

Sustainable Participation of Trafficking in Human Beings Victims in Bosnia and Herzegovina

- Case Study of CSO “Novi početak”-

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Executive summary

The existence of "Novi početak" highlights the importance of specialized organizations that focus on the unique challenges faced by survivors of the human trafficking. By providing a platform for survivors to come together, share their stories, and support each other, the organization plays a vital role in creating a sense of community and fostering resilience among those affected by this grave violation of human rights.

To make the most of this momentum, it is important for organizations like "Novi početak" to seize the opportunity and actively engage with relevant stakeholders. This can involve collaborating with international organizations, participating in advocacy efforts, sharing experiences and expertise, and contributing to the development of policies and programs aimed at preventing THB and supporting its victims. Addressing identified issues and providing regular updates and support to the survivors can help maintain their motivation, trust, and belief in the justice system. It is crucial for "Novi početak" and other supporting organizations to advocate for the timely execution of the judgment and actively engage with relevant authorities to ensure that the rights of the victims are upheld and their fight for justice is not undermined.

By leveraging the increased interest and focus on systemic approaches, organizations like "Novi početak" can contribute to the advancement of victim-centered approaches, improved legal frameworks, and strengthened support systems for survivors of THB for labor exploitation.

Ultimately, it is crucial for "Novi početak" to maintain open communication channels with the survivors, listen to their concerns, and adapt its strategies accordingly. By addressing the challenges head-on and working towards systemic changes, the organization can strive to overcome the hurdles and continue its mission of supporting and advocating for survivors of trafficking in human beings (THB).

It is essential for "Novi početak" to receive continued support from various stakeholders, including government bodies, donors, and the international community, to ensure its sustainability and enhance its capacity to address the complex needs of human trafficking survivors effectively.

1. Introduction

Trafficking in human beings is a global and transnational phenomenon that affects all countries - countries in political and economic transition, underdeveloped countries, and developing countries, as well as countries in conflict and post-conflict situations, which appear as countries of origin and transit for victims, as well as economically developed countries that appear as destination countries.

This complex phenomenon can be observed as a grave violation of human rights, as well as a manifestation of organized crime, a phenomenon that impacts the social fabric and community, and produces serious consequences on the economy of local communities and nations.

For many years, Bosnia and Herzegovina has been facing the issue of trafficking in human beings. Over two decades since the late 1990s when the first victims of trafficking in human beings were identified and this phenomenon was recognized as socially dangerous, various activities have been undertaken, focusing on the four pillars of combating trafficking in human beings: prevention, protection, prosecution, and partnership.

Trafficking in human beings violates basic human rights. It destroys the dignity of the victims long after the period of exploitation ends, and young victims lose a significant part of their childhood.

Considering the devastating consequences that trafficking in human beings has on its victims, both internationally and nationally, efforts to combat trafficking in human beings are increasingly focusing on the victims themselves as a key factor in effectively addressing the issue. Recognizing the importance of victim-centered approaches, initiatives are being developed to prioritize the rights, protection, and support of trafficking victims as integral components of successful anti-trafficking strategies.

The recognition of the distinct needs of trafficking victims, as well as the importance of their proactive participation in the processes, has led to the development of support standards for trafficking victims. These standards have significantly transformed the landscape for sustainable and effective reintegration of trafficking victims. By prioritizing the rights, well-being, and empowerment of victims, these standards aim to provide comprehensive support services that address their physical, psychological, and social needs. The standards also emphasize the importance of survivor-centered approaches, ensuring that victims have a voice in decision-making processes that affect their lives. This shift towards victim support standards has played a crucial role in promoting the sustainable and successful reintegration of trafficking victims into society.

Taking into account the Inclusion of Survivors in the Policy Development Process and Operational Response to Trafficking in Human Beings (ICMPD), as well as the Roadmap for Incorporating Survivors of Trafficking in Human Beings Into the Process in Bosnia and Herzegovina, this document aims to conduct a case study to assess the capacities of civil society organizations representing trafficking victims. The study aims to identify the necessary steps to ensure that the participation of trafficking victims is effective and sustainable. By examining the capacity of these organizations, the study seeks to determine the key actions that need to be taken to enhance the meaningful involvement of trafficking victims in combating trafficking in human beings and in the development of policies and operational responses in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

2. Standards of Protection of Trafficking in Human Beings Victims

The protection of trafficking victims is a crucial aspect of combating trafficking in human beings. There are some common standards and measures that are often implemented to protect trafficking victims:

