

## **2022 TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS REPORT (TIP REPORT) ASSESSMENT**

Questions below focus on updates from the details provided and assessment made in the 2021 TIP Report. Information provided in response should focus on government efforts for the reporting period between April 1, 2021 and March 31, 2022.

### **PROSECUTION**

1. **LAWS:** Have there been any changes to preexisting anti-trafficking legislation during the reporting period (amendments to laws or penal codes, new laws, presidential decrees, supreme court precedents, etc.)? If yes, please provide a list of changes, attach a copy in original language (and an English copy, if available), and answer the following:
  - Does the law require proof of force, fraud, or coercion (the “means”) in the case of sex trafficking of minors? ☐ Yes ☐ No
  - What are the penalties prescribed?
  - Was the law equitably enforced? ☐ Yes ☐ No **Describe, including whether certain communities were disproportionately affected by its implementation:**

*There has been no changes in the period 2021.*

2. **STATISTICS:** Please list the number of individuals or cases that apply to each law enforcement category and include case details below. If an individual’s investigation, prosecution, or conviction included involvement in both sex and labor trafficking, please clarify that in the description. Include data pertaining to efforts between April 1, 2021 and March 31, 2022. If your government provides data on another annual timetable, include it here, describing the timetable and ensuring it is the same annual period as reported in the 2021 TIP Report country narrative prosecution section.

	Number	Unit (case/individual/etc.)
<b>Law Enforcement Category</b>		
<b>Investigations</b>		
Total # individuals/cases investigated	3	Campo Alegre Venus and Samario (ongoing)
# Individuals/cases investigated for sex trafficking (new this reporting period)	0	
# Individuals/cases investigated for sex trafficking (ongoing from the previous reporting period)	2	Case in appeal: Venus Victim Assistant Foundation represented 2 victims in court in June and July in the Campo Alegre case
# Individuals/cases investigated for forced labor (new this reporting period)	1	A statement was made about presumed punitive activities regarding TIP. This case was further investigated, but nothing resulted from it
# Individuals/cases investigated for forced labor (ongoing from the previous reporting period)	1	The Samario investigation was concluded in 2020

		and is ongoing. Victim Assistant Foundation represented 1 victim in court in May and June 2021
# Individuals/cases investigated for unspecified exploitation (new this reporting period)	0	
# Individuals/cases investigated for unspecified exploitation (ongoing from the previous reporting period)	0	
<b>Prosecutions</b>		
Total # individuals prosecuted	8 individuals	
# Individuals prosecuted for sex trafficking (new this reporting period)	0	
# Individuals prosecuted for sex trafficking (ongoing from the previous reporting period)	1	Campo case
# Individuals prosecuted for forced labor (new)	0	
# Individuals prosecuted for forced labor (ongoing)	3	1 individual. The suspicion in the Campo case was for both sexual and labor exploitation. The Samario investigation was in respect to 2 individuals.
# Individuals/cases prosecuted for unspecified exploitation (new)	0	
# Individuals/cases prosecuted for unspecified exploitation (ongoing)	0	
Of the numbers reported above, # individuals prosecuted under TIP laws (+ which laws?)	3	Campo 1 individual (art. 239 WvSr)  Samario 2 individuals (art. 239 WvSr)
Of the numbers reported above, # individuals prosecuted under non-TIP laws (+ which laws?)	-3 individuals (2 cases regarding confiscation of financial proceeds of crime). Both cases were of individuals who were previously convicted for TIP crimes. -1 individual (Campo) (art. 327 & 328 WvSr) (bankruptcy fraud) (destruction) 4 individuals (Samario) (violation working hours) (forgery) (human smuggling) (employment of an undocumented person)	
# Individuals in detention during proceedings (if available)	0	
# Individuals on bail/ judicial supervision during proceedings (if available)	0	
# Individuals prosecuted in absentia (if available)	0	
<b>Convictions</b>		
Total # individuals convicted	7 individuals	
# Individuals convicted for sex trafficking	0	
# Individuals convicted for forced labor	0	
Of the number reported above, # individuals convicted under TIP laws (+ which laws?)	0	
Of the number reported above, # individuals convicted under	-3 individuals (2 cases regarding	

non-TIP laws (+ which laws?)	confiscation of financial proceeds of crime) -4 individuals (Samario) -7 individuals total	
# Convictions newly upheld on appeal	0	
# Convictions newly overturned on appeal	0	
# Individuals acquitted	0	

For each individual convicted of trafficking, please provide sentencing details including years of imprisonment, fines, and suspended sentences as applicable.

