



Adequate Support measures and improved capacities in countering THB



A guide for networking in investigation of THB

Deliverable D2.2

Cinzia Broccolo



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Project coordinator

Name	
Organization	MoISR – Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic
Email	galya.terzieva@minv.sk
Postal address:	

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Author list

Name	Organisation
Cinzia Broccolo	CESIE ETS
Galya Terzieva	Ministry of Interior, SK

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Summary of the Project

The ASIT project - "Adequate Support measures and Improved capacities in countering THB" uses digital tools and promotes capacity building to counter new forms of human trafficking (THB). ASIT comes as part of the ISF Call for proposals on actions against trafficking in human beings in response to growing concerns about human trafficking and sexual exploitation of children in the European Union (EU). In the midst of global crises, ASIT aims to identify the gaps, sources and mechanisms of human trafficking, especially through digital means.

Key objectives include strengthening law enforcement capacity, raising awareness of trafficking risks, promoting partnerships and networking, developing digital tools for mapping online channels used by perpetrators, and improving victim assistance protocols. Activities include stakeholder engagement, public and civic events, operational information exchange, consultation events, and training initiatives aimed at developing and improving skills through active cooperation among partners. Resources such as community engagement strategies, networking guides, information exchange frameworks, educational materials, and an ICT toolbox are used and created.

The project aims to increase knowledge and awareness of trafficking, establish public-private partnerships, develop a framework for mapping and investigating perpetrators, and strengthen prevention activities. Partners include the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic, the Academy of the Ministry of the Interior of Bulgaria, the Department of the Interior of the Government of Catalonia, the Hellenic Police, KEMEA, CESIE ETS and Regional Police Headquarters in Kraków.

Networking Guide

Objective

The main objective of the networking guidelines is to enable you, our partners, to effectively promote the cooperation of key stakeholders and frontline workers at the national and international levels. This involves building strong links with government agencies, non-governmental organisations, and community groups to advocate for policies and practices that support and protect trafficked human beings. Each relevant organisation role is crucial in achieving this objective.

By engaging stakeholders through clear and practicable steps, the guidelines emphasise creating sustainable partnerships that ensure ongoing support and advocacy. It's important to note that these steps should be flexible and adaptable to different contexts and needs. The aim is not only to influence policies but to create a cohesive network of support that promotes lasting change.

This cooperation and lobbying actions at the national level will contribute significantly to the formulation of policies to provide assistance, support, and protection to trafficked human beings. The ASIT consortium efforts will be integrated within the forthcoming EU Strategy on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, making you part of a larger, impactful initiative.

Governance approach of the networking framework

The networking framework takes a governance approach, which includes specific networking activities such as lobby meetings, synergy events, webinars, bilateral dialogue meetups, engagement in project deliverables, and training and simulation exercises.

The ASIT Consortium functions with the single purpose of accountability by respecting the governance principles:

1. Openness: delivering activities and raising awareness for free open source and open data.
2. Accountability: The ASIT Consortium upholds the principles of gender equality and inclusion of the vulnerable. We are committed to integrating the gender perspective into every stage of the

networking process to foster equality between women and men. This commitment ensures that all members of our community feel included and respected.

3. Investment in People and Commitment to the Principles of Partnership and Quality: Our approach involves direct communication with various experts and organisations with experience in anti-THB, which is sometimes underestimated. The Consortium devotes significant time to listening to and communicating with external partners and key stakeholders. Our approach reflects the core belief that key messages require the proper communication contents and tools. Cooperation between the involved parties is critical and must be communicated effectively in all networking activities.

4. Transparency: We are committed to transferring skills and experience by transferring ownership. The success and sustainability of this networking framework depend on involving stakeholders and partners and developing a sense of distributed ownership regarding the issue of a common anti-THB information-sharing protocol and cooperation framework. Growing “ownership” is not an abstract concept but a genuine practical need. Hence, the ASIT Consortium is transparent, cooperative, and collaborative, sharing information and listening and responding to different points of view. In addition, the team tailors its networking actions to the needs of the partner countries and does not import predetermined solutions.

