

GLOBAL SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY  
**human trafficking:  
global and local perspectives.**

International Symposium

**12 – 13 November 2015**

Management Center Innsbruck

MCI II, Universitätsstraße 15 / Innsbruck, Austria

## welcome & information.

The symposium "Human Trafficking: Global and Local Perspectives" is an international two-day event taking place at the Aula of MCI II, Management Center Innsbruck, Austria.

On the first day, the underlying causes and consequences of human trafficking on the global level will be highlighted. Invited speakers representing international organizations, academia and public administration will discuss the legal, ethical and political aspects of the issue. On the second day, the local perspective will be focused on, with special regard to the "trafficking route" from Italy to Germany via Austria.

A mix of presentations, podium discussions and workshops shall lead to interesting and fruitful discussions. Both days conclude with a summary and an informal get together with snacks and refreshments.

THE EVENT IS JOINTLY ORGANIZED BY  
MCI Department Social Work  
MCI Department Nonprofit, Social & Health Care Management  
Italien-Zentrum, Leopold-Franzens University of Innsbruck

## register to attend.

Please register via e-mail until 06. November 2015: [globalsymposium@mci.edu](mailto:globalsymposium@mci.edu)

### REGISTRATION FEE

General: € 120,-

MCI graduates: € 75,-

Members "Golden" MCI Alumni & Friends: € 50,-

Students & Faculty (MCI & LFU): free of charge

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## thursday, 12 november 2015.

### MODERATION

#### ANDREAS EXENBERGER

Department of Economic Theory, Policy and History,  
University of Innsbruck

### 09:00 WELCOME & INTRODUCTION

#### ANDREAS ALTMANN

Rector, MCI Management Center Innsbruck

#### ROLAND PSENNER

Vice Rector for Teaching and Students, University of Innsbruck

### PRESENTATIONS

### 09:30 MARCO PERTILE

University of Trento  
Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants under International Law:  
Assessing the Impact of a Problematic Relationship

### 10:00 JULIA PLANITZER

Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Vienna  
Trafficking in Human Beings and the Human Rights-Based Approach

### 10:30 TEJAL JESRANI

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)  
UNODC's Global Report on Trafficking in Persons: Patterns,  
Trends and Flows

### 11:00 COFFEE AND TEA BREAK

### 11:15 PANEL DISCUSSION

Global perspectives on Human Trafficking

**JULIA PLANITZER**, Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of  
Human Rights, Vienna

**BELACHEW GEBREWOLD**, Management Center Innsbruck

**GREGOR HEISSL**, University of Innsbruck

**TEJAL JESRANI**, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

**MARCO PERTILE**, University of Trento

### 12:30 LUNCH BREAK

## thursday, 12 november 2015.

### PRESENTATIONS

### 14:00 PETYA NESTOROVA

Council of Europe, Convention on Action against Trafficking  
in Human Beings  
Combatting trafficking in human beings:  
the Council of Europe response

### 14:30 KATIE KLAFFENBÖCK

International Organization for Migration (IOM)  
Protection measures to address human trafficking  
resulting from crisis situations

### 15:00 KLARA SKRIVANKOVA

Anti-Slavery International  
The role of civil society in addressing trafficking in the EU

### 15:30 COFFEE AND TEA BREAK

### 15:45 PANEL DISCUSSION

Future Perspectives of the European Union in Consideration  
of Human Trafficking

**KATIE KLAFFENBÖCK**, International Organization for  
Migration (IOM)

**PETYA NESTROVA**, Council of Europe

**KLARA SKRIVANKOVA**, Anti-Slavery International

### 16:45 SUMMARY & PREVIEW DAY 2

### 17:00 GET TOGETHER

## friday, 13 november 2015.

### MODERATION

#### ANDREAS EXENBERGER

Department of Economic Theory, Policy and History,  
University of Innsbruck

### 09:00 WELCOME AND SUMMARY DAY 1

### PRESENTATIONS

#### 09:15 ROSANNA PARADISO

TAMPEP

Trafficking in human beings, phenomena related to it:  
Italian overview

#### 09:45 AMBASSADOR ELISABETH TICHY-FISSLBERGER

National Coordinator on Combating Human Trafficking,  
Director General at the Federal Ministry for Europe,  
Integration and Foreign Affairs  
The Austrian Perspective on Human Trafficking