**3. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION:** Did the government cooperate with foreign counterparts on any law enforcement activities? ☐ Yes ☐ No **If yes, please describe:**

- How many new/ongoing investigations, prosecutions, etc., including extraditions? Were these investigations/prosecutions/convictions included in the data chart above?

*Information regarding this type of research is and cannot be shared with third parties. It concerns internal matters. Relevant services have protocols on how they handle the information and therefore also how they share the information with foreign counterparts.*

- Describe any new/ongoing investigations, prosecutions, etc. involving cooperation with foreign counterparts:
- Were there any new bilateral, multilateral, or regional enforcement coordination arrangements with foreign counterparts? ☐ Yes ☐ No **Describe:**

*Through the 'National Central Bureau of INTERPOL Curaçao' (NCB-IPC) our Government did cooperate on law enforcement activities. For example; through the INTERPOL channel several requests for information with INTERPOL member countries were exchanged on various subjects. Noting the INTERPOL information exchange protocol no details can be disclosed to a third party without a written consent of the information owner.*

*With regards to the amount of new/ongoing investigations etc., these cannot be answered at this stage since the yearly report 2021 of the NCB-IPC is not yet drafted nor can NCB-IPC confirm whether these are included in the data chart above.*

*To describe any new/ongoing investigation etc. involving cooperation with foreign counterparts. To name a few; cases regarding stolen or lost passports reported in the INTERPOL-SLTD database; cases concerning (yellow, green, blue and red) notices etc. To the knowledge of the NCB-IPC with respect to this criminal area there is no new bilateral, multilateral and or regional enforcement coordination arrangements other than the International Criminal Police Cooperation (ICPO-INTERPOL) upon which INTERPOL is based on.*

**4. OFFICIAL COMPLICITY:** Were there allegations of official complicity in trafficking crimes, via contacts, media, or other sources, including of state-sponsored forced labor?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No **If yes, please answer the following:**

- Were law enforcement, military, security, state or municipal employees, or other officials or state institutions allegedly involved directly in the crime?  
☐ Yes ☐ No **Describe:**
- Were law enforcement, military, security, state or municipal employees, or other officials allegedly facilitating the crime or obstructing justice (e.g., taking bribes)?  
☐ Yes ☐ No **Describe:**
- Did government policies, regulations, or agreements relating to migration, labor, trade, and investment facilitate vulnerabilities to, or incidence of, forced labor or sex trafficking?  
☐ Yes ☐ No **Describe:**
- Was official involvement in trafficking crimes part of a national directive or policy?  
☐ Yes ☐ No **Describe:**
- Did host country diplomats allegedly exploit domestic workers overseas?  
☐ Yes ☐ No **Describe:**
- Did any allegedly complicit officials face criminal investigations, prosecutions, convictions, or sentencing?  
☐ Yes ☐ No **Describe:**
- Did any allegedly complicit officials face administrative fines or demotions?  
☐ Yes ☐ No **Describe:**

What actions did the government take to ensure that its policies, regulations, and agreements relating to migration, labor, trade, border security measures, and investment did not facilitate trafficking?

*A policy regarding responsible integration was introduced by the government.*

5. **TRAINING:** Did the government train officials on anti-trafficking enforcement, policies, and laws?  
☐ Yes ☐ No **Describe,** including details on how many and which officials the government trained on what topics, as well as who funded and implemented the training:

*The International Organization for Migration (IOM), in collaboration with the national human trafficking coordinator successfully completed a three-day course on Wednesday 17 November 2021.*

*This knowledge transfer, held in the WTC, took place in the process of technical support provided to the Curaçao government. The course series was presented to a selection of civil servants who may come into contact with victims of human trafficking or related aspects. The course focuses on providing general knowledge about human trafficking recognizing human trafficking and offering assistance to its victims.*

*This knowledge transfer was an extension of IOM's contribution to the establishment of the general protocol (SOP) for human trafficking, in collaboration with the national coordinator, Mr. Norman Marchena.*

*The protocol is being used by all authorities in the entire control chain of human trafficking and was formally presented to Prime Minister and acting Minister of Justice Mr. Gilmar Pisas.*

*Those who attended the training were the personnel of the KPC part UST, inspectors of the labor inspectorate of the Ministry of Social Affairs Development Labor and Welfare, KPC Unit for Foreigners Supervision and investigation, the Social Insurance Bank, personnel of the Tax Accountant Bureau, personnel of the Victim Assistance Office and personnel of a shelter place.*

*The training expenses as for example the ticket and stay of the trainer in Curacao were funded by the Ministry of Justice.*

## **6. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS:**

- If applicable, describe briefly how the COVID-19 pandemic or other challenges impacted law enforcement efforts during the reporting period.

