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With this quarterly newsletter, La Strada International wishes to inform and update you on developments in the field of trafficking in human beings and the activities of La Strada International and the La Strada member organisations. We welcome your feedback and input. Please [mail us](#) by 1 June 2012 if you have news, information about your organisation, a new report or documentary or an outspoken opinion on (inter)national developments.



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La Strada News !

Why do women fight for their rights?

On the occasion of 8th of March, International Women's Day, Open Gate/La Strada Macedonia in cooperation with the Municipality of Kisela Voda organised a panel discussion on the topic: Why do women fight for their rights? The aim of the panel was to present an overview and to discuss the position of women in today's society and gender inequality as a cause of human trafficking. This event focussed on the new avenues that 21st century women can take to free themselves from identified social problems, instead of reflecting the despair and helplessness of women. During the interactive panel, many questions were raised and gaps and challenges were identified. The following recommendations were made:



- Create action plans and strategies for gender equality and prevention of human trafficking with the active participation of women;
- Allocate sufficient funds from the municipality budgets for the implementation of programmes and activities in collaboration with civil society;
- Gender budgeting in all strategies and programmes that are developed both locally and nationally;
- Increased economic empowerment of women as a way of addressing the root causes of human trafficking and other forms of violence against women;

- Strengthened capacity of Advisers from the municipality through training on gender issues and human trafficking. “ Further training for Municipality Advisors on gender and human trafficking matters as a means of strengthening capacity and capability”.

The Macedonian Women's Lobby made a presentation at the panel discussion; a number of non-governmental organisations attended and participated together with representatives of the departments of the municipality of Kisela Voda and its regional administrative communities.

Report by the Macedonian National Rapporteur



On 8 March 2012, the Macedonian Minister of Interior officially presented the annual report of the National Commission for Combating Trafficking and Illegal Migration in Macedonia, in addition to the Third Report of the National Rapporteur.

The Minister emphasised that "this year we expect to finalise the last planned activities under the Action Plan which was implemented from 2009 to 2012 and to enter into the creation of a new Plan 2013-2015 in collaboration with the German Society for International Cooperation (GTZ). The plan of investigation and prosecution of perpetrators of criminal acts of trafficking will continue with the same intensity as

before in order to protect the integrity of the victims of this serious crime. The government of the Republic of Macedonia will consider projects for the protection of trafficking as high priority for this year, given the fact that Macedonia is a country of origin and destination of victims of trafficking, who over the past six years are predominantly domestic, underage citizens."

Open Gate/La Strada Macedonia was asked by the Secretariat of the National Commission for Combating Trafficking and Illegal Migration and the National Rapporteur to provide input for the report. Next to information about the organisation and its achievements, Open Gate submitted the following recommendations:

- Ensure sustainability of the state shelter for trafficked persons through permanent and stable funding from the state budget;
- Ensure medical, legal assistance and free education for trafficked persons;
- Ensure access to compensation for trafficked persons.

All recommendations were included in the final report of the National Rapporteur, which can be considered a major achievement of the advocacy work of Open Gate to push the government to enhance its effort against trafficking and protect trafficked persons.

GRETA report on Moldova

In February 2012 the [report](#) of the independent Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA), on the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention in Moldova, was published.

The evaluation process started in 2010 when GRETA sent the questionnaire to the Moldovan government. Many anti-trafficking actors in Moldova have participated in the evaluation. The Report analyses the situation on the trafficking phenomenon in Moldova and anti-trafficking responses in the country as well as elaborating upon recommendations for improving the current situation. The Report reflects the opinion of the main state anti-trafficking actors, intergovernmental organisations and civil society active in the anti-trafficking field. It also includes suggestions that were submitted by the International Center "La Strada" Moldova. The GRETA Report provides civil society with a tool to mobilise for better prevention and protection measures for trafficked persons and can motivate the government of the Republic of Moldova to improve its counter-trafficking activity.

