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| **G R E T A**  Group of Experts on Action  against Trafficking in Human Beings | GRETA(2021)07 |

**Questionnaire**

**for civil society organisations**

**on online and technology-facilitated trafficking in human beings**

**Replies should be sent to:** [**Trafficking@coe.int**](mailto:Trafficking@coe.int)

**Deadline: 19 May 2021**

# This questionnaire seeks to understand the impact of technology on trafficking in human beings (THB) based on evidence from your work in the field. By technology, we mean the broad set of information and communication technologies (ICTs) that allow users to exchange digital information. Examples of these are the Internet, online social media, and Apps for mobile phones.

# Part 1 - The impact of technology on THB

1.1 Based on evidence from your work, could you provide examples of the ways in which technology (ICTs) is used by offenders in the context of THB for sexual, labour or other types of exploitation? (For each example, please provide details on the type of exploitation and the technology used, e.g. Internet, specific Websites, social media, Apps).

1.2 Have you identified emerging online practices that may increase the risk of becoming victim of THB?

1.3 What are the challenges in detecting technology-facilitated THB? How can the identification of victims be strengthened?

1.4 Do you have any examples of good practices that you have developed in detecting technology-facilitated THB cases, and identifying victims?

1.5 Do you cooperate with law enforcement agencies in tackling technology-facilitated THB? What are the obstacles to such cooperation, and how could these be overcome?

1.6 What type of training, if any, do you provide to staff and volunteers in relation to the impact of technology on THB? What additional training could be helpful to increase the effectiveness of detection strategies? Do you have a team within your organisation specialised in technology-facilitated THB?

1.7 Are there any specific gaps in the current domestic or international legislation that hinder the fight against technology-facilitated THB?

# Part 2 - Using technology to fight THB

2.2 What technological tools, if any, are currently available to assist you in identifying victims of THB (e.g., specific Apps, big data analytics, Web crawling)? Do you have a set of indicators (‘red flags’) to identify potential victims? What type of technological tools would be helpful to have?

2.3 What technology-based initiatives, if any, are available to you to assist victims and disseminate information to at-risk communities? What technology-based initiatives would be helpful to develop?

2.4 Have you run any awareness campaign focused on the use of technology in THB? If so, could you provide some details of such campaigns?

2.5 Do you have gender-sensitive protocols linked to the use of technology to combat THB? Do you have age-sensitive protocols? If so, could you please describe these protocols?

2.6 How is the confidentiality of data protected when sharing information with law enforcement? How is the victims’ need for confidentiality in accessing services balanced against the need to collect evidence to assist the fight against THB?

2.7 Based on evidence from your work, how would you judge the impact of technology on THB on a scale from 1 to 5?

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Very limited |  |  |  | Very important |

**Finally, is there anything else not covered in this questionnaire that you consider relevant in the context of combating ICT-facilitated THB?**

# Further materials

If possible, please share with us any relevant non-confidential materials, including statistical data, press releases and reports, that relate to ICT-facilitated THB.