- ✓ **Identification and Assistance:** Governments and law enforcement agencies should establish procedures to identify potential trafficking victims, ensuring they receive appropriate assistance and support. This includes providing access to medical care, counseling, shelter, legal aid, and language interpretation services.
- ✓ **Non-punishment Principle:** Victims of trafficking should not be prosecuted for their involvement in unlawful activities that are a direct result of being trafficked, such as immigration violations or participation in illegal activities. Instead, they should be treated as victims and provided with necessary support.
- ✓ **Protection of Privacy and Confidentiality:** Confidentiality is crucial to ensure the safety of trafficking victims. Measures should be in place to protect their identity, prevent disclosure of personal information, and maintain confidentiality throughout legal proceedings.
- ✓ **Non-Discrimination:** All trafficking victims should be treated equally, regardless of their gender, age, nationality, ethnicity, or any other characteristic. Special attention should be given to vulnerable groups, such as children, women, migrants, and refugees.
- ✓ **Safe Repatriation or Resettlement:** If victims are foreign nationals, they should be provided with the option to either safely return to their home country or, if they choose, to be resettled in the host country. Governments should work in collaboration with relevant agencies to ensure safe repatriation or resettlement.
- ✓ **Witness Protection:** If victims are required to testify against traffickers in legal proceedings, witness protection measures should be implemented to ensure their safety. This may involve providing secure accommodation, security, and anonymity.
- ✓ **Long-term Support and Reintegration:** Adequate support services should be available to victims even after their immediate needs are met. This includes access to education, vocational training, job placement assistance, and other resources to facilitate their reintegration into society.
- ✓ **Collaboration and Cooperation:** Governments, law enforcement agencies, NGOs, and international organizations should collaborate and share information to effectively protect trafficking victims. This can involve establishing specialized units, task forces, or interagency coordination mechanisms.
- ✓ **Awareness and Prevention:** Raising public awareness about trafficking in human beings, its signs, and the available support systems is crucial. Governments and organizations should invest in prevention programs, community outreach, and educational campaigns to reduce vulnerability to trafficking and promote early intervention.

These standards, when applied to individual cases, empower trafficking victims to overcome the traumas they have experienced, leading to their full reintegration and resocialization. This creates an opportunity for trafficking victims to actively participate in processes aimed at combating trafficking in human beings, particularly those processes focused on decision-making and policies that support trafficking victims and effectively address trafficking in human beings. By empowering survivors and involving them in these processes, a space is created for their voices to be heard and for their insights and experiences to shape policies and strategies that aim to support trafficking victims and effectively combat trafficking in human beings.

3. Participation of Trafficking in Human Beings Victims

The evolution of support standards for trafficking victims has led to the recognition of the importance of victim participation. It is now widely acknowledged that the active involvement of trafficking victims in decision-making processes and policy development is crucial for developing effective and victim-centered responses to trafficking in human beings. By including the perspectives, experiences, and needs of victims, the policies and interventions can be better tailored to address the specific challenges faced by trafficking survivors. Victim participation not only empowers survivors but also ensures that their voices are heard, their rights are respected, and their unique insights inform the strategies aimed at combating trafficking in human beings.

The participation of trafficking survivors in actions against trafficking in human beings is crucial for several reasons. Survivors possess unique insights and experiences that can inform policies, programs, and strategies aimed at combating trafficking in human beings. There are different ways in which survivors can contribute to anti-trafficking efforts:

