

## Workgroup D: Trafficking in Human Beings

### Key Points of Discussion

- Importance of definition of Trafficking in order to collect comparable data
- Awareness of the different forms of Trafficking
- Cooperation at a National and International level
- Defining Trafficking as a Government priority generates better data collection

### Key Data Elements that are needed to address Trafficking

- Quantitative and qualitative data
- Offender related data (police records, prosecution and court statistics)
- Victim related data (NGO and IO data)
- Direct indicators (criminal justice statistics)
- Indirect indicators (Visas to entertainment business)

### Principal data collection agencies concerned

- Administrative sources (criminal justice system, social and health authorities, immigration officials and embassies)
- Civil society (NGOs, IOs, research community)

### Effective Approaches

- Global level (databases: IOM, UNODC, ILO, UNICEF)
- Regional level (the Bali Conference, Stability Pact Task Force and Trafficking)
- National level (examples of Germany and the Netherlands, based on Government priority)

### Major Challenges

- Lack of legislation
- Hidden crime
- Victims' unwillingness to give information
- Confusion between Smuggling and Trafficking
- Traditional data collection methods cannot be used