



Ad-Hoc Query on THB centre funding
Requested by BE EMN NCP on 23 October 2013

Compilation produced on 17 December 2013 and updated on 16 January 2014

Responses from Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom (20 in Total)

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1. Background Information

Apart from legislation on the victim assistance, support and identification, different tools and budgets are used to finance the specialised centres in charge of the victim support and sheltering. In Belgium, specialised reception centres have recently obtained formal recognition. A better understanding on how reception mechanisms assisting and supporting human trafficking victims are financed in other MS could be relevant to acquire in order to improve our funding procedure.

To this end, we would concretely need the following information:

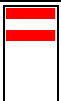
EMN Ad-Hoc Query on allocation of refugees to municipalities for integration purposes

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1. How does your Member State finance assistance and support mechanisms for victims of human trafficking?
2. Has your Member State established a fund for the fight against THB?
3. If so, what is the nature of the financial resources that are allocated to the fund (e.g. confiscated criminal assets or fines imposed on the offenders)?
4. For what actions and measures can such a fund be used (assistance and support, preventive actions and awareness raising campaigns, compensation of VoT)?





We would be grateful to receive answers **by 23 November 2013**. Late responses are still welcome.

2. Responses

	Austria	No	This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that their response is not disseminated further.
	Belgium		<p>1. How does your Member State finance assistance and support mechanisms for victims of human trafficking?</p> <p>The three Belgian specialised centres for THB victims receive support from both Federal and federated governments. Generally speaking, the specialized centres receive their main support at Federal level through subsidies provided by the Federal Department Employment (but via an "Equal Opportunities" budget) and through the National Lottery (the rate is approximately 300.000 euros a year for each centre – only at federal level). They also receive financial support through the Impulse fund for the Migration Policy Support (which is also a federal fund - +- 250.000 euros). Moreover, some services provided are supported by the Basic Social Welfare Centres (CPAS – OCMW).</p> <p>As said they also benefit from funding given by the federated governments which have responsibilities regarding person support. The federal funding is mainly used for the purpose of judicial accompaniment, (partially) the social and psycho-social support and sensitization initiatives. Local funding are used in order to harbour and shelter victims. Victims can also benefit from training courses (language, professional training, ...) organised through programs funded by the federated governments.</p> <p>The specialised centres are officially recognised by a Royal Decree (Governmental regulation) but this regulation doesn't organise the centre funding (it concerns only the aspects related to the residence permit deliverance or the capacity to sue as private party).</p>


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			<p>2. Has your Member State established a fund for the fight against THB?</p> <p>No. One of the actual issue which is quite often highlighted is the lack of structural funding for the specialised centres. Actually, the funding -of course- is provided but the multiplicity of the agencies involved in the mechanism complicates the overall organisation of the scheme. So in practice, every year, the specialised centres have to introduce a request for funding through the existing budgetary lines. As a consequence, it increases the red tape and complicates the overall organisation of the centres.</p> <p>3. If so, what is the nature of the financial resources that are allocated to the fund (e.g. confiscated criminal assets or fines imposed on the offenders)? /</p> <p>4. For what actions and measures can such a fund be used (assistance and support, preventive actions and awareness raising campaigns, compensation of VoT)? /</p>
	Czech Republic	No	This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that their response is not disseminated further.
	Estonia		<p>1. Assistance and support mechanisms for THB victims are regulated by the Victim Support Act (http://www.legaltext.ee/et/andmebaas/tekst.asp?loc=text&dok=X80012K4&keel=en&pg=1&ptyyp=RT&tyyp=X&query=ohvria+seadus), financed from the state budget through Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Insurance Board, who is coordinating victim support activities in Estonia. Additionally, for years 2012-2015 Estonia is using external finance resources for victims support (also for study's, reports and prevention activities) which are financed by Norwegian Finance mechanism, Estonia is co-financiering the project.</p> <p>2. No, there is no such fund.</p> <p>3. –</p> <p>4. –</p>
	Finland		<p>1. The National Assistance System for Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings (IHKA) has been centralised to the Joutseno reception centre. The Joutseno reception centre is responsible for the accommodation of persons admitted to the National Assistance System for Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings – special accommodation can be acquired from outside the centre, if necessary, taking e.g. safety aspects into account.</p> <p>2. No. Reception system (including the National Assistance System) is financed with an estimated state budget which may be increased or decreased when necessary.</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. N/A</p>
	France		<p>1. In France, associations specializing in assisting victims of THB receive support from national and local authorities. Victims of THB can be received in common-law structures (Centres d'hébergement et de réinsertion sociale). Only one centre in France is specialized in the reception of victims of THB and is managed by the <i>Association Foyer Jorbalan</i> (AFJ) in Paris. AFJ notably receives support from Paris</p>