5. Mission-oriented: All our networking activities foster facilitated dialogue on cross-cutting issues, promote greater information sharing, and encourage broader coherence of national and local policies with the EU Anti-trafficking Agenda. Our primary driver is promoting anti-THB dialogue and impactful co-development initiatives, empowering our members and stakeholders with knowledge and information. This approach is designed to inspire and motivate our audience.

6. Responsiveness: We will deliver cost-effective services that meet or exceed the needs and expectations of the Contracting Authority. By this, we mean that the events and meetings will be organised and managed flexibly and cost-effectively. The team will provide ad hoc and regular bilateral and multilateral networking meetings in different formats but content-driven.

7. Effective and intuitive organisation and processes: The contacts and communications between our team, external key stakeholders, and frontline workers will be frequent and informative to ensure that the latter are always fully aware of the progress of the anti-THB information sharing and networking approach in place.

8. Focus on synergy efforts: Our Consortium is the linchpin that connects all stakeholders, generates awareness of different activities, and brings stakeholders together. We are committed to highlighting the benefits of a cooperation-based, synergetic approach to make our audience feel united and part of a larger mission.

9. Interact with multiple systems and their representatives, such as law enforcement, prosecutors, immigration attorneys, medical providers, mental health professionals, shelter/housing providers, child care providers, public benefits personnel, employers, and landlords.

What are national and international networking activities?

National and international networking activities are the strategic and coordinated engagement with politicians to influence public policy and decision-making processes. In the context of mitigating the THB, these activities aim to ensure that relevant national and international actors are adequately engaged in reporting signs and cases of THB to other networked partners.

The networking activities will enable stakeholders and, in this specific case, to reflect on the design of operational instruments for curbing THB and addressing the specific needs of trafficked human beings at local, national, and European levels, thus contributing to the consideration of these aspects within the EU Strategy on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings.

What are the strengths of the networking framework

The ASIT Consortium, with its comprehensive approach and expertise, delivers a concise framework for networking and cooperation among all key stakeholders and frontline workers. The following strengths underpin this approach:

Strength 1. A concise understanding of the anti-THB information-sharing protocol, the need to use unified indicators and THB assessment checklists with questions, and an understanding of the *modi operandi* in all THB forms.

The ASIT Consortium understands that the unified networking framework shall significantly encourage and intensify the CSO, frontline workers, LEA, labour inspectorates, impacted industries, prosecutors, judges, professional and business associations and trade unions knowledge and engagement in partnering, informing, analysing and reporting about monitored/identified cases of THB or potential victims of THB. We will achieve this by excelling in dialogue with actors and communities. The coherency and effectiveness of the sustainability and resilience of societies to THB are challenged by megatrends such as conflicts, poverty, health disorders, population and economic growth, environmental degradation, climate change and developments in science and technology.

Our implementation approach aims to unite all relevant actors, including LEA, CSOs, governmental and diplomatic bodies, businesses and trade unions, with international and European experts, policy-makers, and academic researchers. Our key goal is to identify, develop, and enhance legal, social, and

public sentiments towards accountability to reduce THB using greater networking and operationalising communication rather than institutionalising the referral mechanism.

Strength 2.: The ASIT Consortium's innovative and high-quality content of the networking events is set to captivate and engage the audience.

The Consortium will promote the direct experience and knowledge of the actors engaged in curbing THB. Yet, we will foster the communication of CSO and business and trade union organisations with critical policy-making actors and LEA. We will also act as a "Think tank" for the community, encourage inclusive anti-THB cooperation, and ensure the continuation of the extensive networking of organisations in identifying and monitoring the forms of THB and strengthening the protection of victims.

Strength 3.: Tools to engage various relevant experts and reach out to a wide community of anti-THB actors

The networking activities will be organised in three phases: identification and mapping of actors (contact lists), conducting initiation meetings (identifying common areas and needs), and fostering networking through regular coordination activities, awareness, and instruction events (direct engagement of the parties).

