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