- ✓ **Advocacy and Awareness:** Survivors can play a significant role in raising public awareness about trafficking in human beings. By sharing their personal stories, they can help educate the public, policymakers, and law enforcement agencies about the realities of trafficking and the needs of survivors. Survivors' testimonies can be powerful tools to inspire action, shape public opinion, and advocate for effective anti-trafficking measures.
- ✓ **Policy Development and Implementation:** Survivors can provide valuable input in the development and implementation of anti-trafficking policies and programs. Their unique perspectives can help identify gaps, weaknesses, and areas for improvement in existing systems. By actively participating in policy discussions, survivor voices can influence the creation of survivor-centered policies that address the specific needs and challenges faced by trafficking victims.
- ✓ **Support and Mentoring:** Survivors can provide crucial support and mentorship to other victims of trafficking. Through survivor-led support groups, counseling, and mentorship programs, they can help fellow survivors navigate the healing process, access necessary services, and rebuild their lives. Survivor-led initiatives have proven to be effective in providing a sense of community, empowerment, and hope to individuals who have experienced trafficking.
- ✓ **Capacity Building and Training:** Survivors can contribute to the training of law enforcement officials, frontline professionals, and service providers. Their firsthand knowledge of the tactics, methods, and vulnerabilities exploited by traffickers can help enhance the skills and understanding of those working to combat trafficking. Survivor-led training sessions can improve the quality and effectiveness of responses to trafficking cases, ensuring a survivor-centered approach.
- ✓ **Research and Data Collection:** Survivors can collaborate with researchers and organizations to participate in studies and data collection efforts. Their insights and experiences can contribute to a better understanding of the various forms of trafficking, its root causes, and effective intervention strategies. Survivor involvement in research can provide a more accurate portrayal of the realities of trafficking and inform evidence-based practices.

It is important to ensure that survivor participation is voluntary, respectful, and trauma-informed. Organizations and institutions working with survivors should create safe spaces, provide adequate support, and respect the survivors' autonomy and choices.

By actively involving trafficking survivors in actions against trafficking in human beings, we can foster survivor empowerment, improve anti-trafficking efforts, and ensure that policies and practices are responsive to the needs of those who have experienced trafficking.

Although the Strategy to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period 2020-2023, as well as the action plans for implementing the Strategy at the institutional level in Bosnia and Herzegovina, entities, cantons, and the Brčko District, did not explicitly include the goals, measures, and activities related to the involvement of trafficking in human beings survivors in the fight against trafficking in human beings, this did not hinder the development of the Roadmap for the Inclusion of Trafficking Survivors in the Process of Policy Development and Operational Responses to Trafficking in human beings in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Through the implementation of this Roadmap, efforts to combat trafficking in human beings will be strengthened, even if they were not originally included in the strategic documents. The Roadmap serves as a complementary tool to enhance the inclusion and participation of trafficking survivors in shaping policies and operational responses to effectively address trafficking in human beings.

To achieve effective and sustainable inclusion of victims/survivors in anti-trafficking activities, the following principles need to be respected:

- ✓ **Principle of Participation:** Ensuring active participation of victims/survivors in decision-making processes, policy development, and operational activities. This involves recognizing their experiences, opinions, and perspectives, and providing space for their expression and contribution.
- ✓ **Principle of Trauma-Informed Approach:** An approach that is sensitive to the trauma of victims/survivors, taking into account their needs, safety, trust, and well-being. This includes providing support and resources for recovery, minimizing the risk of retraumatization, and ensuring a professional approach that builds trust.
- ✓ **Principle of Considering All Sensitive Issues in the Inclusion of Survivors:** Ensuring fair and respectful treatment of victims/survivors without prejudice and stigmatization. This involves careful consideration of terminology and approaches, as well as taking into account different contexts, cultural factors, and gender issues.
- ✓ **Principle of Continuous Support:** Providing long-term support to victims/survivors throughout their recovery and reintegration process. This includes ensuring access to appropriate services, information, training, and mentoring, as well as support for achieving independence and fulfilling their goals.
- ✓ **Principle of Autonomy and Choice:** Respecting the rights of victims/survivors to self-determination, decision-making, and control over their lives. This involves providing information, education about rights, support in decision-making, and empowerment to enable active participation in anti-trafficking activities.
- ✓ **Principle of Non-Discrimination:** Eliminating all forms of discrimination against victims/survivors based on gender, race, nationality, religion, sexual orientation, disability, or other characteristics. This includes promoting equality, fairness, and accessibility for all.

4. Case Study

This document aims to provide an overview of the systemic framework and standards for the inclusion of trafficking in human beings victims, as well as an assessment of the capacity and needs of civil society organization „Novi početak“ which aims to enhance the inclusion and support of victims of THB for the purpose of labor exploitation. The assessment was conducted through an analysis of relevant organization documents, as well as in-depth interviews conducted with the management CSO.

Background

During 2007 Bosnian citizens were recruited in Bosnia and Herzegovina and taken to Azerbaijan in groups of ten or more as temporary foreign construction workers by representatives of the company "SerbAz Design and Construction LLC" (SerbAz). SerbAz was a company registered in Azerbaijan in 2007 with branch office in BiH and was active in the construction sector until approximately the end of 2009. At the end of 2009, the activities of SerbAz attracted the interest of non-governmental organizations because there were grounds to suspect that the workers engaged on the company's construction sites were actually victims of THB. It is estimated that around 700 Bosnian citizens were exploited as victims of THB in Azerbaijan at constructions sights of SerbAz.

