RED FLAGS TO IDENTIFY POTENTIAL RISKS

- Isolation: victims may be isolated from family, friends, or any support network. They are often controlled by another individual who restricts their social interactions.
- Absence of personal documents: a lack of access to identification or travel documents is a common sign of trafficking. Traffickers often withhold documents to control victims.
- Unexplained behavior: victims may show signs of fear, anxiety, or hesitation when asked questions. They might appear overly submissive or distant and avoid direct communication.
- Physical abuse: victims often bear visible signs of physical abuse, such as bruises, scars, or burns, indicating mistreatment or exploitation.
- Inhumane working conditions: forced labor victims may experience poor working conditions, long hours, lack of rest, and unsafe environments, often without fair compensation.
- Coercion or threats: victims may indicate or express fear of their trafficker, even if they are not overtly threatened, revealing an atmosphere of control and intimidation.

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)







Generalitat de Catalunya









Coordinator

MoISR – Ministry of Interior of the
Slovak Republic

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

AMoIBG – Academy of the Ministry of Interior Bulgaria studyinbulgaria.bg/academy-of-theministry-of-interior-sofia

INT – Departament d'Interior – Generalitat de Catalunya / Spain web.gencat.cat/en/inici/index.html

HP – Hellenic Police / Greece www.astynomia.gr

CESIE ETS / Italy cesie.org

KEMEA – Center for Security Studies / Greece kemea.gr

KWP Kraków – Regional Police Headquarters in Kraków / Poland malopolska.policja.gov.pl



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Adequate Support measures and Improved capacities in countering THB

Adequate Support measures and Improved capacities in countering THB





ABOUT ASIT

ASIT is an innovative project dedicated to advancing the **fight against human trafficking** through the development of cutting-edge tools and strategies for victim identification and support. Our mission is to equip frontline professionals with the knowledge and resources needed to identify, protect, and assist victims of human trafficking effectively.

ASIT reacts to the growing concerns about new forms of trafficking in human beings (THB) and related child sexual exploitation (CSE) within the EU Strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings. With unprecedented migration flows due to armed conflicts like the Ukraine war, ASIT identifies gaps, networks, victim profiles, and digital mechanisms used in THB.

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

Objectives:

- **Strengthen law enforcement:** enhance multievidence source investigation of THB.
- Raise awareness: increase knowledge on THB risks and exploitation models.
- Foster partnerships: promote multi-agency collaboration at national and international levels.
- **Develop digital tools:** map online channels used by traffickers.
- Enhance victim support: provide methodologies to reduce re-victimization.

Key Activities:

- Stakeholder mapping and community building.
- Civic engagement events, roundtables, and policy briefings.
- Operational exchange visits for joint investigation preparation.
- National consultation events to promote publicprivate cooperation.
- Development of online training on THB trends and socio-economic factors.
- On-the-job mentoring and twinning opportunities for detection, investigation, and prosecution of THB.
- Collecting and promoting existing digital technologies in analysis and investigating THB.

INDICATORS BY EXPLOITATION TYPE

Sexual Exploitation:

- · Forced provision of sexual services
- Physical abuse
- Restricted movement
- Substance use
- · Emotional distress

Forced Labour:

- Coercion
- · Inhumane working conditions
- Withheld wages
- Exhaustion
- Malnutrition

Forced Begging:

- Physical mistreatment
- · Lack of control over earnings
- Poor hygiene
- Restricted movement

Forced Marriage:

- Coerced relationships
- Isolation
- · Physical violence
- · Lack of personal freedom

INDICATORS OF VICTIM IDENTIFICATION

Identification begins with evaluating potential *indicators* before interviewing a suspected victim. An indicator is a signal suggesting the individual may be a victim of trafficking. Indicators guide observation since no victim presents a 'textbook' example.

Victims' behaviors vary - they may appear withdrawn, aggressive, or overly cheerful. Key observations include:

- Behavior and appearance: avoiding communication, limited eye contact, visible signs of violence.
- Multiple indicators: a combination of different signs strengthens suspicion.