

Trafficking in Human Beings in South Eastern Europe

2004 - Focus on Prevention in:

Albania

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bulgaria

Croatia

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Moldova

Romania

Serbia and Montenegro

The UN Administered Province of Kosovo

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2004 - Focus on Prevention in: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, and the UN Administered Province of Kosovo.

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The report aims to fill gaps in the previous reports by addressing the issue of prevention of trafficking in human beings, including awareness raising and re-integration processes in South Eastern Europe for 2003 up to April 2004. The author is aware, however, that it may not fully document all the activities and responses currently taking place across the region.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABA CEELI	American Bar Association Central and Eastern Europe Law Initiative
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CEDAW	Convention for the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women
CEE	Central and Eastern Europe
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CoE	Council of Europe
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
DFID	British Department for International Development
EU/EC	European Union / European Commission
FYR Macedonia	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ICITAP	International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Programme
ICMC	International Catholic Migration Commission
ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development
IHRLG	International Human Rights Law Group
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ILO-IPEC	ILO International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IREX	International Research and Exchanges Board
ISS	International Social Services
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NPA	National Plan of Action
ODIHR	OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (see below)
OPDAT	Office of the Overseas Prosecutorial Development Assistance and Training
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe
OSCE/CPE	OSCE Crime Prevention Centre
OSCE/ODIHR	OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
SAP	Stabilisation and Accession Process
SCF	Save the Children Fund
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation
SECI	South Eastern Co-operative Initiative
SEE	South Eastern Europe
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SP	Stability Pact
SPTF	Stability Pact Task Force for Trafficking
STI	Sexually transmitted infection

UMCOR	United Methodist Committee for Relief
UNAIDS	United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNOHCHR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

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Foreword

I am glad and gratified that the third report on the situation of human trafficking in South Eastern Europe and on the counter-measures taken is now before us and I should like to extend my special thanks to Barbara Limanowska and to the organisations that have made this report possible: UNICEF, UNHCHR and ODIHR.

Considering that traffickers and their accomplices are getting more and more brutal and, at the same time, more sophisticated in their methods and are constantly changing their modus operandi, it is of crucial importance to be able to follow developments over the years, in order to identify trends and to adjust and fine-tune the counter-measures.

The report is an extremely serviceable tool for all the actors engaged on the ground in combating trafficking in persons - governments, NGOs, as well as international organisations and agencies.

The report brings out in clear relief that the individual countries in South Eastern Europe and in the entire region are taking the problem of human trafficking very seriously – it has now been on their political agenda for several years. Actually there is evidence that the region has become somewhat less attractive to the traffickers and their accomplices.

It is now realised that effective action against human trafficking is going to require comprehensive and integrated approaches in the countries of origin, transit and destination. It is now realised that interventions must address root causes – we must understand demand as well as supply factors – raise awareness of the risks, develop adequate assistance and protection measures for the victims, monitor recruitment and transport systems and also monitor conditions in the destination countries.

Many good things have been and continue to be done to fight this serious crime and violation of human rights. Regional and national mechanisms and frameworks have been put in place throughout the region. We can look with a certain sense of satisfaction at the fact that almost all countries in South Eastern Europe have already ratified the UN Protocol on Trafficking in Persons.

Nevertheless, this is certainly not the moment for putting on the brakes. A lot of ground has been covered, but a lot remains to be done, and there is no good cause for those responsible on the spot to rest on their laurels, just as a marathon runner cannot celebrate finishing the first mile.

With the closing of the Stability Pact Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings (SPTF), which I had the honour to chair for several years, a new era of regional ownership and leadership in addressing human trafficking in South Eastern Europe has started. This third report will equip the actors on the ground with the tools required to strengthen their collaborative capacity in furthering sustainable solutions in the fight against human trafficking.

Helga Konrad

OSCE Special Representative on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings

Executive Summary

This report provides an overview of activities focused on the prevention of trafficking in human beings in South Eastern Europe (SEE), and is designed to supplement the information and analysis in two earlier joint UNICEF, UNOHCHR and OSCE/ODIHR reports on trafficking in SEE published in 2002¹ and 2003.² The research was carried out in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), Bulgaria, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYR Macedonia), Moldova, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, and the UN Administered Province of Kosovo between January 2004 and March 2004. The report aims to fill gaps in the previous reports by addressing the issue of prevention of trafficking in human beings, including awareness raising and re-integration processes.

The modalities of trafficking in the region are changing. It has been noted that there are fewer trafficked women returning to their countries of origin and fewer being assisted in the Western Balkan countries in recent years. An increasing number of victims are returning from EU countries. Women judged to be victims are also refusing the assistance being offered to them, not wishing to be returned to their original country. It is time for all involved in anti-trafficking measures to seriously examine the practices implemented to date in light of this new information.

Countries in SEE have begun to claim ownership of the issue of combating trafficking and develop their own strategies for it. Governmental structures established to engage in anti-trafficking activities now exist - NPAs, legal instruments and strategies. The development and implementation of anti-trafficking measures is, to some degree, based on international obligations and the NPAs. The governments of SEE countries have shown stronger political commitment to the issue of trafficking in human beings, although the development of these structures has not always translated directly into effective anti-trafficking measures. Most countries in the region have elaborated NPAs specifically to counter trafficking in children. While these NPAs generally have a better structure and are more comprehensive than the first NPAs for trafficking in human beings, the challenge of effective implementation remains.

Very few of the actors involved in anti-trafficking activities are addressing the root causes of trafficking in an empowering way. As in previous years, prevention is still being carried out through repressive programmes focused on preventing migration, prostitution and organised crime. There is no comprehensive long-term prevention strategy for the region, nor any clear understanding of what such a strategy should include.

¹ Barbara Limanowska, *Trafficking in Human Beings in South Eastern Europe. Current situation and responses to trafficking in human beings in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova and Romania*. UNICEF, UNOHCHR and OSCE/ODIHR. Belgrade 2002. Reports can be found at www.seerights.org

² Barbara Limanowska, *Trafficking in Human Beings in South Eastern Europe. 2003 Updated on Situation and Responses to trafficking in Human Beings in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Serbia and Montenegro, including the UN Administered Province of Kosovo, and Romania*. UNICEF, UNOHCHR, OSCE/ODIHR, Sarajevo, 2003. p.218

Executive Summary

Awareness raising activities also continue to be mainly ad hoc information campaigns implemented by many different organisations. Although their work is valuable, few campaigns are developed or implemented effectively. Almost none of the awareness raising campaigns carried out has been properly evaluated and the lessons that have been learned have not been shared. Therefore, an assessment of the approaches, strategies, materials and results is needed.

Effective re-integration programmes are rare. Despite assistance from international and local organisations, most returning victims of trafficking still have to face the same difficulties that caused them to be trafficked in the first place: poverty, discrimination, lack of education and few job prospects. In most cases, countries of origin cannot afford to address these issues.

The links between poverty reduction, development, gender equality and anti-trafficking programmes must be strengthened. Anti-trafficking responses continue to be repressive in nature and do not address the root causes of trafficking in human beings. The prevention of trafficking must be understood and analysed in a broader socio-economic context, as do the responses to it.

The change in the understanding of the problem and the broadening of the definition of trafficking to include other groups of victims (such as men trafficked for labour and internally trafficked women) necessitates the development of flexible programmes that can react quickly to these changes. Essential to the success of such programmes is the co-operation between institutions working on the issue of trafficking and those on development. Also, research on the impact of economic reform and development programmes on trafficking in the region and on the demand side of trafficking is needed.

The report concludes with the recommendation that prevention – that is, addressing the root causes of trafficking – should become the core of anti-trafficking strategies.

I. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the report

The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of activities focused on the prevention of trafficking in human beings in South Eastern Europe (SEE). The report will update and expand upon the information and analysis contained in the joint UNICEF, UNOHCHR and OSCE/ODIHR reports published in July 2002 and December 2003³, which documented the trends and responses to human trafficking and focused on specific issues such as victim assistance and witness protection. The countries included in this report are Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), Bulgaria, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYR Macedonia), Moldova, Romania, Serbia-Montenegro and the UN Administered Province of Kosovo. The assessment is based on information collected between January 2004 and March 2004⁴ directly from those institutions working on the issue of trafficking: governmental agencies; international organisations; and non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

1.2 Methodology

Research for this report was conducted in all countries listed above⁵. All organisations actively engaged in anti-trafficking work were approached and asked to provide information. Interviews were conducted with the representatives of almost all governmental, international and non-governmental organisations established to combat trafficking and those responding to the issue of prevention⁶. In several cases, joint meetings of organisations active in this field in particular countries were organised.

Additional information was obtained from documents available in all countries. National Plans of Action against Trafficking in Human Beings and against Child Trafficking⁷ were the main governmental documents describing the plans and obligations of the states to prevent trafficking. Reports on the implementation of the NPAs and reports by the organisations implementing anti-trafficking programmes were also referred to.

This year's report looks at three main areas of intervention: prevention programmes - understood as programmes that address the root causes of trafficking, safe migration and the demand for cheap, unprotected labour and sexual services; programmes to raise awareness - understood as programmes providing different

³ Barbara Limanowska, *Trafficking in Human Beings in South Eastern Europe. Current situation and responses to trafficking in human beings in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova and Romania*. UNICEF, UNOHCHR and OSCE/ODIHR. Belgrade 2002. Reports can be found at www.seerights.org

⁴ Information from Romania was collected in May 2004. Any information obtained after May 2004 is reflected only in the footnotes.

⁵ The visit to Romania took place in May 2004.

⁶ The IOM offices in BiH, Bulgaria, Croatia and Moldova did not provide information for the report during the research phase.

⁷ The SPTF initiated a process in late 2003/early 2004 whereby member countries were encouraged to develop National Plans of Action against Child Trafficking and create working groups on child trafficking.

Introduction

population groups with information related to trafficking and safe migration, as well as empowering programmes designed to build life skills and expand opportunities for vulnerable groups; and re-integration programmes - those programmes offering long-term solutions for returned victims of trafficking and enable social inclusion in the country of origin.

While activities related to prevention, awareness raising and the re-integration of victims were the main focus of this year's research, other projects have also been described if they are related to these topics and/or if they provide additional information about the status of anti-trafficking activities in a particular country. This report, therefore, will present initiatives that go beyond traditional anti-trafficking prevention measures, to look at possible links between programmes on trafficking, gender, development, poverty reduction, and both child and minority rights.

1.2.1 "Repressive" versus "Empowering" Strategies

Several different approaches to anti-trafficking work are being used in the region. In the 2003 SEERIGHTs report, an emphasis was placed on the distinction between approaches that protect the interests of the state - prevention of migration and prevention of organised crime - as opposed to those that protect the interests of victims of human rights violations. For the purposes of this year's report, the distinction is between responses using "repressive" measures and those using an "empowering" approach.

The term "repressive strategies" relates to activities which focus on the suppression of negative (or perceived as negative) phenomena related to trafficking, such as illegal migration, labour migration, illegal and forced labour, prostitution, child labour or organised crime. Such strategies are designed to stop illegal or undesirable activities and are mainly enacted by law enforcement agencies that implement restrictive state policies and punish those who are found guilty of crimes related to trafficking. While fully legitimate and necessary for the purpose of protecting state security, the actions often run counter to the protection of victims of trafficking. Moreover, the actions against the state (illegal border crossing, smuggling, etc.) are often understood and presented as crimes so closely related to trafficking that these repressive strategies become referred to as anti-trafficking strategies⁸.

"Empowering strategies", on the other hand, focus on enabling people, especially potential victims of trafficking, to protect themselves from trafficking by addressing the root causes of the crime. Such strategies might include measures to overcome poverty, addressing discrimination and marginalisation in the process of seeking employment and/or labour migration, as well as measures to

⁸ The confusion that often arises between the terms 'trafficking', 'smuggling' and 'illegal migration' was addressed in previous SEERIGHTs reports.

allow people to make informed decisions and choices that might help them to overcome problems and prevent trafficking. Activities may include:

- Supporting and empowering high risk groups;
- Providing educational activities for vulnerable young people to develop necessary life skills;
- Adjusting education to the needs of the labour market;
- Protecting the rights of migrant workers (including the distribution of information about safe/legal migration and supporting control over the process of migration by migrants);
- Obtaining quotas for migrant workers;
- Formalising informal sectors in the countries of destination;
- Addressing the issue of demand and providing information about labour laws in the countries of destination; and,
- Protecting, supporting and empowering victims of trafficking, including social inclusion and strengthening the protective environment for child victims of trafficking.

For a number of years, it has been more common for State agencies and some international organisations to use repressive strategies, rarely incorporating empowering strategies into their actions. For example, the main institution responsible for the development and co-ordination of anti-trafficking measures implemented within the framework of the National Plans of Action (NPAs) were the Ministries of Interior. Their main focus of attention was on the involvement of law enforcement agencies in anti-trafficking work and activities related to combating organised crime⁹. Therefore, the strategies used were, in the first place, of a legislative and prosecutorial nature, while long-term prevention and protection of the rights of the victims were seen as second, or distant, priorities.

Empowering strategies have tended to be used by human rights organisations and values-based NGOs, as well as a limited number of State agencies. Organisations that are using empowerment strategies to prevent trafficking have been advocating for governments to adopt a human rights approach and to actively engage in meaningful dialogue with civil society actors. They have been stressing the need for inter-Ministerial and inter-agency cooperation and have been trying to ensure presence of a human rights perspective in the law enforcement approach, as well as the inclusion of preventive measures into the NPAs. The experience of the NGOs showed that strategies focusing only on repressive measures are not victim-centred and often resulted in further victimisation of trafficked persons. In order for anti-trafficking strategies to be effective and to protect the victims, there has to be a general understanding and acceptance of the empowerment approach to preventing trafficking that is firmly based on human rights principals.

⁹ For the description of activities developed and implemented within NPAs, please see Annex III of this report

¹⁰ *National Programmes to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (National Plans of Action) Background Paper*. Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings, Vienna, 2001. pp.1-2. See also: *Guidelines for National Plans of Action to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings and National Programmes to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (National Plans of Action) Background Paper*. Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings, Vienna, 2001.

1.3 Findings from previous SEERIGHTs reports

Although neither of the previous reports focused directly on prevention, several points were made in relation to prevention, awareness raising and re-integration.

Both reports referred to the Stability Pact Task Force for Trafficking in Human Being's (SPTF) *National Programmes to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (National Plans of Action) Background Paper*¹⁰ stating that prevention of trafficking includes those activities that address the root causes of trafficking. It was noted that the provisions in the National Plans of Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (NPAs¹¹) related to addressing and eradicating the root causes of trafficking in human beings were usually very general and not well elaborated. The first NPAs usually lacked timetables, budgets and a clear division of tasks and responsibilities, especially in relation to prevention activities. In order to achieve comprehensive and long-lasting results, it was recognised that anti-trafficking projects needed to address the vulnerability of high risk groups, especially women and children to trafficking, including violence, poverty, discrimination and the demand for the specialised services that victims of trafficking are forced to offer.

Previous reports also highlighted the fact that projects organised by international organisations aimed at the economic empowerment of women were usually components of broader economic development programmes rather than of anti-trafficking strategies. Until 2003, there was little exchange of information or co-operation between the institutions working on the issue of trafficking and the development agencies. Neither was there research or information available on the impact of economic reform and/or development programmes on trafficking in the region or on how these programmes might benefit potential or actual victims of trafficking.

In the past few years, there has been little evidence of any research or prevention measures focusing on the demand side of trafficking¹². Although the phenomenon of trafficking in SEE was clearly connected with the presence of the international community in the region, no formal assessment of the situation was ever made. There was a limited discussion about the link between the presence of peace keeping forces and trafficking and what kind of measures could be taken to prevent the involvement of the international community¹³. Similarly, there has not been much discussion about local demand for the services of women trafficked for sexual exploitation and no discussion at all about the demand for the labour of trafficked children and/or men within the region.

¹¹ In this context, 'NPA' refers specifically to National Plan(s) of Action against trafficking drafted by Stability Pact member countries according to SPTF guidelines. See Annex III for more information on the NPAs.

¹² In 2001, OSCE adopted *Anti-Trafficking Guidelines* and expanded its *Code of Conduct* with a provision that specifically targeted combating trafficking in human beings. This provision holds OSCE staff and secondees responsible for affiliations with persons suspected of being involved in trafficking. The *Anti-Trafficking Guidelines* and *Code of Conduct* are intended to ensure that all OSCE personnel, institutions and field operations recognise the problem of trafficking in human beings, and undertake appropriate action. The *Code of Conduct* for OSCE Mission Members is available on-line at: <http://www.osce.org/secretariat/gender/documents/code-conduct.pdf>

¹³ For the recent developments within NATO, based on their lessons learned and for the *NATO Policy on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings*, please see: <http://www.nato.int/issues/trafficking/index.html>
For the recent developments within the UN system, please see DPKO Best Practices web site: <http://bbpu.unlb.org/pbbpu>

Both of the last 2 reports pointed to the fact that there was little information about the impact of the campaigns either to raise awareness among the general public, high-risk groups and/or potential victims. Very few awareness raising campaigns were properly evaluated and, if they were, few results were made known.

The involvement of governments in campaigns for prevention and awareness raising has been limited. Governments have tended to approve and, sometimes, to support NGO and IOM programmes, rather than defining their own initiatives. Long-term prevention initiatives including anti-discriminatory measures, job opportunities for women, legal migration projects targeting women, awareness raising and programmes targeting violence against women, were sometimes incorporated in the NPAs, but few of these initiatives have been implemented.

Previous reports also recognised the need for more information and educational campaigns on safe sex, safe drug use and HIV prevention for both sex workers and their clients.

In the area of re-integration, the reports stated that, although the only option for trafficked persons who sought assistance was to be returned to their country of origin, there were no long-term re-integration programmes upon return. Going back home usually meant that the women returned to the situation that had caused them to be trafficked in the first place. Professional skills training and job placements leading to economic independence, housing, educational opportunities and loan opportunities, were the exception rather than the rule. The lack of options for trafficked women upon return forced a considerable number of them to re-enter the trafficking cycle.

Finally, at the end of 2003, there were no concrete plans to provide trafficked persons with alternatives, such as the right to apply for asylum or access to welfare. Most of the issues discussed above implied a certain amount of financial commitment, which SEE governments have not been willing or able to make¹⁴.

1.4 Conclusion

As will be described in Chapter 2, the Stability Pact Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings developed a framework for prevention activities. This framework provided a comprehensive definition of prevention – one that emphasised the need to address the root causes of trafficking in human beings. Chapter 3 examines the various approaches used in the region in the area of prevention, awareness raising and re-integration and offers an analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of these approaches. Chapter 4 details the trends in trafficking since 2003 and suggests that new strategies are needed to respond to a changed context of trafficking in South eastern Europe. Challenges faced by governments and international/local organisations trying to do prevention work are discussed in Chapter 5 and the need to link social development policies and programmes

¹⁴ As of the date of publication of this report, it remains to be seen whether or not the Council of Europe's new *European Convention against Trafficking in Human Beings* will oblige signatories to offer increased assistance upon return to their country of origin.

Introduction

with human rights-based approaches to preventing trafficking are presented in Chapter 6. Finally, recommendations for improved prevention, awareness raising and re-integration approaches and programmes are made in Chapter 7.

The two Annexes include analyses of the National Plans of Action, as well as summaries of the status of trafficking and assistance to victims, in each of the countries included in this report.

II. Framework for the Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings in South Eastern Europe

2.1 Introduction

The co-ordinated response to trafficking in the SEE region began in 2000 with the establishment of the Stability Pact Task Force for Trafficking in Human Beings (SPTF) in September 2000. The creation of the SPTF and the adoption of the *UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime* and its *Protocols* in December 2000 created a distinct momentum for a regional response to trafficking in human beings. One of the first initiatives of the SPTF was to develop a framework for anti-trafficking activities. This framework was based both on international legal obligations, as well as on recommendations/guidelines written by international agencies active in the anti-trafficking field.

2.2 Stability Pact Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings (SPTF)

The Stability Pact Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings was launched in September 2000 within the framework of the Stability Pact Working Table III on Security Issues, sub-table on Justice and Home Affairs initiatives. The Austrian Chairmanship of the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) seconded Minister Helga Konrad as the Chairperson. The governments of the SEE countries, donors, international organisations¹⁵ and both international and national NGOs participated in the work of the Task Force. Within this context, a regional forum for co-ordination was developed and a comprehensive regional strategic framework elaborated for anti-trafficking efforts. This framework was informed by the SPTF *Guidelines*¹⁶ and included a focus on prevention, awareness raising, victim protection, return and re-integration, legislative reform, law enforcement co-operation, training and exchange of information. The framework was operationalised through the formation of an "Expert Task Force Co-ordination Group", where focal points were identified for different priority areas - UNOHCHR and ILO were responsible for prevention activities, UNICEF and Save the Children for awareness raising activities and IOM for return and re-integration.

Countries in South eastern Europe are signatories to various international legal instruments, which they are legally bound to implement. For example, the *Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)* obliges all the state parties to, "take all appropriate measures, including

¹⁵ These agencies included the OSCE, the Council of Europe, IOM, UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNOHCHR) and UNICEF.

¹⁶ *Guidelines for National Plans of Action to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings and National Programmes to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (National Plans of Action) Background Paper*. Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings, Vienna, 2001.

legislation, to suppress all forms of traffic in women¹⁷," while the *Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)*, ratified by all the Stability Pact countries, requires State Parties to combat trafficking in children¹⁸. The *Optional Protocol to the CRC* requires State Parties to combat the sale of children¹⁹. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) *Conventions 29 and 105*, which SEE countries are party to, require the elimination of forced labour²⁰ while *Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour* requires the elimination of, "all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom, and forced and compulsory labour, including the forced and compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict²¹."

In addition to the Conventions listed above, all of the countries included in this report - Albania, BiH, Bulgaria, Croatia, FYR Macedonia, Moldova, Romania and Serbia-Montenegro - have also signed the *UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime* and its two additional *Protocols*²². According to the *Protocol on trafficking*, all governments are obliged to elaborate a National Plan of Action (NPA) to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons. To date Albania, BiH, Bulgaria, Croatia, FYR Macedonia, Romania and Serbia-Montenegro (excluding Kosovo) have ratified both the *UN Convention* and its *Protocols* and all SEE countries have prepared NPAs.

As members of the Stability Pact, SEE governments also signed a number of regional co-operation agreements relating to anti-trafficking measures. In December 2000, all SEE countries signed the *Palermo Anti-Trafficking Declaration of South Eastern Europe*²³, thereby committing their countries to implement effective programmes for prevention, victim assistance and protection, law enforcement, legislative reform and prosecution of traffickers. Stability Pact member countries also acknowledged the need for programmes to raise awareness, for training and for co-operation and co-ordination between border officials, police, judges, prosecutors and consular personnel. They agreed to meet once a year to exchange information on trafficking in human beings and report on the progress made in combating it. The member countries also committed themselves to appointing National Co-ordinators to be responsible for coordinating all anti-trafficking measures and for the elaboration of NPAs to combat trafficking in human beings²⁴.

