



Fostering cooperation between NR and EM around the globe, partnership and cooperation with international and regional organisations and mechanisms

« Consultative meeting on Strengthening Partnerships
with National Rapporteurs on Trafficking in Persons
and Equivalent Mechanisms »


23-24 May, Berlin

CENTRE POUR L'
ÉGALITÉ
DES CHANCES
ET LA LUTTE CONTRE
LE RACISME





Centre for Equal Opportunities and Opposition to Racism

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1. The CEOOR
 2. Role of the CEOOR in the field of THB
 3. Cooperation with other NR or IO
 4. Challenges in fostering cooperation





1. The Centre

A public service, independent in the accomplishment of its missions:

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- established by an Act of Parliament in 1993
 - 2 Directors, board
 - National Human Rights institution, B-status
 - to promote equal opportunities and combat racism and discrimination (since 1993)
 - to stimulate the fight against human trafficking (since 1995)
 - to ensure respect for the fundamental rights of foreigners (since 2004)
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1. The Centre

A public service, independent in the accomplishment of its missions:



- Government's decision (December 2011): reform of the Centre
- 2 different entities
 - Discrimination: interfederal Centre
 - Migration and THB: remain Federal
- Not before 1st January 2014





1. The Centre


No National Rapporteur or Equivalent mechanism on THB appointed yet in Belgium (discussions)

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- Centre: *de facto* National Rapporteur
 - Evaluation of policy implementation
 - Not coordinating: role of Interdepartmental coordination platform (CEOOR is a member): complementary role
 - Chair: Ministry of Justice, gathers all departments dealing with THB, ensures for effective coordination and exchange of information
 - Bureau: chair: Service of Criminal Policy, Ministry of Justice
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2. Role of the Centre in THB


To stimulate the fight against THB

- Main tool: Annual evaluation report on the evolution and results of the fight against THB
 - Independent and public, submitted to the government /Parliament + actors in the field
 - Evaluation (a.o through case study and interviews actors in the field)
 - Content:
 - Evolution of legislative and policy framework
 - Phenomenon analysis (cases)
 - Case law
 - Statistics
 - Focus
 - Good and bad practices+ recommandations
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2. Role of the Centre in THB


To stimulate the fight against THB

- Legal proceedings (civil party in criminal proceedings)
 - Secretariat of the Interdepartmental coordination platform for the fight against THB and smuggling
 - Coordination of the 3 specialised centres for victims (database)
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3. Cooperation with other NR or IO

- Through structures and projects
 - EU Informal Network of National Rapporteurs : exchanges of best practices and experiences
 - ISEC EU-project: facilitating corporate social responsibility

 - Through meetings and international conferences
 - OSCE: meetings (THB and discrimination), reports and papers (Business model of THB, non punishment): new issues and approach
 - ILO (forced labour): conferences and studies
 - Informal contacts
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3. Cooperation with other NR or IO

- Through receiving other NR
 - Invitation of EU anti-trafficking coordinator
 - Visit of members of bureau Dutch NR and Finnish NR
 - Through contributions of other NR/IO in annual report
 - Annual report 2009: Dutch NR, ILO
 - Annual report 2012: OSCE
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3. Challenges in fostering cooperation

- Build up knowledge
 - Independent and objective way of evaluation
 - Variety of data: reports, files, contacts with actors in the field
 - Knowledge dissemination
 - Places where to disseminate (channels)
 - Networking: places where to meet and people know (official, informal)
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Thank you for your attention!

More information:

www.diversitybelgium.be