Strength 4: Our team supports the management of the networking framework by engaging different stakeholders within a network and maximising the outputs and impact of Network meetings, events, workshops, research and policy drafting activities. In particular:

To understand the importance of building strong, trusting, and transparent relationships between each member of the Network, the Commission and key External Stakeholders. It helps us to encourage lateral thinking when designing and preparing Network meetings to maintain actors' momentum and enthusiasm to address priority topics with commitment, compromise and agility;

Strength 5: It is important to recognise the need for proactivity, coordination, and consistency among all actors involved in network meeting preparations. It includes ensuring a good feedback loop between the Network members and the Commission (and other EU bodies) that highlights progress and demonstrates the value of the network work.

Strength 6: Good anti-THB identification/reporting governance requires prompt replies and clear responsibilities to ensure that meeting outputs most appropriately capture the discussed topics. It is essential to provide the best possible starting point for the subsequent development of communications materials and position papers.

Strength 7: Appreciating and understanding the EU's main policies and initiatives in the anti-THB field and its challenges is essential. It includes knowledge of the European and International Neighbour Institutions, their decision-making processes, and a global understanding of the development cooperation partnership ecosystem.

Strength 8: To evolve the landscape of relevant stakeholders, not only at the managerial level but also at the technical and operational 'coal face' level. Understanding the sensitivities and conflicting views and motivations helps us to know when additional bilateral meetings may be required before going to a wider open forum event;

Strength 9: Consider interpersonal and communication skills (in different languages) that Network actors may expect. We also recognise the communication techniques for different types of people that will help to streamline the working arrangements and reduce the burden on members in their engagement with the Network meetings;

Strength 10: To acknowledge the importance of the right representation at each meeting. In an ever-evolving stakeholders' landscape, ensuring the right membership is well-presented is important.

Strength 11: To recognise the need for digital solutions to facilitate better access to information and allow members to focus their efforts on decision-making, not knowledge governance. It includes providing networking via online tools.

Summary of the networking activities

Below, we propose a summary of the types of networking activities that will be used by the ASIT partners, underscoring their crucial role, and can further be considered for use after the project ends. Those activities should lead to building greater trust between stakeholders during the project implementation and laying the foundation of a sustainable networking framework on national and international levels.

REINFORCE the networking of Organisations	DELIVER regular lobby activities meetings	PREPARE BRIEF UPDATES on ASIT deliverables and results from meetings
LEVERAGE the value-added of each organisation		
STRENGTHEN the use of common information. sharing protocol	ORGANISE common activities to build trust	DRAFT BACKGROUND PAPERS
FACILITATE the running of networking activities to keep stakeholders engaged and active in the fight against human trafficking.		

How to lobby to increase the network of stakeholders in the THB

Identify the Needs

- *Unified reporting system: improved reporting mechanisms and sharing information between partners and identified local stakeholders*
- *Equal knowledge and engagement: provide them with information and enable them to participate in training activities*
- *Common reporting protocols: propose checklists and information-sharing protocols as a blueprint document for greater operationalisation of their work in anti-THB and identification of victims/potential victims*

Why these mechanism

- *Human Rights: Ensuring that victims/potential victim of THB are identified at early stage*
- *Social Stability: Reducing the long-term social and economic costs associated with trafficking.*
- *EU Commitment: Aligning with the EU's commitment to combating trafficking and protecting vulnerable populations.*

Proposed questions for upscaling networking actions

- *What is your experience with victims and potential victims of THB?*
- *In what situations does your organisation/workers/staff come into contact with any THB criminal forms?*
- *Where and/or in what type of businesses and services do you/could you encounter, monitor, and identify a victim of trafficking and labour exploitation?*
- *What institutions/persons do you contact to report or get advice on proceeding in case of suspicion about THB and labour exploitation?*
- *Do you have procedures for mapping and identifying a victim of THB?*
- *What type of activities/services do you provide to victims and potential victims of THB and labour exploitation?*
- *Do you consider new technologies as a powerful tool for contracting and coercing THB victims?*
- *How do you collect information?*

- *Do you communicate with other organisations?*
- *Do you use the national referral mechanism?*
- *How can cooperation with stakeholders be more effective in supporting these victims or survivors?*
- *What indicators will show that our advocacy has led to positive policy changes?*

Supporting content of the networking framework

The stakeholders shall be ensured that implementing bodies actively look for cases of THB (trafficking in human beings), as it can be challenging to detect.