Establishment of the Organization and Initial Activities

In June 2011, the victims of THB in the SerbAz case established a civil society organization called "Novi početak" and registered it with the Ministry of Justice of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The establishment of this organization was initiated and supported by the OIDHR (Organization for the Support and Development of Human Rights), which actively participated in gathering relevant information for initiating legal proceedings against those responsible in the SerbAz case. The organization "Novi početak" was formed with the aim of providing support, advocacy, and assistance to the victims of THB and working towards justice and accountability for the crimes committed against them.

The management of the organization actively engaged in creating a database of the victims of THB in this case. This database aimed to collect and organize relevant information about the victims, including their personal details, experiences, and any available evidence related to their exploitation. By creating this database, the organization sought to establish a comprehensive record of the victims involved in the SerbAz case, which could serve various purposes such as legal documentation, advocacy efforts, and support services tailored to the specific needs of the victims.

Their efforts resulted in a database containing information on 656 victims of THB. The collected details were utilized to initiate legal proceedings against the perpetrators involved in the SerbAz case.

In 2012, 33 survivors from the SerbAz case filed an appeal before the European Court of Human Rights against Azerbaijan, alleging that the respondent state violated their rights under Article 4 of the Convention (prohibition of forced and compulsory labor). This appeal signifies their determination to seek justice and hold the responsible parties accountable for the violation of their fundamental human rights. By taking their case to the European Court of Human Rights, the survivors aimed to bring attention to the injustice they endured and to seek legal redress for the harm they suffered as victims of THB for the purpose of labor exploitation.

In June 2014, the Prosecution of Bosnia and Herzegovina filed indictments against 13 individuals, charging them with organized crime and THB in connection with the exploitation of construction workers in Azerbaijan. Four defendants concluded plea bargaining agreements with the Prosecutor's Office, and Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina sentenced them to prison sentences. The case against other members of the group, including the main organizer, V.B. was continued before the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Although in separate criminal proceedings, on 1 December 2017, the defendant S.V. was found guilty for laundering USD 730,000 and EUR 512,000 obtained from the commission of criminal offense of trafficking in human beings in Azerbaijan the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina, on December 4, 2019, after years of trial and over ten years since the commission of the crime, delivered an acquittal verdict for all defendants in the SerbAz case.

Current status

After the initial momentum and data collection activities, "Novi početak" entered a phase of inactivity. The reasons for suspending the organization's activities can primarily be attributed to the fact that the survivors did not have enough time to cope with the trauma they had experienced. They were soon confronted with personal and existential problems that they were forced to deal with. Additionally, the establishment of the organization was driven by the survivors' enthusiasm and their desire for justice, but they lacked individuals with specialized knowledge and skills within their ranks to continue the work and further develop the organization. These factors contributed to the temporary halt in the organization's activities.

It is not uncommon for grassroots organizations to face challenges in sustaining their activities and growth, particularly when confronted with limited resources and expertise. The emotional toll and practical obstacles faced by the survivors could have contributed to the decision to temporarily suspend the organization's activities. It is important to acknowledge the complexities and hardships involved in addressing THB, and the well-being of the survivors should be a priority.

While the organization may have entered a phase of dormancy, it is essential to recognize the efforts and achievements made during its active period. The data collected on survivors and the initiation of legal proceedings were significant milestones in the fight against THB and the pursuit of justice. It is crucial to continue supporting survivors in their healing process and exploring avenues for collaboration with other organizations or stakeholders to address the systemic challenges associated with THB.

The judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in the case of Zoletić and others, issued in October 2021, has brought new excitement among the survivors gathered around the association "Novi početak". This judgment is of great significance to them, as the court has determined that Azerbaijan violated their rights under Article 4 of the Convention, which pertains to the prohibition of forced and compulsory labor.

The judgment in their favor initially brought a sense of justice and optimism that their suffering would be recognized not only through a judicial decision but also through the awarded compensation to the applicants. It has also motivated the association to revive its activities and continue the fight against THB.

A negative aspect of this judgment is the fact that it only encompassed 33 applicants out of the 630 identified victims of THB in the SerbAz case. The amount of compensation awarded to the survivors could also be considered symbolic, as the applicants were awarded €5,000, despite estimates suggesting that they lost at least \$10,000 in earnings during the period of exploitation.