*The Organized Crime Division, experienced personnel shortages because of the Covid pandemic. Several personnel members got infected with Covid. Because of the measurements like social distancing, we were not always able to carry out our routine operations.*

- For example, did law enforcement personnel experience personnel shortages? Were police able to carry out routine operations and conduct investigations in all areas of the country? Were there specific challenges faced in collecting law enforcement data? Did courts remain open and operate at normal capacity? If not, please detail the timeline and regional extent of the disruption.
- Other updates not captured above:

*Speaking for the NCB-IPC the covid-19 pandemic did post some challenges for the INTERPOL member countries and to some extent impacted the joint efforts of the Organization. Some NCBs faced the fact that they had to operate with limited staff during this pandemic, forcing them to respond only to urgent cases/requests. Several INTERPOL conferences, seminars, meetings and trainings had to be cancelled. Gladly some could be changed to virtual ones. For the NCB-IPC specifically the shortage of staff was not that high. Only two colleagues had to keep themselves in quarantine for ten days due to the fact that they were close contacts of persons who tested positive. Fortunately the NCB-IPC personnel could function for 70% from home when it was needed to contain the spread of the virus.*

*The Public Prosecutor Office (OM)*

*Government measures: the early retirement program, the reduction of staff due to budget shortages resulted in a shortage of manpower to carry out the work at the agreed pace. Priorities should be set so that work in some areas can be picked up at a later stage. This leads to further delays in the execution of the work. Certain investigations cannot then be performed.*

*Legal profession*

*Delay and adjournment of cases also related to illness reporting of lawyers infected with Covid. This was also the case with judges.  
Partly because of this, inmates had to wait longer before the process could start, which also had consequences for spending longer time in prison.*

## **PROTECTION**

### **1. VICTIM IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURES:**

- Regarding the 2021 TIP Report country narrative protection section, were there any new changes to preexisting) formal/standard procedures for victim identification?

☐ Yes ☐ No **Describe:**

*The SSHC registers and carries out screening interview with a presumed victim by staff of the same gender if possible, using the Victim of Trafficking Screening Form, regardless of the residence/migratory status of the victim and whether he/she is willing to formally report the case to law enforcement.*

*These were implemented according to our Standard Operation Procedure that was written with representatives of IOM. (the SOP is included as attachment to this document)*

*Phases of victim identification:*

- *Initial information*
- *Hotline*
- *Rescue*
- *Screening interview*
- *Risk assessment*
- *Identification of needs*
- *Reflection period*
- *Case reporting*
- *Data collection and management*
- *Special consideration for children*

- How were victim identification procedures implemented? Did such written procedures include screening of members of underserved communities (e.g., those defined in E.O. 13985, adults arrested for prostitution, undocumented migrants, stateless persons, or persons with severe mental illness, asylum seekers, unhoused persons, children in welfare systems or aging out of such systems (if applicable), those previously incarcerated, other minority communities, or individuals or communities living in conflict, crisis, or post-disaster settings)?

*A special application program named Responsible Integration was initiated by our Ministry of Justice in 2020 and prolonged by the new government, this was also a way to prevent potential victims to be victimized.*

- Were potential trafficking victims (whether or not identified as such by authorities) detained, fined, or jailed for unlawful acts committed as a result of being trafficked (e.g.,

subject to prostitution, drug-related, or other criminal charges or immigration enforcement penalties)? Were members from certain communities, such as those defined in E.O. 13985 or listed above, more likely to receive punitive action or less likely to be identified as trafficking victims?

☐ Yes ☐ No **How many? Under what charges?**

- Were victims deported or turned away without being screened for trafficking?

☐ Yes ☐ No **How many? Describe these situations:**

- Did law enforcement, immigration, and social services personnel conduct screening for trafficking, including of migrants, other vulnerable groups, and when detaining or arresting individuals in commercial sex?

☐ Yes ☐ No **Did this result in victim identification?**

## **2. VICTIM REFERRAL PROCEDURES:**

- Regarding the 2021 TIP Report country narrative protection section, were there any new (or changes to preexisting) formal/standard procedures for victim referral to protection services?