¹⁷ *Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)*, UN GA Resolution 34/180, 18 December 1979 (Art. 6) ratified by all SEE countries. The optional protocol to CEDAW has been ratified by Croatia and signed by BiH, Bulgaria, FYR Macedonia and Romania.

¹⁸ *Convention on the Rights of the Child*, UN GA Res. 44/25, 20 November 1989 (Art. 34 and 35).

¹⁹ 2000 *Optional Protocol to the CRC on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography*, UN GA Res. 54/263, 25 May 2000 (not yet in force).

²⁰ *ILO Convention No. 29 (Forced Labour Convention)*, 1930 and *ILO Convention No. 105 (Abolition of Forced Labour Convention)*, 1957.

²¹ *ILO Convention No. 182* (Art. 3a), ratified by Bulgaria, Croatia and Romania. *ILO Convention No. 29* concerning forced labour (Art 1 and 4) ratified by all Stability Pact countries. *ILO Convention No. 105* concerning the abolition of forced labour (Art. 1 and 2) ratified by all Stability Pact countries except FYR Macedonia and Serbia and Montenegro.

²² See: <http://www.uncjin.org/Documents/Conventions/conventions.html> The *UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons* and the *UN Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Air and Sea* were signed in Palermo on 13 December 2000.

²³ See: <http://www.legislationline.org/intstandard.php?StandardID=63>

²⁴ See: http://www.osce.org/odihr/attf/attf_pd.pdf

2.2.1 SPTF Definition of 'Prevention'

The description of the regional framework to prevent trafficking in the SEE region was outlined in SPTF's *National Programmes to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (National Plans of Action) Background Paper*²⁵. According to this paper, the broad area of prevention includes both prevention and awareness raising – both of which should be understood primarily as addressing the root causes of trafficking:

Trafficking in persons has its roots in the social and economic conditions in the countries of origin. For prevention, the emphasis needs to be on economic regeneration and the need to reduce the numbers of persons in vulnerable groups through economic empowerment. This requires an analysis of investment strategies and restructuring agreements, assessment of the availability and types of employment particularly for women, and the extent of discrimination. These factors can then be addressed by, *inter alia*, establishing and implementing non-discrimination in laws relating to education, employment, access to credit facilities, etc. Vulnerable groups should be identified and prioritised for economic assistance, in particular unprotected minors and women from economically impoverished areas. Additional national initiatives, such as NPAs for women and NPAs for children should also be considered²⁶.

In an implicit way, the SPTF *Background Paper* highlighted discrimination against women, poverty and lack of employment and children's lack of access to education as the main causes of trafficking that prevention strategies have to address. Suggested strategies included economic empowerment of vulnerable groups, assessment of employment patterns and discrimination, support for vulnerable groups, including new anti-discrimination laws and strategies (e.g. NPAs for women and children) and linking gender and development through analysis of investment strategies and restructuring agreements.

While this definition of prevention remains valid, it should be stated that the SPTF was unable to elaborate on or engage others in responding to it. Although the SPTF pointed out from its establishment that prevention should be one of the priority areas when addressing trafficking, it was never able to engage in the development or implementation of prevention programmes. The main reason for this was the lack of donor interest in financing the prevention programmes proposed by the international organisations co-operating with the SPTF (e.g. UNOHCHR, UNICEF, IOM).

²⁵ *National Programmes to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (National Plans of Action) Background Paper*. Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings, Vienna, 2001. pp.1-2

²⁶ *Ibid.* p. 1-2.

2.2.2 SPTF Definition of 'Awareness raising'

The description of awareness raising in the SPTF *Background Paper* included the assessment of activities to raise awareness and their scope:

Awareness and knowledge of trafficking in human beings on the part of governmental institutions, NGOs and the general public is poor. Proper training and information concerning these issues are generally lacking. In addition, there is an absence of gender awareness and failure to develop equal opportunities in South Eastern Europe, the absence of which sets the context in which trafficking develops. Governments must address these issues. In co-operation with NGOs, governments need to undertake campaigns aimed at clarifying opportunities, limitations and rights in the event of migration so as to enable women to make informed decisions and reduce the possibility of them becoming victims of trafficking²⁷.

The SPTF's *Background Paper* recognised the limited understanding of the issue of trafficking on the part of decision makers and NGOs engaged in anti-trafficking work and also emphasised the responsibility of governments for awareness raising. The SPTF proposed a model for awareness raising aimed mainly at the general public and women who might become victims of trafficking in the process of migration; the issue of children as victims of trafficking was not addressed at this initial stage. The *Background Paper* also stressed the need for an empowering model for awareness raising - one that would focus on the promotion of equal opportunities and on the limitations and rights of women in the process of migration.

2.2.3 SPTF Definition of 'Re-integration of Victims of Trafficking'

The *Background Paper* describes return and re-integration assistance in the following way:

Governments need to allocate resources to provide comprehensive programmes designed to re-integrate victims of trafficking into society, including through actively preventing stigmatisation, job training, legal assistance and health care and by taking measures to co-operate with non-governmental organisations to provide for the social, medical and psychological care of the victims²⁸.

In the *Background Paper*, the SPTF recognised the different needs of returning victims - from social, medical and psychological care to protection from stigmatisation and support in job training. At the same time, it emphasised the government's responsibility to provide re-integration support. While the *Background Paper* is very general and focused mainly on trafficking in women, it did establish baseline definitions of prevention and awareness raising for those institutions co-operating with the SPTF²⁹.

²⁷ Ibid. p. 1.

²⁸ Ibid. p. 2.

²⁹ The SPTF was officially closed on 30 October 2004. For more information see: http://www.stabilitypact.org/stabilitypactcgi/catalog/cat_descr.cgi?subcat=1&prod_id=52

2.3 UN Convention on Organised Crime and the Palermo Protocol

The wording of the recommendations for regional action on prevention and the re-integration of the victims of trafficking proposed by the SPTF are, in some aspects, more far-reaching than the *UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime* and the *Palermo Trafficking Protocol*. On the prevention of trafficking in persons, the *Palermo Protocol* states in Article 9 that States Parties shall establish comprehensive policies, programmes and other measures to prevent and combat trafficking in persons and to protect the victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, from re-victimisation³⁰. States Parties should also endeavour to undertake measures such as research, information, mass media campaigns and social and economic initiatives to prevent and combat trafficking in persons. Policies, programmes and other measures established in accordance with this Article should, as appropriate, include co-operation with non-governmental organisations, other relevant organisations and other elements of civil society³¹.

The same Article states that,

States Parties shall take or strengthen measures, including through bilateral or multilateral co-operation, to alleviate the factors that make persons, especially women and children, vulnerable to trafficking, such as poverty, underdevelopment and lack of equal opportunity [and]...shall adopt or strengthen legislative or other measures, such as educational, social or cultural measures, including through bilateral and multilateral co-operation, to discourage the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation of persons, especially women and children, that leads to trafficking³².

The *Palermo Protocol* acknowledges the need to address the root causes of trafficking that are related to poverty and discrimination, as well as the importance of addressing the demand for labour and the services of trafficked persons in the countries of destination. This wording is also reflected in the SPTF *Background Paper*.

³⁰ *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime*, p. 4-5 at: http://www.uncjin.org/Documents/Conventions/dcatoc/final_documents_2/convention_%20traff_eng.pdf

³¹ Ibid.

³² Ibid.

³³ *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime*, UN 2000 at: http://www.uncjin.org/Documents/Conventions/dcatoc/final_documents_2/convention_eng.pdf

³⁴ Each State Party shall consider implementing measures to provide for the physical, psychological and social recovery of victims of trafficking in persons, including, in appropriate cases, in co-operation with non-governmental organisations, other relevant organisations and other elements of civil society, and, in particular, the provision of:

- (a) Appropriate housing;
- (b) Counselling and information, in particular with regard to their legal rights, in a language that the victims of trafficking in persons can understand;
- (c) Medical, psychological and material assistance; and
- (d) Employment, educational and training opportunities.

4. Each State Party shall take into account, in applying the provisions of this article, the age, gender and special needs of victims of trafficking in persons, in particular the special needs of children, including appropriate housing, education and care. *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime*, at: http://www.uncjin.org/Documents/Conventions/dcatoc/final_documents_2/convention_%20traff_eng.pdf

However, on the subject of re-integration, the SPTF recommendations are more explicit than the provisions in the *UN Convention*. For example, in Paragraph 25, the Convention foresees only that, "Each State Party shall take appropriate measures within its means to provide assistance and protection to victims of offences covered by this Convention, in particular in cases of a threat of retaliation or intimidation", which includes the establishment of appropriate procedures to provide access to compensation and restitution for the victims of offences covered by the Convention³³. The *Palermo Trafficking Protocol*³⁴ only states that, "each State Party shall consider implementing measures to provide for the physical, psychological and social recovery of victims of trafficking in persons." The SPTF recommendations go further by referring to the need for governments to allocate resources for comprehensive programmes designed to re-integrate victims of trafficking into society, which in turn points out the need for long-term support and the social inclusion of trafficked persons³⁵.

2.4 UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights 'Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking'

The *Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking* developed by UNOHCHR in 2002 proposed a broader understanding of prevention and awareness raising than the SPTF Guidelines. The OHCHR Guidelines include not only interventions addressing the factors that increase vulnerability to trafficking, such as inequality, poverty and all forms of discrimination, but also advocate for the adoption of activities that address demand as a root cause of trafficking and public-sector involvement or complicity in trafficking³⁶. Among the strategies proposed in the UNOHCHR document are:

- i. Analysing the factors that generate demand for exploitative commercial sexual services and exploitative labour and taking strong legislative, policy and other measures to address these issues;
- ii. Developing programmes that offer livelihood options, including basic education, skills training and literacy, especially for women and other traditionally disadvantaged groups;
- iii. Improving children's access to educational opportunities and increasing the level of school attendance, in particular by girl children;
- iv. Ensuring that potential migrants, especially women, are properly informed about the risks of migration (e.g. exploitation, debt bondage, and health and security issues, including exposure to HIV), as well as the avenues available for legal, non-exploitative migration;
- v. Developing information campaigns for the general public to promote awareness of the dangers associated with trafficking. Such campaigns should be informed by an understanding of the complexities surrounding trafficking and of the reasons why individuals may make potentially dangerous migration decisions;

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ *Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking, Addendum to the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to the Economic and Social Council*, p.2. E.2002.68. Add.1.en. See site: [www.unhchr.ch/huridoca.nsf/\(Symbol\)/E.2002.68.Add.1.En?Opendocument](http://www.unhchr.ch/huridoca.nsf/(Symbol)/E.2002.68.Add.1.En?Opendocument)

- vi. Reviewing and modifying policies that may compel people to resort to irregular and vulnerable labour migration. This process should include examining the effect on women of repressive and or discriminatory nationality, property, immigration, emigration and migrant labour laws;
- vii. Examining ways of increasing opportunities for legal, gainful and non-exploitative labour migration. The promotion of labour migration by the State should be dependent on the existence of regulatory and supervisory mechanisms to protect the rights of migrant workers;
- viii. Strengthening the capacity of law enforcement agencies to arrest and prosecute those involved in trafficking, as a preventive measure. This should include ensuring that law enforcement agencies comply with their legal obligations; and,
- ix. Adopting measures to reduce vulnerability by ensuring that appropriate legal documentation for birth, citizenship and marriage is provided and made available to all persons³⁷.

The comprehensive character of the UNOHCHR *Recommended Principles and Guidelines* allows different strategies to be developed depending on the character of the country (origin, transit or destination). They also clearly address the restrictive migration policies that may compel people to resort to irregular labour migration and, therefore, put themselves at risk of trafficking, as well as suggesting that opportunities should be increased for legal, gainful and non-exploitative labour migration.

It has to be stated that, although the UNOHCHR's *Recommended Principles and Guidelines* were adopted by the UN Economic and Social Council in 2002 and became a part of the international human rights framework, governments are not bound by them. As a result, they do not form the basis from which governmental anti-trafficking strategies have been developed in SEE.

2.5 OSCE/ODIHR's 'Reference Guide for Anti-Trafficking Legislative Review'

The concepts of prevention, awareness raising and re-integration were further elaborated in the *Reference Guide for Anti-Trafficking Legislative Review with particular emphasis on South Eastern Europe*, which was developed by the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) within the context of the SPTF in September 2001³⁸. The *Reference Guide* was developed to support the harmonisation of anti-trafficking legislation in the region with the understanding that such harmonisation should not be restricted to existing laws, but should take into full consideration international and regional human rights standards.

The *Reference Guide* was based on the principle of the positive obligation of States that, "(...) under international human rights law, [should] act with due diligence in order to prevent, investigate and prosecute cases of trafficking in human beings and to afford remedies and reparation to trafficking victims. Measures to be taken

³⁷ Ibid. p. 11

³⁸ Angelika Kartusch, *Reference Guide for Anti-Trafficking Legislative Review with particular emphasis on South Eastern Europe*. Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Vienna, September 2001. The Reference Guide was prepared for OSCE/ODIHR.

are not only of legal, but also of a political and administrative character³⁹." The *Reference Guide* presents an overview of relevant, legally binding international and regional standards for prevention, prosecution and protection of victims of trafficking, supplemented by a selection of examples of initiatives and activities at the national level, as well as recommendations for adopting and reviewing anti-trafficking legislation.

The *Guide* divided preventive strategies into three groups:

- i. Short and medium-term measures, such as awareness raising and information campaigns targeting potential victims;
- ii. Long-term measures that should aim to improve the economic and social position of groups of persons in the countries of origin that are especially vulnerable to being trafficked⁴⁰; and,
- iii. Strategies for legal migration for work or vocational training that might prevent trafficking. According to the *Guide*, restrictive immigration laws and policies in the destination countries also contribute to the growth of irregular migration and trafficking in human beings⁴¹.

2.6 OSCE 'Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings'

In 2003, the OSCE decided to strengthen existing commitments made by its member states⁴² by developing the *OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings*⁴³. This *Action Plan* not only recommends specific action for OSCE participating states in the fields of prevention, protection and prosecution, but it also tasks relevant OSCE bodies and missions to provide technical assistance to participating states, as well as targeting internal organisational issues in the anti-trafficking field, such as the implementation of a *Code of Conduct*⁴⁴ and appropriate training of OSCE personnel.

³⁹ Ibid. p. 13.

⁴⁰ The *Council of Europe Committee of Ministers Recommendation R (2000) 11* includes a detailed catalogue of long-, medium- and short-term preventive measures.

⁴¹ See Annex I for the list of the recommendations.

⁴² The participating States have undertaken commitments relating to prevention in the *Ministerial Declaration on Trafficking in Human Beings* adopted in Porto in 2002, the OSCE Permanent Council Decision No. 426 of 2001, the *Ministerial Decision on Enhancing the OSCE's Efforts to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings* adopted in Vienna in 2000, the *OSCE Action Plan for Gender Issues* approved by the Permanent Council in 2000, the *Charter for European Security* adopted in Istanbul in 1999, the *Document of the Moscow Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the OSCE* adopted in Moscow in 1991 and the *Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe* adopted in Helsinki in 1975. In the above mentioned documents the participating States also agreed on the role of the OSCE in this field.

⁴³ See: <http://www.osce.org/docs/english/pc/2003/decisions/pced557.pdf> adopted by the OSCE Permanent Council in July 2003.

⁴⁴ *Code of Conduct for OSCE Mission Members* is available on-line at: <http://www.osce.org/secretariat/gender/documents/code-conduct.pdf>

⁴⁵ Ibid. p. 8.

⁴⁶ - "Considering as priority goals: the fostering of social-economic and political stability, and the reduction both of migration caused by deep poverty and of supply factors of trafficking. Policies followed in pursuit of these goals should also promote both economic development and social inclusion;
- Improving children's access to educational and vocational opportunities and increasing the level of school attendance, in particular by girls and minority groups;
- Enhancing job opportunities for women by facilitating business opportunities for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)". Ibid. p. 8-9

In the field of prevention, the OSCE *Action Plan* recommends:

- Data collection and research, including the collection of separate data relating to women, men and children victims of trafficking and more far-reaching analyses of the root causes of trafficking in human beings. Research into the root causes should cover the demand and supply factors, networks and economic consequences of trafficking, and its link with illegal migration⁴⁵; and,
- Border measures, to include strengthening border controls, adopting legislative or other appropriate measures to prevent transport operated by commercial carriers from being used, as far as possible, to transport trafficked persons and to oblige commercial carriers to ascertain that all passengers are in possession of valid travel documents.

The most elaborated part of the prevention activities in the *Action Plan* are the economic and social policies aimed at addressing the root causes of trafficking. Policies are included for both countries of origin⁴⁶ and countries of destination⁴⁷, including:

- Taking measures to raise levels of social protection and to create employment opportunities for all;
- Taking appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of employment in order to ensure, on a basis of gender equality, the right to equal pay for equal work and the right to equal employment opportunities;
- Addressing all forms of discrimination against minorities;
- Developing programmes that offer livelihood options and include basic education, literacy, communication and other skills, and reduce barriers to entrepreneurship;
- Encouraging gender sensitisation and education on equal and respectful relationships between the sexes, thus preventing violence against women;
- Ensuring that policies are in place which allow women equal access to and control over economic and financial resources;
- Promoting flexible financing and access to credit, including micro-credit with low interest;
- Promoting good governance and transparency in economic transactions; and
- Adopting or strengthening legislative, educational, social, cultural or other measures and, where applicable, penal legislation, including bilateral and multilateral co-operation, to discourage the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation of persons, especially women and children, that can lead to trafficking⁴⁸.

Activities to raise awareness are proposed, “which should serve three purposes: to act as an independent source of advice and guidance to potential victims who

⁴⁷ - “Implementing measures to reduce “the invisibility of exploitation”. A multi-agency programme of monitoring, administrative controls and intelligence gathering on the labour markets, and, where applicable, on the sex industry;

- Considering the liberalisation by governments of their labour markets with a view to increasing employment opportunities for workers with a wide range of skills levels;

- Addressing the problem of unprotected, informal and often illegal labour, with a view to seeking a balance between the demand for inexpensive labour and the possibilities of regular migration;

- Tackling underground economic activities that undermine economies and enhance trafficking. Ibid. p. 9-10.

⁴⁸ Ibid. p. 10.

⁴⁹ Ibid. p. 11.

may be considering job opportunities or other offers to go abroad; to act as a first point of contact for access to a referral mechanism for victims of trafficking; and, furthermore, to facilitate the anonymous reporting of cases or suspected cases of trafficking in human beings⁴⁹. These activities include awareness raising campaigns for the general public, high-risk groups, policy makers and the media, developed and implemented in co-operation with NGOs, as well as the establishment of help-lines.

The *Action Plan* also makes recommendations on the prevention of trafficking for governments, as well as for OSCE institutions and bodies that could be tasked with collecting data on trafficking (especially in relation to children and Roma minority communities), contributing to awareness raising activities and/or conducting anti-trafficking training.

The OSCE also used the *Action Plan* to raise its concerns,

...that root causes of trafficking in human beings, occurring both in countries of origin and destination, remain insufficiently tackled, in particular causes such as poverty, weak social and economic structures, lack of employment opportunities and equal opportunities in general, violence against women and children, discrimination based on sex, race and ethnicity, corruption, unresolved conflicts, post-conflict situations, illegal migration and the demand for sexual exploitation and inexpensive, socially unprotected and often illegal labour⁵⁰.

On the subject of re-integration, the *Action Plan* mentions only that OSCE states should consider, "...contributing to the rehabilitation and social re-integration of victims of trafficking in human beings by providing them with social and economic benefits⁵¹."

Whereas the OSCE *Action Plan* does not provide detailed recommendations on the issue of the re-integration of trafficked persons, it provides one of the most comprehensive sets of recommendations for addressing the root causes of trafficking and the demand for cheap, unprotected labour.

2.7 UNICEF 'Guidelines on Protection of the Rights of Child Victims of Trafficking'

The UNICEF *Guidelines on Protection of the Rights of Child Victims of Trafficking in South Eastern Europe*⁵² do not directly address the issues of prevention or awareness raising, but focus on the interventions required for the protection of the rights of child victims of trafficking, including their re-integration.

The UNICEF *Guidelines* were developed from existing international human rights instruments, namely the UN *Convention on the Rights of the Child*, in which a child's right to special protection measures is detailed⁵³. They reiterate the fact

⁵⁰ Ibid. p. 1.

⁵¹ Ibid. p. 15.

⁵² UNICEF *Guidelines for Protection of the Rights of Child Victims of Trafficking in South Eastern Europe*, May 2003. Can be found at: www.seerights.org

⁵³ United Nations *Convention on the Rights of the Child* (<http://www.unicef.org/crc/crc.htm>)

that child victims of trafficking are entitled to special protection due to their status as children and as victims of crime. The *Guidelines* recommend, *inter alia*, the pro-active identification of child victims, the presumption that a victim is a child if there are reasonable grounds to believe this to be the case, the appointment of a guardian to act in the child's best interests until such time as a durable solution has been identified and enacted, and the completion of a thorough risk and security assessment before the child is returned to his or her home country.

While the *Guidelines* do not include any specific provisions for re-integration measures, they state that upon return to their home countries, "child victims are entitled to receive long-term care and protection including security, food, safe accommodation, access to healthcare, psycho-social support, legal assistance, social services and education, with a view to their social re-integration⁵⁴". Re-integration, therefore, means ensuring a safe and protective environment⁵⁵ for children, which includes having access to a full range of services and support.

Raising awareness on the issue of child trafficking was not addressed in the *Guidelines*, but in the context of the SPTF. As one of the focal points on the issue of awareness raising, UNICEF developed a Background Paper that places awareness raising activities in the human rights context:

It is also important to place awareness raising of trafficking within the larger context of advocacy for women and children's rights. Trafficking and sale of women and children to be used and exploited is the grossest manifestation of the persistent gender discrimination and devaluation of women to the level of commodity. Education that promotes equality between men and women with a focus on human rights, self-empowerment and dignity needs to provide a background framework for specific anti-trafficking awareness raising campaigns. Awareness raising among children and young people on the dangers and consequences of trafficking and sexual exploitation, including risks of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases, as part of broader approach to development of skills to enable children and youth to make informed life decisions is essential⁵⁶.

UNICEF's approach to the prevention of child trafficking is to view it within the context of the "protective environment". If the legislative/policy, service, community and family environment in a particular country were to be strengthened in such a way that any child at risk was identified and appropriate services provided, then this could be applied to both local and foreign children. As such, UNICEF's broader child protection efforts are a form of prevention of child trafficking as they work to strengthen the ability of governments and communities to respond to children at risk. Furthermore, a considerable amount of work is being done by UNICEF to strengthen the life skills of vulnerable young people, thereby reducing their chances of exploitation.

