



Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

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**Review of the implementation of the United Nations
Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and
the Protocols thereto: Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and
Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and
Children**

Activities of the Working Group on Trafficking in Persons

Report submitted by the Chair of the Working Group

I. Introduction

1. The present report has been prepared pursuant to Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime decision 4/4, in which the Conference decided to establish an open-ended interim working group, in accordance with article 32, paragraph 3, of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,¹ and rule 2, paragraph 2, of the rules of procedure for the Conference, to be chaired by a member of the Bureau, to advise and assist the Conference in the implementation of its mandate with regard to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the Organized Crime Convention.² The Conference also decided that the Chair of the Working Group on Trafficking in Persons should submit a report on the activities of the Working Group to the Conference.

2. The first meeting of the Working Group on Trafficking in Persons was held in Vienna on 14 and 15 April 2009. At that meeting, the Working Group decided that, subject to the availability of resources and the interest of States, it would be useful to hold another meeting of the Working Group prior to the fifth session of the Conference. A second meeting of the Working Group was held in Vienna from 27 to 29 January 2010.

* CTOC/COP/2010/1.

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

² *Ibid.*, vol. 2237, No. 39574.



3. The meetings of the Working Group were chaired by Dominika Krois (Poland), Vice-President of the Conference at its fourth session.
4. For ease of reference, the secretariat has provided cross-references in parentheses to indicate connections between relevant recommendations made at the two meetings.

II. Recommendations adopted by the Working Group at its meeting held in Vienna on 14 and 15 April 2009

5. Pursuant to Conference decision 4/4, paras. o (ii) and (iv), the following recommendations are submitted to the Conference for consideration at its fifth session.

A. General recommendations

6. With regard to the overall mandate of the Working Group outlined in Conference decision 4/4, the Working Group recommended that States adopt a comprehensive and balanced approach to combating trafficking in persons, inter alia, through mutual cooperation, in recognition of States' shared responsibility as countries of origin, destination and transit.

B. Universal adherence

7. With regard to achieving universal adherence to and effective implementation of the minimum requirements outlined in the Trafficking in Persons Protocol as an initial step towards combating trafficking in persons, States that have not yet done so should become parties to the Organized Crime Convention and the Trafficking in Persons Protocol.
8. In order to achieve a better understanding of the obstacles that States, in particular signatories to the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, may have in becoming parties to the Protocol, the Conference should consider the inclusion of an optional question, on the status of the ratification process, in the assessment checklist on the implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and its Protocols.

C. Adequate national legislation

9. With regard to the adoption of adequate national legislation, the Secretariat should step up its legislative assistance activities to respond to the needs of requesting States (see para. 57 below).
10. States parties should:
 - (a) Criminalize conduct that facilitates and supports trafficking in persons;
 - (b) Enact legislation for the implementation of the Organized Crime Convention, in particular legislation that criminalizes participation in an organized

criminal group and corruption, and establish trafficking in persons as a predicate offence for the laundering of the proceeds of crime (see para. 56 below).

D. Definition of concepts

11. With regard to the definition of concepts that might require further clarity, the Secretariat should prepare, in consultation with States parties, issue papers to assist States parties in better understanding and interpreting key concepts of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, especially legally relevant definitions in order to assist criminal justice officers in penal proceedings (see paras. 53-55 below).

E. Prevention and awareness-raising

12. With regard to prevention and awareness-raising, States parties should:

(a) Consider the inclusion of trafficking in persons in public education curricula;

(b) Launch awareness-raising campaigns directed at the general public, at specific groups and at communities vulnerable to being trafficked, taking into account local contexts. In doing so, they should consider making effective utilization of mass media (radio and television programmes, including soap operas able to reach vulnerable groups, and the press) and of important public events or personalities (see para. 70 below);

(c) Consider discussing plans for awareness-raising campaigns with the Secretariat and other States parties that have launched similar campaigns;

(d) Explore modalities to reinforce the educating and awareness-raising of users or potential users of sexual services and the products of forced labour and of other types of exploitation and to increase their understanding of trafficking in persons and violence against women and children (see para. 65 below).