La Strada Czech Republic changes Victim's Law

In March 2012, the Czech Chamber of Deputies initiated discussion regarding the government bill on victims of crime, which, after the strong input of NGOs, has resulted in a law that improves service quality to victims of crime. Prior to the approval of the new proposal, NGOs had highlighted that if the law was approved in its present form, it would reduce legal aid provided to victims of crime by

NGOs only to the provision of legal information. La Strada Czech Republic, together with the NGOs In Iustitia and White Circle of Safety have effectively worked against this omission. The fundamental grievances felt by the aforementioned organisations related to the part of the Act that proposed to modify the relation of the state to the service providers that assist victims. According to the bill, any organisation that guarantees at least one lawyer on staff could get into the Registry of Services for crime victims held by the Ministry of Justice. The original bill included a requirement that all who provide legal information to victims should have a Master's degree in law. This proposal was duly accepted from the very beginning by all non-governmental organisations in order to maintain service quality. Therefore, the organisations successfully advocated a revision of the proposal, back to the original.

La Strada, together with the White Circle of Safety and other non-governmental organisations, will continue to monitor the legislative process and make proposals to improve the law for victims of crime.

La Strada Czech Republic is also currently involved in the formation of the Czech National Strategy against Trafficking in Human Beings. This strategy is prepared by the Ministry of Interior and sets main policy guidelines against human trafficking for the next three years.

Highlights of COMP.ACT's second year of implementation



The year 2011 marked the second year of implementation of the COMP.ACT project, which aims to make compensation one of the key elements of programmes of assistance and services to trafficked persons in Europe. Throughout the year, the project received institutional support from OSCE and the Council of Europe. The close cooperation with the UN Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, contributed to the visibility of the COMP.ACT coalition. The national and international developments in the framework of the project were presented and promoted at several international events. In this second year, a promising working relation with two international law firms – Hogan Lovells and Freshfields, materialised through a training by Hogan Lovells for the COMP.ACT partners on claiming compensation for trafficked persons.

Most COMP.ACT partners have succeeded in introducing the issue of compensation as a regular topic at the meetings of their national groups on trafficking where ministries, law enforcement, judiciary and service providers are represented. National analyses of the legal possibilities for claiming compensation and identification of obstacles that prevent trafficked persons from being compensated, have resulted in country reports from [Austria](#), [Belarus](#), [Bulgaria](#), [Czech Republic](#) (summary), [Germany](#), [Ireland](#), [Macedonia](#), Poland, Spain, [Ukraine](#) (summary) and [the UK](#). As demonstrated by these reports, there are a huge number of obstacles, both structural and personal to the victim, that prevent trafficked persons from accessing compensation.

In 2011, activities also focused on (test) cases on compensation and the development of practical tools for both lawyers and service providers when assisting a client in a compensation claim. From each of these, clear recommendations were deducted which aimed to review current legislation and policies, as well as increase the awareness and capacity of relevant actors.

The year 2012 will mark the final year of the current project, in which lobby and advocacy campaigns will target the identified obstacles; compensation cases will continue to be closely followed and practical products on compensation will be finalised and presented at a European conference.

COMP.ACT has exceeded the status of a project, and is institutionalised as a coalition of European partners working towards the same goal: Ensuring compensation for trafficked persons!

On [our website](#) you can find a more detailed overview of the activities and achievements of the project in 2011, as well as the research report by the project partners.

What's going on ?

La Strada statement: access to justice for all victims



In May 2011, the European Commission launched the ‘[Victims’ Package](#)’ - a collection of proposals for better protection of the rights of victims in the European Union. The proposals reinforce existing national measures with EU-wide minimum standards, so that any victim can rely on the same basic level of rights regardless of their nationality and the location of the crime (within the EU). The proposal for a [Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime](#) is meant to ensure that in all 27 EU countries victims of crime are treated with respect (police, prosecutors and judges are to be trained in how to respectfully treat victims), have access to information on their rights and their case in a way they understand, can participate in proceedings if they wish and are assisted with securing protection during the investigation of the crime and court proceedings.