It is indeed disappointing that the judgment did not cover all the identified victims and that the awarded compensation might not fully reflect the extent of their financial losses. This raises concerns about the adequacy of the legal remedy provided and the ability to address the full scope of the harm suffered by the survivors.

It highlights the need for further efforts to ensure that all victims are recognized and have access to justice, as well as for comprehensive compensation mechanisms that consider the actual losses incurred by the survivors. It also emphasizes the importance of continuous advocacy and support for victims of THB to address the long-term consequences of their exploitation and promote their recovery and well-being.

One of the key issues faced by the survivors and the management of "Novi početak" is the lack of sufficient feedback on the current legal proceedings related to the SerbAz case. Additionally, the fact that two years have passed since the ECHR judgment without its execution adds a burden to the organization and its members, as it puts the victims at risk of losing their motivation to fight for their rights.

The lack of information about the progress and outcomes of the legal proceedings can create frustration, uncertainty, and a sense of disempowerment among the survivors and the organization. It is crucial for the effective support and advocacy of the victims that they are kept informed about the status of their cases and any developments that may impact their pursuit of justice.

Moreover, the delay in the execution of the ECHR judgment raises concerns about the commitment of the responsible authorities in Azerbaijan to uphold the rights of the victims and deliver justice. There is also a concern that the length of court proceedings, as well as the non-enforcement of court judgments, especially for victims who are not covered by the lawsuits under which the judgments were made, or those that are still ongoing, will contribute to their lack of trust in the availability of systemic protection and access to justice. Addressing these issues and providing regular updates and support to the survivors can help maintain their motivation, trust and will for proactive participation.

These are the reasons why it is crucial for "Novi početak" and other supporting organizations to advocate for the timely execution of the judgments and actively engage with relevant authorities to ensure that the rights of the victims are upheld and their fight for justice is not undermined.

Assessment of capacities

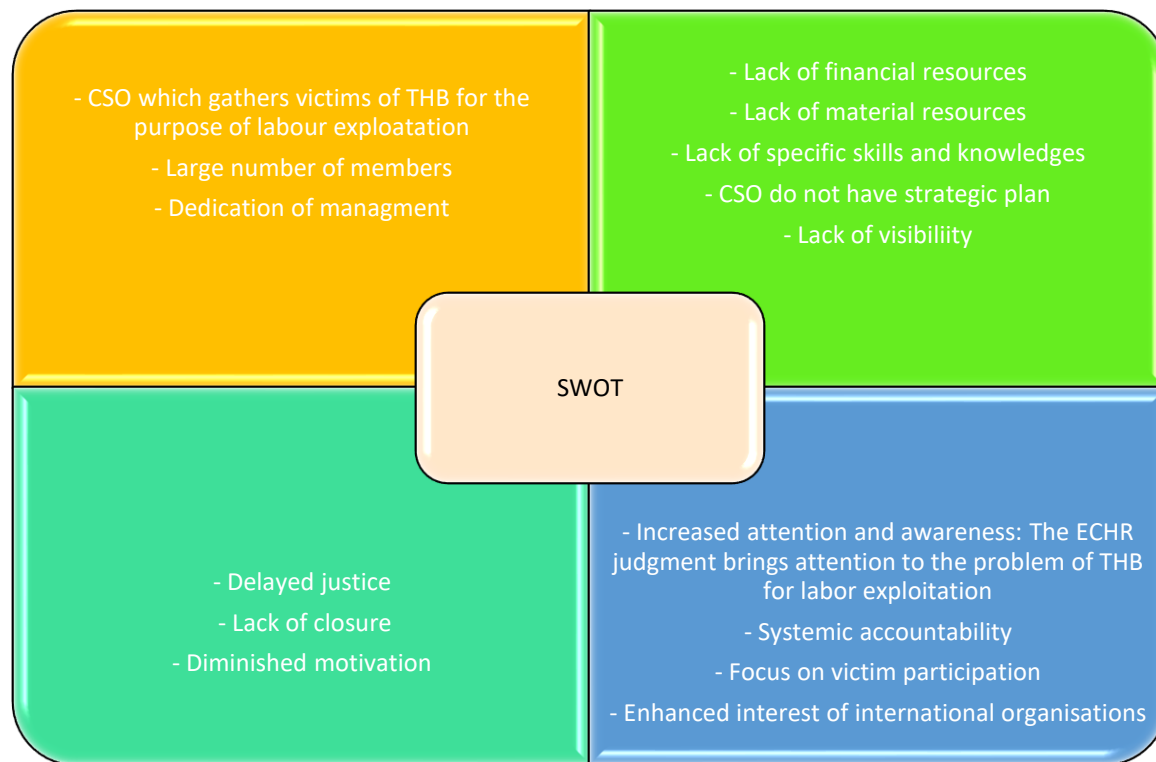
The "Novi početak" is specialized civil society organization that brings together survivors of THB. Being the sole organization of its kind in the context of Bosnia and Herzegovina, it holds a unique position in providing support and assistance to victims of this heinous crime.