F. Training

13. With regard to training, States parties should provide training to front-line law enforcement officials (police officers, labour inspectors, immigration officers and border guards), soldiers involved in peacekeeping missions, consular officers, prosecutorial and judicial authorities, medical service providers and social workers, involving relevant non-governmental organizations and civil society representatives, where appropriate and in line with national legislation, in order to enable national authorities to respond effectively to trafficking in persons, especially by identifying the victims of such trafficking (see paras. 77, 83 and 84 below).

14. The Secretariat should step up the provision of capacity-building activities to requesting States by organizing training courses and seminars.

G. Trafficking for labour exploitation

15. With regard to trafficking for labour exploitation, States parties should:

(a) Strengthen partnerships with the private sector in order to effectively combat trafficking for labour exploitation;

(b) Discourage the demand for exploitative services and the products of forced labour by ensuring that Governments first properly identify exploitative services and products of forced labour and then raise public awareness of such services and products (see para. 63 below).

H. Non-punishment and non-prosecution of trafficked persons

16. With regard to ensuring the non-punishment and non-prosecution of trafficked persons, States parties should:

(a) Establish appropriate procedures for identifying victims of trafficking in persons and for giving such victims support;

(b) Consider, in line with their domestic legislation, not punishing or prosecuting trafficked persons for unlawful acts committed by them as a direct consequence of their situation as trafficked persons or where they were compelled to commit such unlawful acts (see para. 72 below).

I. Victim protection and assistance

17. With regard to victim protection and assistance, States parties should:

(a) Adopt a human rights-based approach to victim protection and assistance that is not contingent on the citizenship and immigration status of the victim (see paras. 31 and 74 below);

(b) Develop and apply minimum standards for the protection and assistance of victims of trafficking in persons (see para. 32 below);

(c) Ensure victims are provided with immediate support and protection, irrespective of their involvement in the criminal justice process. Such support may include the right to stay temporarily or, in appropriate cases, permanently in the territory where they are identified;

(d) Ensure that appropriate procedures are in place to protect the confidentiality and privacy of victims of trafficking;

(e) Develop, disseminate to practitioners and systematically use criteria for the identification of victims (see para. 32 below);

(f) Ensure that national legislation against trafficking in persons criminalizes the threat or intimidation of victims of such trafficking or of witnesses in related criminal proceedings;

(g) Address the need for a more effective allocation of funds for assisting victims;

(h) Ensure that responses to child trafficking at all levels are always based on the best interest of the child.

J. Compensation for victims of trafficking

18. With regard to the compensation for victims of trafficking, States parties should consider the possibility of establishing appropriate procedures to allow victims to obtain compensation and restitution (see para. 78 below).

K. Protection of victims as witnesses

19. With regard to the protection of victims as witnesses, States parties should ensure measures for the protection of victims, including the provision of temporary and safe shelter and witness protection procedures, where appropriate (see para. 75 below).

20. The Secretariat should evaluate whether its work on good practices for the protection of witnesses in criminal proceedings involving organized crime could be supplemented by additional work in the area of countering trafficking in persons (see para. 75 below).

L. Coordination of efforts at the national level

21. With regard to the coordination of efforts at the national level, States parties should:

(a) Establish national coordinating bodies or inter-ministerial task forces composed of officials from relevant Government ministries (dealing with justice, internal affairs, health and welfare, labour, immigration, foreign affairs etc.) to counter trafficking in persons. Such mechanisms could develop comprehensive and coordinated policies against trafficking in persons while promoting better cooperation, monitoring the implementation of national action plans and promoting research on trafficking in persons, taking into account the work of relevant national non-governmental organizations (see paras. 37, 50 and 82 below);

(b) Develop coordination mechanisms at the local or district level, including non-governmental service providers whenever possible.

M. Data collection, research and analysis

22. With regard to data collection, research and analysis, the Conference should:

(a) Explore the advisability of developing a real-time online tool to assess trends and patterns in trafficking in persons;

(b) Consider the advisability of having the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) continue to produce the *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, based on the information collected through existing data collection mechanisms (see para. 45 below);

(c) Request States parties to contribute national data to a database administered by the Secretariat to measure the response to trafficking in persons.