The proposed Directive contains some good measures, in particular the focus on the prevention of secondary and repeated victimisation and intimidation and the access to support and practical assistance from the earliest possible moment irrespective of whether the crime has been reported to authorities and the establishment of individual assessment mechanisms to identify all vulnerable victims. However, the Directive seems to exclude a large group of victims of crime from protection and support, in particular people with an insecure migration status.

Many victims of trafficking in human beings do not have a regular residency status in the country where their rights are being violated and crimes have been committed against them. It is widely acknowledged that due to failing identification processes, the majority of trafficked persons are not recognised as victims of crime, but often regarded as irregular migrants. Even if they are identified by law enforcement as victims, they have to cooperate with the authorities in the criminal case against the perpetrators in order to be protected under the regulations of the 2011 Directive on trafficking in human beings. The majority of trafficked persons do not dare to press charges against their traffickers and are therefore excluded from protection and support. The new Directive could be the safety net for these victims, as it provides for access to support and practical assistance from the earliest possible moment irrespective of whether the crime has been reported to authorities. But if the Directive does not include people with an insecure migration status, a large group of victims of trafficking in human beings will be withheld from their right to protection and support and risk deportation without justice. The [report](#) of the rapporteurs Teresa Jiménez-Becerril Barrio, Antonia Parvanova and the [opinion](#) of the JURI committee provide a number of good amendments that strengthen the position of victims, but unfortunately also do not mention the situation of victims with an insecure migration status.

Therefore, La Strada International has formulated several [recommendations](#) for amendments to the Directive. Together with PICUM, LSI has issued a [joint statement](#) calling for better protection for all victims of crime, irrespective of their migration situation. The advocacy work was successful; on 28 March MEPs of the LIBE and FEMM committee inserted an amendment saying that all victims of crime should be protected under this directive, regardless of their legal status. The amended proposal for the Directive will be negotiated in the dialogue between Commission, Parliament and Council in April.

European Commission launches proposal for a Directive on asset recovery

This proposal for a [Directive on the freezing and confiscation of proceeds of crime in the European Union](#) aims to make it easier for Member States' authorities to confiscate and recover the profits that criminals make from cross-border serious and organised crime. It seeks to attack the financial incentive that drives crime, protect the licit economy against criminal infiltration and corruption and to return criminal profits to public authorities providing services for citizens. It responds to the current economic context, where a financial crisis and a slowdown in economic growth have created new opportunities for criminals. La Strada International welcomes this Directive as the experiences of COMP.ACT have shown that in criminal cases against traffickers, the confiscation of assets is still

very difficult, often because the financial investigations seem to start too late and the perpetrator has managed to relocate goods and money. The Directive mentions that the value of the property destined to be reused for amongst others social purposes, which is an important step forward as in several EU countries confiscated assets can not be used for the financing of social services. Unfortunately, it does not include the possibility to use the value of the confiscated assets for direct compensation to the individual victims of crime. Together with the partners of the COMP.ACT coalition LSI will draw attention to this omission and advocate for the inclusion of the issue of compensation for victims of crime into this Directive.

Stop Violence Against Women in Europe

In May 2011 the first binding European instrument to prevent, stop, and sanction the crime of violence against women was adopted by the Council of Europe. It took almost two years of negotiation, nevertheless the [Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence](#) is still controversial; some countries have said they will not ratify it (such as Bulgaria and Russia). The EU has the opportunity to ratify it, which would lead to the provisions on which the EU has competence to become EU law. The Convention contains a set of legally binding instruments to raise standards of protection and support and is an important step towards a comprehensive and harmonised response to violence against women and domestic violence across Europe.



Like the CoE Convention on action against trafficking in human beings, this convention is based on prevention, protection and prosecution. Especially mentioned is the need for comprehensive and coordinated policies that place the rights of victims at the centre of all measures. Another similarity with the trafficking convention is a monitoring mechanism, GREVIO (Group of experts on action against violence against women and domestic violence).

It is known that violence against women is both a cause and a consequence of trafficking in women. This convention is therefore of utmost importance for the strengthening of women's rights across Europe. Unfortunately, until now only 18 countries have signed the Convention and so far there are no ratifications. Only when the convention is ratified by 10 CoE Member States can it come into force.