#### 10:15 EVA KÜBLBECK

KOK – German NGO Network against Trafficking in Human Beings  
Trafficking in Human Beings in Germany: An overview of the  
current legal framework and victim support services

### 10:45 COFFEE AND TEA BREAK

### 11:00 PANEL DISCUSSION

Human Trafficking along the route "Italy – Austria – Germany"

**MONIKA CISSEK-EVANS**, JADWIGA München  
**AMBASSADOR ELISABETH TICHY-FISSLBERGER**,  
National Coordinator on Combating Human Trafficking,  
Director General at the Federal Ministry for Europe,  
Integration and Foreign Affairs  
**ROSANNA PARADISO**, TAMPEP

### 12:00 LUNCH BREAK

## friday, 13 november 2015.

### 13:30 – 15:00 WORKSHOPS

#### W1 / E SILVIA OITNER

Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin

Social work within restrictive conditions: detecting and dealing with  
refugees affected from trafficking in human beings

#### W2 / E ASTRID WINKLER

Director ECPAT Austria in cooperation with the federal  
child and youth protection authority Tyrol, department for  
unaccompanied minors

Mechanisms of coordination and cooperation for the identification  
of minor victims of human trafficking

#### W3 / E JULIA PLANITZER

Researcher at Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Vienna  
Trafficking in Human Beings for the purpose of Labour Exploitation

#### W4 / E until 14:45 ROSANNA PARADISO

TAMPEP

Investing in women: Nigerian case of returnees

#### W5 / D MONIKA CISSEK-EVANS

Director JADWIGA Counselling Centers for  
Trafficked Women, Germany

Identification and protection of female victims of Human Trafficking  
during asylum procedure from an NGO's perspective

#### W6 / D EVA KAUFMANN

Lefö / IBF Intervention Center for Trafficked Women

A feminist perspective towards victim protection within trafficking  
in women

### 15:00 COFFEE AND TEA BREAK

### 15:15 PANEL DISCUSSION

Future perspectives in Tyrol, Austria

**CHRISTINE BAUR**, Member of the Provincial Government  
of the Tyrol

**GERALD TATZGERN**, Head of Central Service for Combating  
Human Smuggling / Trafficking, Federal Criminal Police Office

**ERIKA WANDER**, Prosecutor, Court of Innsbruck

**NINA HÄRTING**, Prosecutor, Court of Innsbruck

**ASTRID WINKLER**, ECPAT Austria

### 16:45 FINAL REMARKS

### 17:00 GET TOGETHER

## presentations.

**JESRANI TEJAL**, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

### **UNODC'S GLOBAL REPORT ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS: PATTERNS, TRENDS AND FLOWS**

In the framework of the Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, the General Assembly in resolution 64/293 mandated UNODC to collect information and publish a Global Report on Trafficking in Persons biannually. The UNODC Global Report 2014 is the most recent and covers 128 countries from around the world. It provides an overview of patterns and flows of trafficking in persons at global, regional and national levels, based on trafficking cases detected between 2010 and 2012 (or more recent). Trafficking in persons is a truly global phenomenon: between 2010 and 2012, victims from at least 153 countries were detected in 124 countries worldwide.

A great majority of the victims detected were females, although men and boys were also trafficked in significant numbers. Women and girls were not only trafficked for sexual exploitation, but also for forced labour and for other purposes. The percentage of children among victims has increased and children now comprise nearly one third of all detected trafficking victims in the world. Although many countries have passed legislation criminalizing trafficking in persons as a specific offence, the overall criminal justice response to trafficking in persons remains very weak.

**KLAFFENBÖCK KATIE**, International Organization for Migration (IOM)

### **PROTECTION MEASURES TO ADDRESS HUMAN TRAFFICKING RESULTING FROM CRISIS SITUATIONS**

Armed conflicts, natural disasters and protracted crises can create breeding grounds for human trafficking. The erosion of the rule of law, dearth of basic necessities and lack of viable alternatives heighten individuals' vulnerability to exploitation and decrease the likelihood that traffickers will be brought to justice. Furthermore, crisis situations set off sizable heterogeneous migration flows that include vulnerable groups such as single women, the elderly, unaccompanied minors and trafficked persons. While the former groups can be identified with relative ease and provided access to support mechanisms, trafficked persons remain a challenge to identify.