Encourage implementing bodies to use the information-sharing protocol outlined in D3.1, which includes a list of indicators, checklists with assessing questions, and a template report to be shared with national bodies dealing with THB. Many organizations, especially those not primarily focused on addressing THB, will need guidance to recognize its signs.

The partners of the ASIT project will promote the use of this protocol during networking meetings and other activities. Stakeholders should be urged to use the protocol and adapt it to their operating environment. Networking partners need to agree on procedures for sharing information about their clients with national THB agencies and law enforcement, in accordance with national legislation.

The networking framework should facilitate the collection of minor indications of THB, which can be very helpful. While these signs alone may only provide fragments of information, when combined, they can help build a clearer picture and enable law enforcement to initiate a case of THB. The D3.1 information-sharing protocol establishes a system for multidisciplinary exchange of information to collect and analyze signs of THB for labour exploitation from all involved partners. It's essential to gather signs of THB from various sources and analyze them to identify possible links, increasing the chance of identifying cases.

Aggregating these fragments also provides insight into the scale of the THB problem and promotes learning within the networked partners about trends in THB. If one organization identifies a new trend in THB, it can share this with its partners, improving their ability to detect signs of this new type of THB. The networking framework also involves all relevant organizations in identifying signs of THB by using the D3.1 protocol. Signs of THB can come from various sources, and various organizations may have the opportunity to identify them. For example, migrants and ethnic- or religious-driven NGOs might come into contact with possible victims of THB who might not otherwise come to the attention of the authorities. Additionally, medical staff can identify behavioral signs indicative of various forms of THB.

It is important to consider which organizations could contribute when gathering signs of THB. Coordination of information and reporting of THB cases could be facilitated through the networking framework so that people know where to report those signs, both from within the organizations and externally. Citizens who come across signs of THB should be able to easily find a phone number to report them, for example, through a website. The number could be a THB helpline, the general police number, or a number to report crime anonymously. To strengthen trust and cooperation, provide feedback on the reported cases and indications. Let the organizations that have reported signs know the outcome, for example, whether they have led to an investigation. The feedback shows them that their efforts are appreciated and may help to keep them committed to identifying THB.

Steps to Organise Networking Actions

To effectively carry out national networking activities, implement the following steps:

Whom to involve?

- *Public authorities/institutions, local authorities;*
- *Organisations focused on women's rights and anti-trafficking efforts;*
- *NGOs offering direct support and services to victims of THB;*
- *Community leaders - Influential figures who can mobilize community support;*
- *Community-based groups working directly with affected population;*
- *Religious and cultural leaders*

Identify Key Stakeholders

Below we present a list of key stakeholders and short argumentation for their involvement in the networking activities of ASIT

Type of stakeholder	Value added
Law Enforcement	<p>Build relationships with local and international law enforcement agencies focused on human trafficking. Identify the bodies responsible for the national anti-trafficking helpline and national THB referral mechanism.</p> <p>Communicate with local police first responders and municipal police.</p>
Research institutes	<p>Research institutes can be helpful partners in providing quick analyses of ongoing trends; some institutions use online monitoring tools and SW to aggregate and analyse big data, and they hire staff specialising in exploitation.</p>
Government Agencies	<p>Engage with departments responsible for law enforcement, immigration, social services, and labour inspections, dealing with regular checks and complaints.</p>