☐ Yes ☐ No **Describe:**

*Implementation is according to our Standard Operation Procedure (Identification, Referral, Assistance and Protection of victims of human trafficking 2020) that was written with the supervision of representatives of IOM.*

*Procedures:*

- *Referral*
- *Shelter*
- *Medical care*
- *Psychological support*
- *Legal assistance*
- *National victims*
- *Foreign victims and witnesses*

- How were victim referral procedures implemented? Was implementation equitable across all affected populations?

*There is no difference made in local or foreign victims.*

*Victim assistance office gave legal assistance in two cases (Samario and Venus) last year.*

- *Samario (primarily court)*
- *Venus (in appeal and now went to cassation in The Hague).*

## **3. VICTIM SERVICES:**

- Regarding the 2021 TIP Report narrative protection section, were there any new (or changes to preexisting) procedures or services available for victim care?

☐ Yes ☐ No **Describe:**

- Please describe how victim services were provided:

*Victim Assistance Office provided assistance according the Standard Operation Procedure (Identification, Referral, Assistance and Protection of victims of human trafficking 2020).*

*Legal assistance was given in two cases.*

- Did all communities receive the same quality and level of access to services?

☐ Yes ☐ No **Describe:**

*There is no difference made in local or foreign victims. The only difference made is if they need a temporary residence or not.*

- Were foreign victims legally entitled to the same benefits as host country nationals?

☐ Yes ☐ No **Describe:**

*No difference is made in local or foreign victims with regards to given service. The difference made is if we are speaking of a foreign victim or a national victim. The foreign victim who cooperates with the criminal investigation is given a temporary residence permit during the investigation.*

- What mechanisms exist to ensure the victim identification and protection measures are equitable and administered equitably?

*Procedures as written in the Standard Operating Procedure, (Identification, Referral, Assistance and Protection of victims of human trafficking 2020) are strictly being followed throughout the TIP chain.*

- Do government anti-trafficking efforts prioritize funding for legal services for victims and survivors, including legal aid to assist with intersecting matters, such as criminal charges, family law or protective orders?

*Funding are being prioritized, but due to insufficient budget of the government the Government is still actively investigating ways in which all aspects of the program can be (fully) funded.*

#### **4. HOTLINES:**

- Did the government operate or fund any trafficking-specific hotlines (including those run by NGOs)?

*Yes, the Curacao Victims Aid (NGO, Victim assistance office) operate one hotline in Curacao.*

Did calls on such government hotlines lead to victim identification, victim referral to care, and/or criminal investigations?

☐ Yes

*In 2021 the hotline receive one call about sex trafficking. Name of the presumed case point 0. that turn out to be a non-case after police detected that the victim gave false information. She was lying.*

- Did NGOs operate any trafficking-specific hotlines?



☐ Yes

- Did any NGO-operated hotline calls lead to victim identification, victim referral to care, and/or criminal investigations?

*Yes*

**5. STATISTICS:** Please list the number of individuals that apply to each victim protection category below; include brief case details, if available:

Protection Category	Data Point		
<b>Identification</b>			
<b>Total # victims identified by government</b>	Sex TIP	Labor TIP	Unspecified Exploitation
Overall Total			
Men			
Women			
Boys (under 18)			
Girls (under 18)			
LGBTQI+ persons			
Foreign nationals (if available, from what countries?)			
Host country nationals (in country)			
Host country nationals (abroad, e.g., by consular services; if available, in what countries?)			
<b>Total # victims identified by NGOs/ IOs (if applicable)</b>	Sex TIP	Labor TIP	Unspecified Exploitation
Overall Total	1		
Men			
Women	1		
Boys (under 18)			
Girls (under 18)			
LGBTQI+ persons			
Foreign nationals	1		
Host country nationals (in country)	Colombia		
<b>Referral (indicate whether victims were referred to NGOs or government shelters, medical/ psychosocial services etc. if available)</b>			
<b>Total # victims referred by government</b>	Sex TIP	Labor TIP	Unspecified Exploitation
Overall Total			
Men			
Women			
Boys (under 18)			
Girls (under 18)			
LGBTQI+ persons			
Foreign nationals			
Host country nationals (in country)			
Host country nationals (abroad, e.g., by consular services)			
<b>Total # victims referred by NGOs/ IOs</b>	Sex TIP	Labor TIP	Unspecified Exploitation
Overall Total			
Men			
Women			
Boys (under 18)			
Girls (under 18)			
LGBTQI+ persons			
Foreign nationals			
Host country nationals (in country)			
<b>Services (indicate whether victims received services from NGOs or the government. if available)</b>			
<b>Total # victims who received services from the government or government-supported NGOs</b>	Sex TIP	Labor TIP	Unspecified Exploitation
Overall Total			
Men		1	
Women	2		
Boys (under 18)			
Girls (under 18)			
LGBTQI+ persons			
Foreign Nationals	2	1	
Host country nationals (in country)	Venezuela	Colombia	
Host country nationals (abroad, e.g., by consular services)			
<b>Total # victims who received services from NGOs/IOs, without government support</b>	Sex TIP	Labor TIP	Unspecified Exploitation
Overall Total	2	1	
Men		1	