N. Provision of technical assistance to implement the Trafficking in Persons Protocol

23. With regard to the provision of technical assistance to implement the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, the Secretariat should:

- (a) Continue to provide technical assistance to States parties, upon request, to assist them in implementing the Organized Crime Convention and its Protocols;
- (b) Prepare a list of cost-efficient measures and tools, in consultation with States parties, to respond to trafficking in persons;
- (c) Develop, disseminate and systematically use criteria for the identification of victims, in consultation with States parties (see para. 44 below).

O. The role of the Conference of the Parties in coordinating international action against trafficking in persons

24. With regard to the role of the Conference of the Parties in coordinating international action against trafficking in persons, the Conference should consider:

- (a) Establishing an online real-time mechanism to update the information submitted by States parties through the self-assessment checklist on the implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and its Protocols;
- (b) Requesting the intergovernmental meeting of experts referred to in Conference decision 4/1 to pay attention to ways and means of achieving and measuring progress as well as to define needs for technical assistance in implementing the Trafficking in Persons Protocol;
- (c) Establishing greater linkages and increasing exchange of information with other United Nations treaty bodies and the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children;
- (d) Requesting the Secretariat to continue coordinating the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons and report on its activities.

P. Regional approach to combating trafficking in persons

25. With regard to the adoption of a regional approach to combat trafficking in persons, the Conference should consider and encourage regional cooperation in responding to trafficking in persons and promoting the implementation of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, while avoiding duplication of efforts in that regard (see para. 52 below).

26. The Secretariat should exchange more information with regional and other international organizations involved in fighting trafficking in persons.

Q. International cooperation at the operational level

27. With regard to international cooperation at the operational level, the Secretariat should establish a network of national contact points for efforts to counter trafficking in persons based on existing available contact points with which work could be done to promote timely regional and international cooperation.

28. States parties should:

(a) Utilize those provisions of the Organized Crime Convention that facilitate the use of joint investigation teams and special investigative techniques in the investigation of cases of trafficking in persons at the international level (see paras. 36, 38 and 39 below);

(b) Utilize the Organized Crime Convention and other multilateral legal instruments to develop and strengthen international judicial cooperation, including with regard to extradition, mutual legal assistance and confiscation of the proceeds of trafficking in persons;

(c) Organize and participate in training sessions for central authorities and others involved in judicial cooperation at the regional or interregional level, especially involving States parties connected through trafficking flows as countries of origin, transit or destination for trafficking in persons.

III. Recommendations adopted by the Working Group at its meeting held from 27 to 29 January 2010

29. Pursuant to Conference decision 4/4, paras. o (ii) and (iv), the following recommendations are forwarded to the Conference for consideration at its fifth session.

A. Implementation of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, including national and regional efforts

30. States parties should make better use of tools and materials produced by UNODC and those produced by other organizations, such as the Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,³ which were produced to support the implementation of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol.

31. With regard to developing a comprehensive, multidimensional response to trafficking in persons, States parties should apply a victim-centred approach, with full respect for the human rights of victims of such trafficking (see para. 17 (a) above).

32. States parties should consider developing guidelines for law enforcement officials on culture-, gender- and age-sensitive responses to victims of trafficking in persons, including standards and procedures for identifying and interviewing

³ E/2002/68/Add.1.

victims of trafficking in persons and methods for advising such victims of their rights (see paras. 17 (b), (c) and (e) above).

33. States parties are encouraged to note the important role of civil society in the fight against trafficking in persons and should seek to effectively integrate civil society into national, regional and international strategies to prevent such trafficking, as well as into strategies to protect and care for victims of such trafficking, in accordance with domestic regulations.

34. States parties should consider providing, where appropriate, legal, medical and social assistance to all potential victims of trafficking in persons, including legal representation and assistance to victims of such trafficking who are minors, in accordance with article 6, subparagraph 2, of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol.

35. Noting the low rate of convictions for trafficking in persons globally, as reported in the *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons* published by UNODC in 2009, States parties should increase their efforts to investigate and prosecute cases involving trafficking in persons, including by making timely use of financial investigation techniques, special investigative techniques and other tools designed to combat other forms of organized crime.