⁵⁴ Ibid. p. 9.

⁵⁵ Refer to http://www.unicef.org/protection/index_environment.html for a description of the UNICEF concept of the "protective environment".

⁵⁶ UNICEF 'Background Paper on Awareness Raising' in *SPTF Multiyear Anti-trafficking Action Plan for South Eastern Europe*, 16 March 2001. p. 76

2.8 Conclusion

While a framework for prevention of trafficking in human beings exists and was based on international human rights principles, the approaches to prevention still do not necessarily take the agreed upon definitions into account. The next Chapter will examine the activities that have been implemented in the areas of prevention, awareness raising and re-integration through the lens of this framework. The question to be posed is: have SEE governments and organisations active in the field of anti-trafficking conducted their work with these principles in mind. If not, why not?

III. Current Approaches to the Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings

3.1 Observations on the Regional Situation

According to SPTF documents, the prevention of trafficking should be understood both as long-term prevention that addresses the root causes of trafficking and as medium- and short-term prevention through awareness raising and information campaigns.

While the definition of prevention was agreed upon and adopted by all Stability Pact member countries and international organisations to mean, among other things, addressing the demand for sexual services and cheap, unprotected migrant labour, promoting safe migration and addressing the involvement of the authorities in the issue of trafficking. In reality, however, the prevention programmes implemented on the ground have often been quite different.

Following research in the region between January and March 2004, it is apparent that addressing the root causes of trafficking in an empowering way is still not a priority for either governments or international organisations. As was documented in previous SEERIGHTs reports, prevention continues to be understood primarily as repressive programmes focused on preventing migration, prostitution and organised crime. There is neither a comprehensive, long-term prevention strategy for the region, nor any clear understanding of what such a strategy might include.

Awareness raising activities continue to be mainly *ad hoc* information campaigns implemented by many different organisations. Although important, very few campaigns have been developed or implemented in the most effective manner. It is rare for campaigns to be evaluated and, for those that have been evaluated, the lessons learned have not been shared. Therefore, an assessment of the approaches and strategies adopted, materials used and results achieved is needed. There is also a need to look at the areas that are still not covered by awareness raising campaigns.

3.2 Approaches to Prevention

3.2.1 Addressing violence against women as a means of preventing trafficking

The first responses to trafficking in women in the SEE region came from women's NGOs working on the issue of violence against women and those running shelters for battered women. These NGOs were the first to be confronted with the need to offer assistance to foreign women who were abused and requested help. It was they who began to warn both international agencies and national governments about trafficking.

As of mid-2004, very few of the women's NGOs that initiated anti-trafficking work in the region continued to play an important role in this field. They have been replaced by international organisations (non-governmental or governmental), governmental agencies, and new, specialised NGOs working not on the issue of gender violence but specifically on trafficking.

Although there was a direct link on the ground between the issues of violence against women and trafficking, the link was not being made at the level of policy, neither was it being researched or properly addressed. The creation of separate shelters and statements about the differences between victims of domestic violence (perceived as decent women) and trafficked women (perceived as prostitutes) were the result of practical observations of the work done with both groups rather than as a result of systematic research. It is also not clear how much the efforts of NGOs to open separate shelters for the victims of trafficking were affected by the donors' agendas and the availability of funding.

Many NGOs have replaced programmes against domestic violence with anti-trafficking programmes. In some cases, this was to meet the new demand; in others, a reaction to the lack of funding for anti-violence programmes and the availability of funding for anti-trafficking work.

Many women's NGOs, themselves overwhelmed with trafficking cases and confronted with the needs of different groups of clients (local women, victims of domestic violence and foreign victims of trafficking), started to advocate for separate shelters for the victims of trafficking. In some cases, the NGOs themselves established such shelters for trafficked women (for example, Counselling against Family Violence in Belgrade, Women's Safe House in Podgorica and ICMC Albania).

Many of these shelters have had to close, while others are still fighting for survival. The Nadia shelter in Sofia had to close in 2003. The Rosa Centre in Zagreb was originally a shelter for female victims of war and was re-oriented to provide accommodation and psychosocial support for women who were victims of male violence. As far back as 2001, they tried to open their doors to the victims of trafficking and applied to become a shelter for victims of trafficking in 2003, but were unsuccessful. Since then, they have been unable to find support for their anti-violence activities.

The Women's Safe House in Podgorica had two shelters in 2003: an overcrowded and insufficiently funded shelter for victims of domestic violence and an almost-empty, but well-funded shelter for victims of trafficking. After losing the tender

to run the shelter for victims of trafficking, the Women's Safe House is facing significant difficulty keeping the shelter for battered women open.

Similarly, while the Centre for Protection of Women and Children in Pristina was overcrowded with women and children victims of violence (many of them called by the Centre "victims of internal trafficking"), the very costly Interim Secure Facility, established by the UN Mission in Kosovo's Department of Justice for victims of trafficking, was used by only a few victims in 2003.

Domestic violence is perceived as one of the factors that make women vulnerable to becoming a victim of trafficking. According to the staff of the shelter for victims of trafficking in Moldova, many of the women in the shelter came from abusive families and had experienced domestic violence in the past. While this is known, there are no prevention programmes linking violence against women in the family and trafficking. Neither is the prevention of domestic violence perceived to be an indirect prevention of trafficking.

It seems that the relationship between anti-trafficking and anti-violence programmes is rather different than what might be expected. Anti-violence programmes should be seen as an extension of activities to prevent trafficking and as part of an "early warning" system in places where trafficking might re-emerge in SEE. In the current situation, where the number of identified cases of trafficking in this region is rather small, the network of organisations and shelters supporting victims of domestic violence could be an effective and cheap alternative to the expensive system of shelters established by governmental and international organisations for victims of trafficking. Unfortunately, however, anti-violence programmes are no longer perceived as "sexy" to donors, unimportant to governments and almost impossible for NGOs to support.

3.2.2 Prevention of trafficking and prevention of migration

The general public has perceived anti-trafficking campaigns as "under cover" anti-migration campaigns. A common view is that the real goal of an anti-trafficking campaign is to discourage migration, rather than prevent trafficking. The anti-migration message - that those deciding to migrate and seek employment abroad will end up as slaves or prostitutes - is seen as simplistic and unrealistic and is probably the reason why, in post-campaign research, people declared that they would not change their migration plans even though they knew what trafficking was and were aware of the dangers⁵⁷.

The origin of the problem is that many of the campaigns to raise awareness were not designed to respond to the trafficking situation of the country in which they were implemented. Rather, organisations repeatedly use the same model developed in the 1990s for countries of origin, which focuses on the dangers for local women migrating abroad and do not differentiate according to the prevalence of trafficking or the character of the country.

In countries where there are relatively few cases of trafficking, local institutions nevertheless want to run awareness raising campaigns claiming that a big wave

⁵⁷ *Not for Sale: Child Trafficking Prevention in South Eastern Europe, Pilot research in Albania, Moldova and Romania*. UNICEF, in collaboration with the Columbia University School of International and Public Affairs, New York, May 2003. Draft.

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of trafficking is coming their way and that soon their countries will become countries of origin. They base their argument on the worsening economic situation in their countries, the burgeoning poverty and unemployment and the discrimination and lack of perspectives for women. All these factors, according to them, will result in an increase in migration and, consequently, trafficking in human beings. However, unless the campaigns are run from an informed, human rights perspective, they themselves increase the risk of promoting repressive actions.

The perception by many that anti-trafficking information contains a hidden anti-migration message is a result of the manipulation of the anti-trafficking agenda by rich countries that want to keep the poor away from their territory. This perception harms anti-trafficking work immensely.

Another element of the “migration control” agenda is the development of stricter border control systems, computerisation of border check points and creation of data bases with the names of illegal migrants. These developments are often perceived and presented as anti-trafficking measures, which are established in conformity with EU requirements. Prevention of trafficking at borders is another controversial issue not well researched and often criticised for its lack of clear standards and procedures.

Data from the shelters in the region suggest that only a small percentage of women (1-3%) were transported across borders against their will (by either kidnapping or force). Others, at the time of border crossing, were convinced that they were going to be offered “proper”, even if illegal, jobs. As a result, women would not be requiring any assistance at borders. On the contrary, they would try to cross smoothly and avoid exposing their smugglers/traffickers/middle men. Knowing that the border police might try to stop them would increase their dependency on traffickers rather than decrease it and could strengthen their conviction that they should stay away from the police.

Special training for border police is very popular in South eastern Europe. Training courses generally provide information about trafficking and sensitises law enforcement agencies to the needs and rights of victims. However, few training sessions address the issue of how to recognise victims before they themselves know that they have been trafficked⁵⁸.

The border police might recognise traffickers but, even then, proving that the traffickers were in the process of trafficking someone while they were stopped at the border would be difficult, if not impossible. Therefore, in practice, in addition to having limited effectiveness, anti-trafficking measures carried out at borders can translate into problems for women and may even result in young women being stopped at border crossings and refused entry to certain countries. Implemented in this way, “anti-trafficking measures” represent another anti-migration strategy that can result in victimising women and limiting their freedom of movement.

Finally, it is also not clear how the police, including border police, use databases on victims of trafficking. Although checking a woman’s identity at a border crossing might help to find those on a list of (potential) victims, there is again a danger

⁵⁸ Unless the victim requests assistance, there is not much that the border police can do beyond helping women with self-identification, providing them with the necessary information to contact the authorities or a help-line and offering brochures, leaflets and information about the country of destination.

that the information will be used to stop women from crossing borders. There is no information about the existence of databases of traffickers and no on-going international programme for collecting information about (potential) traffickers that could be shared by border police and used to prevent trafficking.

3.2.3 Encouraging safe migration to prevent trafficking

The direct link between migration and trafficking is apparent in the work of many governmental and non-governmental institutions, especially Migration Units within Ministries of Labour and Social Welfare, border police and Anti-trafficking Departments. Many NGOs are creating links between migration and the prevention of trafficking that go beyond the anti-migration agenda. These institutions are placing anti-trafficking prevention in the broader context of migration and regarding trafficking as a crime committed during migration and against migrants. They are trying not only to provide information about the dangers of trafficking as such, but also to empower potential migrants by giving them useful information about safe migration, employment abroad and services that might help migrants.

These organisations also usually provide numbers for help-lines where information about employment abroad can be checked and printed materials with information about visa requirements, relevant laws, support available for migrants in various countries of the EU (contact information for embassies and NGOs) and information on the dangers of becoming a victim of trafficking. The most widely used material of this type is a booklet developed by La Strada entitled, *Little book for big decisions*⁵⁹, which was designed for young girls/women considering employment abroad. The material has been adjusted to the situation of many countries in the region and is used by many local NGOs as a part of their information campaigns.

Another strategy, adopted mainly by governmental agencies, is to distribute information about the possibilities of legal employment abroad. Ministries of Labour use a system of quotas for jobs available to citizens of their countries in some EU member states. Although the quotas are usually very small and do not have a substantial impact on the migration situation, they could be an excellent tool for providing information and awareness raising to reach those people who are considering employment abroad and need information about safe migration. The Moldovan Migration Department implemented this strategy in 2003 and, according to several sources, it was very successful in reaching potential migrants and informing them about safe migration.

However, if this type of strategy is to be used more as a direct anti-trafficking prevention tool and is to have a bigger impact, the action should target high-risk groups, especially young girls. This would require higher quotas for this particular group, as well as better information about safe migration. Currently, however, the quotas offered to the countries of origin by the EU states that are countries of destination for both victims of trafficking and illegal migrants are very small and not aimed at potential victims.

Campaigns from a labour perspective are highly valued as they usually use a clear message and do not try to hide the link between decisions about migra-

⁵⁹ For more information on La Strada awareness raising programmes, please see: Other Side of the Sun, information materials. Foundation against Trafficking in Women, La Strada – Poland, CD-ROM, 2003.

tion, seeking (illegal) employment and trafficking. They focus less on trafficking and more on safe migration - changing fearful, negative messages into positive and empowering ones. They often offer practical information, which allows their target group to make informed decisions and to protect themselves.

La Strada Moldova has been stressing for several years now the positive results of combining migration and trafficking messages through empowerment of potential migrants and victims of trafficking. They are even considering changing the name of their anti-trafficking help line into a more neutral employment and migration line so that it appeals to a broader public. The experience of La Strada shows that whereas people may be frightened by anti-trafficking messages and do not relate them to their own situation, they are interested in and willing to listen to practical information about safe migration.

The regional trend to incorporate initiatives to prevent migration into anti-trafficking strategies reflects the requirements placed on the countries of SEE by the EU in the context of the Stabilisation and Accession Process (SAP)⁶⁰. Some of the requirements of the SAP relate to legal reform and the upgrading of local legislation to international standards, including the criminalisation of trafficking. Another requirement is the implementation of anti-trafficking measures that would reflect and be compatible with the migration policy of the EU.

3.2.4 Preventing prostitution as a means of preventing trafficking

As has already been stated, in some circumstances (especially during regional anti-trafficking actions), local prostitutes have been labelled "victims of trafficking" and some anti-prostitution actions in the region have been described as anti-trafficking work. In cases dealing with underage women, in particular, there is a tendency among the police and assisting agencies to view all prostitutes less than 18 years of age as victims of trafficking.

Law enforcement agencies often claim that they have full control and knowledge of the prostitution market in their countries and that there are no victims of trafficking among prostitutes (especially among local women). In Kosovo, for example, the Trafficking and Prostitution Investigation Unit (TPIU) compiled a list of more than 1,100 women working in prostitution, including foreign women, and claims that not one of them is a victim of trafficking⁶¹. Similarly in BiH, Bulgaria and Montenegro, the Anti-trafficking Units are convinced that they know the exact number of women engaged in prostitution in their countries and that none of them is a victim of trafficking. The law enforcement agencies are more confident that they know and control the situation than in previous years. They are convinced that the numbers provided by other agencies are not accurate and have become more sceptical about the information coming from NGOs. However, verifying the numbers provided by the police has also become much more difficult.

The terms used in relation to trafficking need to be clarified, as does the standardisation of the procedures used by law enforcement agencies. This confusion over the

⁶⁰ The process by which the countries of SEE prepare for potential accession to the EU.

⁶¹ UNMIK Statement in Reaction to Amnesty International Report, UNMIK/PR/1180. 6 May 2004

terms used and the differentiation made between prostitution and trafficking has implications for the validity of any information obtained, as well as for the accuracy of the estimates of trafficking trends, especially in case of internal trafficking and trafficking in children. It is very difficult to follow the real dynamics of trafficking in the countries that report an increase in the cases of internal trafficking and child trafficking when it is not clear if the numbers refer to a new phenomenon or rather to groups that were not previously perceived as having been trafficked. Often it is unclear if information referring to local prostitutes and victims of trafficking highlights a new trend or rather points to a group that had not been acknowledged or had not received assistance before. From the perspective of assistance, the difference is not particularly relevant, but when analysing trafficking trends and developing plans for long-term prevention strategies, these differences are crucial.

The situation becomes even more complicated by the fact that the shelters for trafficked persons are increasingly being run by government agencies (usually Ministries of the Interior) or newly chosen NGOs. Those NGOs that have been active in victim support are becoming less involved in the running of shelters as they are losing the bids issued by government to do so. In some cases, this means that there is no independent verification of the number of trafficking victims being accommodated in shelters and a lack of clarity about the grounds on which people are accepted into these shelters. For the values-based NGOs, the main reason for offering assistance (on volunteer basis) to the people who perceive themselves as victims was the difficult situation of the person and the willingness to provide support and protect both her and her rights. In governmental shelters, the motives for support are more complicated and include the need to protect witnesses for the prosecution, to offer a place to stay for those people awaiting return to their countries of origin and to accommodate people identified by the police as trafficked during police actions, especially bar raids. This means that, in some cases, these shelters are used to accommodate people who do not identify themselves as trafficked, but as prostitutes.

3.2.5 The gender approach to prevention

The gender aspect of trafficking, going beyond violence against women and prostitution, is rarely discussed in the region. On the one hand, it is common knowledge that trafficking in SEE means primarily trafficking of women and girls for sexual exploitation. On the other hand, there are virtually no gender-based assessments of this situation. Although trafficking does not impact only on women, their vulnerable position in the family and in society and discrimination in the workplace increase the prevalence of trafficking among women. The position of women in the family, in the labour market and in migration processes is directly related to the vulnerability of women to trafficking. Paradoxically, this knowledge is rarely translated into policies, prevention strategies or programmes. There are also other issues, not directly related to the discrimination of women, which could be better understood and benefit from the use of a “gender lens” for their assessment, such as the relationship and differences between male and female migration patterns, the vulnerability of girls and the gender dimension of trafficking for labour exploitation.

There are some examples where the gender issue in relation to trafficking is addressed, but these are exceptions and not part of a comprehensive system. The State University of Moldova in Chisinau has a Gender Studies Department and

experts from a local NGO, the Gender Centre, offer gender education lessons in some schools. Gender education is used as a tool to empower women and to address issues related to gender discrimination, including trafficking. In Albania, the empowerment of women is included in their National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (NPA), but this goal has neither been elaborated, nor implemented. In Kosovo, the Action Plan on Gender Equality addresses trafficking as a form of violence against women and recommends prevention programmes addressing discrimination against women and their weak position on the labour market.

3.2.6 Addressing demand to prevent trafficking

Another form of prevention used in the region is to address the demand for the services or labour of trafficked persons in the countries of destination/prolonged transit. Demand for the services of victims of trafficking means almost exclusively demand for the sexual services of trafficked women and girls.

There has never been any proper research undertaken in the region to describe and assess the demand for the services of victims of trafficking in the SEE. Generally, the eruption of trafficking in the region in the second half of the 1990s was associated with the post-conflict situation and the international presence, mainly of peacekeepers. As the majority of the bars in which victims of trafficking were kept were located near the military bases and/or in the Rest-and-Recuperation areas for foreign soldiers on peacekeeping missions (for example, in Ohrid and Struga in FYR Macedonia), such a presumption seemed to be justified. Moreover, victims of trafficking that were assisted in the late 1990s were predominantly identifying international and military persons as the main clients. They were also identifying the local police and, in some places, politicians as being involved in trafficking both as clients and perpetrators.

However, as the international presence in the region has decreased, there have been fewer indications of the involvement of internationals in trafficking and increased reports of a new group of local clients - predominantly the "new rich" and people associated with organised crime and the "grey economy". For example, in Kosovo in the late 1990s the percentage of international clients of trafficked women was estimated by NGOs to be between 60-70 percent, whereas in 2003 this figure had fallen to below 20 percent⁶².

As a result of allegations of the involvement of peacekeeping personnel in trafficking, the code of conduct for UN personnel was changed in 2001 specifically to include trafficking. The OSCE also developed and adopted its own *Code of Conduct* in June 2000 to ensure that OSCE personnel practised exemplary standards of behaviour that could not exacerbate the trafficking problem in host countries. The *Code* holds OSCE staff and its secondees responsible for any affiliation with persons suspected of involvement in trafficking and states that any breach of these standards must be regarded with the utmost seriousness⁶³. Furthermore, in 2003, the UN adopted a policy of "zero tolerance" to trafficking and the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) developed special training and awareness raising materials for peacekeepers worldwide.

⁶² In 2001, members of the international community in Kosovo constituted 40 percent of clients. See: B. Limanowska, report from 2001, p. 96 and the Amnesty International report, "So, does that mean I have rights? Protecting the human rights of women and girls trafficked for forced prostitution in Kosovo", 2003, p. 7-8.

⁶³ See: B. Limanowska, 2002, p. 68.

Some governments have been addressing the demand side of trafficking by instituting changes in trafficking legislation. In FYR Macedonia, for example, the law was changed to penalise the use of the services of victims of trafficking.

The issue of demand for child labour and for the labour of trafficked men in the Balkans has not yet been properly addressed. More research and information is needed to address these issues and to design appropriate prevention measures. Anecdotal information suggests that men from Albania are trafficked to FYR Macedonia and Greece to work in agriculture, while men from Moldova are trafficked mainly to Russia to work on construction sites. However, there is no information about any prevention measures designed to address the demand for the labour of trafficked men.

3.2.7 Prevention of HIV/AIDS and trafficking

In some countries of the region (Bulgaria, FYR Macedonia and Romania), there are some NGOs involved in on-going outreach work to women and men from groups at high risk of contracting HIV/AIDS and other STIs, including potential victims of trafficking (prostitutes, migrants and Roma women). Their main goals are to provide health education about HIV/AIDS and STIs including the distribution of condoms and publications, the promotion of health-conscious behaviour, to encourage persons from high-risk groups to use services and to develop trust towards officials and the services on offer.

These NGOs are also involved in educational activities and training. They train health care providers, police officers and students from Police Academies and police schools. As a result of the training, the trainees better understand not only the need for HIV prevention activities and information, but also that prevention can be a tool used by law enforcement agencies. They also learn that there is a need for referral to health/social services and psychological counselling for the victims and potential victims of trafficking.

NGOs point out that, especially in the case of outreach work done within the Roma community, there is a need for a broader and more inclusive approach to prevention activities that should also include personal development and sex education programmes. The Bulgarian NGO, Health and Social Development Foundation (HSDF), is convinced that the Roma population needs life skills and services, educational opportunities and skills to overcome poverty and become reliable workers. They are engaged in outreach work providing services, information and training on HIV/AIDS, but are also developing new approaches for working with Roma communities that include information on the prevention of trafficking. The methodology used includes life skills education, health education, self-respect education, anti-discrimination, empowerment and personal development, all of which were developed by HSDF itself.

The Bulgarian government plans to use a contribution from the Global Fund on AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) to reach people at high risk of contracting HIV (Roma, commercial sex workers, men who have sex with men and injecting drug users) with HIV/AIDS prevention information. This programme targeting especially vulnerable people will be launched in 10 cities with large Roma populations, migrants, drug users and commercial sex workers. NGOs will be selected to implement good practices appropriate to different groups. Expert psychologists

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will supervise and help the teams to maintain high standards of work. The second phase of the programme will focus on the assessment of health education and life skills and will work with the network of existing services for youth, and will build competence in social and police work.

The example from Bulgaria shows the best way to develop and implement a co-ordinated approach that includes various agencies and addresses jointly different social problems.

While potential victims of trafficking are seen as a high-risk group for HIV infection, there are still only a few programmes that offer these groups information on the prevention of HIV and no related information has been included in the NPAs.