Women	2		
Boys (under 18)			
Girls (under 18)			
LGBTQI+ persons			
Foreign Nationals			
Host country nationals (in country)			
<b>Other Victim Disposition</b>			
<b>Total # victims repatriated to source country (if applicable)</b>	<b>Sex TIP</b>	<b>Labor TIP</b>	<b>Unspecified Exploitation</b>
By host government			
By foreign government			
By NGOs/IOs			
# Individuals receiving residency permits			
# Individuals receiving work permits			

## 6. PARTICIPATION IN INVESTIGATIONS AND PROSECUTIONS:

- Did the government support victim participation in investigations or prosecutions of their alleged traffickers?  
☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, how many victims did so? **Describe:**

*In a general sense the government can indicate that there are discussions with suspects of, for example, people smuggling and that the police certainly also have the victim role in mind.*

*This has not led to new human trafficking investigations in the past year, but it is an element of which we are aware and we do always keep in mind.*

- Were victims required to participate in order to access protection services?  
☐ Yes ☐ No **Describe:**

*If the victim or person apply for protection based on article 3 of the European human rights treaties they are interviewed by members of the committee. This interview is included in the research in order to arrive at a humane decision to grant the petition for protection or not.*

*Legal aid has been provided by the NGO: human rights defense to people who have been smuggled by boat and were intercepted by the coast guard.*

- Were participating victims provided any forms of witness protection?  
☐ Yes ☐ No **Describe:**

*Victims of human trafficking who collaborate with law enforcement are always protected.*

- Did the government take any steps to avoid retraumatization?  
☐ Yes ☐ No **Describe:**

*If needed the Victim Assistance Office will provide in these.*

- Were victims presented with alternatives to speaking with law enforcement during investigations?

*In the Campo-case, some victims talked to a MEO-official as an alternative to talking to law enforcement.*

- ☐ Yes ☐ No **Describe:** Were other forms of legal aid offered to assist with intersecting cases on related legal matters, such as criminal charges, family law or protective orders, etc.

**7. RESTITUTION AND CIVIL SUITS:** Could victims obtain restitution from defendants in criminal cases or file civil suits against traffickers for damages, and did they collect funds awarded in practice?

- ☒ Yes ☐ No **Describe, including whether these practices were applied equitably across all victims:**

- *Case: Samario (primarily court)*  
*One victim.*  
*He did not receive restitution (see below).*
- *Case: Venus (in appeal now in court cassation) Two victims.*  
*The court ordered an amount in restitution of 3,000 Antillean Guildens to each victim*

Did courts order restitution? ☒ Yes ☐ No **Describe, including any efforts to ensure restitution was awarded in practice:**

*The two victims in the Samario case were referred to the civil court. This, because in these cases the suspects were acquitted for TIP crimes.*

*The victims in the Samario case did not receive restitution yet because the case went to cassation in The Hague.*

*Case: Venus (in appeal now in cassation, Two victims)*

*The court ordered an amount of 3,000 Antillean Guildens to each victim.*

**8. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS:**

- If applicable, describe briefly how the COVID-19 pandemic or other challenges impacted victim protection efforts during the reporting period.
  - For example, was shelter or protection services capacity or activity reduced for social distancing considerations? Were there specific challenges faced in collecting victim services data? Did the government provide personal protective equipment to victims receiving services?
- Other updates not captured above:

*Due to a shortage of police capacity caused by illness (Covid as well as normal illnesses) and the deployment of police officers on criminal cases that were prioritized to be solved in the short term, it was not possible to conduct intensive investigations into human trafficking.*

*Also the volume of processing both trafficking and non-trafficking cases has decreased due to the measures taken to prevent the spread of the covid-19 virus.*

## **PREVENTION**

**1. GOVERNMENT ANTI-TIP LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION:** Is there a designated lead anti-trafficking official/agency and/or a national coordinating body?