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			<p>City Hall, Regional Council of Ile-de-France, and Departmental Directorate for Social Cohesion.</p> <p>2. No.</p> <p>3. N/A.</p> <p>4. N/A.</p>
	<p>Hungary</p>		<p>1. How does your Member State finance assistance and support mechanisms for victims of human trafficking?</p> <p>Pursuant to Act CXXXV of 2005 on Crime Victim Support and State Compensation the Hungarian Victim Support Service provides the following services to victims: complete information, providing help for assertion of interests, legal aid, instant monetary aid, state compensation.</p> <p>Trafficking victims may be entitled to instant monetary aid. This aid may cover the victim's extraordinary expenses in housing, clothing, nutrition and travel, medical and funeral expenses, should the victim be unable – as a consequence of being victimized in a crime – to cover such ones. The application for this aid shall be submitted within 5 days after the crime or misdemeanour against property was committed. The victim may be entitled to this aid irrespective of his/her financial standing. Maximum amount of the aid changes every year (according to the nationwide gross monthly average income in Hungary). In 2013, the maximum amount is 91.633 HUF, in 2012 it was 87.118 HUF.</p> <p>In the temporary shelter for victims of trafficking the following services are available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accommodation possibilities: The designed places are fully equipped and provide catering, hygiene, sleeping and during the day residence possibilities for victims. • Care according to necessity: The temporary shelter provides physical needs: catering, clothes, sheets, medicine etc. Costs connecting to administration if needed (delivery, document substitute, postal costs and professional team taking care of victims- social worker, social assistant, psychological advisor, lawyer, addicts' assistant). • Professionals provided by the program: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Professional leader</u>: His or her task is to coordinate the implementation of the professional program and to create the necessary administrative system. His or her task is to monitor and evaluate the work and effectiveness of involved professionals. His or her task is to maintain continuous relation with organisations taking part in combating trafficking in persons and to continuously make recommendations how to make care more effective. - <u>Social assistant</u>: In 6 hours a day- if necessary with immediate availability. His or her task is to provide physical care for arriving victims in the temporary shelter (prepare rooms, helping in daily tasks if needed). - <u>Social worker</u>: At least 8 hours a day, his or her task is to accept victims, provide crisis intervention, coordinate the



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			<p>professional team's work, provide social information counselling and administration, procure documents, ID cards, renew and establish natural and artificial system of support. Furthermore, his or her task is to create emphatic relationship with victims, to provide assistance, and to enable victims how to reintegrate into everyday life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Mandated experts</u>: The program provides the following experts, if they are needed: - <u>Lawyer</u>: His or her task is to define victims' legal status, provide legal counselling and make legal submissions in order to settle the situation in a more calm way. - <u>Psychological advisor</u>: His or her task is to tackle victims' trauma, discover mental injuries and help to establish a future plan and contribute to create a proper self-estimation. Based on the psychologist's recommendation a psychiatrist can also be involved. <p>These services were provided jointly, made by an NGO, financed by the government and were dedicated to two target groups. Primary target group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Victims of trafficking in persons, mainly women; <p>Victims of trafficking in persons, whole families that were forced to drudgery;</p>
	<p>Ireland</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How does your Member State finance assistance and support mechanisms for victims of human trafficking? Assistance and support mechanisms are financed directly through the budget lines of the Department of Justice and Equality (Anti-Human Trafficking Unit, Reception and Integration Agency), the Health Service Executive (Anti-Human Trafficking Team, Separated Children Unit) An Garda Síochána – Irish police (Human Trafficking Investigation and Coordination Unit) and the Legal Aid Board (Anti-Human Trafficking Unit). The Department of Justice provided grants to NGOs towards their work in supporting victims of THB, €172,000 to Ruhama and €4000 to the Migrants Rights Centre Ireland in 2013. 2. Has your Member State established a fund for the fight against THB? No, funding is provided directly through Government Department/Agency budget lines. 3. If so, what is the nature of the financial resources that are allocated to the fund (e.g. confiscated criminal assets or fines imposed on the offenders)? Not applicable. 4. For what actions and measures can such a fund be used (assistance and support, preventive actions and awareness raising campaigns, compensation of VoT)? Not applicable.