Diplomatic bodies and embassies	<p>Collaborate and disseminate results to diplomatic bodies on the national level to maximise the effect of the cooperation and referral mechanism, attract new actors and inform embassies about local THB reporting and protection procedures.</p> <p><i>Ministries can keep their embassies updated on trends in THB through regular reports and briefings. Also, embassies could help organisations in source and destination countries. Liaison officers to embassies, such as police attachés or prosecutors, could play a role in this respect.</i></p>
Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)	<p>Collaborate with NGOs that provide victim services, advocacy, and awareness programs.</p>
Healthcare Providers	<p>Connect with hospitals and clinics that can offer victims medical care and psychological support.</p>
Legal Professionals	<p>Work with lawyers and legal aid organisations to assist victims with legal</p>
Community Groups and social community workers	<p>Partner with local community organisations to raise awareness and support grassroots efforts. These organisations are getting in contact with victims and potential victims as poverty and economic and family disorders are amongst the most frequent reasons for getting entrapped by the THB perpetrators.</p>
Prosecutors	<p>Prosecutors may be specialising in THB in your country. They are most likely to convince a judge and settle the other cases using other powers.</p>
Local or regional governments	<p>The municipal social service can provide information about cases involving children or vulnerable adults. They may interact with vulnerable victims.</p>
Chambers of commerce	<p>They may be engaged in the network of actors cause some of their members can be using the services of persons who are trafficked and forced to work and be dependent on their perpetrator.</p>
Churches, other faith groups and migrant organisations	<p>They may be engaged in the network of actors' cause by providing charity and welfare.</p>
Trade unions	<p>They may be engaged in the network of actors through their contacts at the workplace.</p>

Immigration services	These authorities most probably get into contact with victims, though they can actively contribute to collecting information.
Labour promotion and Job-counselling companies	Perpetrators probably contact these companies or organise false and misleading job offers.
Gaming organisations	Those organisations may be contacted and requested for support in the promotion of anti-THB through their products, as many persons get contracted through the gaming sector and are exploited via gaming online. Also, owners of casinos shall be contacted and duly informed. Many THB victims are trafficked through the gaming business.
Online dating webs	Communication with the owners of such websites is important because many victims are recruited via the false profiles of perpetrators.
Job marketplaces online	Owners of online markets for job offers shall be duly informed about the specific features that might contain false and misleading posts promoted by perpetrators.

What to do

- *Visit the official websites of relevant ministries and departments to gather information on key figures and their roles.*
- *Work with local NGOs, advocacy groups, and community organisations to gain recommendations and insights on influential politicians.*
- *Create a comprehensive list of identified policymakers in each country, including their names, positions, and contact details*
- *Adapt communication to engage these policymakers, including tailored information materials, key messages, and advocacy points.*
- *Organise lobby meetings to discuss common aspects of anti-THB interventions and learn about procedures in place.*
- *Deliver regular updates and information to the local partners about results from the project activities and international surveys.*
- *Invite partners to online webinars and conferences.*
- *Engage partners in training activities.*

- *Search for local actors who deal with trainings, awareness initiatives or campaigns against THB.*

Tools

- ***Project brochure***
- ***Contact list of local stakeholders***
- ***Email invitation tips***

Tailor-made information material adapted to the local context that leverages local needs and concerns, highlighting key data, case studies, and success stories related to the policy-makers' areas of interest.

Customise materials to address specific policy gaps and potential solutions in line with policymakers' priorities and responsibilities. Creating clear, concise, and convincing messages that emphasise the urgency and importance of addressing victim and survivor's rights and anti-trafficking issues. Highlight the benefits of proposed policy changes, both in terms of social impact and alignment with national and international human rights standards. Identify and articulate specific actions that policymakers can take to support the cause, such as proposing new legislation, allocating resources or supporting initiatives. Provide evidence-based arguments and recommendations to support these actions, ensuring that they are practical and achievable within the current policy and legal framework.

Stakeholders' engagement approach

Our networking activities are meticulously designed to involve stakeholders and foster trust for project follow-up cooperation. We recognize that stakeholders are not just participants, but integral to the success of our project. This approach is a key part of our commitment to ensuring the effectiveness of our work.