3.3 Awareness Raising

It is very difficult, if not impossible, to make a meaningful assessment of the awareness raising campaigns conducted in the region over the past few years. Assessments can only be based on a comparison of different actions in different countries and analysis of some of the evaluation reports from certain campaigns. However, the evaluations are often very simple qualitative lists - of people reached, numbers of items of material disseminated, numbers of workshops and lectures given and so on. In addition to this information, one can also gather the rather subjective opinions of the practitioners regarding the impact of their work.

The general opinion of those groups that conducted awareness raising campaigns is that, after years of running anti-trafficking campaigns, the majority of people in the region are aware of the risks of trafficking. Opinion polls conducted in some countries of the region have shown that 80-97% of the people canvassed had knowledge of the issue of trafficking⁶⁴. When asked about the reasons for the fall in numbers of assisted victims of trafficking in 2003 and 2004, many pointed to the awareness raising campaigns from previous years as the determining factor. In particular, they suggested that the reduction in numbers of children trafficked from Albania and the reduced levels of trafficking from the big towns in the countries of origin (Bulgaria, Moldova and Romania) was the result of campaigns that had successfully raised awareness among high risk groups.

Although it is highly plausible that such explanations are correct and that awareness raising in the region has contributed to the decrease in trafficking, it is difficult to prove.

There is the question of evaluating awareness raising campaigns. There are ongoing prevention and awareness raising campaigns in all countries of the region. They consist mainly of *ad hoc* initiatives by various organisations. Although it would appear that these campaigns have had an impact, it is difficult to know which campaigns have been the most successful and why. There has been little evaluation of the messages or strategies of awareness raising campaigns, since such programmes or projects do not usually include an evaluation component. Small NGOs, in particular, seem to have little capacity to evaluate the work they do. In some situations, they develop the message of the campaign themselves, sometimes without proper knowledge and understanding of the issue, and use

⁶⁴ 97% is the figure provided by IOM in Montenegro following their last awareness raising campaign in early 2004.

the same message repeatedly over a number of years. There are few lessons to be learned from these programmes, little exchange of information between different organisations and rarely any co-ordination of different campaigns in-country.

3.3.1 Large-scale media campaigns to raise awareness

International organisations working on anti-trafficking projects in all countries of the region have planned and/or conducted major information and awareness raising campaigns. The scale and the message of these campaigns are quite often not related to the scale of trafficking in the particular country nor to the type of the country in relation to trafficking – that is, whether it is a country of origin, transit or destination. Similar campaigns have taken place in Croatia, a country of transit with only a few known cases of trafficking, and in Moldova, a country of origin with a significant trafficking problem.

These large-scale media campaigns are usually countrywide and primarily target the general public, aiming to reach as many people as possible. They provide general information about the dangers of trafficking, very often correlated with, or not distinguished from, the dangers of migration. Some campaigns use new or existing help-lines, in which case the target groups are people who might need to seek contact via a help-line – victims of trafficking, potential victims, families of victims, prospective migrants and people inquiring about jobs abroad. Generally, though, there is very little difference between the various campaigns of this type.

IOM and La Strada Moldova - the 'Lilya 4-Ever' campaign

The 'Lilya 4-ever' campaign was organized by IOM, with funding from the U.S State Department. The campaign included a four-week showing of the film 'Lilya 4-ever' at the Patria Cinema chain, including two weeks in the capital city of Chisinau and one week in Balti and Ungheni. Nearly 30,000 people attended 99 free showings, filling the cinemas to capacity. The campaign heavily promoted the La Strada toll-free helpline on migration information and the dangers of trafficking. Two types of materials were published, those to raise awareness and educational materials. Television advertisements, a website and stickers with information about the film were prepared and presented to the cinema public. People leaving the cinemas were asked by volunteers of La Strada to complete a questionnaire and answer questions about the movie and trafficking. Most members of the National Committee and most Parliamentarians have seen the movie. The film was also shown on National Television, followed by an educational talk show, and seen in hundreds of schools and institutions across Moldova.

In addition to film-related activities, the campaign also included 172 educational seminars conducted by La Strada that used the movie and its trafficking theme as its focus. La Strada designed a "Reaching out" programme aimed at youth that involved showing the movie to schools, accompanied by two-hour seminars with information about trafficking. The aim of these seminars was to break the stereotypes associated with trafficking and sexual exploitation, including the stereotype of orphans and women being the only victims and to point out that friends could be potential recruiters.

⁶⁵ In Montenegro, for example, awareness of trafficking before a campaign in 2003 was 92% and after the campaign it was 97%. IOM, *Counter-Trafficking Awareness Raising Campaign. Critical thinking shaped through information campaigns: Survey of the Perceptions of Trafficking among Young Women and Girls in the Republic of Montenegro*. October 2002 - June 2003.

3.3.1.1 Evaluation

There is no information available about the effectiveness of these kinds of awareness raising campaigns. The usual measure of effectiveness is the change in awareness as a result of the campaign. Recent opinion polls carried out before and after campaigns are the only evaluation tool used and show that almost all the target groups for large scale campaigns were already aware of trafficking⁶⁵. These kinds of opinion poll do not show how the information has affected behaviour, influenced decisions about migration or helped to protect people from being trafficked. The questionnaires used in the surveys to check the level of knowledge about trafficking do not include questions that would determine if the respondents were aware of the differences between trafficking, migration and prostitution. They also do not question attitudes towards those issues. Answers from a questionnaire used in Montenegro about possible protection measures against trafficking – not going to bars and discos, for example – suggest that the respondents associate trafficking with general risk behaviour and, even after the campaigns, still might not know how to protect themselves.

On the positive side, Terre des Hommes Albania has developed and is operating a monitoring and evaluation system for its 'Transnational Action against Child Trafficking' (TACT) project. The aim of the system is multi-dimensional because it is designed to: check the progress of the project and determine if its main strategic objective is being met; rationalise and adjust targets from year to year; determine the quality of performance, and, diagnose problems that might appear and adopt new strategies to meet the main goal. An important element of this system is the Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) that is a tool used to manage, plan, collect and document data. Terre des Hommes already has its PMP that includes both a plan for data collection and a plan for data analysis and reporting. In addition, the quality of the data collected is assessed through special worksheets designed for this purpose. It is worth mentioning that the geographical coverage of the TACT project in Albania extends to 14 districts, which can easily be monitored through this system.

3.3.1.2 Materials

The materials used for large-scale awareness raising campaigns (video spots, posters, leaflets) are usually developed by media or promotion companies who lack a specific knowledge of trafficking. These specialised companies receive support from the staff of the organisation running the campaign and often use materials from other countries or from previous campaigns as examples. The materials are often not tested or are tested in an unprofessional way. In one country, for example, an organisation running a campaign against child trafficking tested their materials on a group of children. The materials had the potential to be very disturbing to children due to their association with violence, paedophilia and sadomasochism and were later criticised by other organisations and by teachers. The decision to run a campaign was questionable in itself as it was initiated at a time when there were only two known cases of trafficking in children in the country in question.

There is also a question of the responsibility, on the part of campaign organisers, of raising the issue of danger in relation to trafficking. This is particularly the case for campaigns that target children; they may be unnecessarily creating a climate of fear among a whole generation of children.

Another issue related to the use of materials/images in awareness raising campaigns is the use of images of naked women, or women in provocative clothes or poses, to illustrate anti-trafficking materials (videos, posters and leaflets). On the level of rhetoric, all organisations claim to understand that trafficking is primarily a serious crime to be combated. On the level of visual messages, however, the issue appears to be highly sexualised. Materials which should educate about trafficking show instead women as sex objects using sadomasochistic imaginary - "pretty", "sexy" women in chains or violated in other ways. Some images are closer to pornographic material, depicting women more as "sex slaves" or as attractive, willing victims, than as victims of a serious crime.

3.3.1.3 Messages

Anti-trafficking materials are quite often interpreted by the target audience as anti-migration propaganda – information that is produced to discourage people, in an indirect way, from making decisions to seek employment abroad. The perception that there is a hidden message in the campaign materials and that organisations working on the issue of trafficking are trying to manipulate people's movements limits the effectiveness of the campaign and weakens the whole process of awareness raising.

The dominance of anti-migration messages in the awareness raising campaigns conducted in the region might explain why the same type of message is given, regardless of whether the particular country is a country of destination, transit or origin for trafficking. Even in countries with very few known cases of people being trafficked abroad, like FYR Macedonia or Montenegro, the campaigns use the same message. Irrespective of the local situation, the campaign materials usually focus on job advertisements from newspapers (in Serbia and FYR Macedonia), and suggest that seeking employment abroad might lead to trafficking. While, in general, such a statement might be true, the message is contrary to the experience and knowledge of the majority of people receiving it so that they find it hard to accept. In 2002, in Montenegro, a large percentage of school children aged 14-17 across the whole country was taking part in workshops on trafficking in children organised by Save the Children. Children were made aware of dangers of being taken abroad and exploited there. The effect of the campaign was not to empower but rather to frighten.

According to some local NGOs, the main groups targeted by anti-trafficking campaigns - usually young women and girls - are fed up with the simplistic messages and repeated use of images of women's naked bodies. The message has become transparent, so that people in the high-risk groups might hear it but it does not generate a change of behaviour or a change of attitudes.

Many people also believe that the general character of the campaigns and the choice of media used to carry them out limits the target groups to those people who live in big towns and/or have access to the press and TV – that is, people who already know about the issue. Despite these observations, the same types of message and the same expensive media campaigns continue to be conducted throughout the region.

3.3.2 Small-scale awareness raising projects

Small-scale projects to raise awareness are usually conducted in local contexts and target specific groups, mainly potential victims of trafficking and their families. These activities are usually implemented by local NGOs using a more direct and more precisely targeted approach, rather than large, nation-wide campaigns. The main strategy is often direct contact with high-risk groups through meetings in schools, lectures and discussions, as well as contact with local Municipalities and local NGOs. The messages are usually quite specific and often related not only to trafficking but also to specific migration opportunities and gender violence. The main aim is to equip the target groups with the necessary information and skills to avoid being trafficked.

The advantage of such activities is that the message about trafficking is translated from the abstract into useful information about skills required to respond to the risk of migration and trafficking and is tailored to the needs of specific target groups. Small-scale campaigns also shift the ownership of the problem from the international organisations to the local communities, allowing local actors to address their own problems.

Whereas small-scale campaigns to raise awareness are much cheaper than their nationwide counterparts, the NGOs implementing them often have less information and a weaker understanding of the issue. In some cases, people may receive warnings and terrifying stories to which they cannot relate, instead of helpful information. As with the larger campaigns, no tools have been made available, developed or used to measure the effectiveness of this method of awareness raising, although direct contact with the respondents permits the assessment and evaluation of their reactions to the message and its effectiveness.

Local NGOs running campaigns to raise awareness in their local communities are in need of capacity building. Animus/La Strada in Bulgaria organised a network of local NGOs, provided them with information and materials and gave them permission to copy and use materials previously developed by La Strada. Similarly, in 2003, IOM Macedonia was the first to conduct proper research among NGOs in FYR Macedonia and to check their knowledge and understanding of trafficking. The results of the survey were used to identify the best partners for the awareness raising programme and to assess their capacity building needs.

3.3.3 Help-lines

Help-lines have been a useful tool for reaching victims of trafficking. Phone numbers are posted in places where the victims or their clients might see them. However, according to help-line statistics, the vast majority of calls are so-called "preventive and informative calls", while contacts with victims of trafficking, their friends or families make up only 10-20% of the calls. The preventive role of help-lines has been underestimated and, as yet, not properly assessed. On the positive side, knowledge about the benefits/strengths of help-lines has started to grow.

⁶⁶ There are more than 100 licensed job offices in Bulgaria. The Ministry of Labour and Social Assistance has the updated information about licences but it can only be accessed via the internet. The helpline offers information on the telephone.

As of 2004, there were at least three different types of help-lines in the region:

- Help-lines organised by government agencies, usually Ministries of the Interior or Departments of Migration. Their goal is to provide information about migration and trafficking;
- Help-lines organised by anti-trafficking organisations that aim principally to reach and/or support victims of trafficking. These lines also provide information about trafficking, migration, disappearances and services for migrants; and,
- Help-lines organised for other purposes (violence against women, child abuse) that also give information about trafficking.

There are advantages and disadvantages to all of these approaches. Governmental lines can provide accurate information on the issue of safe migration and migrant labour, as well as contact information for Embassies. However, there is a certain mistrust of these lines among people who are thinking about migrating or working abroad (particularly if they are considering illegal channels to do so). People who have problems or uncertain legal status would usually think twice before calling a state agency.

According to some NGOs, the help-lines run by anti-trafficking NGOs are too limited. They have the label of "trafficking" on them and people who seek information about issues which may not relate directly to trafficking, such as seeking work abroad, checking job agencies or finding information about migration and labour laws in certain countries, do not call.

Help-lines run by NGOs providing information about trafficking as well as other information are often not well advertised, so people are unaware that they can use them. They are also limited in the information that they can provide. Help-line operators usually receive much less training than the specialist NGOs. They often do not have information related to migration and labour and are not able to refer victims directly to shelters for victims of trafficking. Usually, the support given by the people working on these lines is limited to referral to a specialised NGO.

In some countries, different help-lines compete rather than co-operate with each other. The situation reflects a lack of understanding by donors who fund duplicate anti-trafficking activities. Furthermore, NGOs who have never worked in the field of anti-trafficking and do not have sufficient capacity to include anti-trafficking activities in their programme, apply for available funds and then initiate poorly designed activities that are then poorly implemented. This relates not only to help-lines but also to all anti-trafficking activities.

NGOs have pointed out that for a help-line to function properly there needs to be a well designed information campaign and adequate information about the line and its phone number. During and directly after such campaigns, there are always many more calls, requests for information and interest in the line, including calls from people cheated by travel and job agencies, and calls from abroad about legalising migrant status. Poorly designed campaigns relying on a help-line can result in more "joke" calls –inquiries about sex services and/or requests for help to find jobs abroad.

While there is no doubt that help-lines can play a very important role as a tool for prevention and can be a very useful part of the referral mechanism for identi-

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fying victims of trafficking, there are still questions that help-lines operators (and donors) should answer before engaging in this kind of activity:

- What is the main goal of the help-line?
- What kind of help-lines are the most effective?
- How should they be advertised and presented to the public?
- What is the capacity of the organisation to run a help-line?
- What is and what should be the role of the help-line in the prevention of trafficking and in the referral system?
- How will the effectiveness of the campaigns designed to advertise the help-line be evaluated?

Animus Foundation/La Strada - Bulgaria

La Strada has several types of preventive activities targeting different groups:

1. Awareness raising campaigns targeting the general public and information for the media;
2. A help-line;
3. Activities focused on groups at risk – distribution of information and the development of different preventive materials aimed at school girls, young women, the Roma community and sex workers.

The help-line is open 24 hours per day. Its main goal is to provide support to the survivors of violence, including victims of trafficking. It is used as a crisis intervention tool and provides relevant information to people in need. There are also many incoming calls about migration and the line is used for checking the legitimacy of work offers coming from abroad⁶⁶. In 2003, 116 contacts related to trafficking were established through the helpline and as a result of information provided on the Internet.

Volunteers, mostly psychologists and social workers, operate the help-line. Twice a year, volunteers of the help-line participate in five-day training sessions where they learn and discuss issues relating to migration, employment options and skills and referral processes.

According to La Strada, face-to-face prevention work that involves direct contact with groups at risk, including with young people, brings the best results. People already have basic knowledge about trafficking, so that they have learned the right language and what they are expected to say about it. But attitudes have not changed. La Strada is trying to go beyond distribution of basic information, by providing concrete information requested by different groups (information about safe migration, employment abroad, recruitment agencies, etc.) and thus influence attitudes and people's behaviour.

Awareness raising activities are becoming very popular among local NGOs in Bulgaria. There are approximately 20 active local NGOs co-operating with La Strada, but usually they are engaged only for short periods of time. They engage in awareness raising activities and prevention by distributing leaflets and giving lectures. These local NGOs usually use La Strada materials to conduct training and run their own awareness raising campaigns. The materials highlight the root causes of

trafficking, violence against women and exploitation of women and are adjusted to suit local needs and situations (with La Strada's permission and under its logo). Unfortunately, some organisations misuse the materials – changing the main message, using the text but adding pictures that change the meaning and using them for inappropriate groups.

La Strada has not conducted proper evaluations of their awareness raising campaigns. They have not identified good practices and disseminated them. However, they have carried out some evaluation exercises such as opinion polls assessing the knowledge before and after a campaign, checking if the media language has changed after a campaign, and research in schools and institutions for children. According to La Strada, students interviewed after campaigns knew about trafficking and their knowledge was correct. They did not confuse trafficking with prostitution or illegal migration and they knew how to protect themselves. There are also general changes in the community relating to trafficking. For example, suspicious or unlicensed job agencies are no longer popular, and people have become more careful about their migration plans.

Special psychological support is necessary for the victims of trafficking and for women working in prostitution. Women are traumatised by being forced into prostitution and need counselling and therapy. They also need to recover, because, according to Animus/La Strada, working in prostitution creates a specific frame of mind, characterised by a feeling of low social status and low self-esteem, associated with being a victim. The women need to be counselled to have realistic expectations, to do a reality check, and to make compromises. There is also a special programme for adolescents.

3.3.4 Addressing demand

The first campaigns in the region addressing demand were organised in the areas with a strong military presence (Kosovo and FYR Macedonia) and were aimed in the first place at international peacekeepers and people visiting bars. An example of this type of campaign, initiated by IOM Kosovo, stated: "You pay for one night, she pays with her whole life". It was designed to sensitise young male peacekeepers to the fact that the women with whom they had sex could be victims of trafficking and in need of help.

While the campaigns to raise awareness of the demand side of trafficking were meant to sensitise the clients of prostitutes by helping them recognise victims of trafficking and by convincing them that they should inform the assisting agencies about the victims, other measures were much more repressive. Their rationale was based on the presumption that international staff and peacekeepers should not use services of prostitutes in the host countries at all. The list of "off limits" places prepared by TPIU in Kosovo is an example of such approach, and the new policy of zero tolerance is a clear indication of the UN attitude towards prostitution and trafficking.

Terre des Hommes Albania is convinced that information campaigns aimed at the general public in Greece brought good results and are the main reason for

the decrease in the number of Albanian children trafficked to Greece for begging. The growing understanding of people in big Greek towns that money earned by begging children was confiscated by traffickers and did not benefit the children was the main reason that the begging rings stopped bringing in big profits, and, subsequently, either started to close down or were exchanged for other forms of labour exploitation.

3.4 Re-integration

The theory and practice of re-integration is still not understood across the region. Policy makers and implementing agencies still have no clear understanding of what could and should be done to “re-integrate” victims of trafficking. Re-integration strategies mentioned in SPTF documents from several years ago are very general and include:

- Actively preventing stigmatisation
- Legal assistance and health care
- Social, medical and psychological care for the victims
- Shelter
- Counselling
- Material assistance
- Skills training and job counselling⁶⁷.

It has to be remembered that in the past two SEERIGHTS reports, recommendations for re-integration assistance were based on the presumption that there were no legal grounds for victims of trafficking to remain in the country of destination and that they would have to be repatriated to their home countries⁶⁸. Therefore, return and re-integration were the only legally available option open to the victims of trafficking. Although there has been more discussion about alternatives to return, the only available option for the victims of trafficking in the SEE region until 2004 has been to return to their home country, if they did not want to be deported as illegal migrants⁶⁹.

In the last few years, re-integration began to be seen as more than immediate support to victims upon return. It is now viewed as not only a part of the assistance to which victims of human rights violations are entitled, but also as a necessary part of the strategy to prevent re-trafficking. During the last three years, assisting agencies have repeatedly drawn attention to the fact that some women are being repeatedly re-trafficked. The lack of support and options available to trafficked victims following their return make them easy prey for traffickers. Re-integration has begun to be seen not only as activities aimed at individual support or humanitarian help delivered to individual cases, but also as part of a comprehensive system to empower victims (and potential victims) to break the trafficking cycle and find other viable options for their lives.

⁶⁷ *Guidelines for National Plans of Action to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings and National Programmes to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (National Plans of Action) Background Paper*. Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings, Vienna, 2001 and Angelika Kartusch, *Reference Guide for Anti-Trafficking Legislative Review with particular emphasis on South Eastern Europe*. Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Vienna, September 2001. The Reference Guide was prepared for OSCE/ODIHR.

⁶⁸ According to the *UN Trafficking Protocol* (Article 8), countries of origin are obliged to facilitate and accept the return of trafficked persons with due regard for their safety and without undue or unreasonable delay. The *Trafficking Protocol* further states that returns shall “preferably be voluntary”, but does not include provisions for the trafficked person who is expelled from the country of destination.

⁶⁹ See: Theda Kroger, Jasna Malkoc, Baerbel Heide Uhl, *National Referral Mechanisms. Joining Efforts to Protect the Rights of Trafficked Persons. A Practical Handbook*. OSCE/ODIHR, Warsaw, 2004. p. 59-65.

In SPTF documents, the concept of “long-term support” is still mixed up with “assistance upon return”. In practice, the component of assistance and sheltering is already well developed, described and separate from the still rather vague concept of “re-integration”. Assistance includes direct help to the victims upon return – for example, shelter, legal assistance and health care, social, medical and psychological care, counselling and material assistance.

The term “re-integration” (also called integration or social inclusion) is broadly used by assisting agencies to describe the work with returned women that offers them long-term solutions, enables social inclusion in their countries of origin, lasts for longer and is broader than short-term, direct help.

Italian Consortium of Solidarity (ISC) - Moldova

ICS has been running income-generation projects since July 2002. The first project selected 25 beneficiaries for the business plan training and 18 beneficiaries receiving in-kind grants. In the second income-generating project, run in collaboration with IOM, a group of potential beneficiaries was selected from among women who had returned to Moldova after having been trafficked. As a result of the further selection process, ICS selected 25 beneficiaries and invited them to a training workshop on developing a business plan. Twenty-one of them received an in-kind grant of up to 1,200 US\$ to start-up a micro-business. The proposed activities included animal breeding (pigs, chicken), trade, commercial activities (second hand shops), hair dressing and tailoring.

Income generation projects proved to be a suitable job re-integration option for only a few women who had survived trafficking and been repatriated to Moldova. Factors that influenced the success of these income generation activities were the extent of physical and psychological rehabilitation prior to the training and the level of social support available. Women in a supportive environment are usually stronger and have a greater chance of managing a small business with good results. As a result, ICS works to develop an integrated approach by promoting social inclusion of victims of trafficking, which will include a larger number of job options from which women can choose. Some women are in need of long-term support and time to recover – much more than the six months offered by most assisting agencies.

In reality, however, re-integration programmes are scarce and do not function well. In the majority of cases, assisting agencies have to deal with women who do not see a future back home and who do not believe that “re-integration” is possible, given the situation in labour market and the problems that they will face after return. Unemployment and poverty were the main reasons that the women migrated in the first place and remain the main problems facing them upon their return. According to, *A Practical Handbook*, published by OSCE/ODIHR, women trafficked to Germany revealed that they would have to face the following problems on their return home: no possibilities for paid employment; psychological problems; medical problems; debts that they cannot pay off; and stigmatisation or rejection by society⁷⁰.