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	Italy	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Italian protection system, operating since 2000, is coordinated and co-financed by the Department for Equal Opportunities. This institutional body is responsible for the coordination of interventions to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings, both at a national (anti-trafficking toll-free number, assistance programmes, monitoring) and transnational (researches, development of a Transnational Referral Mechanism) level. The main legal provisions regulating the national response to trafficking are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Article 18 of the Consolidated Act on Immigration (Legislative Decree No 286 of 1998); 2. Article 13 of the National Law against Trafficking in Human Beings (Law No 228 of 2003). Assistance to trafficked persons was then developed on the basis of the abovementioned laws. The main tools of assistance are the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Programmes for temporary assistance (implemented in compliance with art. 13 of Law No 228/2003); ▪ Programmes for long-term assistance and social inclusion (implemented in compliance with art. 18 of Legislative Decree No 286/1998); ▪ National Anti-Trafficking Toll-Free Helpline (a “system action” laid down in art. 2 of Ministerial Decree of 23 November 1999 regulating the implementation of art. 18 of Legislative Decree No 286/1998). Concerning funding, assistance is currently provided through specific state programs as well as by welfare benefits (e.g. national health service for medical-related issues). The Ministry of Interior and the Department of Rights and Equal Opportunities finance many projects and interventions, which are entrusted to local authorities and private social organizations with a long experience in the sector (in order to be eligible for funding, they need to be enrolled in a dedicated public register managed by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies and updated annually). 70% financing is usually provided by the central authority, whereas 30% contribution is offered by the local authority implementing the assistance and social insertion project. 2. Not yet. However, article 12 of the National Law against Trafficking in Human Beings (Law No 228 of 2003) contemplates the creation of a Fund for Anti-Trafficking Measures which will be established under the direction of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. 3. The resources allocated by Article 18 of the Consolidated Act on Immigration (Legislative Decree No 286 of 1998) and the earnings obtained by the confiscation of the property and assets of criminals who are condemned for crimes of human trafficking will be destined to the abovementioned fund. The abovementioned fund will be created with the aim of providing financial support for programs for the assistance and social integration of victims of human trafficking,
	Latvia		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State financed social rehabilitation services have been provided since 2006. In accordance with The Cabinet of Ministers' regulation No 889 “Regulations Regarding the Procedures, by Which Victims of the Traffic in Human Beings Receive Social Rehabilitation Services, and the Criteria for the Recognition of a Person as a Victim of the Traffic in Human Beings ” which states the order in which a person is recognised as a victim of THB, can receive state financed social rehabilitation services and the criteria based on which a person can be recognised as a victim of THB. Thus support services in the state have been introduced. The Ministry of Welfare of the Republic of Latvia is the responsible institution for organising the