The talk will focus on possible protection measures for trafficked persons both in regions affected by crisis and in regions where crisis-affected populations seek protection. In crisis situations, humanitarian response strategies should incorporate counter-trafficking measures into the Cluster System, encompassing measures such as rapid assessments, emergency referral mechanisms as well as safe havens and direct assistance measures. In countries of destination, front-line actors such as asylum officials, NGOs and health-care professionals should have the capacity to identify potential victims and refer them to protection agencies.

## presentations.

**KÜBLBECK EVA**, KOK – German NGO Network against Trafficking in Human Beings

### **TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS IN GERMANY: AN OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND VICTIM SUPPORT SERVICES**

The German NGO Network against Trafficking in Human Beings (KOK) was founded in 1999 and since acts as umbrella organisation for specialised counselling centres providing support to victims of trafficking and other organisations working in this field. Its knowledge is derived directly from its members organisations' daily work with victims of trafficking. The KOK's contribution to the symposium presents the current German legal framework relating to trafficking in human beings and planned changes hereof as well as introducing the participants to the existing support structure for victims of trafficking in Germany. Both differ in parts significantly from other European states.

The German government is currently in the long overdue process of transposing the Directive 2011/36/EU, which however will not solve some of the major issues for victims. Prominent problems for victims of trafficking in Germany are for example temporary residence permits with little perspective to stay permanently in the country after criminal proceedings or the great difficulties to obtain outstanding wages or compensation. Another problem, growing with the increasing numbers of refugees arriving in Europe and Germany, is how to reach victims within the asylum application procedure, particularly if a person has applied for asylum in other states, such as Austria or Italy.

**NESTOROVA PETYA**, Council of Europe

### **COMBATting TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS: THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE RESPONSE**

This year marks the 10th anniversary of the opening for signature of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings. The Convention, which currently has 43 States Parties, takes a human rights perspective to action against trafficking in human beings.

My presentation will be based on the findings from the monitoring of the implementation of the Convention, which has been entrusted to the Council of Europe Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA). I will provide examples of successes and gaps in terms of implementation, as well as emerging new trends and challenges for the future. In particular, I will focus on the areas of:

- identification and referral to assistance of victims of trafficking, for different forms of exploitation
- protection of the rights of victims
- non-punishment provision
- investigation, prosecution and convictions

## presentations.

**PARADISO ROSANNA**, TAMPEP

### **TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS, PHENOMENA RELATED TO IT: ITALIAN OVERVIEW**

The presentation focuses on the factors that are found to be essential in understanding the Italian Human Trafficking phenomenon. It summarizes the history of Trafficking in Persons across Italy. Since the 80s Italy has become a country of immigration. Italy is a destination and transit country for women, children, and men trafficked transnationally mainly for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor. The dimension of human trafficking in several aspects will be highlighted: labor-exploitation; servitude-exploitation; commercial sexual exploitation and forced begging, based on estimates of the IDOS-study and Research Centre/statistical dossier on Immigration, 2014.

Also the profile of victims, the prevalent nationalities and their status, will be outlined. Refugees coming from Africa and the Middle East are often victims of TIP. Also cases of women and not-accompanied minors accommodated in the SPRAR (system for the protection of asylum seekers and refugees), according to TAMPEP project investigation to identify victims and develop protection program in collaboration with "Crescere Insieme" Ccooperative -2012, will be discussed. In addition to that, the relevant actors fighting against human trafficking, the role of Institutions, NGO's, and civil society will be highlighted and also their methods and practices to influence and support policies in strengthening anti-trafficking efforts will be discussed. The role of NGOs in Italy and the TAMPEP experience in terms of engaging in a wide set of initiatives to develop program of prevention, victim protection and prosecution of traffickers will be presented. International collaboration and cooperation among various actors at different level is an important result of NGOs in Italy, especially related to the fight against human trafficking (e.g. UNICRI, ILO, IOM, GAATW).

**MARCO PERTILE**, University of Trento

### **TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW: ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF A PROBLEMATIC RELATIONSHIP**

The international legal framework on crimes related to migratory flows is split into the distinct legal concepts of 'trafficking' and 'smuggling'. Such bifurcation mirrors the conviction of facing different phenomena, which must be addressed with different legal tools. This notwithstanding, specialized literature has stressed, several times, the contiguity of these legal concepts underlining their multiple overlaps and the difficulty of keeping them separate: many real cases cannot be easily accommodated in a single category, as they present elements that fit neither or, on the contrary, both classes.