36. States parties should increase cross-border criminal justice action through enhanced use of joint investigations, information-sharing and confiscation of assets, in line with their domestic legislation (see para. 28 (a) above).

37. States parties should take into account the recommendations contained in paragraph 17 of the report of the Working Group on its meeting held in Vienna on 14 and 15 April 2009 (CTOC/COP/WG.4/2009/2), and establish national coordination mechanisms, also at the level of investigation and prosecution (see para. 21 (a) above).

38. With regard to coordination, States parties should increase efforts to enhance cross-border criminal justice action, including, where appropriate, by making increased use of joint investigations, special investigative techniques, information-sharing and the transfer of knowledge regarding the use of those measures (see para. 28 (a) above).

39. States should make use of joint investigations as a practical means of offering technical assistance to other States and strengthening a transnational criminal justice response to trafficking in persons. In particular, joint operations should be undertaken between countries of origin and destination (see para. 28 (a) above).

40. States parties should acknowledge the importance of developing partnerships between as well as within countries, recognizing the important role that civil society plays when working in partnership with government at all levels.

41. States parties are encouraged to develop partnerships with the private sector in their efforts to combat trafficking in persons.

42. With regard to training programmes, States parties should involve all stakeholders, including law enforcement agencies, victim service providers, prosecutors and consular representatives, and should seek to involve judges.

43. In addition, in view of the tools and materials developed by UNODC at the global level, States parties are encouraged to develop country-specific training materials, with UNODC providing any required technical assistance on request.
44. Further to the recommendations contained in paragraph 19 of the report on the 2009 meeting of the Working Group (CTOC/COP/WG.4/2009/2), UNODC should continue to provide technical assistance, on request, to assist in the enhancement of regional coordination and cooperation, including capacity-building in that area in States and regions (see para. 23 above).
45. With regard to research, the Conference should consider requesting UNODC to continue compiling and regularly producing the *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, including through the use of a computerized database for which information could be submitted on a regular basis. The Conference should also consider requesting UNODC to compile good practices in preventing and combating trafficking in persons, especially in the areas of prosecution and victim protection (see para. 22 (b) above).⁴
46. States parties should, further to the recommendations contained in paragraph 18 of the report on the 2009 meeting of the Working Group, consider supporting more extensive research into all forms of trafficking in persons, including labour exploitation (see para. 22 (b) above).⁵
47. States parties should support research into profiling the crime of trafficking in persons, developing typologies and analysis regarding methodologies and offenders.
48. UNODC should continue to provide technical assistance to Member States, upon request, to improve the collection of data on trafficking in persons.
49. States parties should consider conducting research on the factors that make certain events, locations, communities, countries and regions more likely to be a place of origin of trafficked persons or a transit area or a destination used for trafficking in persons. States parties should also consider further research on socio-economic factors and how those factors affect markets, focusing in particular on the demand for trafficking in persons.
50. States parties should monitor and evaluate the results and impact of measures undertaken at the national level. Member States should consider establishing an institution (such as a national rapporteur or committee, which could be independent) to carry out such evaluation and monitoring and to make recommendations for further action at the national level (see para. 21 (a) above).
51. In accordance with the recommendation of the meeting of experts on possible mechanisms to review implementation of the Organized Crime Convention, the Conference should create an open-ended working group on the implementation of

⁴ Also see General Assembly resolution 64/293, entitled “United Nations Global Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons”, in which the Assembly requests the Secretary-General as a matter of priority to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to collect information and report biennially, starting in 2012, on trafficking in persons patterns and flows at the national, regional and international levels in a balanced, reliable and comprehensive manner, in close cooperation and collaboration with Member States, as well as share best practices and lessons learned from various initiatives and mechanisms.

⁵ Ibid.

the Convention and its Protocols with a view to exploring options regarding an appropriate and effective mechanism to assist the Conference in the review of the implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto, as soon as feasible, taking into account the importance of the matter to all Member States (CTOC/COP/EG.1/2010/3).

52. To avoid duplication of efforts, States parties should take advantage of existing experience at the regional level (see para. 25 above).