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			<p>provision of social rehabilitation services to victims of THB and administrating the financing for these purposes.</p> <p>State Social Integration Agency is an institution governed by The Ministry of Welfare of the Republic of Latvia and is responsible for the coordination of provision of state financed social rehabilitation services, and makes the decision about allowing or denying provision of state financed social rehabilitation services to victims of THB, and creates a database of services provided.</p> <p>Society “Shelter “Safe House”” within a public procurement has acquired the right to provide state financed social rehabilitation services to victims of THB. On April 18, 2013 a contract between The Ministry of Welfare of the Republic of Latvia and NGO society “Shelter “Safe House”” was signed for the provision of rehabilitation and social support services, and support services in connection with a victim of THB being involved in criminal proceedings of 48 victims of THB in the years 2013 and 2014. The contracting amount of money is 174 252 Latvian Lats.</p> <p>2. - 3. - 4. -</p>
	Lithuania		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support and assistance mechanisms for THB are finances from the State Crime Prevention programme. In 2013 five NGOs received funding on a tender basis to implement support and assistance activities. These NGOs are eligible to get financing in 2014 and 2015 without having to compete in a tender. 2. No. Lithuania has no special fund to fight against THB. 3. N/A 4. Activities funded: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - psychological, legal medical assistance, temporary accommodation; - provision of social services (consultations, representation in courts, assistance in finding employment, provisions of meals and other necessity items; - other activities (prevention).
	Luxembourg		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In Luxembourg victims of human trafficking are entitled to assistance, protection and security measures provided by associations funded from the government in order to allow them to recover physically and psychologically. These measures are provided in cooperation with the Police on an informal base by NGOs which have an agreement with the State (Femmes en détresse , Fondation Maison de la Porte Ouverte, Fondation Profamilia) authorized by the Ministry for Equal Opportunities. Those services are in the field of consultation and information to women, men and children in distress including victims and authors of domestic violence and of accommodation for women in distress, including women victims of domestic violence. Hosting and stationary assistance for minors and men victims of THB can also be provided on an informal base by NGO’s services authorized by the Ministry for Family and Integration. The assistance measures are coordinated by the Ministry for Equal Opportunities. Outpatient support to all victims of trafficking is provided by two specially trained persons in the field of


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			<p>assistance to victims of trafficking, working for two of the above mentioned NGOs, “Femmes en détresse asbl” and “Fondation Maison de la Porte Ouverte”. To recover physically, psychologically and socially, victims are entitled to get according to their need the following assistances: hosting, social and socio-educational assistance, therapeutic assistance, psychological assistance, medical aid, legal aid, material and financial assistance, education for children and adults, training, language assistance.</p> <p>Loads on assistance, protection and security are fully supported by the State. The funding comes from the annual budget of the State.</p> <p>A draft regulation entitled “projet de règlement grand-ducal portant 1.modification du règlement grand-ducal du 19 mars 1999 concernant l’agrément gouvernemental à accorder aux gestionnaires de services pour filles, femmes et femmes avec enfants; 2. exécution de l’article 2, paragraphes (1) point a) et (2) et (4) et de l’article 10 de la loi du 8 mai 2009 sur l’assistance, la protection et la sécurité des victimes de la traite des êtres humains et modifiant le Nouveau Code de procédure civile” is pending before the State Council. It will allow services from NGOs to work on a formal base by getting specifically accredited in the field of assistance to victims of THB by the State and fully funded by the State Budget.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. No. 3. N/A. There is no legal disposition that allows that confiscated articles in accordance with articles 31, 32 and 32-1 of the Penal Code can be transferred to a special fund. 4. N/A
	<p>Malta</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Ministry for Home Affairs and National Security (MHAS) is allocated with funds by Government every year to finance initiatives envisaged by the National Action Plan. The funding is used to finance training events for capacity building and professionalization of stakeholders, conducting research, and awareness raising amongst other. The Police provide assistance as the case may be and Appogg Agency provides for the social and psycho-social support and shelter to victims and potential victims from their own budgets. 2. The sum allocated to MHAS for the purpose of Human Trafficking initiatives for the year 2012 was of 45,000 Euro however this amount is adjusted according to assignments envisaged for the forthcoming financial year. 3. Financial resources are allocated by central Government in the annual budget. 4. Vide answer to question 1.
	<p>Netherlands</p>		<p>1. Three Ministries together are responsible for financing the shelter and other assistance and support for victims of human trafficking: Ministry of Security and Justice (<i>VenJ</i>), Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (<i>SZW</i>), Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport (<i>VWS</i>). Assistance and support include legal aid (free if the victim has insufficient means), access to healthcare and education and the right to a monthly benefit amounting to the Dutch social assistance benefit. All the necessary assistance and support is arranged by the shelters.</p>