Therefore, the Global Fund for Women has launched the campaign Stop Violence Against Women in Europe. You can [sign this petition](#) to call on member states to sign and ratify the Convention.

La Strada International, together with international partners, will advocate with the European Union to become party to the Convention and join the international fight against violence against women.

Trafficking and the Olympic games



In the last issue of the LSI newsletter (December 2011) much attention was dedicated to the presumed connection between big sports events and trafficking in human beings. The report of GAATW, "What is the cost of rumour" makes it very clear that the claims that thousands of women are trafficked for the sexual pleasure of sports fans are false. Notwithstanding, there is a connection between exploitation and sports.

Anti-Slavery International is part of the [Playfair 2012 Campaign](#) which is calling on the organisers of the London 2012 Olympics and global sportswear brands to ensure that workers producing sportswear and souvenirs with the Olympics logo have their rights upheld. Evidence from the 2008 Beijing Olympics documented labour rights violations, including forced labour, in the production of Olympic merchandise and sportswear. In one factory producing branded stationery, children as young as 12 years old were being forced to work 15 hours a day.

The Playfair campaign has already accomplished successes. In response to the evidence of exploitation of workers producing goods for London 2012, detailed in the new report [Toying with Workers' Rights](#), the organisers of the London Games have signed a ground-breaking agreement with the Playfair 2012 campaign to protect the rights of workers in its supply chains.

The agreement commits the organisers to taking concrete steps to protect workers' rights including:

- The publication of the names and locations of the factories in China and the UK covering 72 percent of the licensed products produced for London 2012;
- Making information about employment rights available- based on national laws and on LOCOG's ethical code, as well as establishing a Chinese language hotline so that workers can complain if their rights are violated;
- Providing training to some of the workers in Olympic supply chains to make them more aware of their rights;
- A commitment to work with Playfair 2012, the organisers of Rio 2016 and the International Olympic Committee to ensure that future Games benefit from the lessons learned.

The campaign is also working with Golden Bear, mascot licensee, to encourage them to work with labour rights experts in China to improve working conditions.

12 by 12 for Domestic workers

Twelve ratifications of the [ILO convention](#) on decent work for domestic workers by the end of 2012 is the ambition of the [12 by 12 Campaign](#) of ITUC, the International Trade Union Confederation. In many countries domestic workers are excluded from labour legislation and social protection schemes. Many are denied the right, either in law or in practice, to form or join a trade union. As a result, mistreatment, exploitation, violence, and physical and sexual abuse are frequent and often go unpunished. The ILO Convention 189 recognises the right of domestic workers to join and form trade unions, which is still forbidden in many countries. It also protects the right to minimum wages in countries where it exists and protects monthly payments and access to social security, including maternity leave.

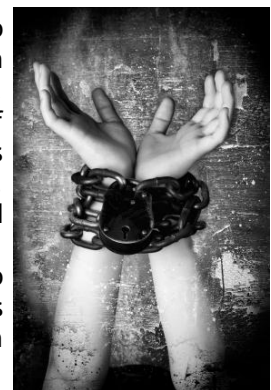


The Convention grants domestic workers one day off per week and regulates their working hours. In essence, the Convention guarantees that domestic workers are treated as any other worker under labour legislation. This Convention will enter into force once two countries have ratified it. Next to states, the EU can also ratify the convention.

Chain Corporate Responsibility in California

On 1 January 2012, [the California Transparency in Supply Chains Act](#) came into effect. The Act applies to retail sellers and manufacturers doing business in California that have annual worldwide gross receipts exceeding \$100 million. The broad scope of the Act will impact many companies located outside of California that either have significant sales in the state or supply companies that do business in California. Affected companies must disclose their efforts, if any, to ensure that their products' supply chains are free from slavery and human trafficking.