☐ Yes **Describe:**

- How often did it convene during the reporting period?

*Taskforce for the prevention of human trafficking meets as often as necessary. The frequency can vary according to the need to discuss issues such as campaigning for human trafficking. Furthermore policy issues were discussed and advice was given to the Minister of Justice and the Council of Ministers. In 2021, the task force met more than once a month.*

- In what ways was this body effective or ineffective and what results did it produce?

*Advice for the JVO four-country consultation was produced and presented in June 2021. The ministers of the four-country consultation have taken decisions. A website human trafficking prevention was created, which was launched by the Minister of Justice in August 2021. In October 2021, training in human trafficking was provided in collaboration with IOM. Recommendations to the Minister of Justice regarding the establishment of a special group to combat human trafficking in Curacao were drafted and submitted. The task force is also conducting awareness campaigns via radio and television.*

- Did the government seek the input of survivors in crafting its anti-trafficking laws, regulations, policies, programs, or in their implementation? If so, did the government take steps to ensure input was received from a diverse group of survivors?  
☐ Yes ☐ No **Describe:**
- Did the government enforce any policies that further marginalized communities already overrepresented among trafficking victims, increasing their risk to human trafficking? If so, did it take efforts to address those policies?  
☐ Yes ☐ No **Describe:**

**2. NATIONAL ACTION PLAN:** Did the government update or create a new national action plan to address TIP? If yes, please provide a copy (in English, if available) and note the timeline.

☐ Yes **Describe:**

*Talks regarding a new action plan were held with the acting Minister of Justice. It was agreed to continue the current action plan and to finalize the proposals made in the action plan 2017 - 2021 that were not finalized. In the meantime, discussions are taken place with actors in the field and a new action plan is being worked on. Tackling labor exploitation is a priority in this action plan.*

- What resources (funding or in-kind) did the government devote towards its implementation?

*The government attaches great importance to combating human trafficking in Curacao. Funds have been set aside in the 2022 budget to fund, in particular, the awareness campaign and the costs of victims with regard to short stay and assistance. However, we can not lose sight of the reality of the public finance deficit.*

- What steps did the government take towards implementation?

*The action plan 2017 – 2021 is still being implemented.*

3. **RESEARCH AND ACCOUNTABILITY:** Did the government undertake or support any new projects to research, assess, and/or publicize its trafficking issues and efforts to combat trafficking?

☐ Yes ☐ No

**Describe:**

*Due to lack of finance was it not possible to finance projects in 2021.*

4. **AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS:** Did the government fund and/or conduct awareness activities? Did the government contribute in-kind resources to NGO or IO awareness campaigns?

☐ Yes ☐ No

**Describe:**

*The Minister President launched the Human Trafficking Prevention website in July 2021. Most of the awareness campaigns can be found on the Facebook page.*

- Did the government carry out any efforts to raise awareness or train foreign governments on trafficking?

☐ Yes ☐ No

**Describe:**

*The awareness campaign is conducted through the website and talkshows on the radio and TV. Due to Covid and implemented restrictions it was not possible to have group sessions with the public.*

- Were campaign materials readily available, cost-free, and accessible in various languages, including braille?

*The material is on the website and Facebook in English, Dutch, Spanish and Papiamentu.*

*There is no material in braille. At this moment we do not have financial budget to pay for this. Perhaps it could be funded by the US through one of its funding programs. We will be very happy and thank full, with reference to the non-paper 2021, if this could be funded by the US.*

- What strategies did the campaigns employ to ensure messaging and images did not legitimize and/or perpetuate harmful or racialized narratives and/or stereotypes about what victims/survivors and perpetrators look like?

5. **LABOR RECRUITMENT REGULATION AND OVERSIGHT:** Were there any changes to how the government regulated and oversaw labor recruitment for licensed and unlicensed recruitment agencies, individual recruiters, and sub-brokers? .

