

Trade unions

Social inspections

NGOs

Hospitals

Police

Schools

Asylum agencies

Lawyers

Private sector

The “civil society”

Magistrates

Bank sector



Cooperation amongst key actors in the fight against THB

Overview – The Belgian policy



Distinction between :

- Political coordination (defining the policies)**
- Coordination of the field actions (implementing the policies)**



Political coordination

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COORDINATION PLATFORM FOR THE FIGHT AGAINST TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING IN HUMAN BEINGS (ICP)

Role : Ensure the coordination of the policy in matters of the fight against trafficking and smuggling in human beings

Members : All the federal actors (operational as well as political)

focus : Specialised centers, FIU, ...

Chairmanship = Minister of Justice

Secretary = Federal Migration centre (Myria)



Bureau of the ICP

- **Role** : to ensure the daily functioning of the ICP and prepares or executes its decisions, recommendations and initiatives – executive body
- **Meets monthly**
- **Members** : most important actors involved in the fight against smuggling and trafficking in human beings
 - Chairmanship = Justice Department
 - Secretary = Federal Migration Centre



Types of initiatives taken :

- ◎ National action plan in the fight against THB;
- ◎ Defining 4 Ps actions (Prevention, Protection of victims, Prosecution, Partnership).



Coordination of the field actions

Basic tools

- Directive of the Minister of Justice and the Board of General Prosecutors on investigation and prosecution of THB cases
 - specialised magistrates
 - coordination at local level between field players, ...
- National referral mechanism (directive) ;



Fighting THB also requires to involve a large number of “non specialised” field players

- This is crucial in particular regarding the identification of potential victims ;
- You can also prevent THB by informing persons with vulnerable profile ;
- Developing this kind of initiative requires the support of the “civil society” ;
- Example : Informing asylum seekers about their rights and the risk of exploitation



You have applied for asylum and you want to work?



Intergovernmental Coordination Platform
against Smuggling
and Trafficking

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- Aim of the brochure : to inform asylum seekers of the basic labour rights in Belgium and inform them on which institutions can be contacted in case of exploitation or basic rights breach ;
 - Stakeholders having participated in :
 - Governmental agencies : FEDASIL, Justice Department, Immigration Office, OCGRS;
 - The specialised centers for victims of THB;
 - NGOs working with migrants;
 - The trade unions.



Do the following test, it will help you to know whether your rights are being/ have been respected.

Question	Yes	No/ do not know	
Have you signed an employment contract in a language that you understand? Was the content explained to you in a language you understand?			
Do you know who you will work for and where?			
Do you know what work you will do?			
Do you know for how long you will be employed?			
Do you know the exact amount of your wage?			In Belgium, there is a minimum wage of 1,501,82 euros for an adult of 18 years or older. (indexed amount to 01/01/2016)

Do you know your (daily, weekly) working time?			In Belgium, working time may generally not exceed eight hours a day or 40 hours a week.
Did you receive any information about the vacation days that you are entitled to (per week, per year)?			In general, you are entitled to a minimum of 20 days a year under a five-day working system.
Can you move around freely outside your legal working hours?			
Are you treated with dignity by the employer?			The employer may not make you work in degrading conditions, threaten you, use violence or force you to do something.
Do you have your identity and residence documents?			The employer may not confiscate or keep these documents.
Do you receive an official payment slip?			
Do you receive your full wage monthly?			
Do you have clothes or specific appropriate equipment for your work at your disposal?			

Senzitisation in Hospitals

Traite des êtres humains,
que faire ?



Conseils pour le personnel hospitalier



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» Orienter la victime vers le centre d'accueil adéquat est crucial

L'exploitation sexuelle

Une situation « typique » d'exploitation sexuelle pourrait par exemple être celle où une femme se présente à l'hôpital pour y subir un avortement, ne maîtrise aucune des langues nationales et est accompagnée par une personne qui s'exprime à sa place et/ou semble la surveiller sans arrêt. Il peut aussi arriver que l'on constate, après examen gynécologique, que la femme en question a déjà subi des avortements répétés.

Parfois, un seul homme se présente, parlant au nom de plusieurs femmes qu'il accompagne, et explique au personnel soignant que ces femmes veulent subir un avortement. Ces situations particulières peuvent cacher des situations d'exploitation sexuelle, dans le cadre, ou non, de la prostitution.



Exemple

Une assistante sociale d'un hôpital liégeois a contacté le centre d'accueil pour victimes de la traite à Liège, l'asbl Sûrya, afin d'obtenir de l'aide dans un cas où une jeune fille d'origine roumaine âgée de 16 ans était hospitalisée pour diverses raisons.

Cette jeune fille était surveillée en permanence par un homme d'une trentaine d'années. Après avoir été contacté, un membre du centre d'accueil est allé à la rencontre de cette femme. **Il s'est avéré que cette jeune fille était forcée à se soumettre à la prostitution.** Elle a accepté d'être aidée par Sûrya et a ainsi pu être reconnue comme victime de la traite des êtres humains.



- Other ongoing initiatives :
 - Informing the bank sector ?
 - International cooperation : transnational referral mechanism ? (Benelux brochure).



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