Despite this ambiguity, the view can be taken that the legal framework can be interpreted so as to bring most cases within the scope of the prohibition of smuggling. This should be a concern, since persons subject to smuggling are deemed to be accomplices rather than victims and their rights and level of protection are consequently diminished. This mirrors the fact that policies regarding migrants are often meant to respond to security issues rather than to provide redress to those exploited by criminals. In this presentation examples drawn from current events will show that a reconsideration of the legal policies on trafficking and smuggling is needed.

## **presentations.**

**PLANITZER JULIA**, Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights

### **TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS AND THE HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED APPROACH**

Trafficking in human beings is a human rights violation, as a consequence, States have specific human rights obligations concerning trafficking in human beings. What does the application of a human rights-based approach to trafficking in human beings entail for States? As victims of human rights violations, trafficked persons are entitled to compensation. Legal standards at regional (Council of Europe, European Union) and at national level should ensure access to compensation including the possibility to claim compensation from corporations. Nevertheless, it is challenging for trafficked persons to have access to effective remedies and actually receive compensation for their unpaid or underpaid work. The presentation gives an overview of current developments of State's human rights obligations concerning trafficking in human beings and knowledge concerning access to compensation in Europe.

**SKRIVANKOVA KLARA**, Anti-Slavery International

### **THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN ADDRESSING TRAFFICKING IN THE EU**

Civil society organisations play a key role in tackling human trafficking. Working directly with trafficked persons, NGOs bear witness to how policies and legislation affect thousands of victims. Some anti-trafficking measures work well. Others do not because of the lack of understanding of the complexities of human trafficking or simply due to absence of political will to deal with underlying causes that are deeply wedded in the current political economy. The presentation will give an overview of the work of civil society organisations in Europe, examples of impact that legislation and policies can have on trafficked persons or those at risk of trafficking and also discuss how the voice of those affected by trafficking can be amplified in Europe.



## presentations.

**TICHY-FISSLBERGER, ELISABETH**, Ambassador, Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs

### THE AUSTRIAN PERSPECTIVE ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING

An unprecedented flux of refugees and migrants is currently sweeping over Europe in desperate search for a better life. Not all of these persons will end up as victims of human trafficking - but the most vulnerable of them might. Human trafficking is modern day slavery, it is based on exploiting the despair of others. All its variations - forced prostitution, labour exploitation, organ trafficking, forced begging etc. - are severe violations of human rights and – what is more - the 3rd most lucrative form of international organized crime. Austria - a country of transit and of destination - has a comprehensive and multi-layered anti-trafficking legislation.

The challenge is implementation - i.e. identifying the victims of human trafficking and helping them to build a new life. In Austria a special Task force - comprising all stakeholders, whether in public service or in civil society - was set up by government. Its task is to implement the successive National Action plans - each of them for a period of 3 years - which are the to-do-lists of the nation in combatting human trafficking in the areas designated by the famous 4 Ps: prevention, protection, prosecution and international partnership.



## workshops.

**CISSEK-EVANS MONIKA**, JADWIGA Counselling Centers for Trafficked Women, Germany

### **IDENTIFICATION AND PROTECTION OF FEMALE VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING DURING ASYLUM PROCEDURE FROM AN NGO'S PERSPECTIVE** (Workshop offered in German)

The work shop will introduce the participants to the work of JADWIGA, a specialised counselling centre for women and girls who have become victims of trafficking for the purpose of sexual or labour exploitation. According to the EU-Directive on Reception Conditions, victims of trafficking are particularly vulnerable persons with special reception needs. During the interviews in the asylum procedure, however, very often the women remain silent out of fear or are unable to speak due to traumatization. Lack of specific knowledge by professionals working in the field also leads to too few identifications of victims. Cooperation, training and raising awareness amongst professionals is of utmost importance to be able to meet the specific needs of the group

The workshop will also look at JADWIGA's work in asylum seekers' accommodation centres. In two centres the organisation's social workers organise women-only social events (Frauencafés). This protected space offers women low-threshold access to support. Being familiar with indicators of trafficking and knowing countries' specifics is crucial in order to identify victims of trafficking and their particular psycho-social and/or medical needs. The workshop will introduce indicators to recognize victims of trafficking from practical experience.