Although the organization was established in 2011, its development has been negatively affected by the conditions described in the previous section. Currently, there are six survivors actively involved in the organization who are making efforts to initiate its development and implement new activities to get the organization back on track. By enhancing its capacities, the organization aims to address the numerous challenges it faces.

During the period of inactivity, the organization may have lost momentum, resources, and potential opportunities to expand its reach and impact. However, with the dedication and involvement of the survivors, there is a renewed commitment to revitalizing the organization and overcoming the obstacles ahead.

Due to the specific focus and dedication at addressing the needs of survivors of THB for the purpose of labour exploitation, "Novi početak" plays a crucial role in advocating for their rights, raising awareness about THB, and facilitating their rehabilitation and reintegration into society. By offering a safe space for survivors to share their experiences, access support services, and receive guidance, the organization serves as a vital lifeline for those affected by this form of exploitation.

SWOT analyses of „Novi početak“



The specialized nature of the organization is significant potential that can be upgraded with provision of systematic support. The development of the capacities of "Novi početak" can lead to tailor its services to the specific needs of THB survivors. This includes providing psychological support, legal assistance, vocational training, and other essential resources to empower survivors on their path to recovery and independence.

Additionally, "Novi početak" has the opportunity to collaborate closely with relevant stakeholders, such as law enforcement agencies, government institutions, and international organizations, to strengthen the response to THB especially for the purpose of labour exploitation and contribute to the development of comprehensive anti-trafficking strategies through victims participation.

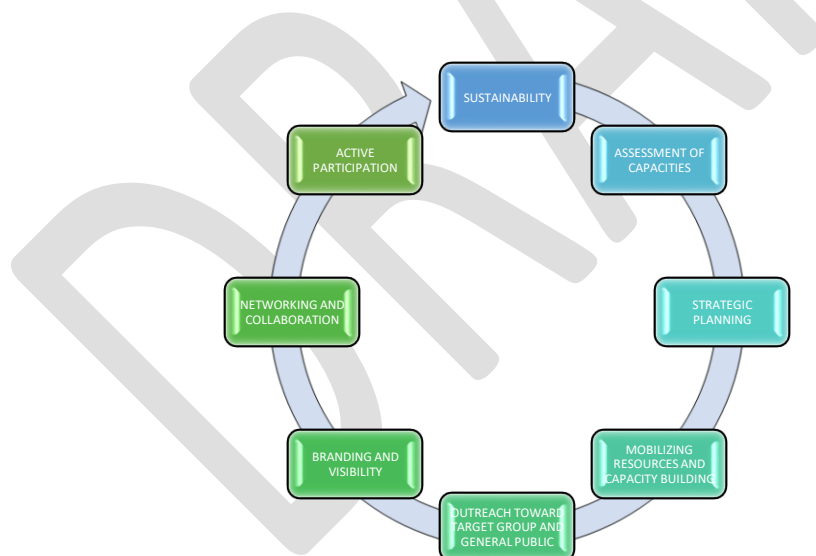
The existence of "Novi početak" highlights the importance of specialized organizations that focus on the unique challenges faced by THB survivors. By providing a platform for survivors to come together, share their stories, and support each other, the organization plays a vital role in creating a sense of community and fostering resilience among those affected by this grave violation of human rights.

It is essential for "Novi početak" to receive continued support from various stakeholders, including government bodies, donors, and the international community, to ensure its sustainability and enhance its capacity to address the complex needs of THB survivors effectively. Branding and visibility

One of the key challenges faced by organizations that support victims of human trafficking is branding and visibility. This issue is also observed in other grassroots civil society organizations.

