

VICTOR

Who we are?

The VICTOR Information desk has been created in the framework of the project "VICTOR- Victims of Child Trafficking – Our Responsibility" with the aim to raise awareness on THB and trafficking in children in particular, among the general public, vulnerable communities, as well as actors which may come in contact with victims or possible victims. The project, which is funded by the EU Programme "Prevention of and Fight against Crime" (ISEC) of the D.G Home Affairs of the European Commission, seeks to enhance cross-border cooperation in South-East Europe, to improve the capacities to fight the phenomenon, as well as to raise awareness among those involved in the struggle against child trafficking. The project is implemented by "The Smile of the Child" in cooperation with 14 governmental and non-governmental organizations and agencies from 7 countries in the region.

What we do?

In the context of our operations the following services are provided by the VICTOR Info-Desk:

- Information on THB in general and child trafficking in particular;
- Information on national and international legal instruments and mechanisms dealing with THB;
- Operation of a helpline for the public;
- Organisation of lectures, seminars, and workshops on the issue of THB;
- Targeted activities to vulnerable communities for raising awareness on the phenomenon of child trafficking.

It is our Responsibility to fight against child trafficking
Call to report a suspected trafficking case or to request more information on child trafficking.

C Call 116 000 in Greece
Call 116 000 in Bulgaria
Call 0801722 in Slovenia
Call 0 800 800 678 in Romania
Call 0800 77 777 in Moldova
Call 116 000 or 011/785 0000 in Serbia
Call 0800 505 501 or 527 in Ukraine

VICTOR Information Desks operate in Bulgaria, Greece, Romania and Slovenia

Prevention of and Fight against Crime – (ISEC) Programme

Organised crime is a threat to European citizens, businesses and state institutions – as well as the economy as a whole. Criminals operate across borders, and consistent European-level action is the most effective way to stop them. The Programme Prevention of and Fight against Crime (ISEC) supports such activities. ISEC contributes to citizens' security through projects that prevent and combat crime terrorism, human trafficking, child abuse, cybercrime, illicit drug and arms trafficking, corruption and fraud.



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Info desk



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Victims of Child Trafficking - Our Responsibility

What is THB?

Trafficking in human beings is a serious crime of our times which involves a grave violation of human rights. It is a wide-spread phenomenon that affects every country of the world. It is difficult to assess the real extent of the problem, as it stays hidden and is often not identified. According to UN estimations, there are 2.5 million victims of trafficking across the globe.

Trafficking in human beings is a situation involving traffickers and their victims, which is composed of three main specific elements: act, means and purpose.

Act involves: recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons.

Means are: threat or use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability, or giving payments or benefits to a person in control of the victim.

Purpose: exploitation in a variety of its forms (e.g. sexual, forced labour, removal of organs).

Forms of THB

Victims of trafficking are most commonly exploited in the following ways:

- Sexual exploitation/prostitution of adults and children
- Labour exploitation of adults and children
- Begging and petty crimes
- Child pornography
- Domestic servitude
- Forced marriage
- Inter-country adoptions
- Trafficking in human organs

Who are the victims?

A victim of human trafficking could be anyone, regardless of gender, age, education, occupation, ethnicity, or place of residence. However, there are certain circumstances that contribute to the vulnerability of a person. These circumstances are principally related to the vulnerability resulting from poverty in the country, past physical, sexual or psychological abuse, youth and naivety, various forms of addiction.

Which are the indicators of child Trafficking

According to UN data, children who have been trafficked may:

- Have no access to their parents or guardians;
- Look intimidated and behave in a way that does not correspond with behavior typical of children their age;
- Have no friends of their own age outside of work
- Have no access to education;
- Have no time for playing;
- Live apart from other children and in substandard accommodations;
- Eat apart from other members of the "family";
- Be given only leftovers to eat;
- Be engaged in work that is not suitable for children;
- Travel unaccompanied by adults;
- Travel in groups with persons who are not relatives.

Additional indicators for child trafficking include:

- The presence of child-sized clothing typically worn for doing manual or sex work;
- The presence of toys, beds and children's clothing in inappropriate places such as brothels and factories;
- The claim made by an adult that he or she has "found" an unaccompanied child;
- The finding of unaccompanied children carrying telephone numbers for calling taxis;
- The discovery of cases involving illegal adoption.

Where do I report a case?

You can report a suspected case of THB:

- To the relevant police authorities
- By calling or visiting the VICTOR Info-Desks operational in Bulgaria, Greece, Romania and Slovenia.