⁷⁰ Ibid. p. 80.

Moreover, at least 30 percent of victims need long-term therapy and assistance before they can enter any kind of “re-integration” programme. The hairdressing, sewing and cooking courses offered to traumatised girls do not prepare them for independence and do not offer durable solutions to their problems. It is also not enough just to offer jobs to returning women. The majority of women and girls do not have appropriate education, skills or work experience to be able to take a job without additional training or schooling. Re-integration, to be successful, has to be designed as a very comprehensive, long-term programme that will take into consideration the psychological and physical condition of the woman, her family situation, education, skills and aspirations.

The long-term support and monitoring of women who have left the shelters is a very difficult and sensitive issue. First, there is no system of long-term support and no financial means to help women for a longer time. In Moldova, some women on leaving the shelter can only count on some humanitarian help and *ad hoc* support, slightly more so if they have children. Second, there is no system in place that enables women to be reached with offers of help. In an effort to avoid further victimisation of their clients, assisting agencies have made sure that their contact information is secured and protected and that they do not bother clients against their will. While done with the best intentions, these policies have other consequences. When the Italian NGO ISC in Moldova started entrepreneurial training for victims of trafficking, for example, they managed to reach only 40 of more than a thousand former clients of the shelter for victims in Chisinau.

After a number of years of working on long-term re-integration programmes, most NGOs are convinced that there is no perfect solution to the problems of returning trafficked women and children, but that long-term help and support can bring very positive and lasting results. Victims of trafficking should be offered the most suitable treatment and integration options appropriate to their condition and needs and they should be assisted as long as necessary. There are already some options available, from shelters, half way houses and help in finding accommodation to various courses, training and re-schooling for entrepreneurship courses and scholarships to finish high school or university. Some women find employment in anti-trafficking NGOs; some are offered jobs arranged by NGOs and stay in touch with them as long as they feel that it is necessary to do so.

Some NGOs also offer alternatives to employment. For example, there are NGOs working with victims of trafficking that encourage self-employment and have provided entrepreneur training for women who have returned after being trafficked or who belong to high-risk groups. Women have been trained in writing business plans and awarded non-refundable grants to start their own business or income generating activity. While such an option is not open to all victims as it requires a certain level of education, skills and strong self-esteem, it has brought good results in some cases, offering a long-term solution for successful participants.

Some NGOs in countries of origin are carrying out combined prevention and re-integration programmes. The programmes are aimed at young women from high-risk groups (ethnic minorities, girls leaving orphanages, girls leaving schools in areas with high unemployment or high levels of trafficking) and women who have returned and are supported by the assisting agencies. By mixing prevention and re-integration and by not calling the programmes “anti-trafficking

NGO 'Reaching Out' - Romania

The Reaching Out shelter can accommodate up to 12 women at the same time. When it opened in 2003, the majority of women were coming back from Western Europe, including from Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Poland and Spain. The fact that women assisted by Reaching Out are returning from EU countries can be related to the changes in trafficking routes, as well as to the co-operation between NGOs in eastern and Western Europe.

The purpose of the shelter is to provide direct services to victims of trafficking to facilitate their re-integration into society. Reaching Out has been working on the development of a re-integration system for the victims of trafficking. The system is based on empowerment and long-term support for the women in the shelter as they prepare for independent living.

The majority of the young women and girls in the programme continue their education and/or are employed while living in the shelter. In 2003, three women attended school and eight were employed (4 of them were employed in the Reaching Out Tailoring Shop). The girls have also had tutoring to improve their knowledge of school subjects or English language

Women and girls who spent at least three months in the programme left the programme with independent living skills that facilitated their re-integration into the community. Of eight women who stayed in the shelter for more than three months, four of them saved the equivalent of two months earnings and seven of them developed good budgeting skills. While living in the shelter, all women participate in the weekly menu planning, shopping cooking and cleaning.

Women leave the program with life skills and job skills that enable them to survive in their families or in their communities. Of the eight girls that left the programme in 2003, four were employed when they left and two were continuing in school. Four moved to accommodation rented with friends and four of them went to live with their families. Reaching Out keeps in touch with all the women who left the programme.

Reaching Out has also strengthened links with the local community and other local agencies assisting disadvantaged youth and the unemployed. There are meetings organised between the mayor, business leaders, local media representatives, the County Department for Child Protection and local NGOs providing services for teenagers to explore ideas to involve the community in developing and supporting training and employment opportunities for youth.

Reaching Out have developed a partnership with the Arges County Department for Child Protection to include orphanage graduates in a vocational tailoring programme, and to create an on-site training/business opportunity to foster economic independence of the beneficiaries and promote sustainability of the Reaching Out programme.

programmes", these agencies try to avoid stigmatisation of returned women and increase their chances of employment.

A commonly used survival strategy in the region, when suffering from poverty and unemployment, is to rely on extensive informal networks of family and friends. However, the stigma attached to prostitution, even if forced, means that such networks are very often not accessible to returning victims. At the same time, women are very rarely able to support themselves without external help. They often cannot find jobs in the towns or villages that they come from (where staying with family cuts the cost of living), or they are rejected by their families and unable to survive on the very low wages offered to unskilled workers in capital cities. Service providers are reluctant to admit that, in many cases, the most successful method of re-integration is related to finding a man - a husband or boyfriend - who supports the woman after her return. Finding a man can replace a non-existent social network and increase the chances of survival. It also reflects the expectation that the society has towards women and the willingness (through lack of choice) of returning women to conform to social norms.

Another problem that women face upon return is very poor social welfare systems. Returning women have problems registering as unemployed, receiving medical assistance, registering children at schools or receiving social benefits. Welfare systems generally function so badly, if at all, that persons entitled to social support such as unemployment benefits or medical care cannot access it.

Victims of trafficking need better options for re-integration, more time to explore these options and a better referral system at national and local levels. The issue of trafficking also needs to be included in the agenda of Ministries of Labour and Social Welfare, if it is not already, and into agreements between NGOs and governmental authorities so that the women can be registered for jobs and health care and their children can be supported to remain with their own family or new foster families and attend school. In general, there is a powerful need for a well functioning referral system with strong NGOs that co-operate to providing long-term support to meet the women's needs.

There are more questions than answers in relation to re-integration programmes. Now that there are legal alternatives to return for victims of trafficking, return and re-integration should be seen as only one of the available options rather than the only one. If return is an appropriate solution for a particular trafficking victim, the question about what will happen to her following her after return should be asked before she returns.

Further, the effectiveness of existing re-integration programmes should be debated. The first programmes were developed without proper knowledge and expertise on the side of implementing agencies and without paying proper attention to the results. They were established in response to the lack of other options and the lack of political will to engage in a serious debate about the obligations of states, especially countries of destination, towards victims of trafficking, rather than as positive programmes aiming to empower and develop long-term options for the victims of trafficking. The programmes were developed in the course of the work of assisting agencies, without any proper research, evaluation of results, registration of good practices or implementation of lessons learned. They were often, on the theoretical as well as practical level, copies of programmes for the repatriation of illegal migrants. However, repatriation agreements provide better assistance for the volunteer returnees than the victims of trafficking receive. The few good examples of re-integration programmes are not well known and, as a result, not duplicated.

When return to their home country is the only available option for a trafficked person, leaving that person with no support upon their return raises not only ethical but also practical questions about the effectiveness of the anti-trafficking measures and the way that the anti-trafficking money is spent.

Animus/ La Strada - Bulgaria

Animus/La Strada is committed to merging re-integration and prevention programmes whenever possible. Victims of trafficking and women from high risk groups can benefit from the same programmes and reduce the level of stigmatisation that separated programmes can imply.

La Strada has also noticed that a new method of recruitment for trafficking is becoming popular in Bulgaria. The traffickers develop close relations with the victims so that they become dependent upon them. Women who become dependent do not see themselves as victims and are not able to break the chain of violence and abuse. Therefore, the emphasis of the prevention and re-integration programmes cannot any longer be only on education, vocational training and economic opportunities, but must also focus on empowerment and the development of autonomous behaviour among young girls. Women and girls need skills for the labour market, psychological training and the ability to recognise elements of victimisation while exercising assertive behaviour.

One such programme run by Animus/La Strada in 2003 was supported by IREX. The programme was based on the principles of peer education and included empowerment training for young women, 'training of trainers' for school psychologists and teachers, as well as training for police. One hundred and twenty-eight women, including women at risk and trafficked women, took part in the empowerment programme. All of them also received individual job consultations. As a result of the programme, 29 women found jobs and 21 took part in vocational training. Forty women, including women at-risk and who had been trafficked, were trained to start their own businesses. Fourteen women developed business plans and received funding amounting to 2000€ and six women started their own businesses. The businesses varied between an Internet club, a cleaning company, a hairdresser, a nursery and a fitness centre.

3.5 Child Trafficking

3.5.1 Prevention

In 2003, the prevention of trafficking in children became a high priority for the SPTF. In co-operation with UNICEF, the SPTF advocated at a regional level for a strengthened response to child trafficking. The *Statement of Commitments*⁷¹ of the 4th SPTF Regional Ministerial Forum in 2003 included several commitments related to the prevention of child trafficking, among them:

- To acknowledge the responsibility of the state to systematically address the problem of trafficking in children within the region;
- To recognise the responsibility of the state to adopt practices and procedures relating to child trafficking, conforming to and never inconsistent with the best interests of the child;

⁷¹ Stability Pact Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings, *Statement on Commitments on Victim/Witness Protection and Trafficking in Children*, December 2003 (<http://www.osce.org/attf/index.php3?sc=Sofia>)

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- To recognise the importance of establishing a working group on child trafficking led by child specialists and linked to the National Working Group to combat human trafficking;
- To consent to develop a comprehensive National Plan of Action against Trafficking in Children to address the different and special aspects of child trafficking;
- To develop and adopt minimum standards for the treatment of child victims of trafficking, based upon the guidelines developed by UNICEF and in accordance with other international and non-governmental organisations;
- To systematically collect data on child trafficking;
- To take all necessary measures to establish effective procedures for the rapid identification of child trafficking victims; and,
- To adapt special referral procedures to assist and protect trafficked children involving all relevant institutions, agencies and authorities.

In addition to making these commitments, SEE governments formally agreed to adopt and adapt the UNICEF *Guidelines for Protection of the Rights of Child Victims of Trafficking*.

While there was considerable governmental commitment to address the issue of child trafficking in 2003/4, there are still no comprehensive programmes addressing the root causes of trafficking in the region, with the exception of those programmes that focus on the prevention of trafficking in children. Programmes addressing the root causes of child trafficking, implemented mainly by UNICEF and local NGOs cooperating with UNICEF, include social service assistance for vulnerable children and families, support for social assistance networks and services, assistance for high risk groups and support for the implementation of concrete programmes that address gender roles, conflict resolution, life skills-based education, including HIV/AIDS awareness, peer education, empowerment, information about travelling abroad and information about risks of trafficking (some of these issues are already included in school curricula). Such an approach allows trafficking to be treated not as a separate issue but rather as one of the consequences of the abuse and neglect of children that have to be addressed holistically. Prevention of trafficking in children is, therefore, seen as assisting governments to strengthen the protective environment for all children and, as such, is incorporated into the broader context of child protection.

According to UNICEF, the elements of a “protective environment” that must be addressed at all levels in every country include:

- Attitudes, customs, behaviour and practices;
- Government commitment to protection;
- Open discussion of child protection (including media and civil society);
- Legislation and its reliable enforcement;
- Strengthening the capacity of service providers (e.g. health workers, teachers and parents);
- Improving children’s life skills, knowledge and participation;
- Effective monitoring systems;
- Services for victims of abuse;

UNICEF’s child rights approach to the fight against child trafficking means ensuring a protective environment for all children – trafficked, abused or neglected, orphaned, local or foreign. If there are well functioning networks at all levels, socially excluded or at-risk children will be identified, protected and assisted – irrespective of their nationality.

Strengthening the Protective Environment

- UNICEF Moldova

UNICEF Moldova addresses trafficking in children by addressing the root causes that contribute to the vulnerability of women and children and by establishing rehabilitation and re-integration measures for children based on the principle of the 'best interests of the child'. These activities are implemented in co-ordination with government institutions, local and international NGOs, youth organisations and international partners such as IOM and OSCE.

The projects implemented within this framework include capacity building of health care workers to provide family education for better parenting, life skills education for preventing trafficking and youth unemployment (particularly in institutions for children without parental care), establishing youth friendly centres and developing and supporting community services for children victims of abuse, neglect and trafficking.

Family education and awareness on all issues related to childcare and development is crucial for preventing the abandonment, institutionalisation and trafficking of children. Staff in the health, education and protection system is being trained to provide parenting education in primary health care facilities, hospitals, maternal and child health services, kindergartens and social services. The training and implementation of new skills is done in partnership with in partnership with local administration, NGOs and youth organisations. The main purpose of the parental education activities is to improve the survival, growth and development of children through provision of adequate care and thus prevent violence, abuse and trafficking. Training materials have been developed and over 125 healthcare workers have been trained on better parenting, family counselling and referral procedures. 6000 families with small children from 0-3 years of age are benefiting from this project.

Life Skills Education (LSE) for children and youth, particularly vulnerable children at high-risk of being trafficked, is also being supported. In Moldova there are 68 residential institutions for children comprising 19 general boarding schools, 3 institutions of residential child care and 41 boarding schools for children with special needs (light and medium mental or/and physical disabilities) under the Ministry of Education, three orphanages for children aged between 0 and 6 under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health and 2 institutions for children with special needs (severe mental and physical disabilities) under the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection⁷².

Special focus is being placed on the boarding schools education system which currently does not encourage children's personal, interpersonal and social development. Institutionalised children are isolated and have no opportunity to communicate with others, thus they cannot integrate into society as they have not developed the life and socialisation skills for independent community living. They leave the institution highly vulnerable to the risks of being trafficked. The goal of the LSE activities is to raise awareness and build the capacity of vulnerable young people from boarding schools to understand and exercise their rights. Activities were carried out in 11 boarding schools during 2003 and 2004, covering more than 3000 children aged between 10 and 16. The project is being implemented

⁷² Information from O. Colomeet, Counter Trafficking Co-ordinator, IOM Chisinau..

through the NGO Centre for Documentation and Information on Children's Rights with the support of the Ministry of Education and the State Department of Youth and Sports.

UNICEF Moldova is supporting the establishment of Youth Friendly Centres which help young people develop their skills and abilities to make informed decisions and to participate actively in their community. The first three Youth Friendly Centres out of seven planned have been established and were opened in 2003.

UNICEF Moldova also supports specialised short and long term rehabilitation and re-integration services as well as the training of professionals in order to insure appropriate and specialised assistance for children. The creation of a referral system for those children in especially difficult circumstances (single mothers, no family/relatives) is also being supported. Re-integration strategies are being defined based on vocation, education and family reconciliation opportunities. Specifically, UNICEF has supported the creation of a separate Mother and Child Friendly Wing (MCFW) in the IOM Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Trafficking. The aim of the MCFW is to provide specialised services for children and mothers who are victims of trafficking, taking into account their specific physical and psychological needs and rights⁷³.

As previously stated, although there are many activities focused on trafficking prevention that are aimed at children, there is not much information about their effectiveness. In Albania, Moldova and Romania, UNICEF developed a research project in co-operation with Columbia University focusing on prevention and awareness raising of trafficking in children. The goal of this project was to map out advocacy and media campaigns and outreach initiatives aimed at preventing child trafficking in order to assess the relevance and effectiveness of existing projects aimed to prevent child trafficking in SEE and identify elements/standards for effective activities to prevent child trafficking⁷⁵. The monitoring and evaluation system developed by Terre des Hommes Albania also provides information on the effectiveness of anti-trafficking activities, even though such information remains limited to the specific activities implemented by this organisation.

3.5.2 Awareness raising

Educational programmes are the most widely used method to raise awareness and to inform about trafficking in children. This method is used to give children in schools information about trafficking. In general, there are two approaches used to do so.

⁷³ Up to December 2004, the MCFW had assisted a total of 130 beneficiaries affected by trafficking, including 104 direct victims of trafficking - 43 children victims of trafficking (all females under the age of 18 years), 41 mothers with children, eight children trafficked with their mothers, and 12 children born abroad to victims of trafficking. 26 children joined their mothers in the MCFW following the mother's repatriation to Moldova. All of the beneficiaries received rehabilitation assistance, including free accommodation in a safe and private location, medical examination and treatment, social and psychological counselling, vocational orientation and free legal assistance.

⁷⁴ Ibid. p. 80.

⁷⁵ *Not for Sale: Child Trafficking Prevention in South Eastern Europe, Pilot research in Albania, Moldova and Romania*. UNICEF in collaboration with the Columbia University School of International and Public Affairs, New York, May 2003. Draft.

The first method is used by NGOs that have developed their own programmes and methodologies for trafficking prevention. They make contacts with Ministries of Education, offer their services and gain access to schools. Usually, workshops or lectures organised are supposed to inform children of the dangers of trafficking and give them basic information about “how to protect themselves”. The quality of such programmes varies depending on the experience and knowledge of the NGO, the type of materials distributed and the length of time allocated to the topic. Generally, NGOs either conduct one-hour “lectures” for large groups of children (60-100) or provide longer, interactive workshops for small groups where children themselves think about and prepare preventive materials and activities (posters, drawings, plays, etc.)

The evaluation of such events is usually based on the opinions of children who took part. All NGOs claim that the children were very happy to receive the information, that their knowledge and understanding of the problem of trafficking increased, and that the children would like to participate in more activities of the same type in the future. However, it is not possible to find out from the NGOs exactly what children learned and what they understood by “trafficking in human beings”. Some of the answers given by children on evaluation forms filled in following the workshops indicated that they had not understood the differences between trafficking, prostitution and exploitation of children. Evaluations prepared after large-scale awareness raising campaigns showed that children had better understood what trafficking is, but usually this assessment was based on children claiming that their knowledge had increased rather than from answers to questions testing that knowledge. In such cases, it is not possible to find out, *post factum*, what children actually learned and what they understood by trafficking.

Information from NGOs about the results of campaigns to raise awareness about child trafficking show that while children are becoming more afraid and starting to see trafficking as a threat, they still do not know how to protect themselves or understand which situations might be dangerous for them. For example, the research conducted by UNICEF in Moldova in 2002 showed that although children knew more about trafficking, they were just as keen to migrate and willing to use insecure migration channels to do so.

It is also apparent, as stated in an earlier part of this Chapter, that NGOs do not know how to design proper evaluation forms or how to collect and analyse information. While almost all of them claim to use evaluations to assess the results of their work and to collect the necessary information from participants, the results are very unclear and reflect the expectations of the NGOs rather than the participants. For example, children are said to have wanted more lectures and workshops, are “happy with the information that they received” and are “more aware of trafficking than before”. There is no information about what children understood by trafficking, how they can protect themselves, where they can get more information or whom they could approach on these topics. There is also no knowledge of what these children still do not understand or want to know more about. In some cases, even lectures for more than 50 children are called “interactive workshops”, while innovative methods (use of art, designing sessions together with children, etc.) are rather uncommon.

Healthy Option Project, Skopje (HOPS) – FYR Macedonia

In 2003, HOPS prepared and conducted a survey among 1,045 college students in six state colleges in Skopje (among boys and girls of different ages and nationalities) - "The knowledge of the high school students about hidden prostitution and trafficking in human beings". This research was implemented by HOPS and funded by the Open Society Institute in FYR Macedonia. The aim of the research was to find out about the knowledge and attitude of young people towards commercial sex work and trafficking in human beings.

According to the research, young people do not have a clear understanding of the difference between prostitution and trafficking. Seventy-six (75.8) percent of those interviewed did not think that they could become victims of trafficking. Even though 63.9 percent considered that they would have better life abroad, nearly 25 percent were unaware of any dangers abroad. Forty-seven (47.1) percent blamed the trafficking victims for what had happened to them.

HOPS, in collaboration with the NGO "Happy Childhood", used the results of the survey and both selected and trained 35 peer-educators - college students from the schools where the survey was conducted. The aim was to prevent prostitution and trafficking among young people.

The second method for educating children about trafficking is to use training through workshops organised by NGOs working on prevention and awareness of other social issues including trafficking. For example, UNICEF Moldova supported local NGOs organising life skills education training for children in orphanages that included trafficking as one of the topics. A group of peer educators were trained to work with children without parental care on the prevention of trafficking. In Bulgaria, an NGO working within the Roma community on HIV/AIDS prevention and the empowerment of youth and women included information about trafficking in their programmes. Another NGO, also in Bulgaria, working with girls in correctional institutions (some of them victims of trafficking or potential victims) included trafficking in the general empowerment training.

These types of training or workshop place trafficking in the broader context and are focused on providing children with information about their rights and developing their life skills, although it is not always clear how prominent the trafficking component is. The NGOs that develop and run such programmes are better prepared to work with children and use more innovative methodologies.

3.5.3 Education

NGOs also work in cooperation with Ministries of Education to train teachers in schools on conducting lessons on trafficking. Not much can be said yet about the results of this kind of training as the stage of 'training of trainers' only began in 2004.

It has to be acknowledged that the Ministries of Education in almost all SEE countries have become very open and interested in trafficking prevention. They are willing to co-operate with NGOs and allow them to come to schools and talk to children about trafficking. At the same time, many countries of the region are including trafficking in the school curriculum as part of broader educational reform. Trafficking is usually incorporated in the curriculum as one of the new

topics, such as civic education, life skills or child rights. In Montenegro, for example, the Ministry of Education has prepared a very detailed plan to include trafficking prevention in the school programme for different grades – combining extra-curricular activities and events organised by teachers and NGOs with a curricular programme.

Inclusion of prevention of trafficking into the school curricula would create a long-term solution to the problem of distribution of information about trafficking. While the initiatives of NGOs are very valuable and definitely contribute to an increased awareness of the dangers of trafficking, they should not be the only source of information about this topic, especially since NGO programmes are often not sustainable and may be dependent on donor support. Inclusion of basic anti-trafficking modules into the school curricula, combined with additional activities organised by NGOs in co-operation with Ministries of Education, would create a sustainable, informative and early prevention mechanism, especially for the prevention of trafficking in children.

3.5.4 Re-integration of trafficked children

In South Eastern Europe, the return of trafficked children to their countries of origin applies mainly to three groups of children: young women trafficked for sexual exploitation who are supported and returned by the same agencies that help trafficked women; children trafficked for different purposes who are returned through NGOs channels; and children returned in accordance with bilateral agreements between various countries.