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		<p>The financing of the shelter for victims of human trafficking differs according to the kind of reception facilities required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Categorical reception of victims of human trafficking (<i>Categorale opvang slachtoffers mensenhandel</i>, COSM) meant for foreign victims who are granted a reflection period (according to the residence scheme for victims of human trafficking (<i>verblijfsregeling Mensenhandel</i>) or, in short, the B8.3 residence permit, named after the chapter in the Aliens Act Implementation Guidelines 2000 (<i>Vreemdelingencirculaire 2000, Vc</i>), is financed by 3 Ministries together: Ministry of Security and Justice (VenJ), Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (SZW), Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport (VWS). Nationwide it concerns 70 beds, including 14 for men. - The NGO CoMensha (Coordination Centre for Human Trafficking, <i>Coördinatiecentrum voor Mensenhandel</i>) has a budget for the (temporary) accommodation of large groups of (foreign) victims of labour exploitation, thus they can arrange eg hotel rooms or holiday cottages. This money comes from the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport. - Adult Dutch victims are accommodated in special reception centres for women (<i>Vrouwenopvang</i>), minor Dutch victims are accommodated by <i>Jeugdzorg</i> (Youth Care). <i>Vrouwenopvang</i> and <i>Jeugdzorg</i> are financed by the municipalities, who receive their funds from VWS (under the Youth Care Act - <i>de Wet op de Jeugdzorg</i>, and the Social Support Act - <i>de Wet Maatschappelijke Ondersteuning</i>). A total number of beds reserved for victims of human trafficking can not be provided, because the <i>Vrouwenopvang</i> gives shelter to various categories of women who need help, e.g. victims of domestic violence. <p>In addition to this, CoMensha receives a subsidy from the Ministry of Security and Justice for: 1) care coordination, 2) registration of victims and 3) education.</p> <p>2. No</p>
	<p>Poland</p>	<p>1. How does your Member State finance assistance and support mechanisms for victims of human trafficking?</p> <p>In order to finance assistance and support mechanisms for victims of human trafficking in Poland between 2006 and 2009 the Ministry of Interior and Administration had been yearly assigning a public task titled “<i>Programme for Support and Protection of Victims/Witnesses of Human Trafficking</i>” by means of the open tender procedure. The abovementioned task relates to the obligation to secure needs of victims of trafficking in human beings, benefiting from the residence permit for a fixed period due to the time for reflection or in connection with the above cooperation with the competent authorities. These needs include: accommodation, meals, basic medical care, psychological support, legal counseling, assistance of an interpreter, transportation within the country and the organization of return to their country of origin.</p>

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			<p>Foreigners` participation in the Programme is voluntary, but the prerequisite is the victim's cooperation with relevant law enforcement agency. Since April 2009, a centralized mechanism to provide assistance in support of victims of trafficking in human beings was introduced. New centralised mechanism consists of entrusting national coordination of the assistance to the victims of trafficking in human beings to the non-governmental organisation. Thus since April 2009 a new the public task titled “<i>Leading the National Consultation and Intervention Centre for victims of human trafficking [KCIK]</i>“ is implemented.</p> <p>Starting from 2013, in the framework of the National Consultation and Intervention Centre for victims of human trafficking [KCIK] there are two shelters for victims of trafficking in human beings, and the task is performed by two entities [NGOs] operating together on the basis of an agreement.</p> <p>Delegating implementing of public tasks is done on the basis of and pursuant to the provisions of the Act of 24 April 2003 on Public Benefit and Volunteer Work, Act of 27 August 2009 on public finance, as well as the Minister of the Interior Ordinance No 6 on the organization of the Ministry of the Interior outsourcing of public tasks, following an open tender.</p> <p>Entrusted with the task is implemented under an agreement between the Minister of the Interior and newly appointed non-governmental organization for a period of 12 months during a calendar year. Thus, there is no subsidy and financial resources are secured in the budget of the Ministry of the Interior and then are transferred to non-governmental organizations.</p> <p>Within the main tasks of the National Consultation and Intervention Centre for victims of human trafficking [KCIK] one shall mention:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. running all-day telephone hotline for victims and witnesses of trafficking human beings, 2. providing basic needs and basic medical care and to provide specialized consulting [legal, psychological, linguistic, cultural] to the victim, 3. support for victims of trafficking in human beings in identifying and assisting when dealing with law enforcement, 4. crisis intervention, 5. running two shelters [up to 2011 only one shelter was conducted] for victims of trafficking in human beings - the basic needs vital [i.a. accommodation, meals], 6. consultations for state and local government in working with victims of human trafficking, 7. assistance to return to the country of origin of foreigners - witnesses / victims of human trafficking, which are covered by the support Programme, 8. legal assistance and prevention counseling.
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			<p>As of January 2013, the task is performed by two entities that have submitted a joint offer: La Strada - Foundation Against Trafficking in Women and the Association "PoMOC" for Women and Children.</p> <p>For the implementation of "KCIK" the Ministry of the Interior earmarked funds of PLN1 000 000 for this year.</p> <p>2. Has your Member State established a fund for the fight against THB?</p> <p>No. As it was already mentioned the Minister of the Interior in Poland entrusts performance of the public task, and the national provisions allow the transfer of financial measures only to those entities that take part in the public competition of offers.</p> <p>Moreover the Inter-ministerial Committee for Combating and Preventing Trafficking in Human Beings and some other competent ministries within their budgets secure financial measures for the implementation of the tasks of the National Action Plan in the field of trafficking in human beings, but they are not directly financial resources for THB victims, and are used for the purposes of i.a. trainings for those dealing with THB victims [crisis intervention centers, Border Guard, Police] and organization of campaigns against trafficking.</p> <p>3. If so, what is the nature of the financial resources that are allocated to the fund (e.g. confiscated criminal assets or fines imposed on the offenders)?</p> <p>Not applicable.</p> <p>4. For what actions and measures can such a fund be used (assistance and support, preventive actions and awareness raising campaigns, compensation of VoT)? /</p> <p>Not applicable.</p>
	<p>Slovak Republic</p>		<p>1. The SR has no specialised centre for the victims of human trafficking. The support to the victims of human trafficking is provided via the Programme of Support and Protection for Victims of Human Trafficking by selected non-governmental organisations, which work in the field of help/assistance also to other target groups. The budget to provide complex help to victims of human trafficking is set for the individual years within the budget of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic pursuant to the Government of the Slovak Republic Decree No. 251 of 23 April 2008 passing the National Programme of Fight against Human Trafficking (currently the National</p>