B. Analysis of key concepts of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol

53. With regard to those concepts in the Trafficking in Persons Protocol on which States parties might require clarification:

(a) The Conference should provide guidance to States parties on those concepts;

(b) Further to the recommendations contained in paragraph 7 of the report of that Working Group on its 2009 meeting (CTOC/COP/WG.4/2009/2), the Secretariat should prepare, in consultation with States parties, issue papers to assist criminal justice officers in penal proceedings, on subjects such as consent; harbouring, receipt and transport; abuse of a position of vulnerability; exploitation; and transnationality. In addition, the Secretariat should ensure that any new concepts are integrated into existing tools and materials (see para. 11 above).

54. In applying the definition of trafficking in persons under the Protocol and consistent with the Protocol, States parties should ensure that:

(a) Where deception, coercion or other means as stipulated in article 3, subparagraph (a), of the Protocol, are present, the consent of the victim is irrelevant to establishing trafficking in persons;

(b) Trafficking in persons can be established before an act of exploitation has occurred (see para. 11 above).

55. In accordance with article 3, subparagraph (a), of the Protocol, States parties should pay close attention to the acts of trafficking (recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons) and recognize that the presence of any of those acts could mean that the offence of trafficking in persons had been committed, even in the absence of transit or transportation (see para. 11 above).

56. With regard to the implementation of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, States parties should interpret the Protocol in the context of the Organized Crime Convention (see para. 10 (b) above).

57. In view of the fact that the Protocol does not provide model legislative provisions, States parties should draft or amend national legislation in line with their domestic circumstances (see para. 9 above).

58. States parties should acknowledge the importance of voluntary victim-witness cooperation in seeking convictions for trafficking in persons. In conformity with article 25 of the Organized Crime Convention, States parties should adopt measures to assist and protect victims, regardless of whether or not they cooperated with the

criminal justice authorities. The absence of testimony would not rule out the provision of assistance.

59. States parties might use the provisions of article 26, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Organized Crime Convention to secure the testimony of members of an organized criminal group in investigations and prosecutions of cases involving trafficking in persons, for the purpose of prosecuting other members of the organized criminal group.

C. Good practices and tools in reducing the demand for exploitative services

60. States parties are encouraged to consider the issues of supply and demand to be interconnected and should take a holistic approach in their responses to trafficking in persons, in order to address both phenomena.

61. States parties should view the reduction of demand for exploitative services as requiring an integrated and coordinated response.

62. States parties should develop responses to the demand for all types of services where trafficking victims are exploited, including but not limited to sexual services.

63. Further to the recommendations contained in paragraph 11 of the report on the 2009 meeting of the Working Group (CTOC/COP/WG.4/2009/2), in order to more forcefully discourage the demand for goods and services produced by victims of trafficking, States parties should consider adopting measures to discourage the use of such goods and services (see para. 15 above).

64. The Conference should continue its examination of the demand for exploitative services in relation to trafficking in persons, retaining the relevant agenda item.

65. States parties should develop awareness-raising initiatives for employers and consumers with the goal of rendering socially unacceptable the use of goods and services provided under exploitative circumstances by victims of trafficking (see para. 12 (d) above).

66. States parties should adopt and strengthen practices aimed at discouraging demand for exploitative services, including considering measures to regulate, register and license private recruitment agencies; raising the awareness of employers to ensure their supply chains are free of trafficking in persons; enforcing labour standards through labour inspections and other relevant means; enforcing labour regulations; increasing the protection of the rights of migrant workers; and/or adopting measures to discourage the use of the services of victims of trafficking.

67. With regard to conducting research into demand for the services and products of trafficked persons, States parties should consider collecting relevant data, including on the socio-economic factors increasing the demand and on the consumers of goods and services provided by trafficked persons, disaggregated by the form of exploitation, such as labour or sexual exploitation or trafficking in persons for the removal of organs and trafficking in human organs.

68. States parties are encouraged to share information on the impact on trafficking in persons of legislation criminalizing, decriminalizing or legalizing prostitution.

69. The Secretariat should compile and distribute examples of good practices for addressing the demand for exploitative services, including research into all forms of exploitation and the factors underpinning demand and measures to raise public awareness of products and services produced by exploitative and forced labour. To facilitate that process, States parties should provide such examples to the Secretariat.