Re-integration procedures for young women and girls trafficked for sexual exploitation are usually no different to the procedures for adult women. However, children are almost always sent back to their homes, even if there is a record of abuse in the family and family members might be the cause of trafficking⁷⁶. If necessary, some shelters do provide family mediation and therapy, as well as helping girls in the process of return. In theory, young women are offered support in training or enrolment in schools. In most cases, however, support for young girls is rather scarce and does not offer long-term solutions. As with older women, it is difficult to assess the success of the re-integration programmes as they were only recently established, the cases are not followed up after a few months and proper statistics do not exist.

The only well-documented and successful case of long-term support and re-integration was the cases of Romanian girls assisted by the Romanian NGO 'Reaching Out'. The 'Reaching Out' shelter was able to stay in touch with the girls for a long period, support them and follow their social integration and the process of building their new lives.

Similarly, children returned by readmission agreements are also sent back to their families⁷⁷. In the majority of cases, family reunification is the only type of support

⁷⁶ The main reason for this is the lack of available options for family reunification. In almost all countries of the region, a system of foster families or other alternatives to institutionalisation for children without parental care either does not exist or does not function.

⁷⁷ There are few readmission agreements dealing specifically with minors, the only exception being the agreement between France and Romania. In practice, the return of minors is governed by general repatriation agreements.

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offered to these children. According to Albanian and Romanian NGOs, some children are returned even if the assessment of their family situation confirms that they should not be sent back or if no proper assessment is even made. In extreme situations, if the children cannot be sent back to their home, they are institutionalised. Until recently, the only places that children could be sent were institutions for “delinquent children” or children without parental care. Currently, specialised institutions are being established in Bulgaria and Romania where returned trafficked children can be placed.

A well-functioning model for the re-integration of young girls and children in the region who are victims of trafficking definitely does not exist. Neither are the UNICEF Guidelines on re-integration implemented. The support on offer usually depends on the capacity of the shelter or of the agencies that are mandated to take care of children. As these capacities are often limited, most children are simply sent back home to the conditions from which they were trafficked in the first place. In very few cases and when return is organised by an NGO, family therapy and support is available to help the family to reunite.

There are no long-term solutions for returning children in their countries of origin. Whereas the responsibility of the state to provide services for returning child victims is unequivocal, children still do not receive proper support. Continuing education is an option for some children, but scholarships are rarely offered. One exception was the scholarship received by a girl supported by ‘Reaching Out’ in Romania. She finished high school and then continued on to university.

There is also the question of the responsibility of the countries of destination that send children back without having done a proper assessment of the situation and conditions in the country of origin without taking into consideration the best interests of the child. Readmission programmes do not distinguish clearly between unaccompanied minors and trafficked children, nor do they focus on the kind of specific support trafficked children should receive. Moreover, it is not clear how trafficked children in the countries of Western Europe are identified and if all of them are identified. Finally, it is not obvious if the current programmes for returning children in the countries of origin are designed for all children or only for the victims of trafficking.

IV. Analysing the Trends

4.1 Introduction

In the past few years, the situation regarding trafficking in the Western Balkan region⁷⁸ – that is, in Albania, BiH, Macedonia, Serbia-Montenegro and Kosovo - has been changing. There is a steady decrease in the numbers of assisted victims, as well as information about the new strategies used by traffickers. While new trends started to become visible in the second part of 2002, they were not sufficiently discussed or analysed.

4.2 Assessment of the Situation

Based on information collected from practitioners working in the 10 countries of South eastern Europe between January and May 2004, it is possible to draw two seemingly contradictory hypotheses from the information about the prevalence and trends related to trafficking in human beings in SEE since 2003. These hypotheses are that:

1. Trafficking in the West Balkan region is declining rapidly
2. Trafficking is not declining but, due to the changing patterns, has become less visible

The first conclusion, that trafficking is declining rapidly, is based on the facts and figures gathered from anti-trafficking projects, especially from the Anti-trafficking Units run by police, border police and shelters, in the countries of the Western Balkans.

The second opinion is based more on conviction than on verifiable data. It should be noted, however, that the people supporting this position are those with considerable experience of working on trafficking in the region. They have a good understanding of the situation, good contacts and access to information not available to the general public. According to them, trafficking is not declining but has become more hidden and better organised.

4.3 Prevalence of Trafficking in Human Beings in SEE

In very general terms, changes in the regional situation with respect to the prevalence of trafficking can be characterised by following facts⁷⁹:

- There are, in general, fewer women returning to the countries of origin (Albania, Bulgaria, Moldova and Romania) from the other countries of the region (BiH, Croatia, FYR Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro and Kosovo);

⁷⁸ The Balkans refers to Albania, BiH, Croatia, FYR Macedonia, Romania and Serbia and Montenegro including Kosovo. The western Balkan countries are BiH, Croatia, FYR Macedonia and Serbia and Montenegro including Kosovo.

⁷⁹ For an overview of the situation in particular countries, please see Annex II of this Report..

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- Fewer victims are being assisted in the countries of Western Balkans than in previous years. "Assistance" means, in the majority of cases, acceptance into a shelter after identification by the police, support in the shelter and arrangements for return to the country of origin. In the country of origin, "assistance" means return with support of an assisting agency and, in some cases, support in a shelter and participation in a re-integration programme. The number of assisted victims started to drop in the second half of 2002 and is still going down;
- Bar raids, still the most prevalent form of anti-trafficking action, are not bringing results. Very few victims are identified through the raids;
- Women judged by the police to be victims of trafficking often refuse assistance, claiming that they are not victims of trafficking but prostitutes/entertainers/waitresses working voluntarily; and,
- An increasing number are returning from the EU states, in the majority of cases as the result of readmission agreements. Women and children returning from the EU are either not identified as victims of trafficking (in Albania and Bulgaria, for example) or are identified, but hardly ever given any support.

According to the statistics of border police:

- There are fewer irregular migrants registered in the "transit" countries of the region, including fewer women from the countries of Eastern Europe perceived as "countries of origin" (Moldova, Romania and Bulgaria);
- There are fewer foreigners, including women from Eastern Europe, registered as seeking employment in the Balkan states;
- There are more women from the Eastern European states leaving the countries of the Western Balkans to go back home than there are newcomers entering the region; and,
- There is better border control, more data and improved exchange of information. Collected information suggests that fewer people are being trafficked within the region.

The changes in the situation are accompanied by the development and implementation of anti-trafficking measures based on international obligations and the NPAs developed in individual countries.

4.4 Implications of the Assessment of the Situation

A further evaluation of the results is necessary as the above scenarios have different implications.

On the one hand, a decline in the volume of trafficking in the Western Balkan calls for a full assessment of what could amount to a "new situation". A decline in trafficking could mean that the anti-trafficking policies adopted and implemented over the past few years have been effective and brought good results, that trafficking in the region has been suppressed and that the actions undertaken have been successful.

On the other hand, if trafficking has, in fact, not declined but become less visible, it suggests that anti-trafficking actions have not been particularly effective, that anti-trafficking policies may not have been well chosen or not effective in the

way foreseen. As a result, instead of eradicating trafficking, these actions may have pushed it deeper underground, thereby creating a new situation in which the old, unmodified responses are now inadequate.

It is likely that the reality is a combination of these two theories. Anti-trafficking measures were to some extent effective and there are fewer trafficked women in the region that we know about, but there are also new trends that have to be analysed. What is clear is that the situation has changed and strategies must be adapted in order to respond adequately to it. The question of which anti-trafficking strategies may have proved effective and helped to reduce trafficking and which were not effective and served to push it deeper underground will remain unanswered.

Until now, the Western Balkan region has been treated as a region of destination and prolonged transit. Anti-trafficking policies were based on the assumption that women would be stopped in transit and returned to their countries of origin. It seems that the Western Balkans is now being used less often as a region of transit. Much more information emerged in 2004 about trafficking organised from Moldova, Romania and Bulgaria directly to EU states. There is also more information about trafficking from Moldova, Romania, Bulgaria and Ukraine to Turkey and Russia, as well as to Israel and the Middle East⁸⁰. Furthermore, there were reports about SEE being used as a region for the transit of women from the Caucasus to Europe. While the many shelters in "transit" countries of the Balkans are now rarely used, there is no system of support available for women trafficked to countries outside the EU and only limited support for those trafficked to the EU.

Although all these factors could have contributed to the change in the situation regarding trafficking in human beings in SEE, there are no unequivocal arguments to support such a presumption. Due to the fact that very few activities were formally monitored or evaluated, it is next to impossible to attribute results to specific projects or initiatives. The only statement regarding the effectiveness of the implemented anti-trafficking actions that is justified is that some of them were probably effective. Although it is too late to find out much more, some of the lessons learned include:

- Monitoring and evaluation should be included as standard components of all anti-trafficking projects;
- Criteria should be established to measure the extent to which the human rights of the victims were protected or violated during anti-trafficking responses;
- The system of collecting and distributing information needs to be improved;
- Co-operation at bi-lateral and regional levels needs to be improved, including the exchange of information and sharing the lessons learned; and,
- An accountability system for the agencies working on trafficking should be developed. This system should include procedures and guidelines for working with the victims of trafficking, monitoring the assistance process from the human rights perspective and effectiveness of programme implementation.

⁸⁰ This information was confirmed by the NGOs in the countries of origin. Please also see Annex II to this report.

4.5 Governmental Responses

In 2004, the governments of SEE countries showed very strong political commitment to the issue of trafficking in human beings. As a result, visible progress has been made and the process of establishing national structures has been finalised. The response to trafficking in SEE is based on international law (especially the *UN Convention against Organised Crime*) and has been co-ordinated by the SPTF. It is the most well developed regional system of anti-trafficking in Europe and Central Asia.

The structure and functionality of the system is based on the Regional Plan of Action developed by the SPTF in 2001. As a result, in 2004:

- National Co-ordinators have been appointed in all the countries of the region;
- National Committees and thematic working groups have been established in all the countries (including sub-groups working on the issue of child trafficking);
- National Plans of Action have been developed (with exception of Kosovo);
- There is close co-operation between the national anti-trafficking structures and international organisations; and,
- There is good regional co-operation and sufficient political will to continue the process after the SPTF is disbanded.

However, the development of these structures has not always directly translated into effective anti-trafficking measures in each country. Too often, the programmes developed within the framework of NPAs are not fully implemented and the cooperation between governmental agencies, as well as between government and non-governmental partners, is insufficient⁸¹. Also, the programmes implemented by international agencies are not always adequately co-ordinated with local partners and often do not provide opportunities for local ownership. While SEE governments have recognised their responsibility, have taken ownership of the issue and made huge progress in the area of legal reform and establishment of anti-trafficking structures, the process of effective implementation of appropriate activities has only just started.

4.6 Government-NGO co-operation

Co-operation between governments and local NGOs seems to be more problematic than in previous years. The anti-trafficking action in the region was first initiated by local NGOs and then supported by international and intergovernmental organisations. The process of involving the governments and building structures for regional co-operation, supported by the SPTF, aimed to shift responsibility for anti-trafficking work and for assistance to the victims from the NGOs and foreign donors to governments. This process was started several years ago, but unfortunately, many of the governments in the region understood the process of taking responsibility for trafficking prevention as the need to control and take over the NGOs running the programmes at the time.

In terms of co-ordination, greater involvement by governments often meant less participation in co-ordinating bodies for local NGOs. Even when NGOs are included on National Commissions, they are often excluded from the decision-making process and their opinions and expertise is not taken into consideration.

In the area of victim assistance, more established, values-based NGOs are being replaced by new organisations willing to accept conditions proposed by the governmental and international partners. Governments are also trying to establish their own services based on the old structures of social welfare systems, replacing existing shelters with new ones or establishing their own NGOs to control the process and the funds.

There is competition between NGOs and governments for the foreign funds allocated to the prevention of trafficking. Representatives of government are distrustful towards NGOs relying on foreign donations and accuse them of over-colouring the social problems in the country to obtain more funding. Although the governments do not like the fact that NGOs receive money from foreign donors, they do not consider establishing a system themselves to support these NGOs.

Mistrust is also related to different priorities and methods of work, as well as to the fact that NGOs and governments have different statistics and present the issue of trafficking in different ways. According to NGOs, governmental institutions only use NGOs when they have to, present NGO-run programmes as their own achievements, use NGO services and research results when useful for their goals and refer victims to them. There are accusations on both sides about inaccuracy and manipulation of the numbers (e.g. in Bulgaria and Montenegro) and, indeed, quite often there are big differences in the statistics about trafficking produced by governmental and non-governmental organisations, especially in relation to the numbers of assisted victims and the assessment of the scope of the problem.

NGOs working on trafficking issues have not increased their capacity over the last year. With a few exceptions, new organisations with little experience in this field have replaced those NGOs that have worked on the issue for several years. These new NGOs often do not base their work on human rights principles; some of them even cannot answer questions related to their mission and goals and can hardly be called "values-based NGOs". They are more like income generating institutions or willing contractors ready to implement any project proposed by government or international organisations without asking too many questions.

In countries of "transit", where the number of victims has dropped, NGOs either try to provide improved, long-term assistance for the few victims they assist, including seeking alternatives to returning women back to their home countries, and offering legal assistance to the victims in starting civil cases and demanding financial compensation from traffickers, or go back to their previous activities – in most cases, support and assistance for women who are victims of domestic violence. However, the second group is facing serious problems with funding for their activities, as the donor organisations are still only interested in trafficking. A paradoxical situation exists where well-funded shelters for victims of trafficking remain almost empty, while overcrowded shelters for victims of domestic violence fight for survival.

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It should be stated that the fact that an anti-trafficking project is run by an NGO does not automatically mean that priority is given to the protection and well being of the victims. Co-operation agreements between governments (mostly law enforcement agencies) and IOM signed by the chosen NGOs describe their responsibilities and give them more security, but at the same time restrict their freedom and the possibility of protecting the rights of the victims.

There is a need for better co-operation between governmental agencies and NGOs, capacity building of local, human rights-based NGOs, better co-operation and networking between NGOs (at local and international level), a system of evaluation for their work and the creation of the Minimum Standards for the work of NGOs, including the establishment of professional standards. Clear rules of co-operation between NGOs and governmental and intergovernmental organisations need to be established.

4.7 Donor Agencies

In the case of many donor organisations, anti-trafficking activities are the main or, at times, the only type of programme that they support in the SEE region. Trafficking has been seen for several years now as the priority issue for the region and attracts many donors. Unfortunately, in some cases, funding for anti-trafficking programmes resulted in the shifting of attention and support away from issues of development, equality and human rights to the issues of state security and migration. Programmes that use the repressive model of prevention no longer fit into the model of programmes focused on sustainable development, equality and anti-discrimination, which support social change, empower vulnerable groups and support the democratisation process. Many programmes funded not only by governments but also by independent foundations and the UN agencies tasked with giving support to activities promoting human rights, development and non-discrimination seem to support anti-migration projects reflecting the short sighted interests of countries of destination, rather than seeking long-term solutions and supporting the agenda for social change.

Donor organisations are also more keen on the "charity type" work focused on helping victims, which brings direct results and can be easily measured, for example by the numbers of assisted victims, rather than on prevention programmes that, while less spectacular could bring long lasting change.

There is a lack of co-operation and exchange of information between the donor agencies resulting in multiple funding for one type of project or activity and a lack of funding for another type of work. The most striking example is the organisation of funding for the shelters for victims of trafficking and victims of domestic violence in the region. In the countries of the Western Balkans, the shelters for the victims of trafficking are almost empty, expensively and sufficiently funded, whereas shelters for the victims of domestic violence are overcrowded, operate on a shoestring budget or are closing down due to a lack of funding. Although violence against women is seen as one of the root causes of trafficking, actions to reduce it are not supported. There is also no support for initiatives that look at violence as a vulnerability factor or for preparing shelters for victims of violence to function as a sustainable, long-term part of anti-trafficking networks. Such shelters, or parts of them, could be used for victims of trafficking and function as an early warning mechanism if victims of trafficking start to request assistance.

If this became the case, separate shelters for victims of trafficking could then be established.

Funds for anti-trafficking work in SEE are mostly made available to intergovernmental agencies or international NGOs based in the United States or EU countries, rather than to the local partners. The lack of direct funding for local groups results in a lack of ownership and capacity in these organisations. It also has the effect of strengthening the international presence and the influence of Western countries in the region as well as dependency on foreign institutions, instead of building local democratic structures and supporting civil society.

The donor organisations often do not require the implementing partners to include monitoring and evaluation components in their projects, thereby perpetuating the lack of proper evaluation and monitoring mechanisms for implemented programmes. In particular, small local organisations are often not able to assess the results of their programmes, due to the lack of capacity – be it lack of understanding that evaluation is necessary or lack of funds to conduct it.

In some cases the donor organisations do not check the reliability of the programme partners. They might not check that an international organisation had sufficient understanding and contacts in the region to ensure good results, or in the case of local institutions, they might not check their capacity and or ensure that the programmes were being properly implemented. In either case, they do not necessarily make sure that the programmes they fund are based on principals of transparency, human rights, support for the process of democratisation and co-operation between governmental and non-governmental sectors.

While the regional structures are quite well developed, there is still no system of co-operation and exchange of information with the donors and among the donors that would inform them about the issue of trafficking and the needs in the region. Information meetings with the donor organisations arranged in some countries of the region by intergovernmental institutions (OSCE in Serbia, for example) were very useful but have not been continued. The role of the SPTF as an intermediary between the local players – governments and NGOs - and the donors interested in supporting anti-trafficking work is crucial. There is a danger that after the SPTF closed, contacts between the local institutions and the donor organisations might become even more difficult.

There is need for better exchange of information and co-operation among agencies supporting and implementing anti-trafficking programmes to ensure that only programmes based on human rights principals, supporting sustainable development, promoting capacity building of local structures and co-operation between governments and NGOs are implemented.

Anti-trafficking programmes should be seen as components of sustainable development, anti-discrimination and anti-violence programmes implemented in the region. They should support development of long-term, comprehensive programmes and seek long-term solutions.

Prevention of trafficking, understood as addressing its root causes in the countries of origin and the demand for cheap, unprotected labour and services of victims of trafficking in the countries of destination should be a priority for all donor agencies.

4.8 Assistance to Victims of Trafficking

The following are key elements that characterise the kind of assistance that was being provided to victims of trafficking in South eastern Europe as of 2004:

- In all countries of SEE, there are shelters for the victims of trafficking (run by IOM and local NGOs, by government-supported local NGOs or by State agencies) and many new shelters are in the process of being established;
- In many countries, governments are taking responsibility for supporting the victims of trafficking through their involvement in establishing shelters;
- In countries of transit, prolonged transit or destination in the Western Balkans, the shelters are almost empty because there has been a significant decline in the numbers of assisted women in comparison to 2002 and 2003. The majority of the women now accommodated in the shelters are local women identified as “internally trafficked”;
- At the same time, foreign women identified as victims by law enforcement or assisting agencies often refuse assistance or placement in a shelter;
- Fewer victims are being assisted in the countries of origin (Albania, Moldova, Bulgaria and Romania) after returning from the Western Balkans, although generally the numbers of assisted victims are not falling (except in Albania)⁸²;
- Shelters are very expensive to run and the costs of supporting the victims (or maintaining empty shelters) are very high;
- While shelters for the victims of trafficking in the Western Balkans are empty, but expanding in numbers, the shelters for the victims of domestic violence are full and there are fewer of them due to a lack of resources and interest on the part of governments and donors;
- The NGOs that originally started anti-trafficking work (women’s NGOs running shelters for victims of violence, human rights NGOs) have been replaced by new NGOs, contracted by intergovernmental organisations and governments to run the shelters. These are very often organisations without a human right’s background and not acquainted with the concept of empowering victims;
- Although there are new guidelines issued by human rights organisations⁸³, there are still no standards laid down for the work of the supporting agencies or for the treatment of victims of trafficking; and,
- Although there are new concepts about identification and more understanding that the identification procedure should be an integral part of the assistance process, the issue of identification is still not resolved. There are signs that women and children returning from the EU under readmission agreements are neither screened nor recognised as victims of trafficking.

⁸² For more information about the situation in particular countries, please see Annex II and III

⁸³ *Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking*, Addendum to the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to the Economic and Social Council, p.2. E.2002.68.Add.1.en. See site: [www.unhchr.ch/huridoca.nsf/\(Symbol\)/E.2002.68.dd.1.En?Opendocument](http://www.unhchr.ch/huridoca.nsf/(Symbol)/E.2002.68.dd.1.En?Opendocument) and UNICEF *Guidelines for the Protection of the Rights of Children Victims of trafficking in South Eastern Europe*, June 2003. Can be found at www.seerights.org

4.9 Prosecution of Traffickers

In all the countries of the region, there are laws in place to prosecute the crime of trafficking in human beings. The number of successful prosecutions is growing. However, very often traffickers are arrested but rarely sentenced or they are sentenced for offences other than trafficking due to a lack of evidence, lack of understanding of the laws by the police and judiciary, or due to corruption. In some countries, law enforcement agencies claim that they are full conversant with the prostitution situation and that there are no more victims of trafficking on their territory.

Some high profile cases against traffickers and the organised crime networks responsible for trafficking are still on-going. Police, however, are not interested in "low profile cases". That is, they do not investigate cases against small-scale criminals and usually relate trafficking only to organised crime.

The procedure has begun to establish legal permits for victims and witnesses of trafficking to stay in the country of destination/transit. There have been cases of third country resettlement on an ad hoc basis but there are still no legal instruments regulating this type of assistance. UNHCR has been involved in several cases in which women claimed refugee status or asked for humanitarian visas.

Irrespective of the legal possibility to claim compensation, very few victims are compensated and the assets from trafficking are rarely confiscated.