*No*

- Did the government prohibit worker-paid recruitment fees?  
☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, how did it enforce bans on recruitment fees? **Describe:**
- Did the government have agreements, with a transparent oversight mechanism, with sending countries on safe and responsible recruitment that included measures to prevent trafficking vulnerabilities?  
☐ Yes ☐ No **Describe:**
- Did the government allow migrant workers to change employers in a timely manner without obtaining special permissions?  
☐ Yes ☐ No **Describe:**

*No. The Curaçao law regarding labor by foreigners (Lav) does not allow migrant workers to change employers in a timely manner without obtaining special permissions*

6. **PREVENTING FORCED LABOR IN SUPPLY CHAINS:** Did the government take tangible action to prevent forced labor in domestic or global supply chains?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No **Describe:**
- Did the government take any new efforts to ensure its trade or migration policies did not facilitate trafficking?  
☐ Yes ☐ No **Describe:**
- Did the government make any efforts to prohibit and prevent trafficking in the supply chains of its own public procurement?  
☐ Yes ☐ No **Describe:**

7. **REDUCING DEMAND FOR COMMERCIAL SEX/CHILD SEX TOURISM:**

- What measures not mentioned elsewhere did the government take to reduce the demand for commercial sex acts? [NOTE: Measures should target consumers – not suppliers or facilitators – of commercial sex. Law enforcement efforts against brothels or individuals in prostitution are **not** considered efforts to reduce the demand for commercial sex. END NOTE.]

*Non that will target consumers. Change in legislation should be implemented. It will take a while before this is implemented.*

- In countries with forms of legalized or decriminalized prostitution, describe the laws related to commercial sex, and describe any efforts to discourage the purchase of commercial sex within legal or decriminalized prostitution activities. Did these protections apply to all individuals in the commercial sex industry, including foreign nationals?
  - Did the government make any efforts to reduce its nationals' or foreigners' participation in international and domestic child sex tourism?
- ☐ Yes ☐ No      **Describe:**

**8. DIPLOMATS:** Did the government train its diplomats not to engage in or facilitate TIP?

☐ Yes ☐ No      **Describe:**

- If there were allegations that a diplomat representing the government abroad engaged in or facilitated trafficking, did the government seek criminal accountability?
- ☐ Yes ☐ No      **Describe:**

*No reported incidents was registered in 2021.*

**9. PEACEKEEPERS:** Did the government train its nationals deployed abroad on peacekeeping or other similar missions on trafficking? **This information is only required of posts in the below Annex 1 list of countries.**

**10. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS:**

- If applicable, describe briefly how the COVID-19 pandemic or other challenges impacted prevention efforts during the reporting period.  
For example, did the anti-trafficking government stakeholders (TIP Committees, interagency task forces, etc.) continue to meet to implement the government's anti-trafficking policies? Did the government reallocate funding for anti-trafficking efforts to COVID-19 relief efforts? Were there specific challenges faced in collecting data on prevention efforts?

*During the Covid-19 the past two years the taskforce continued to meet and make efforts to make policy and work at the awareness campaigns.*

*Additional training to personnel involved in the fight against human trafficking and those who provide the necessary assistance to victims was organized.*

*Members of the taskforce participated in webinars throughout the year.*

- Other updates not captured above:
- We request that you consider what the Government put forward in its interim report as repeated and inserted here

## **PROFILE**

**1. UPDATES:** Were there any changes to TIP trends, drivers, methods, source/destination dynamics, sectors, impacted demographics, etc. during the reporting period? [NOTE: please include new information relevant to the April 1, 2021-March 31, 2022 period. End Note]



*Trend figures for the period April 2021 and March 2022 cannot yet be provided as the organizations have not yet submitted their annual reports. Figures are only provided if (with reference to government protocol) they are published by the government.*

*Figures of detained undocumented migrants by the Coast Guard in 2019 are: 191 men, 57 women and 6 minors. A total of 254 undocumented migrants were detained at sea.*

*In 2020 this was 65 men, 11 women and 0 minors. A total of 76 undocumented migrants intercepted at sea by the Coast Guard.*

*The overall trend is that smuggling people to Curacao from Venezuela is decreasing.*

*Those who have submitted a petition for Article 3 have been heard.*

*Research shows that they want to be smuggled in to Curacao to get a job and send money to their family in Venezuela. Most of these migrants are economic migrants seeking a job on the island to earn money to send back to their family in Venezuela.*

- Which identified groups are at particular risk of sex trafficking and forced labor (e.g., those defined in E.O. 13985, adults arrested for prostitution, undocumented migrants, stateless persons, or persons with severe mental illness, asylum seekers, unhoused persons, children in welfare systems or aging out of such systems (if applicable), those previously incarcerated, other minority communities, or individuals or communities living in conflict, crisis, or post-disaster settings)?