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			<p>Programme of Fight against Human Trafficking for years 2011 - 2014 which was passed by the Government of the Slovak Republic Decree No. 96 of 16 February 2011 is valid). The number and composition of non-governmental organisations ensuring in cooperation with the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic the Programme of Support and Protection for Victims of Human Trafficking changes every year based on the success rate of projects submitted by non-governmental organisations as part of the public call for proposal to submit applications or in the form of subsidy based on the specific regulations.</p> <p>2. No. The SR has no specific fund from which the support and protection of the victims of human trafficking is financed. Financial means for this support and protection are provided within the budget of the Ministry of Interior of the SR (see also response to question 1).</p> <p>3. NA sa.</p> <p>4. NA</p>
	<p>Slovenia</p>		<p>1. As one its priority tasks, Inter-ministerial Working Group has determined to ensure all forms of assistance to victims of trafficking in human beings in the Republic of Slovenia, especially those willing to testify in criminal proceedings. From this point of view, victims of trafficking in human beings need to be provided with suitable assistance as defined in international documents binding on the Republic of Slovenia. The implementation of this activity is defined in the Act ratifying the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, Nos. 62/09 – International treaties, 14/09 of 4 August 2009).</p> <p>4. Article 4 of the Act provides a suitable basis for the cooperation of competent ministries with non-governmental organisations and for the procedure of providing finance.</p> <p>The Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs ensure the implementation of and provide finance for, the project ‘Providing assistance to victims of trafficking in human beings (crisis accommodation and accommodation in a safe place)’ on the basis of a public tender. The project holder(s) must ensure the continuity and connection of all procedures, the final goal of which is to provide assistance to victims of trafficking in human beings. In 2012 and 2013, the amount of 170,000 EUR has been ensured in the budget of the Republic of Slovenia, 90,000 EUR coming from the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs and 80,000 EUR from the Ministry of the Interior.</p> <p>On the basis of a public tender for co-financing information, communication and educational activities of non-governmental organisations on European issues in 2012, the Government Communications Office co-financed three NGO projects in a total amount of 12,600 EUR. Two projects were intended to raise awareness of adolescents on the dangers of trafficking in human beings, the methods of recruitment and training to recognise the risk, appropriate ways to act and self-protection behaviour. The third project was intended to raise awareness of foreign workers about more efficiently exercising and protecting their rights, protection against exploitation, caution against possible</p>