4.10 Additional Factors

Certain events and activities undertaken by governmental and international agencies over the last few years should also be taken into consideration when analysing the apparent suppression of trafficking. These include:

- Albanian police action against speedboat owners in the summer of 2002 and the consequent stopping or at least limiting of illegal migration from Albania to Italy. After these actions, the number of foreign women found in Albania in transit to Western Europe dropped drastically;
- The three-month 'State of Emergency' in Serbia after the assassination of the Serbian Prime Minister Djindjic in early 2003. After the arrests of thousands of people, including those involved in organised crime, the number of women that were transported via Serbia decreased according to local NGOs;
- SECI Operations carried out in all the countries of the region. As a direct effect of the bar raids and police actions conducted within the framework of Operation Mirage, the identity of thousands of people was checked and hundreds of bars, nightclubs and border crossings, etc. were patrolled. Only a small number of victims were ever identified and the preventive character of Operation Mirage was never evaluated. Information was received about foreign women leaving the countries in which the Operation was suppose to take place several days prior to the raids and both bars and clubs were suddenly found to be closed during the Operation. Since the local police were obliged to take action, they checked "protected" places – bars and clubs that otherwise would not have been patrolled;

Analysing the Trends

- Improvements in border controls, exchange of information about border crossings, reductions in the numbers of illegal border crossings and smuggled migrants. Some countries have imposed restrictions in border crossing, visa regimes and certain States are refused entry to the nationals of other countries;
- Regulation of travel agencies and job agencies in the countries of origin, by requiring them to obtain a certificate in order to operate legally;
- New anti-trafficking laws, inclusion of trafficking in human beings as a criminal offence in Criminal Codes and the first successful prosecutions and court cases against traffickers. Although there have not been a large number of prosecutions in the region, and in the majority of cases the persons accused of trafficking were never sentenced, the signal has been sent that trafficking will be treated as a criminal offence and the era of impunity for traffickers is over;
- Massive campaigns to raise awareness in the countries of origin, transit and destination.
- A reduction in the number of peacekeepers and members of the international community, particularly in BiH, but also in Kosovo;
- Engagement of governmental institutions in anti-trafficking work. New governmental structures were established and the decision to combat trafficking was taken at the highest political level. Although there are still only a few concrete results of governmental action, the indications are that there is political will to address the issue; and,
- International co-operation and support by the SPTF for the countries of the region has brought better co-operation and co-ordination to the actions, as well as serving to strengthen political will and local responsibility.

While the facts and numbers suggest that trafficking in human beings in the Western Balkans is declining, there are signs of new trends in the region that should be taken into consideration as they could challenge this conclusion.

4.11 Conclusion

Since late 2002, there has been a visible change in the trafficking patterns in the SEE. However, this change was not always followed by modified responses. While practitioners working on the ground with victims of trafficking claim to have increased difficulties in reaching potential victims, convincing those whom they do reach that assistance is available and referring victims to assisting agencies, the referral system does not reflect this reality. In addition:

- The *modus operandi* of traffickers has changed but this change has not been reflected in anti-trafficking strategies;
- Law enforcement actions are not effective and bar raids do not help to identify victims of trafficking;
- Nobody knows how many women are deported as illegal migrants instead of being sent to the shelters as identified victims of trafficking;
- There is neither control nor any clear standard for the work of the anti-trafficking police units in relation to the identification and treatment of victims of trafficking;
- Although some traffickers have been arrested, they are not usually prosecuted or they receive a derisory punishment. Trafficking rings are still in place;

- Paid, voluntary prostitution functions as a cover up for trafficking and exploitation. Police have access only to the “volunteer sex workers”, while the real profit is coming from exploitation of those women who are not paid properly and are kept well hidden from the police;
- Women are kept in places to which police have no access (motels, private apartments) and contacts are made via mobile phones;
- In some places, the police, afraid of organised crime groups or themselves corrupted, often only pretend to combat trafficking. They continue to raid the same establishments repeatedly, where they see well-paid women, usually with legally valid documents;
- There is co-operation between the traffickers and bar owners and the local police, which is creating a status quo rooted in corruption;
- Police have not developed new approaches based on intelligence-led investigations; and,
- Sometimes it appears that there is no real political will to deal with the issue of trafficking on a deeper level, as the actions of the law enforcement agencies are organised in such a way as to hide the problem rather than solve it.

The experience from the SEE region shows that the elements of the process of trafficking, including strategies used by traffickers, are changing. In response to anti-trafficking measures, traffickers are developing new approaches and are changing their *modus operandi*. The situations in SEE during 2003-4 also showed that once established, anti-trafficking measures might not always be effective in the new situation (as less persons are reached by them), not flexible (as they do not respond to the changes) and not based on the knowledge about the real extent of the problem on the local level (as the information about the real extent of the situation is not available).

V. Challenges

The crime of trafficking is not a one-time event but, rather, a process that takes place over a certain period of time – starting with recruitment and continuing through transportation, harbouring and exploitation of the labour or services of trafficked persons. This process involves a chain of participants and has its own modalities, which change depending on the circumstances. Similarly, the responses to trafficking are also part of a process; government agencies and international organisations address certain elements in the trafficking cycle while also reflecting upon and responding to gaps in knowledge and approach.

One positive example of adjustments that were made following an identified gap in the response was the recognition by the SPTF and inter-governmental organisations active in the region that the problem of child trafficking was not being adequately addressed. In 2000-2001, trafficking in human beings in SEE was seen exclusively as a problem facing women trafficked for sexual exploitation. However, from 2002 onwards, it started to be seen as a problem that also concerned children – young women under 18 years and young children trafficked for begging and other illegal activities. The change in the understanding of the problem and the broadening of the definition of trafficking to include other groups of victims brought with it the development of legal and political measures with which to respond to the newly defined phenomenon.

Anti-trafficking programmes, including those focusing on prevention, have to respond to the rapidly changing activities of traffickers and cannot be developed as permanent, fixed projects - they must be flexible frameworks that react to the changing situation and adjust accordingly. This flexibility is especially important given that the knowledge about trafficking in the region is incomplete and is still growing. Unfortunately, however, flexible responses have been few and far between. Agencies active in counter-trafficking measures have been implementing similar programmes for a number of years with very little adjustment. Evaluation of the changing context and/or of the effectiveness of their programmes in relation to improving the human rights of victims has been scarce.

5.1 Defining “Victims of Trafficking”

In the 2003 SEERIGHTs report, the problem of a blurred distinction between trafficking and the sexual exploitation of women under 18 years was mentioned. Research carried out in 2004 found indications that implementing agencies still do not have or use a clear definition of “victim of trafficking”.

It is still very difficult to understand how - on what grounds and by whom - a person is defined as a “victim of trafficking” by those attempting to assist them. There are still no transparent procedures for the identification of victims of trafficking and, as a result, the process of identification remains problematic. The prevailing mode of response continues to involve the police carrying out a preliminary assessment on their own, usually without following any clear procedures and deciding who is a victim of trafficking. In many cases, despite all the efforts and

Challenges

training, the police still do not identify the majority of victims, especially among women returned on re-admission programmes. In some countries (e.g. Albania, Moldova), there are no established procedures to identify victims of trafficking among returning migrants.

According to the Romanian Anti-trafficking Law, victims of trafficking are not punished for prostitution, but they are still guilty of illegal migration (in cases of international trafficking). It is up to the Prosecutor whether or not to investigate the crime of trafficking and, in the situation where the person is identified as a victim of trafficking by the prosecution, whether or not punish her/him for illegal migration⁸⁴. If the victims/witnesses do not give any information to the police that might lead to a prosecution or when they refuse to talk to the police, they will not be recognised as victims from a law enforcement point of view and, as a result, will not be counted as victims of trafficking in police statistics⁸⁵.

In addition, there is still a general lack of clarity regarding the grounds on which the police decide if local prostitutes are victims of trafficking. Although, in general, the police are reluctant to see local women as victims of trafficking, in some cases they create data bases of “victims” or “potential victims” and present them as statistics of victims of trafficking so as to be seen to be “doing something”.

5.2 Defining “Internal Trafficking”

The term “internal trafficking” has emerged in the past few years and has had an impact on the general assessment of the situation, especially in countries of transit. In countries where the statistics related to trafficking do not differentiate between foreign and local women, it is difficult to determine if the numbers provided by the reporting/assisting agencies refer to foreign women and indicate that the country is an area of transit or destination or, rather, refer to local women and to the scope of the internal prostitution and trafficking market. The practical consequence of the lack of understanding of the problem of internal trafficking is the behaviour of the police towards the victims. According to NGOs, although the police have already begun to see foreign women as potential victims of trafficking, they still have problems applying the same standards to local prostitutes. Police either describe all prostitutes under 18 years as victims of trafficking or claim that there is no internal trafficking.

In general, there are still problems with the wording and understanding of the definition of trafficking. In some cases, the *Palermo Protocol* is not clear enough and does not provide sufficient explanation of the terms used. For example, the distinction between underage prostitutes, begging street children without parental care and trafficked children is often difficult to establish. In other cases, confusion in understanding certain terms might result in different approaches to trafficking (e.g. from organised crime, migration or human rights perspectives) and in the potential recognition of new groups as trafficked persons. There is also an instrumental approach to trafficking used by some agencies

⁸⁴ From Romanian law enforcement point of view, a person can be defined as a victim **only** after she/he is interviewed by the police and he/she decides to co-operate with the law enforcement, and be part of the criminal case as a witness or damaged party. However, the Romanian police acknowledge that most of the potentials victims of trafficking refuse to talk to them, which makes any attempt to assist them very difficult.

⁸⁵ According to the police, in such cases the women are referred to the NGO network in order to receive assistance.

that deems many issues to be related to trafficking, as knowing that working “on anti-trafficking” will secure funding for their activities. In some cases, distinctions are blurred by ideological positions – some may view all people that work in prostitution or all children as being as victims or all foreign women as illegal migrants.

The lack of research and information about local prostitution markets makes it difficult to understand the relationship between internal and international trafficking, although there are cases of victims of trafficking who worked as prostitutes in their home countries before being trafficked abroad.

Foreign women are being replaced by “internally trafficked women” in the shelters for victims of trafficking in the countries of the Western Balkans (Albania, BiH, FYR Macedonia and Serbia-Montenegro, including Kosovo). In Kosovo, in particular, the number of internally trafficked victims is reportedly very high. However, it is unclear what criteria are used by NGOs to identify such women and children. In cases of children under 18, when the consent of the child to being trafficked is legally irrelevant, it seems that almost all cases of commercial sexual exploitation of children can qualify as cases of trafficking. Legislators must clarify the terms so that it is not possible to confuse commercial sexual exploitation with trafficking. As governments hold the standpoint that trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation (especially exploitation of persons under 18) are not synonymous, the distinction should also be made clear in legislation, policy and practice.

5.3 Trafficking of Men

In contrast to the response given to child trafficking, the reaction of those organisations actively involved in anti-trafficking responses to information about men trafficked for the purpose of labour exploitation has been overwhelmingly hesitant. Whereas an increasing amount of anecdotal information is becoming available suggesting that men are being trafficked in SEE and that this could be a serious problem in the region (especially in Albania), there are still no comprehensive research initiatives, nor has any theoretical framework been developed to tackle this problem in a more in-depth manner. Is trafficking in men a marginal, newly emerging issue or has it been occurring, but is simply being ignored?

Given the paucity of research and information on trafficking in the region, it is very difficult to know if changes noticed in the region represent new trends or whether new questions are simply exposing old, pre-existing trends. The lack of answers indicates that research and information from the region remains insufficient and that the assessments made are still based on fragmented data and anecdotal evidence rather than facts.

5.4 Trafficking among Roma minority communities

In the research carried out in 2003, criticism was levelled at the attitude of the Roma community towards trafficking by many of the practitioners interviewed. They pointed to the involvement of some Roma people in trafficking, the lack of critical voices from within Roma communities and of Roma involvement in anti-trafficking work. NGOs working on trafficking issues complained about the lack of access to this group, the lack of interest on the part of the Roma community to address the issue and lack of co-operation between organisations – inside the community and between Roma and non-Roma NGOs.

In 2004, increasing indications that trafficking is conducted by and within Roma communities became evident. Some argue that it is part of traditional Roma cultural practices, such as early, arranged marriages, unequal position of the family members, using child labour – especially for begging – others, that it is a consequence of belonging to the most highly discriminated and poorest group in the society where trafficking is used as a survival strategy.

The organisations involved in anti-trafficking work from the countries of origin again pointed out that many traffickers and victims from their countries are of Roma origin. It was also suggested that the Roma networks within the region co-operate and work together to traffic human beings. There has been information from Albania about Roma people in Greece being involved in the trafficking of Albanian Roma children and from Moldova about Moldovan Roma children being trafficking by Roma networks to Russia for begging.

Existing programmes to prevent trafficking in the Roma community are focused mainly on work with children from that community – offering shelters and support, building their self esteem, preventing school drop-out, offering life skills education programmes, and access to information. These programmes, while very useful and successful, face obstacles that have to be acknowledged:

- Lack of access to the community by outsiders and refusal of the majority of Roma NGOs to acknowledge trafficking as a serious problem;
- Lack of access to information by the Roma community (no access to mass media, drop-out from school, mistrust of anti-migration information);
- Accumulation of risk factors within one community (poverty, lack of education, discrimination of women and domestic violence);
- Acceptance of unprotected work by children; and,
- Existing migration patterns⁸⁶.

In the course of 2004, some new programmes were established that focused on prevention of trafficking within Roma minority. The representatives of Roma communities are starting to open the discussion on trafficking in human beings inside their own community and there is more co-operation between Roma NGOs and partner NGOs. There are now examples of joint NGO programmes (for example, a joint project between La Strada Moldova and the Roma Students' Association) focusing on the prevention of trafficking.

New information about trafficking involving the Roma community should also be seen not only as new information about trafficking patterns in the region but also in the broader context of discrimination of Roma in the region and of the stereotypes concerning traditional and cultural practices within this group. The situation is particularly delicate because the statements and information about Roma involvement in trafficking are often anecdotal, based on undocumented stories and opinions, and not on concrete facts.

5.5 Conclusion

Several years after the countries in SEE signed the Palermo Protocol⁸⁷, there are still problems with the understanding and proper application of the Palermo Protocol's definition of "trafficking in human beings". The distinctions between trafficked persons and women engaged in prostitution, especially those under 18, are not clear. Trafficked men are generally not recognised as such. There is also insufficient understanding of the issue of internal trafficking and trafficking (or alleged trafficking) within Roma minority communities. Clear standards and procedures, which would help to translate the language of the UN definition into concrete recommendations for the practitioners and lawyers, are needed.

There is also not enough attention paid to the issue of self-identification by victims. While many institutions are trying to assist trafficked persons, the opinions of the potential victims are not always taken into consideration. Trafficked persons quite often do not have the time or the conditions to reflect on their own situation and to decide on the assistance that they need. Arbitrary decisions by the police and assisting agencies are very often seen as more important than the opinions of the person requiring assistance.

⁸⁷ The signing took place in Palermo, Italy in December 2000 and coincided with an SPTF Ministerial Meeting on Trafficking.

VI. Prevention – Broadening the Definition

6.1 Prevention by Addressing the Root Causes of Trafficking

Some organisations working in countries of origin have begun to address prevention within the framework of strategies for poverty reduction, social inclusion and gender equality, but this process is at a very early stage. However, the NGOs and international organisations involved in anti-trafficking work can sometimes be closed and, to date, have had little exchange with development agencies or their projects. Similarly, there is reluctance on the part of some of the larger development agencies to consider trafficking in human beings in the context of broader social reform efforts.

Addressing root causes is perceived as a task too difficult and overwhelming for the organisations working on the prevention of trafficking. Moreover, those organisations that are addressing development and inequality issues in the region do not see trafficking as an issue to be incorporated in their agendas.

Be Active Be Emancipated (B.a.b.e). - Croatia

B.a.b.e. has been involved in monitoring laws relating to labour, discrimination in employment, gender equality and social security law. They have also provided training for governmental Commissions for Gender established at local levels. Their training programmes focus on human rights, women's rights, mechanisms for the protection of women's rights, development of action plans, gender mainstreaming and educational issues.

B.a.b.e. has also developed a project on life-long education. According to the research carried out by NGOs, the biggest obstacle to women's employment is the fact that their education is no longer useful and does not meet the needs of the labour market. The system of qualifications from the Yugoslav education system is no longer acceptable, nor connected to local needs. Programmes for entrepreneurs, currently being organised for women as the best form of support for re-entering the labour market, are only suitable for the 5-10% of women who have appropriate skills and qualifications. Such programmes form a part of re-integration programmes for victims of trafficking, but other women are still left without any support. At the beginning of 2004, B.a.b.e. conducted a pilot project in two towns (Karlovac and Varazdin) to determine the needs of unemployed women and identify the qualifications most needed in the community. The programme was implemented in co-operation with the local employment offices.

6.2 Poverty among Women and High-risk Groups

Poverty, unemployment, family violence (including sexual violence), discrimination against women and low levels of education are the main causes of trafficking recognised by the SPTF and addressed in the SPTF Regional Plan of Action⁸⁸. These root causes are the same in all countries of the region. The overwhelming majority of assisted victims of trafficking in the region, according to IOM statistics, were reportedly unemployed with very low levels of education, few professional skills and often coming from families with a history of violence and sexual abuse. Many of them are members of ethnic minorities, from rural areas or from areas with very high unemployment. Economic necessity was the main factor that had persuaded trafficked women to try their chances abroad⁸⁹.

The transition in SEE from centrally-planned to market economies and, in some countries, armed conflict, served to disrupt society. Economic reforms did not take into account changes in social dynamics and, as a result, social crisis and new social problems emerged. There is now an understanding among governments, international organisations and NGOs that structural reform must be accompanied by social policy measures that will support and protect vulnerable groups. However, in the process of transition new groups of vulnerable people emerge that need support in the new social reality, among them the unemployed youth, unemployed women and members of Roma communities. Traffickers have been recruiting their victims among the new poor that have emerged during the process of transition.

Causes of poverty include ethnic conflict and war, growth in unemployment due to economic restructuring, rising costs of living and decline in real wages, cuts in public spending and erosion of social benefits, removal of consumer subsidies, and the privatisation of social services. This social and economic upheaval impacts especially on women; the new unemployed are mainly women and they have started to follow migration patterns that, until recently, were used predominantly by men. In the face of failing social services, the main responsibility for supporting families (the elderly, children, the handicapped) has fallen on women. The economic and social hardship has also resulted in a high mortality rate, a high level of suicide attempts, alcohol abuse and widespread domestic violence. According to some researchers, there are two “cultural” phenomena that contribute to the weak position of women in the new social reality: relegation of women from the public sphere, including the economy⁹⁰, and the appearance of the sex industry as a sign of “the new era” and a new type of income generating activity.

⁸⁸ *National Programmes to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (National Plans of Action) Background Paper. Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings, Vienna, 2001. pp.1-2 and Guidelines for National Plans of Action to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings and National Programmes to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (National Plans of Action) Background Paper. Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings, Vienna, 2001.*

⁸⁹ Almost all the victims of trafficking interviewed cite economic reasons. The majority of victims are, “willing victims”, cheated in the process of migration.

⁹⁰ Domostroika is Tatiana Mamonova’s concept of sending women back home from the work place, “domestication of women” in the new economic system. See: Mamonova T., *Women’s glastnost versus naglost. Stopping Russian Backlash*. Begin and Garvey, Westport and London, 1994.

6.3 The Need for a New Debate and New Strategies

Transition (in CEE countries) began on the assumption that it would be a short and uncomplicated process. Ten years later, it is far from accomplished and even the introduction of market economy institutions is yet to be completed. Apart from neo-liberal economic and social policy models recommended by experts from the international financial institutions, no other development models have been on the political agenda and public debates on development or sustainable development have yet to take place⁹¹.

Discussion about the prevention of trafficking in human beings as addressing the root causes of trafficking and not just placing restrictions on migration have yet to take place. It is understandable that such a debate cannot take place in a vacuum. Without the context of the broader debates on poverty reduction, sustainable development, removal of discrimination, social policy and, last but not least, migration policy, the debate on the prevention of trafficking cannot start.

A debate on prevention also has to take into consideration the visible change in the modalities of trafficking in the region. In “transit” countries, the problem is no longer visible and is more difficult to assess than before. Instead there is a new and growing phenomenon of “internal trafficking” and warnings from NGOs that the countries of transit might soon become countries of origin. While many programmes in the region are focused on assisting victims of trafficking, shelters in the Western Balkan countries are almost empty and there are few identified victims in “transit” countries. Women coming back to their country of origin from the EU are either not identified as victims or not supported. We have also learned that assistance to the victims and re-integration programmes are very costly and not necessarily effective and, in many cases, it is not possible for a victim to start a new life following their return. Emphasising prevention would prioritise the work with potential victims/high risk groups and contribute to halting the process before there are victims to be assisted and re-integrated.

There are several factors that can be seen as opportunities to re-focus the prevention response:

- The emergency situation in the region that required a more reactive than preventive approach has ended;
- The SPTF is completing its activities and there is space to re-define regional co-operation and the regional approach;
- SEE governments are ready and willing to take responsibility for the anti-trafficking response; and,
- There are prevention models from other regions (especially from South East Asia) that can be used in the SEE region.

⁹¹ Eva Charkiewicz, *Transition to Sustainable Production and Consumption. Concepts, policies and actions*. Shaker Publishing BV, Maastricht, 2001. p. 177.

6.4 Research Gaps

Poverty, discrimination against women, unemployment, post conflict situations, violence in the family, labour market status, discrimination in the labour market, child labour and child abuse are repeatedly named as the root causes of trafficking, but there has still been no research into the interrelationship of these factors.

Neither is there much information about the broader political and economic context in which trafficking is taking place. Although some countries in the region are taking part in the Stabilisation and Association Process for South Eastern Europe (SAP), including a wide range of reforms in the areas of political dialogue, regional co-operation, trade, movements of people, goods, capital and services, justice and home affairs as well as fighting organised crime (including trafficking) and corruption, there is no information about the real impact of this process on combating or preventing trafficking in human beings.

Similarly, although all the countries in the region benefit from the support of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, there is no research or information about how the programmes funded by these agencies address trafficking within the broader socio-economic context and what kind of impact their reform programmes are having on the prevention of trafficking in human beings.

Research should be carried out by local actors, be based on local information, include information collected at grass-roots level, and reflect local needs. It should not only provide information about the situation regarding trafficking and the responses to trafficking, but also predict and anticipate changes in trafficking trends and suggest the best responses. Research should be the basis of an early warning, prevention system, as well as part of a referral mechanism established at national level. Academic research should also provide a body of knowledge about the socio-economic context of trafficking and, in countries where trafficking is included in the school curricula, should form the basis for the education of teachers during regular teachers' university training courses.

6.5 The Stabilisation and Association Process (SAP) for South Eastern Europe

In November 2000, during the SAP summit meeting organised by the EU and the Croatian government in Zagreb, countries of the region agreed to a clear set of objectives and conditions within the Stabilisation and Association Process. In return for the EU's offer of possible accession to the EU and an assistance programme to support that process, the countries of the region undertook to abide by the EU's conditionality rules. The SAP, and in particular the Stabilisation and Association Agreements, are the means by which countries of the region begin preparations for the demands of accession to the EU⁹².

The Stabilisation and Association Agreements provide the formal mechanisms and agreed benchmarks that allow the EU to work with each country of the region to bring them closer to the standards that apply in the EU. The same basic entry requirements apply to the countries of the Western Balkans as to other countries

that aspire to join the Union, namely the political, economic and institutional criteria established by the Copenhagen European Council in 1993 and set out in Articles 6 and 49 of the EU Treaty. Countries must also meet the criteria specific to the SAP, including full co-operation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), respect for human and minority rights, the creation of real opportunities for refugees and internally displaced persons to return and a visible commitment to regional co-operation.