The Act is expected to have far-reaching consequences as companies who conduct business in California will be required to certify that the materials used in its products comply with the laws regarding slavery and human trafficking of the countries in which it conducts business



Exploited workers successfully claimed unpaid wages



Thirteen Turkish migrant workers who were exploited in Azerbaijan have successfully sued their employer who was obliged to pay their outstanding salaries. The workers had been recruited in Turkey by a company that was a subcontractor of a construction company in Baku. The migrant workers had not received their salaries or the agreed advance payments, they had no contracts or work permits and their social security and health-care taxes were not paid. Through contact with IOM and the Citizens' Labour Rights Protection League (CLRPL), a local non-governmental organisation that provides legal assistance to migrant workers who seek compensation for unpaid wages, they could bring an action against both the contractor and the subcontractor before the court. Their case was initially dismissed because the subcontractor, who was the direct employer of the migrant

workers in question, had gone out of business and that the contractor was not responsible for the way the subcontractor had treated its employees.

CLRPL and IOM managed to bring the case before the Baku Court of Appeal, arguing that the contractor should be made liable to ensure that the rights of the migrant workers were respected in accordance with international instruments. The use of subcontracting mechanisms did not relieve them of this responsibility. The Court of Appeal reversed the first decision of the court and the contractor- as it had benefitted from the labour of the workers, was obliged to pay their outstanding salaries. This court decision is of great importance for jurisprudence on employers' responsibility for decent working conditions for the entire supply chain.

What's new ?

More 'trafficking', less 'trafficked'

The Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women (GAATW) published a study called [More 'Trafficking', Less 'Trafficked': Trafficking for Exploitation Outside the Sex Sector in Europe](#). This Working Paper also explores the scope of what is often referred to as 'trafficking for labour exploitation', with a focus on Europe. It specifically looks at issues of identification and the assistance scenario for persons trafficked into sectors outside the sex industry. It discusses the benefits and challenges of the legal avenues available to them and to service providers, and analysed how existing case law can be used to advance the rights of trafficked persons. Throughout, the analysis makes extensive use of on-the-ground experiences and voices of trafficked persons and service providers. By doing so, it fills a gap in existing research on the topic.

Toolkit for NGOs to report to CEDAW



This [toolkit](#) for Reporting to CEDAW On Trafficking in Women and Exploitation of Migrant Women Workers was developed by the Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women (GAATW) in 2011. The toolkit provides guidance to NGOs engaging in the CEDAW review process. It seeks to enable NGO reporting to provide more thorough information on the situation of trafficking in women and the exploitation of women migrant workers and to link these areas of concern with migration, labour and discrimination issues. It also provides lobbying tools for NGOs to facilitate effective advocacy to the Committee on these issues, in order for the Committee to be better equipped to address trafficking and the exploitation of migrant women workers with states under review.

Dutch national rapporteur published report on prosecution and punishment of traffickers

The research is based on data from the Public Prosecution Service about the prosecution and sentencing of human trafficking cases for sexual exploitation and other types of exploitation in the Netherlands, in the period 2006 - 2010. The report highlights striking observations, presents the findings and provides information on the characteristics of suspects and convicts. The quantitative research is followed by content analysis of jurisprudence on cases of human trafficking for sexual exploitation in 2010. The results of this research will be made public later in the year. The [report](#) is only available in Dutch.

Human Rights of Roma and Travellers in Europe

The Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights has observed during his visit to Council of Europe member states that discrimination and other human rights abuses against Roma and Travellers have become severe and that no European government can claim a fully successful record in protecting the human rights of the members of these minorities. This view provided the impulse for a comprehensive report on the human rights situation of Roma and Travellers in Europe.

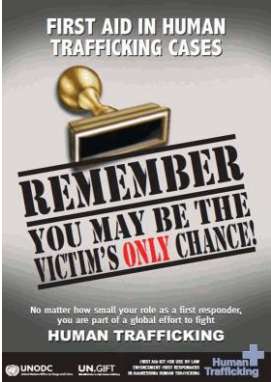
The present [report](#) is intended to identify areas where further efforts are needed, with a view to consolidating achievements and reaching



Human rights of Roma and Travellers in Europe

genuine equality for Roma and Travellers in Europe. It can be used by stakeholders, including communities and NGOs, to inform, engage and advocate for the political commitment necessary in member states to achieve this goal. The report summarises the range of areas in which human rights concerns related to Roma and Travellers have been identified by Council of Europe monitoring bodies, researchers, civil society organisations and other international institutions.

