Trafficking in Human Beings and Prostitution in Sweden

The National Coordinators Office at the County Administrative Board of Stockholm

10 11 2016, Tallinn, NCM



National Coordination against Trafficking

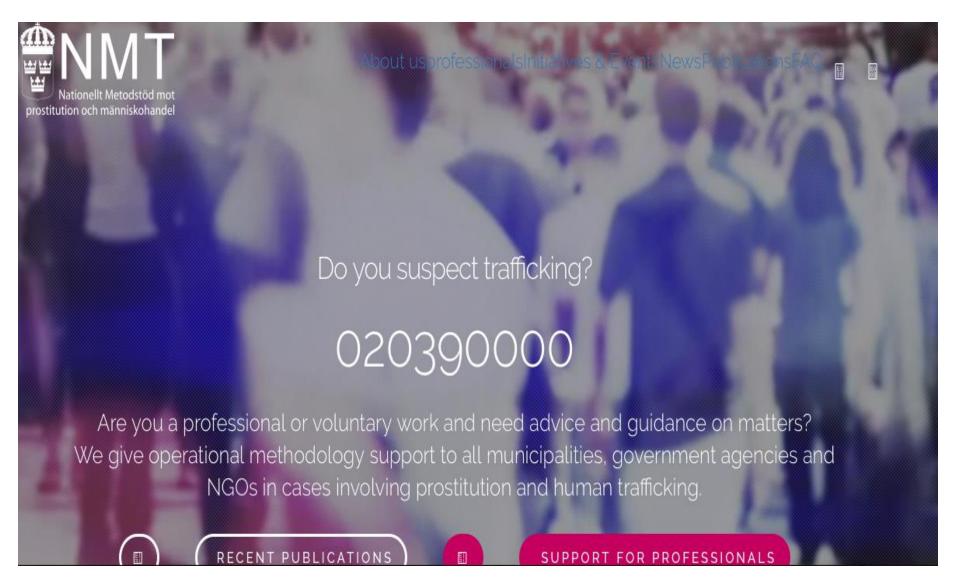
- National Coordinators Office at the County Administrative Board of Stockholm
- Appointed National Coordinator since 2009, as a part of the previous Action Plan against Trafficking.
- Mandated to work against all forms of Trafficking in Human Beings since 2013
- Receive assignments directly from the Swedish government



Ongoing projects

- Voluntary Safe Return programme (around 60 victim have received assistance so far) in cooperation with the IOM
- National Referral Mechanism
- National Support program (exit program)
- Hotline
- Campaigns











Information Campaign against the demand and the buying of sexual services - duavgor.se





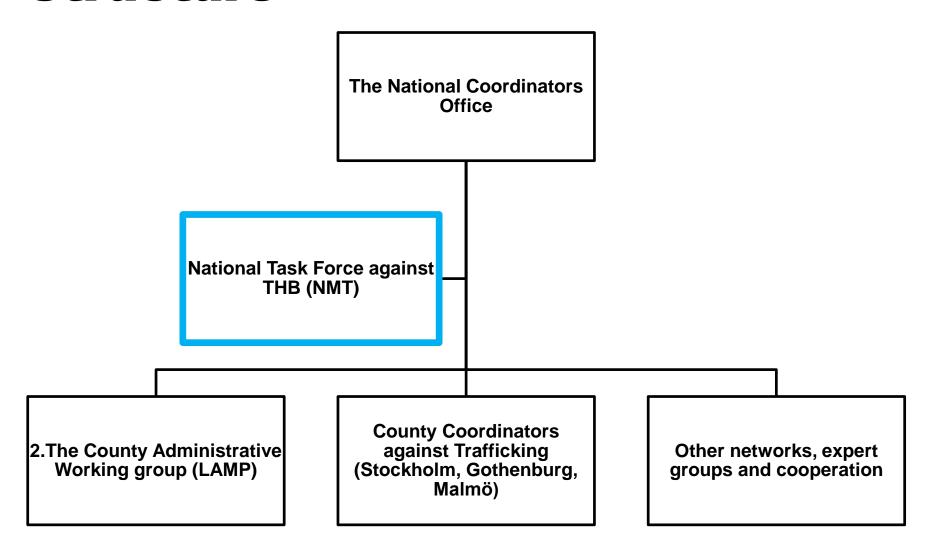
Why national coordination?

- 21 Counties (21 County Administrative Boards)
- 290 municipalities
- Broad administrative independence
- 7 Police Districts since January 2015

Lack of competence in smaller municipalities



Structure





National Task Force against THB (NMT)

- Multidisciplinary Holistic approach
- Direct support in operational cases via phone, email, personal participation
- Refer operational inquiries to the appropriate authority
- Participation in trainings where the team gives operational hands-on input (local, national and international level)
- Serve as a national reference group in developing methods and training material



Trafficking in Sweden

- Imprisonment up to 10 years
- Procuring imprisonment up to 4 years
- Forms: Sexual exploitation, Labour exploitation (mainly in the berry picking sector), Forced begging, Petty crimes
- Approximately 15-30 convicted perpetrators each year (less previous year due to Police reorganisation)



Victims

- Bulgaria, Romania, Nigeria
- Labour exploitation: male
- Sexual exploitation: female
- Various ages



Best Practices in Sweden

- Specialized units (Social Services, Police and Prosecutors)
- National Task Force against Trafficking
- National Coordinator and National Rapporteur
- National Hotline for professionals



Main challenges

- Prosecuting perpetrators
- Identifying more victims (officially)
- Need increase in applied reflection periods and temporary residence permits for victims
- Increased cooperation on a local level



The Swedish model - prohibiting the purchase of sexual services

- Introduced in 1999 after several years of debate
- Criminalising the buyer not the seller
- Violence of men against women
- Decrease demand
- Prison up to one year or a fine
- Countries with similar legislation: Iceland, Norway (also punishes the buying abroad), Canada, France



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