**KAUFMANN EVA**, LEFÖ - IBF

### **A FEMINIST PERSPECTIVE TOWARDS VICTIM PROTECTION WITHIN TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN** (Workshop offered in German)

LEFÖ being a migrant womens' organisation, this year celebrating its 30th anniversary, has always lived the concept of a feminist organisation adding the perspective of migrant women to national and international feminist discourse. LEFÖ-IBF, the intervention center for victims of trafficking is part of this organisation and puts this feminist perspective into practice in its direct support for female victims of trafficking. The question why and in what way female victims of trafficking can still be perceived as a group with different needs living under different social and political conditions will be illustrated. Considering this background, what does empowerment mean in practice in assisting these women? In this workshop there will be room to discuss how feminist positions determine the offers for our clients. This will lead us to the questions, what conditions are needed to be able to have these offers and how opportunities can be created - here we are already in the field of national and international lobbying and taking the responsibility to communicate the necessities to policy makers.

## workshops.

**OITNER SILVIA**, Alice Salomon Hochschule

### **SOCIAL WORK WITHIN RESTRICTIVE CONDITIONS: DETECTING AND DEALING WITH REFUGEES AFFECTED FROM TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS**

Trafficking in human beings and exploitation of workforce is getting more and more important for the field of social work as well as other services which are the ones involved in the protection of affected persons from the very beginning. It's them being responsible for maintaining the health as well as the psychosocial treatment of persons affected. In cooperation with various institutions and disciplines new methods of identification and support are developed, pressure is put on the administrative and political system to change laws and loop holes within the protection system are pointed out to.

As grave human rights violations such as trafficking in human beings and work exploitation are often linked to migration processes professionals which are currently working with refugees need to be trained on the phenomenon which might occur in the beginning, during the migration or at the country of current destination. Within this workshop the focus will be on detecting and supporting refugees, which are affected from human trafficking or work exploitation. The aim is to analyse the current problems, discuss about functional support systems and coming up with a way forward for professionals in the field.

**PARADISO ROSANNA**, TAMPEP

### **INVESTING IN WOMEN: NIGERIAN CASE OF RETURNEES, VIDEO: MY NIGERIAN SISTERS – BY NICCOLO BRUNA AND TAMPEP**

During the workshop the film made in Nigeria as part of the project ALNIMA will be presented as well as the importance of strengthening women and potential victims of human trafficking in their country of origin. The stories, the present, the past, shows that women need to regain their dignity. Synopsis: Rita, Rosemary and Joy are forced to return to Nigeria after an experience in Europe that took them on the road and finally forced their return in 2005. Back at home they found a family trying to convince them to travel again, but they refused and decided to become „sisters“. ("My Nigerian Sisters", 2005, Director: Niccolò Bruna, Duration 31')

## workshops.

**PLANITZER JULIA**, Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights

### **TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS FOR THE PURPOSE OF LABOR EXPLOITATION**

The workshop will give an overview of current issues concerning trafficking in human beings for the purpose of labour exploitation and discuss current findings, such as the EU Fundamental Rights Agency's report on severe labour exploitation in Europe. The workshop offers an introduction to the human rights framework and current knowledge of labour exploitation in Europe. The group will find out more about the not yet defined term of 'exploitation' leading to different applications in States. The workshop will also discuss the role of companies in preventing trafficking in human beings for the purpose of labour exploitation and present current mechanisms, companies apply. In addition, current trends in enhanced transparency in supply chains and its effectiveness are discussed including the recent initiative in the UK to improve transparency by implementing a transparency in supply chain clause in the new 'Modern Slavery Bill'.

**WINKLER ASTRID**, ECPAT Austria in cooperation with the federal child and youth protection authority Tyrol, department for unaccompanied minors

### **MECHANISMS OF COORDINATION AND COOPERATION FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF MINOR VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

Identification of children as victims of trafficking is a challenge for everybody who might come in contact with exploited children: the competent authorities, NGO service providers as well as any citizen. Exploited children usually do not consider themselves as victims and are forced to follow the instructions of the traffickers/exploiters how to behave and what to communicate in case of being identified by authorities. They are highly vulnerable and under pressure. And they are used to not trust anybody. Without training and special knowledge, it is very hard for professionals to deal and work with these children and young people. Hence, sensitization of and cooperation between the relevant stakeholders is crucial for identification. In this workshop an overview on so called NRM (National Referral Mechanism), the key instrument for a formalized cooperation and coordination mechanism, will be provided. As a practical example, the cooperation mechanism of Tyrol will be presented and discussed.



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