First Aid Kit for law enforcement

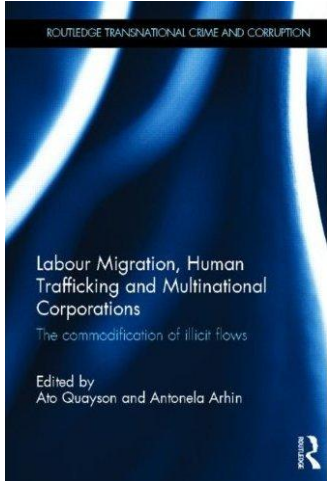


The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime [First Aid Kit](#) for Use by Law Enforcement First Responders in Addressing Human Trafficking provides information to allow officers to take the vital first steps to protect the victims and identify the criminals involved. The kind of emergency treatment that law enforcement officers provide in cases of human trafficking is similar to that provided in other criminal cases, but there are some important aspects specific to human trafficking that officers must be aware of. The First Aid Kit provides an easy-to-use source of information on how law enforcement should deal with human trafficking cases as a first response. This First Aid Kit is intended for use by patrolling police officers, members of an authorised auxiliary or of a part-time or militia law enforcement service, border guards and immigration or customs officers, persons enforcing regulations and members of the military with a law enforcement role.

Although the toolkit does provide solid basic information on trafficking in human beings and the practical problems that officers may face when dealing with a trafficking situation, the first aid kit does not provide information on the basic needs and rights of trafficked persons. It only notes that the officer should prepare and take care of any victim referrals, preferably to specialised NGOs; no mention of a reflection period, residence permit or the right to compensation is made. As the police are often the first person to identify a trafficked person, it is of utmost importance that officers understand this information and provide it to the trafficked persons, and not rely upon service providers or NGOs to do so. Not all victims come into contact with NGOs, and therefore law enforcement might be the only chance for such trafficked persons to receive information regarding their rights.

Human Trafficking and Multinational Corporations

Although much writing on human trafficking has focused on sex trafficking, a great deal of human trafficking results from migrant workers compelled by economic deprivation in their home countries to seek better life opportunities abroad, especially in agriculture, construction and domestic work. Sometimes, such labour migration is well managed, but migrant workers are frequently threatened or coerced into entering debt bondage arrangements and end up working in forced labour situations; sometimes producing goods for illicit markets. This book discusses how large multinational corporations are involved, intentionally and unintentionally, in such exploitative labour practices. It explores to what extent corporations are driven to seek cheap labour by the need to remain commercially competitive, examines how the problem often lies with corporations' subcontractors, who are not as well controlled as they might be, and outlines and assesses measures taken by governments and international agencies to eradicate the problem. The book is available from [Amazon](#) and [Barnes and Noble](#).

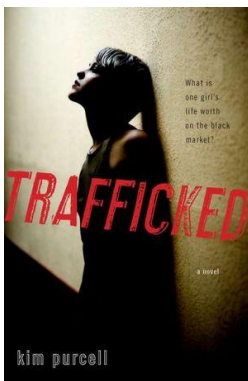


Ethical Framework for employers and businesses

Manpower Group (A global recruitment agency) and Verité (A labour rights NGO) have published a document that aims to combat forced labour and human trafficking in the cross-border movement of workers. [The Ethical Framework](#) for Cross Border Labour Recruitment offers a set of specific operational practices (“Standards of Ethical Practice”) for recruitment firms that operate across borders. They reflect the proven, daily operating practices of leading recruitment firms, including members of CIETT, the International Confederation of Private Employment Agencies. They are therefore readily adaptable by any firm undertaking recruitment activities across borders. They