To maximise stakeholders' engagement within and around the network, we will undertake the following specific activities:

a. Strengthening the existing stakeholders. Define the dimensions of various stakeholder attributes, including power, influence, interest and attitude. Using this strengthening as a guide, we can bring engaging forms to facilitate the stakeholder landscape and interactions and assist with communications activities and conflict resolution.

b. Creating targeted actions to support the networking of actors by facilitating favourable points of view among external and internal stakeholders on whom the network depends.

Synergies with other projects & Consortium network

By leveraging their respective networks, the project partners will present the project to the public authorities, working groups, and other potential communities of interest they are already in contact with daily. This inclusive approach ensures that all stakeholders, regardless of their background, feel involved and part of a larger community.

Further acknowledgement of the anti-THB networking framework /model will be achieved through synergies and direct involvement in multi-lateral networks and international organisations.

c. The ASIT Consortium, as a key player in the project, is committed to devising effective engagement strategies for key stakeholder groups. This ongoing and consistent engagement is fundamental to our overall communication strategy, ensuring that all stakeholders feel involved and valued.

1. Active Network Management and activities, centred on the information exchange and online discussions, with a series of regular meetings for the direct exchange of opinions and ideas;

2. Creation and publication of news, insights, policy updates and publications regarding the activities of the LinkedIn ASIT web;

3. We will identify and support key sectoral events that align with our project's goals and values. These events will provide a platform to deliver messages directly to specific stakeholder groups, both online and offline.

4. Plan and organise local, thematic events, training courses, webinars and workshops of interest to specific anti-THB stakeholders and use them as a platform for policy communication and networking;

5. We will ensure one-to-one engagement with the most influential stakeholders in the sustainable development area. This personalized approach will allow us to understand their perspectives and concerns, thereby strengthening our relationship with them.

6. Identify key partners/stakeholders and build strategic alliances to deepen relationships with key group members and influencers;

7. Designing and conducting reputation audits and surveys among the Network members and the broader anti-THB stakeholder group to establish changes in positioning as a result of stakeholder engagement activities.

Key Considerations

The key purposes of the engagement approach are to:

- *Promote the ASIT anti-THB concept at the start of the networking activities;*
- *Inform the stakeholders on progress made along with the activities of ASIT;*
- *Engage the community of professionals and organisations and get feedback contributing to the quality of the activities and the results;*
- *Promote the outputs and the results of ASIT;*
- *Enable webinars and educational activities online and offline;*
- *Enhance the policy processes that support the networking framework.*
- *Consider the cultural differences and sensitivities of each country where THB has been implemented when addressing policymakers to convey the right message.*
- *Partner with international organisations and networks to amplify advocacy initiatives.*
- *Ensure that lobbying actions are sustainable and can be developed in the future.*
- *-Share data/results/products and insights with relevant stakeholders while ensuring the confidentiality and safety of victims.*
- *Collaborate on initiatives such as awareness campaigns, training programs, and victim support services.*
- *Advocate for stronger information-sharing mechanisms, reporting, laws, better enforcement, and more resources for anti-trafficking efforts.*
- *Regularly communicate and meet with stakeholders to maintain and strengthen relationships.*

Coordinator

Ministry of Interior / Slovak Republic

www.minv.sk/?ministry-of-interior

Academy of the Ministry of Interior / Bulgaria

studyinbulgaria.bg/academy-of-the-ministry-of-interior-sofia.html

Departament d'Interior – Generalitat de Catalunya / Spain

web.gencat.cat/en/inici

Hellenic Police / Greece

www.astynomia.gr

KEMEA - KENTRO MELETON ASFALEIAS - Center for Security Studies / Greece

kemea.gr/en

KWP - Komenda Wojewodzka Policji W Krakowie / Poland

malopolska.policja.gov.pl

CESIE / Italy

www.cesie.org



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Generalitat de Catalunya



ASIT: Digital tools and capacity building to challenges new forms of human trafficking

Internal Security Fund - ISF-2022-TF1-AG-THB (Call for proposals on actions against trafficking in human beings)

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