70. States parties should conduct campaigns targeting potential victims of trafficking in persons in vulnerable groups and regions and the potential users of goods or services provided by victims of trafficking, in order to raise awareness of the illegality of traffickers' actions and the criminal nature of trafficking in persons.

71. States parties should ensure that demand reduction strategies include anti-trafficking training for all the relevant segments of society.

D. Non-punishment and non-prosecution of victims of trafficking in persons: administrative and judicial approaches to offences committed in the process of such trafficking

72. With regard to ensuring the non-punishment and non-prosecution of trafficked persons, the Working Group reaffirmed that States parties should implement the recommendations contained in paragraph 12 of the report on the 2009 meeting of the Working Group (CTOC/COP/WG.4/2009/2) (see para. 16 above).

73. States parties should ensure that provisions for the non-punishment and non-prosecution of trafficked persons contained in domestic legislation, guidelines, regulations, preambles or other instruments are clearly stated. In doing so, States parties are encouraged to make use of technical assistance tools such as the UNODC *Model Law against Trafficking in Persons*⁶ and principles and guidelines such as the Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as well as any other regional standards and guidelines (see para. 16 above).

74. States parties should respect human rights standards in all measures concerning victims of trafficking in persons (see para. 17 (a) above).

75. States parties should ensure that acts and procedures of their criminal justice systems do not cause secondary victimization (see paras. 19 and 20 above).

76. States parties should acknowledge and support the important role played by civil society in protecting and assisting victims and supporting the criminal justice process.

77. States parties should provide specialized training to criminal justice practitioners, including law enforcers and prosecutors, on trafficking in persons and the human rights abuses that the victims might have suffered, and should seek to involve judges. The Conference should consider requesting UNODC to continue

⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.V.11.

providing to States, on request, technical assistance in the training of criminal justice practitioners (see para. 13 above and paras. 83 and 84 below).

78. States parties should endeavour to ensure the availability of a compensation fund or similar mechanism for victims of crimes, including trafficking in persons (see para. 18 above).

79. The Secretariat should compile and disseminate:

(a) Good practices regarding provisions for the non-prosecution or non-punishment of victims in national legislation against trafficking in persons;

(b) Best practices in relation to victim identification, protection and assistance (see para. 16 (a) above).

80. To support that process, States parties should provide to the Secretariat information regarding national practices so that others can learn from their experiences (see para. 16 (a) above).

E. Good practices and tools for use in case management, including by front-line law enforcement authorities responding to trafficking in persons

81. States parties should endeavour to ensure that case management approaches cover all phases of the criminal justice process related to trafficking in persons, with appropriate follow-up, from the point of interception to the point of reintegration. States parties should ensure that case management systems are knowledge-based by regularly reviewing processes in the light of changing situations and circumstances.

82. States parties should take measures to ensure that anti-trafficking responses are coordinated and consistent at all levels (see paras. 21 (a), 37 and 50 above).

83. States parties should ensure that specialized staff in law enforcement agencies and other parts of the criminal justice system receive necessary training and support, including psychological care, as required (see paras. 13 and 77 above and para. 84 below).

84. States parties should ensure that special training is provided for criminal justice practitioners. Such training should also be extended to all court staff and victim service providers and should include sensitization to trauma and appropriate gender, age, cultural and other considerations (see paras. 13, 77 and 83 above).

85. The Conference should consider the advisability of requesting UNODC to collect best practices in the management of trafficking in persons cases that incorporate a cooperative approach between and among law enforcement agencies and other specialized services such as victim service providers, with the aim of, inter alia, providing clear procedures and policies and written agreements to avoid delays and secondary victimization of trafficking victims; incorporating a gender-, age- and culture-sensitive approach that also addresses the special needs of children; providing language assistance for potential victims from the point of interception to the point of reintegration; and providing health and psychological assistance in consideration of the particular challenges faced by victims of trafficking.

86. The Secretariat should consider compiling a roster of anti-trafficking training courses and United Nations experts to support States parties in their efforts to train their criminal justice practitioners.

87. The Secretariat should assist States parties, on request, in increasing their capacity to collect, analyse and share data on the situation with regard to trafficking in persons and responses to such trafficking.
