

1. Measures to address trafficking in women and girls, as per resolution 73/146, including on the increased efforts to ensure prosecution of traffickers and improve protection of victims.

Efforts and measures in Germany to combat child trafficking:

To combat child trafficking the German government has published in 2018 the Federal Cooperation Concept (<https://www.bmfsfj.de/blob/129878/558a1d7b8973aa96ae9d43f5598abaf1/bundeskooperationskonzept-gegen-menschenhandel-data.pdf>) "Protection and help in cases of trafficking in and exploitation of children" (Bundeskooperationskonzept Schutz und Hilfen bei Handel mit und Ausbeutung von Kindern), a set of recommendations for coordinated, trust-based and child-oriented cooperation between the child welfare services, the police, specialised counselling centres and other stakeholders to identify and protect victims of child trafficking. The German government commissioned ECPAT Germany for the period 2019-2021 to support stakeholders on federal level (Bundesländer) with the implementation of the Cooperation Concept. Due to the federal system, the concept needs to be adapted to the respective provisions and structures (independent police and youth welfare services in each of the 16 states) in the individual state. One key measure for enhancing the capacity of relevant child protection stakeholders are multi-profession workshops for staff of child welfare services, specialised counselling centres, the police, prosecutors and childcare organisations on the topic of trafficking in and exploitation of children. The Cooperation Concept provides a framework for a cooperation mechanism and enables alignment with the prevailing requirements and structures in a given Land. It contains action oriented measures and recommendations for organisational and communicative structures which enable ongoing, person-independent cooperation and collaboration at local level. It provides an insight into definition-based distinctions, legal and policy frameworks, looks at all forms of child trafficking for the purpose of exploitation, names potential cooperation partners and provides information on their responsibilities and work processes. The concept also lists contact data and service points in the various federal states, and illustrates how identification of child victims can be promoted, including through the use of a list of child trafficking indicators.

Internationally:

The German government contributes to the prevention of trafficking in women and girls and supports survivors. These commitments are outlined in several strategy documents, such as the second Gender Action Plan (GAP II), the five-point-plan "Stopping violence against women" (2017), as well as the Action Plan of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security for the period 2017-2020 (NAP II 1325).

Based on these strategies, the following measures to address trafficking in women and girls have been implemented since August 2018:

- Germany supports the prevention of human trafficking through a regional programme in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, Northern Macedonia and Serbia. The programme supports the improvement of and access to services for survivors of human trafficking in the Western

Balkans, e.g. identification of victims and the need for psychosocial support. The programme runs from 2019 to 2022 with a budget of 5 million EUR.

- Germany supports the UN Women programme “Making Migration Safe for Women” in order to strengthen the gender-responsive implementation of the Global Compact of Migration. The programme aims to ensure that the development and implementation of national migration policies and laws in selected pilot countries are gender-responsive. Furthermore, it contributes to the strengthening of international norms and standards for protecting and promoting migrant women’s rights. BMZ provides funds for the project amounting to EUR 2.2 million for 3 years (2019-2021) with a geographical focus on Niger.
- The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development supports the Commission of the African Union in the evaluation of the current Ouagadougou action plan on human trafficking, as well as the elaboration of a new action plan as part of a programme in the area of migration and refugee (project duration: 2017-2020, financial volume: 3 million EUR).
- In 2018, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development supported the Thomson Reuters Foundation (TRF) and Global Leadership Academy (GLAC) in conducting two Leadership and Innovation Labs under the name “Unveil the Hidden Presence – Trafficking in Women and Children” (119.900,00 EUR). Aim of the Leadership and Innovation Labs was the elaboration of new approaches to generate increased attention of the international community on the topic of women’s and children’s trafficking. A focus was on finding ways to better include and give agency to women and girls in prevention work. Among the participants were change agents and decision makers from Africa, Asia and Europe.

2. Impacts of the COVID-19 outbreak in regards to trafficking in women and girls, and measures undertaken to address those in the short, medium and long-term, particularly in the following areas:

- **Impact on risks for trafficking in women and girls.**
- **Adaptation of service delivery to victims and survivors.**

In Germany:

Regarding the impact of the COVID-19 crisis specifically on trafficking in women and girls in Germany, no valid data exists so far. From the exchange with non-governmental organizations (ECPAT network), one can assume that the currently known global concerns equally apply for the situation in Germany. While most people’s lives are put on hold through the COVID-19 situation, criminals are finding ways to take advantage of the situation, including those who seek to sexually exploit children.

ECPAT assumes that the consequences of the current crisis on victims are far-reaching. Trafficking for sexual exploitation is increasingly moving online where traffickers can keep their revenue intact and enhance the isolation of and control over victims, particularly women and girls, who comprise 94% of the victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation. Children, at a time of school closures and potentially more hours spent online, face a greater risk of online grooming.

Internationally:

The identification of victims of trafficking is always difficult as perpetrators operate in the shadows. The pandemic risks further curtailing identification efforts due to measures of confinement, priorities of law enforcement shifting from the apprehension of traffickers to the monitoring of confinement and other measures against Covid-19, and the closure of social services which play an important role in identifying trafficking victims. The protection of victims of trafficking may also be impacted by the pandemic, especially when they experienced pre-existing socioeconomic difficulties. Their living conditions may put them at increased risk of infection. They have also higher risks of re-exploitation when they cannot benefit from assistance and care because of the suspension of services or the impossibility the practice preventive measures in victims' shelters. Children are most vulnerable with an increase in gender-based violence against girls coupled with new forms of sexual exploitation and abuse. Travel restrictions have spawned new ways to sexually exploit and abuse children, such as attempts to establish "delivery" or "drive-thru" services. Producing and accessing child sexual abuse material and live-stream child sexual abuse online has now become an alternative. The impacts on the lives of trafficked women and girls will be considered while adapting projects and activities in response to the Covid-19-pandemic.

Intensifying global efforts for the elimination of female genital mutilation **(A/RES/73/149)**

- 1. Measures for the elimination of female genital mutilation, as per resolution 73/149, including:**
 - **Most recent data on FGM prevalence, including, if available, among immigrant and refugee populations, and information on root causes and factors contributing to the practice.**
 - **Measures taken to protect women and girls from FGM, including when the practice occurs outside the country of residence.**
 - **The role of stakeholders in eliminating the practice of FGM, including of: traditional leaders; faith-based and religious institutions; families and communities; youth; men and boys; grassroots and women's organizations; as well as health sector workers, particularly their ability to prevent FGM, including medicalization, and manage FGM complications.**

In Germany:

The German Government hosts an interdisciplinary working Group (consisting of the federal government, the regional governments, NGOs, and the German Medical Board) once a year. Its work is based on the communication from the EU Commission to the European Parliament and the Council "Towards the elimination of female genital mutilation". The task of the working group is to keep on top of current developments, share best practices and develop a joined strategy to tackle the problem of female genital mutilation.

Data: The German government financed the gathering of data on women effected an girls threatened by FGM in the year of 2017 (almost 49 000 women were affected by FGM; between 1500 and 5700 girls were at risk). There will be up to date data by end of May 2020