Refugees and Asylum seekers: [www.salvationarmy.org/ihq/positionalstatements](http://www.salvationarmy.org/ihq/positionalstatements)).

A number of **trends and challenges** have been identified by The Salvation Army which are backed up international research as outlined in the challenges section of the introduction. However missing data and more coordinated research have been mentioned by several NCPs as areas for improvement. It could be also useful for the Salvation Army to record internally in a more systematic way the trends of people they are receiving in order to improve prevention work. In regards to the role and responsibility of The Salvation Army, it is clear from the NCPs that they see their role as being complementary, needing to identify

what services already exist and where there are gaps to be filled. Cooperation and partnership with government as well as NGOs will be essential for this. Many countries do already collaborate with other civil society and national or local authorities, but most NCPs acknowledge this is a key priority area to be developed. Where financial and or human resources lack, The Salvation Army is doing what it can, even if only low key activities such as awareness raising and providing a National Contact Person to maintain the European Network and reconnection programme.

It is clear that **lack of resources** internally but also lack of financial resources from the state are restricting the effectiveness of this work for The Salvation Army. There is a feeling from the NCPs that more could be done if they had the resources. It could therefore be interesting for The Salvation Army to explore alternative funding sources for this work, but also to lobby governments to allocate sufficient funding to this issue. A cost-benefit analysis could be helpful to convince governments to spend public money on this issue. Despite the cited lack of resources, The Salvation Army remains an important actor in the fight against human trafficking.

Whilst in many countries the AHT work is well developed and has high impact, there is still a need for basic **awareness raising** among the general public, as well as internally within The Salvation Army church corps and social services. This is an area of opportunity for The Salvation Army, which can carry out awareness raising activities as a basic preventative measure in all countries. Training on ATH issues to church leaders, staff and volunteers could be more systematic to ensure that The Salvation Army is optimising on its resources and expertise, to celebrate the good work done and to strengthen the work where needed.

One of the assets of The Salvation Army is **its global presence (127 countries) and its international and European networks**, which is a particular strength in AHT work given it is often (but not always) cross-border in nature. Connections with the work of the

Salvation Army's International Social Justice Mission, the International AHT Task Force and the European Task Force are important to strengthen the global reach of the work, and in particular to coordinate cohesive policy responses and recommendations.

**EU level advocacy** by the EU Affairs Office is recognised by NCPs as having an important role in raising issues of concern and keeping the issue of human trafficking as a policy priority for the EU. It is clear for The Salvation Army that the EU has an important role to play in terms of human trafficking, asylum and migration policy, to coordinate and monitor the Member States and to better protect its people. Where Member States are failing to meet their international agreements, the EU must address those responsible. NCPs want the EU Affairs Office to continue to make visible the work done by The Salvation Army and to inform them of EU level developments in this field, including funding opportunities.

### > Final words...

The Salvation Army is witnessing on a daily basis the life stories of many (potential) victims of trafficking across Europe. Most of these stories remain unheard, unseen or are simply ignored. The Salvation Army cannot remain silent about their suffering. There is no other option than to speak out, so that the (potential) victims will be heard, seen and not ignored. We believe that only when the reality of the lives of (potential) victims of trafficking is exposed, there will be hope for a better future. We cannot be naïve; combatting human trafficking is complex and requires long term effort. As The Salvation Army we have this long term commitment and we take responsibility in partnering with other institutions and organisations to eradicate the trafficking in human beings in Europe.

### > Recommendations

We believe that EU plays a key role in prevention, protection and rehabilitation of (potential) victims of trafficking. We support the EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings and we propose the following recommendations for the renewal of this strategy.

### > Recommendations for the EU

The Salvation Army recommends that the EU :

- Keep focused on fighting all forms of human trafficking even if new important issues emerge
- Monitor and push the actual implementation of

the EU Strategy, the EU Directive 2011/36/EU as well as the United Nations Palermo protocol

- Improve conditions in countries of origin and address push factors leading to migration to stem the tide of those risking their lives in pursuit of safe harbour, stability, and opportunity
- Provide funding opportunities for long term (5-10 years) prevention and rehabilitation programmes for (potential) victims of trafficking
- Ensure Member States respect at least the minimum reflection period, but we recommend extending it throughout Europe to at least 45 or even 90 days (necessary to recover from the trauma and psychological pressure for the victims)
- Strengthen the monitoring and protection of unaccompanied children amongst refugees in EU countries. Strengthen the control of people who have access to refugee camps for better identification of traffickers
- Develop an EU-wide System for Data Collection: there is a need for closer cooperation with researchers
- Pays closer attention to the children of victims of trafficking who are a very vulnerable group. The safety of children must be included in all risk assessment and the well-being of the children and their best interest should also be highlighted
- Ensure a victim first principal is carried out when a victim of trafficking from a third country is exposed in one Member State and identified in another (Dublin regulation).

### > Recommendations for The Salvation Army

- Provide more training and awareness raising among church leaders, staff and volunteers
- Have a systematic approach to social services (i.e. hostels and centres) to gather data on how many residents are at risk, have been or are being trafficked
- At national level map what work already exists (state-run and NGO) in the country / region and seek to complement it as part of a national strategy
- Create materials to raise awareness among children and youth groups
- Advance networks and partnership where relevant with NGOs and national/ local authorities.
- Get The Salvation Army involved with national GRETA meetings as part of monitoring the implementation of the CoE Convention.
- Identity EU funding to help the implementation of national work.





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#### **INTERNATIONAL MISSION STATEMENT**

The Salvation Army, an international movement, is an evangelical part of the universal Christian Church.

Its message is based on the Bible.

Its ministry is motivated by the love of God.

Its mission is to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ and to meet human needs in his name without discrimination.