provide for an employer based fee structure, due diligence requirements with regard to employment terms and conditions, contract transparency, and shared accountability for defaults. This Framework, including the verification process, is designed as a remedy to the current institutional fragmentation of the cross-border recruitment marketplace, where employers, recruiters, and their local and regional subcontractors may operate in different jurisdictions with limited accountability to one another, to regulators, or to workers. The Framework creates a set of credentials and information for third parties that will help to eliminate unscrupulous brokers. This document is intended as the first phase in a three-phase project. In the second phase, a demonstration project will be developed to measure the effectiveness of the Framework in a real-world labour market setting. In the third phase, Manpower Group and Verité will develop and disseminate results, further recommendations, and supporting materials for the wider replication and adaptation of the Framework.

Trafficked - A novel about human trafficking



Kim Purcell's novel [Trafficked](#) tells the chilling story of a young girl from Moldova trafficked to the US for domestic servitude. After her parents are killed in a terrorist bombing, Hannah receives an offer to work as a nanny for a Russian family in Los Angeles. Soon enough, however, she is forced to work 16 hours a day, forbidden to leave the house and left without any pay. Desperate and lonely, she reaches out to the boy next door.

While researching for her novel, the author spent time in Moldova, getting to know the local life and customs and talking to anti-trafficking organisations, including La Strada Moldova.

Kim Purcell encourages her readers to support anti-trafficking organisations and has pledged to donate 20% of her earnings from the book to their work. Trafficked can be purchased from [Amazon](#) in hardback and Kindle version and from [Barnes and Noble](#).

What's new on the web ?

Open your eyes

Although tens of thousands of individuals every year find themselves trafficked into forced labour in Europe- with exploitation happening mainly in the areas of construction, agriculture or domestic services, the general public is hardly aware of the gross human rights violation that might happen just around the corner. Against this background, Spanish NGO Accem, the Brussels-based Churches' Commission for Migrants in Europe and partners have on 15th of March launched a series of [video spots](#), asking EU citizens to "open your eyes" and to help in identifying trafficked persons. The video spots which were on the 15th presented to the press in Bucharest, Brussels, Madrid and Naples are part of the MIRROR project. The video spots present different elements of labour trafficking (e.g. recruitment and transport) and areas of exploitation, and are each between 40 seconds and 1 ½ minutes long. (Currently in English and Spanish; Italian and Romanian versions are to follow).



New website for the voice of domestic workers



The international domestic workers network, known as the voice of domestic workers and the information hub of domestic workers and their organizations globally, has got a new [domain name](#) and a fully new design for their website. It contains detailed information about the ILO Convention on decent work for domestic workers including the new IDWN film "C189: Conventional Wisdom".

What's happening where ?

- 3 - 4 April** Access to Justice and Effective Remedies for Victims of Trafficking: Establishing a Network of Lawyers to support trafficked persons, Warsaw, Poland
- 16 - 20 April** Identifying and investigating cases of forced labour and trafficking, Turin, Italy
- 17 - 18 April** Parliamentarians against Human Trafficking - seminar in Warsaw, Poland
- 19 - 20 April** Fundamental Rights Platform, Vienna, Austria
- 19 - 21 April** International Conference Sex slavery and human trafficking, Hildesheim, Germany
- 19 - 22 April** The 12th AWID International Forum - Transforming Economic Power to Advance Women's Rights and Justice, Istanbul, Turkey
- 26 - 27 April** Eurojust Trafficking in Human Beings Seminar, The Hague, The Netherlands
- 14 - 16 May** ODIHR Human Dimension Seminar on the Rule of Law Framework for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, Warsaw, Poland
- 8 - 10 June** Sex Work Film Fest, Hamburg, Germany
- 13 - 15 June** COMP.ACT Coalition Meeting, Vienna, Austria
- 14 - 15 June** ERA Seminar on Trafficking of Human Beings, Trier, Germany
- 7 July** GIFT BOX Unwrapped!, London, United Kingdom



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We greatly appreciate financial support from private donors for our work. For more information on how you can contribute to La Strada's work [see our website](#).