*Illegal migrants are in particular at risk of sex and labor trafficking.*

The government (task force group started an awareness campaign in July 2021 on the website and Facebook. Name of the website

<https://www.humantraffickingpreventioncuracao.com>

<https://www.facebook.com/HumanTraffickingPreventionCuracao>

2. **CHINESE/ CUBAN/ NORTH KOREAN WORKERS:** Are any of the following subjected to or at high risk of forced labor in the country as part of government-to-government agreements and/or in foreign government-affiliated projects? **NO**

- Chinese Nationals (incl. in Belt and Road Initiative projects) **Describe:**
- Cuban Nationals (incl. medical mission employees in the following countries: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chad, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Eswatini, Ethiopia, France, The Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Palau, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Suriname, Tanzania, Timor Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zimbabwe; and the following departments and

territories: British Virgin Islands, French Guiana, Montserrat, Martinique, Turks and Caicos)

**Describe:**

- North Korean Nationals (including in the following countries: Angola, Cambodia, China, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Iran, Kenya, Laos, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Oman, Qatar, Republic of the Congo, Russia, Senegal, South Sudan, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, and Vietnam.)

**Describe:**

***Additional note for Assessment TIP 2022.***

As the Human Trafficking Coordinator, I wish to inform you the following.

Since 2013 I have been coordinating the prevention of human trafficking on Curacao. During the past years I was mainly focusing on activating the network from the three applicable P's.

I recognize that there is still room for improvement of real close cooperation.

This is not an unwillingness of the individual people at the various organizations, but this also has to do with the lack of necessary substantive knowledge and lack of a good network structure.

I also note that various agreements as stated in the decisions by the Council of Ministers are not being complied with. This is also consequence of decisions taken by Parliament during the budget discussion that leads to other priorities being set due to the financial deficit. Less finances and fewer staff to carry out the work also means that thorough research cannot be done and priorities are re-focused.

As the coordinator, I have informed the Minister of Justice curacao and the various organizations that are involved in Human Trafficking of the above mentioned.

By order of the Minister of Justice as well as the management of the curacao Police Force, it has been decided that the latter will take a proactive role in forming a stable network.

In order to achieve a stable network, we decided to enter into close cooperation with the Liaison of the Dutch Police, a former human trafficking expert in the Netherlands, who has been charged with combating organized international human trafficking in and out of the Netherlands for 19 years.

In addition to investigation, the above mentioned Liaison was responsible for the reception and proper treatment of victims and he developed the programmatic approach and the barrier model for preventing human trafficking.

The following initiatives have been taken based on his experience and collaboration.

- A chain-wide presentation is being developed in order to provide all parties with information and subsequently to encourage more intensive cooperation (Supported by the Minister of Justice).

The development of this chain-wide collaboration is in progress and an application for expertise and financing will also be submitted to the Netherlands (Form presentation, followed by agreements and network composition with obligations and responsibilities);

- For the clear signal recognition, a two-day training is being developed, for the more in-

depth knowledge. In-depth knowledge that leads to a correct follow-up of the three Ps. (application for funding and expertise is ongoing);

- An expert training course is being developed that is in line with the training provided in the Netherlands, which should lead to qualified and certified officials (application and financing and expertise ongoing).

The former expert, now liaison, will investigate with the coordinator and members of the various law enforcement organizations which forms of exploitation occur in curacao. This is to provide the network with practical tools tackle the various forms of human trafficking.

First and foremost, it is expected that there will be exploitation in prostitution, other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor and services. In the Netherlands, criminal exploitation is included in the law.

According to a directive from the Public Prosecution Service, the Human trafficking article from the penal code in the Netherlands applies mutatis mutandis to the penal code in Curacao. Due to the lack of legal knowledge, it is likely that there is frequent criminal exploitation is taken place that may not be detected, if the case extensive investments will be made in 2022 to give the entire network more insight into the legal context of criminal exploitation.

For the time being, the lack of legal knowledge gives us too little insight into above mentioned form of exploitation. More insight into this phenomenon should be fully focused on and integrated in the system before 2023.

In collaboration with the Liaison, the coordinator for preventing Human Trafficking Curacao will draw up an action plan in which all potential chain partners are defined per form of exploitation.

The coordinator will present this plan of approach to the Minister of Justice in order to initiate a network covenant to safeguard network cooperation and the implementation of the approach to human trafficking.