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			<p>relationship between exploitation with forced labour and trafficking, and recognising possible victims in need of additional support and protection.</p> <p>2.,3. No, there no special funds. All projects and programs are financed with governmental budget.</p> <p>4. For assistance and support, preventive actions and awareness rising campaigns.</p>
	<p>Spain</p>		<p><u>Previous clarifications:</u></p> <p>The Government Delegation against Gender-based Violence is the General Directorate of the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality in charge of the coordination of the General Administration bodies with responsibilities in the fight against trafficking in human beings for sexual exploitation, as well as the promotion of the cooperation between public and private bodies (including local and regional administrations) with responsibilities in the assistance and protection of victims, as well as to assure the participation of the organizations specialized in the care and protection of these victims.</p> <p>So, this Government Delegation has been responsible for the implementation of the measures established at national level to combat trafficking specifically addressed to women and girls victims of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation.</p> <p>On the fight against human trafficking for sexual exploitation, a National Comprehensive Action Plan has been implemented from 2009 to 2012, The Ministries involved in the implementation of the Plan communicated that the activities developed under the Plan have been maintained as a part of the Ministry's responsibilities.</p> <p>1. How does your Member State finance assistance and support mechanisms for victims of human trafficking?</p> <p>Since 2009, the Government Delegation against Gender-based Violence launches annually a call for proposals to grant projects of non-profit organisations with proven experience in protection, support or assistance of women victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation in the fields of employment, training, information, medical, legal or psychological, amounting to 2 million Euros per year from 2009 to 2012 (1.5 million Euros in 2013).</p>

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			<p>Through this nationwide funding round support for this particularly vulnerable group is guaranteed, ensuring the mobility of victims when this is necessary in order to assure their safety. This funding includes in particular the extension of its scope to the children of women who are victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation and specific reference to the funding of actions addressing women who are victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation and who are legal minors, provided that care for their specific needs can be guaranteed, along with due separation between those victims above and below legal age.</p> <p>Within the framework of the Comprehensive Plan to combat trafficking for sexual exploitation, the Ministry of Employment and Social Security through the Sub-Directorate-General for the Integration of Immigrants, has prioritised programmes addressing immigrant women who are victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation as well, through a number of funding and administrative instruments (the Support Fund for the Integration of Immigrants and their Educational Advancement and the European Integration Fund for nationals of third countries).</p> <p>2. Has your Member State established a fund for the fight against THB?</p> <p>There is not a specific fund for the fight against THB. The budget to implement the measures and activities of the National Action Plan to combat trafficking for sexual exploitation (2009-2012) is composed by the specific budgets addressed to the responsibilities in the fight against trafficking for sexual exploitation of every Ministry.</p> <p>3. If so, what is the nature of the financial resources that are allocated to the fund (e.g. confiscated criminal assets or fines imposed on the offenders)? N/A</p> <p>4. For what actions and measures can such a fund be used (assistance and support, preventive actions and awareness raising campaigns, compensation of VoT)?</p> <p>For the detection, protection, support or assistance of women victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation in the fields of employment, training, information, medical, legal or psychological support.</p>
	<p>Sweden</p>		<p>1, It is the responsibility of the local municipality according to the Social Services Act. They finance the support under their own management and/or by giving financial support or engage NGOs. Finance can also be provided to NGOs or similar by the County Administrative Board. All financing is based on tax incomes.</p>

EMN Ad-Hoc Query on allocation of refugees to municipalities for integration purposes

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			<p>2, To our knowledge there is no specific fund for the support of victims of trafficking. 3, - 4, -</p>									
	<p>United Kingdom</p>		<p>Since 1 July 2011, The Salvation Army has been contracted, under a new model for funding specialist support and accommodation through the National Referral Mechanism, to oversee and coordinate the provision of this support to adult victims of trafficking. The new model has made it easier to provide tailored support to victims, taking into account their needs and for agencies to track them through the system and monitor the quality of service provided. The contract is jointly-funded (50:50) by Ministry of Justice and the Home Office. Details are below</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="607 539 1843 639"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2011-12</th> <th>2012-13</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Allocated</td> <td>£1.575 million</td> <td>£2.1 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Actual</td> <td>£1.5 million</td> <td>£3 million</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2011-12	2012-13	Allocated	£1.575 million	£2.1 million	Actual	£1.5 million	£3 million
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