Why is this issue crucial to address in the early stages?

In order for civil society organizations that support victims of human trafficking to draw attention to their work, the challenges they face, and the needs of the target group, it is necessary for them to make a breakthrough into the public and virtual spaces where they can present their work. In the specific case of the Association "Novi početak", a significant lack of visibility has been identified. The association does not have a website or profiles on any social media platforms. Due to the significant period of inactivity that the association has experienced, one of the activities that needs to be undertaken as soon as possible is the concretization and improvement of the association's brand (name, logo, mission, vision) through digital and graphic design. The association can make a public breakthrough by establishing its presence on platforms like Facebook, Instagram, and LinkedIn, as well as organizing a media event that brings together journalists and provides them with relevant information about the association's work, thereby engaging them to follow the association's activities.



5. Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the analyzed example of the civil society organization "Novi početak" and its focus on improving the inclusion of victims of THB in anti-trafficking processes main findings lead to following conclusions and recommendations:

- ✓ It is important for the organization **to focus on rebuilding its capacities**, such as **strengthening its team, enhancing its skills and knowledge, and establishing strategic partnerships**. By doing so, the organization can better address the needs of its members and efficiently tackle the challenges it faces in supporting survivors and combating THB.
 - ✓ **The active involvement of the survivors** demonstrates their resilience and determination to make a difference. Through the implementation of new activities and the reestablishment of the organization's operations, they aim to create a solid foundation for the organization's future growth and impact.
 - ✓ It is crucial for the organization **to receive support**, both from within its membership and from external stakeholders, to facilitate its revitalization and ensure its long-term sustainability. By harnessing the potential of its members and leveraging their experiences, the organization can regain its momentum and effectively contribute to the fight against THB and the support of survivors.
- In addition several general conclusions and recommendations **for anti-trafficking stakeholders** can be underline:
- ✓ **The need for a needs-based approach:** It is crucial to prioritize and intervene based on the actual needs of survivors. This requires an inclusive approach that involves direct consultations with victims, understanding their experiences, and identifying specific challenges they face.
 - ✓ **Capacity building of specialized civil society organizations:** In order for organizations like "Novi početak" to effectively support THB victims, it is necessary to provide adequate resources, training, and expertise. This includes strengthening the skills of organization members in providing support, addressing legal issues, providing psychosocial support, and advocating for the rights of victims.
 - ✓ **Partnerships and collaboration:** Effective inclusion of THB victims requires collaboration between civil society organizations, governmental institutions, international organizations, and other relevant stakeholders. Partnerships can facilitate resource sharing, knowledge exchange, coordinated activities, and joint efforts in combating THB.
 - ✓ **Support for survivors in justice processes:** It is important to ensure that THB victims have access to justice and support during legal proceedings. This includes legal advice, psychosocial support, interpreters, and other tailored services to ensure their active participation in proceedings and the fulfillment of their rights.
 - ✓ **Increasing awareness and education:** Continuous education on THB and the rights of THB victims is crucial for both civil society organization members and the wider public. Raising awareness can contribute to recognizing the signs of THB, supporting victims to report cases, and garnering community support for their recovery and reintegration.

The combination of these conclusions and recommendations can positively contribute to improving the inclusion of THB victims and survivors in anti-trafficking processes.

6. Relevant resources on participation of THB victims

- Roadmap for Incorporating Survivors of Trafficking in Human Beings Into the Process in Bosnia and Herzegovina

- OHCHR (2018), Guidelines for States on the Effective Implementation of the Right to Participate in Public Affairs.
- OSCE/ODHIR (2022), National Referral Mechanism, Joining Efforts to Protect the Rights of Trafficked Persons – A Practical Handbook, Second Edition.
- The Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons ICAT, 20th anniversary of the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, Analytical review, 2020
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- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), (2020): website: https://www.cdc.gov/cpr/infographics/6_principles_trauma_info.htm
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- <https://apramp.org/unidad-movil/>
- <https://footprintofreedom.org/our-partners/>
- https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/otp/toolkit_for_building_survivor_informed_organizations.pdf
- Liliana Sorrentino (2019), Assessment of the National Referral Mechanism for Victims of Trafficking in the Republic of Serbia, published by ASTRA.
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- Cast LA: <https://www.castla.org/>, <https://nationalsurvivornetwork.org/> and <https://nationalsurvivornetwork.org/la-survivor-network/>

- <https://footprintoffreedom.org/>

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