While the accession conditions relate in the first place to co-operation in the area of free trade, economic co-operation and political reform, they also touch upon the regional dimension as they include a clear commitment to regional co-operation. One of the EU's policy objectives is:

...to persuade the authorities in the countries of the region to work together to respond effectively to the common threats to the region's and the EU's security which come from organised crime, illegal immigration and other forms of trafficking. In many cases, e.g. on visa policy, a common approach by all the countries will be needed to deal with the threat effectively⁹³.

The issue of trafficking in human being is perceived within the SAP as an issue of security and organised crime prevention.

Within the context of the SAP, political dialogue between the countries of the region has intensified. Several countries have made agreements concerning refugee return, border crossings, visa regimes and the fight against terrorism, organised crime and trafficking. At the Ohrid Regional Conference on Border Security and Management in May 2003, countries of SEE presented a list of short-term objectives to be implemented in order to cope effectively with illegal immigration, border security and border management. Each country presented a written report outlining concrete steps to meet these commitments. The review mechanism set up during the meeting will allow the international community to monitor and support the countries' efforts at implementation.

While the SAP stipulates improvements required in the practical application of measures to respect human and minority rights as guaranteed in the constitution or laws in all countries, within the SAP these issues are not directly linked with trafficking in human beings. There is agreement on the part of the EU that the institutions guaranteeing respect for human rights in the region need to be supported, adequate funding must be provided, and their decisions must be respected and implemented⁹⁴. The Third Annual Report on the Stabilisation and Association Process for South East Europe prepared by the European Commission in March 2004 also states that accusations of human rights abuses must be properly investigated and dealt with, that gender equality is insufficiently ensured, and that domestic violence⁹⁵ remains a problem in several countries⁹⁵. However, in neither the SAP, nor in the Stabilisation and Association Agreements with individual countries of the Western Balkans, is there a link made between the political and economic situation in the countries of accession, the position

⁹³ Ibid.

⁹⁴ Commission of the European Communities, *The Stabilisation and Association Process for South East Europe. Third Annual Report*. Brussels, 30.3.2004. COM(2004) 202 /2 final. p. 15.

⁹⁵ Ibid.

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of vulnerable groups and their discrimination, human rights protection, and trafficking. Although there is an opportunity in the SAP to address trafficking in human beings not only from the perspective of state security and border control, but also from the human rights perspective and to include prevention in terms of addressing the root causes of trafficking, it is not taken.

Article 4 of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement between the EU and the Republic of Croatia commits Croatia to,

the development of projects of common interest, notably those related to refugee return and combating organised crime, corruption, money laundering, illegal migration and trafficking. This commitment constitutes a key factor in the development of the relations and co-operation between the Parties and thus contributes to regional stability⁹⁶.

Other references to trafficking are made in the Justice and Home Affairs Sector under Article 80 on “Preventing and combating crime and other illegal activities.” The first point of this Article states that “The Parties agree to co-operate on fighting and preventing criminal and illegal activities, organised or otherwise, such as: trafficking in human beings; – illegal economic activities... – illicit arms trafficking; – terrorism⁹⁷.” The second point states that,

Co-operation in the above matters will be the subject of consultations and close co-ordination between the parties. The technical and administrative assistance in this field may include: – the drafting of national legislation in the field of criminal law; – enhancing the efficiency of the institutions charged with fighting and preventing crime; – staff training and the development of investigative facilities; – the formulation of measures to prevent crime⁹⁸.

The context in which trafficking is placed clearly indicates that it is treated as an issue related to organised crime and crime prevention rather than as a violation of human rights.

The second Annual Report from the European Commission on the SAP describes progress made in Albania and clearly places trafficking in the realm of organised crime and border control. The Report notes that, “Some improvements have been noticed in controlling illegal migration towards the EU, but trafficking in human beings, drugs and other forms of organised crime, as well as corruption in key areas such as the judicial system, customs and police, remain matters of deep concern⁹⁹.” This places trafficking in the context of controlling illegal migration and combating organised crime and does not accord the same level of “deep concern” to the lack of human rights protection for the victims of trafficking and lack of implementation of prevention measures aimed at addressing the root causes of trafficking.

⁹⁶ Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the signature of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement between the European Communities and its Member States and the Republic of Croatia on behalf of the European Community. Brussels, 09.07.2001, COM (2001) 371 final. 2001/0149 (AVC), at: http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/see/croatia/com01_371en.pdf

⁹⁷ Ibid. p. 48.

⁹⁸ Ibid.

⁹⁹ Report from the Commission, *The Stabilisation and Association Process for South East Europe. Second Annual Report*, Brussels, 26.3.2003, COM (2003) 139 final. p.26.

6.6 The Human Rights Approach to Poverty Reduction Strategies

There is a general question of the integration of a human rights approach into poverty reduction strategies and into the discussion on state monitoring and accountability¹⁰⁰. The human rights approach to poverty reduction strategies is instrumental in empowering the vulnerable groups in the countries of the region. There is an imperative for vulnerable groups to self-advocate and participate in both schemes and protections related to their own poverty reduction¹⁰¹.

Recognition of the principles of equality and non-discrimination, which is a central concept of the human rights approach, helps to highlight the fact that a great deal of poverty originates from discriminatory practices – both overt and covert – at the international, national and local levels. This recognition calls for the reorientation of poverty reduction strategies from a tendency to focus on narrow economic issues towards a broader strategy that also addresses socio-cultural and political-legal institutions that sustain the structures of discrimination¹⁰².

The need for human rights-based poverty reduction strategies are also clearly expressed by UNDP:

The principles of equality and non-discrimination address one of the root causes of poverty. Poverty strategies target individuals and groups that are socially excluded, marginalised, vulnerable and disadvantaged. The human rights-based approach to poverty reduction espouses the principles of universality and indivisibility, empowerment and transparency, accountability and participation. It addresses the multi-dimensional nature of poverty beyond the lack of income. Poor people cannot be treated as if they constitute a homogeneous group, or as if discrimination occurs indiscriminately.

Integrating human rights in poverty reduction strategies does not so much change 'what' is to be done as to 'how' and 'why' activities are undertaken. By applying a human rights-based approach to poverty reduction, UNDP will strengthen its policy, programming and capacity development support to programme countries¹⁰³.

While UNDP clearly states the need for changes in the approach to poverty reduction programmes, in reality, this new empowering approach is not yet integrated into the programmes on the ground. However, it should be seen as a very promising model and a possible direction for future programmes that could incorporate anti-trafficking prevention work into poverty reduction strategies.

¹⁰⁰ "Fundamentally, a human rights approach to poverty is about the empowerment of the poor. A major contribution of a human rights approach to poverty reduction is the empowerment of poor people, expanding their freedom of choice and action to structure their own lives." UNOHCHR, *Human Rights and Poverty Reduction: A Conceptual Framework*, 2004, p 13.

¹⁰¹ UNOHCHR, *United Nations Draft Guidelines on a Human Rights Approach to Poverty Reduction Strategies*, 2002.

¹⁰² Ibid.

¹⁰³ UNDP, *Poverty Reduction and Human Rights. A practice Note*, June 2003. p.4.

6.6.1 Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP)

In the World Bank publication, “Poverty in Albania, a Qualitative Assessment¹⁰⁴”, which was prepared during the development of the PRSP for Albania, trafficking is not mentioned. Although the study describes in detail the situation in Albania in relation to poverty and there are sub-chapters related to family relations and female exclusion, coping strategies to deal with poverty and migration and problems caused by migration, trafficking is not addressed. Neither is it addressed in the PRSP for Albania. This situation is typical for the whole region. For the international institutions addressing economic and social development, trafficking is not considered a problem that they should address¹⁰⁵. There is no link between broader social issues and trafficking. Similarly, no conclusions have been drawn from the information about higher unemployment rates among women, the greater poverty of one-parent families and families with many children, women’s role in society and the prevalence of trafficking among poor or excluded women and children.

The inclusion of trafficking as a special vulnerability issue in the PRSP would allow it to be dealt with as a social problem and would allow victims of trafficking and potential victims of trafficking to be categorised as a vulnerable group. Dealing with trafficking within the context of PRSP would also bring it within the scope of community based responses, community level mechanisms and the general protection strategies developed within the framework of the PRSP. In this context, social protection programmes should be also more gender sensitive.

If trafficking cannot be included in the PRSP as a separate social problem, research should be conducted on how the PRSP’s respond indirectly to the issue of trafficking and the vulnerability of the high-risk groups – vulnerable children and young women. The results of such research should be used for prevention activities aimed at those groups.

6.7 Social security systems

In the majority of countries in SEE, there is a continuous trend of decline in real wages and increase in poverty, while at the same time economic transformation and changes in the labour market have put social security schemes under great stress. Although there have been some improvements in welfare indicators, there are many welfare problems illustrating the limitations of social policy responses in the process of transition. All countries in SEE are, as a result, making efforts to formulate and regulate new social security systems.

An ILO study on the gender dimensions of social security reform in Central Europe in the 1990s¹⁰⁶ showed that this reform had important implications for

¹⁰⁴ Hermine De Soto, Peter Gordon, Ilir Gedeshi, Zamira Sinoimeri, *Poverty in Albania, a Qualitative Assessment*. The World Bank, Washington D.C. 2002. World Bank Technical Paper No. 520 Europe and Central Asia Environmental and Socially Sustainable Development Series.

¹⁰⁵ As a result of UNICEF’s involvement, child-specific information was included in the Serbian and Montenegrin PRSPs and a study on child poverty in the context of the PRSP was initiated by UNICEF Belgrade.

¹⁰⁶ *The Gender Dimensions of Social Security Reform in Central and Eastern Europe: Case Studies of the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland*, edited by Elaine Fultz, Markus Ruck and Silke Steinhilber. ILO Sub-regional Office for Central and Eastern Europe, Budapest, 2003.

women and men, while the motivation to achieve gender equality was not a driving force behind the reforms. The gender dimension of major policy changes received little attention and was not properly assessed. The impact of the reforms in Central Europe has had negative consequences for young women, especially women with children and for older women.

The transformation of social security has brought greater losses of pension protection for women than for men. Large cuts in family benefits also left working women with less support to balance family and professional responsibilities. At the same time, there was a decline in women's employment accompanied by changes in social values and less acceptance of female participation in the labour market. The decline in spending on family benefits and the shift in the nature of the support from wage replacement to poverty alleviation shifted the status of beneficiaries from holders of personal rights to petitioners of the state. Further, the reforms have been organised in such a way that social support has become more the responsibility of non-governmental organisations and the family, than of the state. This situation often deprives women or their beneficiaries of any support and makes them dependent on charitable organisations. Young persons who have never participated in the labour market and young mothers are especially in danger of falling outside the social security system. While there is no information about the correlation between state support, social security systems and trafficking, information from victims of trafficking indicates that the lack of employment or other options for support in the country of origin was the main incentive to emigrate.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (MLSP) - Moldova

The MLSP, with support from SIDA, is implementing a project on participation in the labour market aimed at vulnerable groups, including victims of trafficking, young people and the disabled. The project aims to improve information about employment opportunities and to strengthen local employment offices. Initially was implemented through pilot projects in four regions where the work was undertaken with employers and trade unions.

Unfortunately, due to the administrative reform implemented in 2003, there have been cuts in the numbers of specialists working on equal opportunities issues at district levels. These specialists were providing social assistance and counselling to victims of abuse and violence, including victims of trafficking. The MLSP is now advocating for their re-introduction at national level.

¹⁰⁷ "The protection which society provides for its members, through a series of public measures, against the economic and social distress that otherwise would be caused by the stoppage or substantial reduction of earnings resulting from sickness, maternity, employment injury, unemployment, invalidity, old age and death; the provision of medical care; and the provision of subsidies for families with children," ILO, 1994.

¹⁰⁸ All types of security which involve human individuals and groups, protected or protecting against all kinds of threat found in their human environments, ILO, 1994.

¹⁰⁹ For example, Bulgarian legislation offers social welfare support to witnesses co-operating with the prosecution services, and the National Referral Mechanism project developed by the ODIHR envisages the provision of social benefits to all victims.

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Potential victims of trafficking and victims of trafficking need to be included as vulnerable groups in the design of new social security systems. There is information available in the region about social exclusion. There are also concepts of social security¹⁰⁷ and human security¹⁰⁸ that can be used to create a system of protection and support for the potential victims and victims of trafficking. However, with a few exceptions¹⁰⁹, there is no discussion about the inclusion of potential victims and victims of trafficking, especially foreign victims, into systems of social security.

6.8 Migration

Changes have been reported in global migration trends:

- Escalation in the pace of migration;
- Growing number of female migrants;
- Growing number of unaccompanied children;
- Rising costs for mediation in migration;
- Demand for cheap, unprotected labour in the countries of destination; and,
- Abusive conditions for migrant labour in the countries of destination.

These trends suggest that the demand for cheap labour combined with the readiness of people to migrate and the increasing difficulties in organising legal migration and legal employment in the countries of destination, may lead to an escalation in trafficking. The overall feminisation of migration is also likely to continue and the vulnerability of women migrants to discrimination, exploitation and abuse is likely to increase.

While the scope of illegal migration in SEE countries is unknown, it is well known that a large part of the annual budgets of many SEE countries is coming from abroad in the form of remittances. In recent years, Moldova has become one of the most migration- and remittance-dependent countries in the world. The very rapid growth of remittances is likely to be the single most important factor behind the growth of the Moldovan economy in the next few years (different sources estimate remittances to be from 50% to 150% of GDP). In Albania remittances make up the equivalent of more than 20% of the state GDP. According to the World Bank, migrants send \$500 million USD per year back to families in Albania¹¹⁰.

Research conducted in one village in Albania by the International Catholic Migration Council (ICMC) found that one family receives approximately \$280 USD per month in remittances from their family member who is an illegal migrant in Greece. ICMC also learned that it is very easy and cheap for the local population to get false documents and that the information about the means of illegal migration is widely available¹¹¹.

Migration patterns are quite similar across the countries of SEE, including the organised networks of migrants and the types of person facilitating migration. According to local sources, there are well-known, well-developed, safe - if not legal - migration channels and opportunities in all the countries. As men were

¹¹⁰ Interview with Lorena Kostelari from the World Bank, Tirana, 22 January 2004.

¹¹¹ Interview with Diane Hiscock, ICMC, Tirana, 22 January 2004.

generally the first to use migration opportunities after the political changes in the region, women were often excluded from migration networks. As women work more often in the informal sector, it is more difficult for them to find reliable information on migration and/or the necessary connections to migrate safely or legally. On the contrary, women often rely on information passed by word of mouth, which can lead to trafficking. Trafficking in human beings relies not only on a special demand for sex services, but also on the fact that women and children are the most vulnerable, easy targets for those who want to make money out of illegal migration processes.

In countries of destination, migrant women, more often than men, end up in the “3D” jobs - dirty, dangerous and difficult. Prostitution creates multiple threats for women who have been trafficked to work in the sex industry as they are not only illegal migrants caught in a web of obligations, but also stigmatised persons committing illegal acts and connected with organised crime networks.

The *Reference Guide for Anti-Trafficking Legislative Review with particular emphasis on South Eastern Europe*¹¹² recommends the development of strategies for legal migration for work or vocational training that might have a preventive effect on trafficking. According to the *Guide*, restrictive immigration laws and policies in countries of destination contribute to the growth of irregular migration and trafficking in human beings¹¹³. However, there are few examples in the region where these recommendations have been followed.

The Moldovan government is trying to co-ordinate migration policies through the Department of Migration at the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection. This Department is conducting an evaluation of the flow of people and maintains information about legal employment agreements (individual contracts for work abroad). In 2003, only 200 contracts were finalised. A record is also maintained of the firms able to provide employment abroad. By the beginning of 2004, 54 firms were accredited but after further investigation only 33 were left on the list. Applications for accreditation have been submitted by employers from Italy, Portugal, Israel, Turkey (closed access), Japan, Kuwait (request for additional check), Italy, Slovenia, Israel, Spain, Cyprus and Japan. In general, though, the numbers are very low.

As already stated, many households in the SEE countries depend on remittances from migrants. However, almost all countries of the region have also signed readmission agreements with the EU states that allow migrants staying illegally in the EU states to be returned. It is not clear what impact the return of large numbers of migrants will have on the situation in their home countries. Growing unemployment, inadequate support for the whole family, and greater dependence on the state welfare system might be some of the consequences.

The Department of Migration of the Moldovan Ministry of the Interior has negotiated a re-admission agreement with Italy, which takes the form of a package that includes an agreement on a quota for migrants and agreement for their social protection while in Italy. In 2003, the quota was 500, while in 2004, 1,500 legal

¹¹² Angelika Kartusch, *Reference Guide for Anti-Trafficking Legislative Review with particular emphasis on South Eastern Europe*. Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Vienna, September 2001.

¹¹³ See Annex I for a list of the recommendations.

¹¹⁴ In one week 450 people applied for jobs in Italy, all of them under 40 and including 173 women under 30 and 257 men. All of them were people with higher education who agree to perform unqualified work. There is a demand for work for educated persons.

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migrants¹¹⁴ were admitted. Three thousand illegal migrants were sent back from Italy between 1998 and 2003.

Research on migration in the Balkans is needed, especially female migration – its patterns and flows, the benefits of migration, as well as the problems it causes. Research is also needed into the impact of migration on women and children – those who stay back and those who migrate - the role of remittances for the society, family economics and family dynamics.

Although the *Reference Guide for Anti-Trafficking Legislative Review* recommends the development of strategies to encourage legal migration for work and suggesting that such strategies might have a preventive effect on trafficking, there is no data from the region supporting this position. While there is some information about fewer illegal migrants leaving Bulgaria and Romania after the introduction of the Schengen visa system, it is not known how this information relates to the numbers of trafficked persons¹¹⁵. Similarly there is no information about the effectiveness of restrictive anti-migration measures to prevent trafficking.

6.9 Labour Exploitation

From ILO's perspective, trafficking in human beings is one way in which migrants are being exploited for forced labour¹¹⁶.

Recently, there has been increased recognition of the fact that trafficking in the region encompasses not only trafficking for forced sexual services but also trafficking of women, men and children for forced labour exploitation. The ILO *Forced Labour Convention* requires the suppression of forced or compulsory labour in all its forms. Forced labour is "all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered him/herself voluntarily"¹¹⁷. According to the ILO working definition of forced labour, "the extraction of work or services under menace of any penalty" does not need to be a form of penal sanction, but might take the form of a loss of rights or privileges¹¹⁸. Six elements indicate a forced labour situation:

- physical or sexual violence;
- restriction of movement of the worker;
- debt bondage/bonded labour;
- withholding wages or refusing to pay the worker at all;
- retention of passports and identity documents; and,
- threat of denunciation to the authorities¹¹⁹.

In the countries of SEE, six of these elements are already considered criminal offences.

¹¹⁵ The official information about the number of victims of trafficking returned to Bulgaria and Romania suggests that there is some decrease in the numbers of trafficking cases. However local sources claim that the statistics do not include all returning victims. See: Annex II, p. 89 and 97.

¹¹⁶ *Human Trafficking and Labour Exploitation*. ILO Guidelines for Legislators and Law Enforcement (draft), September 2004. p.56

¹¹⁷ *ILO Forced Labour Convention, No. 29, 1930*.

¹¹⁸ *ILO Committee of Experts and the publication Human Trafficking and Labour Exploitation*. ILO Guidelines for Legislators and Law Enforcement (draft), September 2004. p.30.

¹¹⁹ *Ibid.* p. 30-31.

¹²⁰ *Ibid.*

Existing ILO instruments can and should be used to prevent trafficking for forced labour. According to ILO,

Those states, which seriously want to stop forced labour need to implement substantial crime prevention programmes, importantly in the form of work place inspections. The enforcement of existing criminal offences related to forced labour is needed. New instructions to law enforcement agencies and prosecutors will assist in achieving the interest of civil society, namely protection against those who engage in forced labour¹²⁰.

In the ILO's view, a comprehensive response framework to address causes, manifestations and consequences of exploitation and abuse of female migrant workers, including trafficked women and girls, should include not only general anti-trafficking elements but also those focused explicitly on prevention of labour exploitation.

The first element is the promotion of human rights, including labour rights and migrant rights. The ILO *Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work*, adopted in 1998, states that, "ILO should give special attention to the problems of persons with special social needs, particularly the unemployed and migrant workers, and mobilise and encourage international and national efforts aimed at resolving their problems, and promote effective policies aimed at job creation¹²¹."

The second element is the promotion of decent work for all workers. One of the causes of trafficking is a serious deficit in decent work, meaning the absence of rights at work, the lack of productive and remunerative jobs, inadequate social protection and the lack of representation in the countries of origin, transit and destination. ILO has stated that, "a comprehensive response to the problem of trafficking must be based on the promotion of decent work. The ILO views decent work as comprising four main pillars: the promotion of fundamental principles and rights at work for all workers, national and non-national; the creation of productive and remunerative employment; the extension of social protection especially to marginalised and vulnerable groups; and the organisation and representation of workers and employers in social dialogue institutions and processes¹²²."

The last element is work to develop an informed and transparent labour migration system, seen as a most effective way to fight trafficking.

The aim should be to 'manage' or promote orderly migration by admitting labour migrants into a destination country based on systematic and realistic assessment of the labour market situation and 'respond to measured, legitimate needs, taking into account domestic labour concerns as well'. Such a system must be based in labour ministries, and rely on regular labour market assessments conducted in consultation with social partners to identify and respond to the measured, legitimate

¹²¹ ILO *Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work*, adopted in 1998. Preamble of the Declaration.

¹²² *Preventing Discrimination, Exploitation and Abuse of Women Migrant Workers. An Information Guide.* Booklet No. 6, Trafficking of Women and Girls, ILO, Geneva, 2003. p.43

¹²³ *Ibid.* p.44.

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needs of workers, high and low skilled'. The aim should be to establish legal labour migration channels that will contribute to reducing exploitation, trafficking and smuggling of migrant workers¹²³.

Prevention of trafficking needs a multi-agency approach in which labour market institutions such as labour inspectors, labour courts and employers'/workers' organisations, should work together internationally in countries of origin, transit and destination. Institutional mechanisms established to combat trafficking should involve all social partners. The role of employers' organisations and trade unions is often not taken into consideration, despite these organisations being best placed to help realistically determine the labour market needs for migrant labour, as well as for unprotected and illegal labour. They could also be valuable in promoting the use of proper contracts and observance of basic labour standards for migrant labour.

Labour market actors can be used to strengthen social protection by implementing and monitoring core labour standards that will, in addition, impact on the demand for trafficked labour. Labour inspections can play a vital role in the identification of trafficked persons, as well as being seen as a part of a broader counter-trafficking prevention system. A greater emphasis on the implementation and inspection of labour laws in the countries of destination might dissuade employers from using forced labour, including the labour and services of victims of trafficking.

Further, inspections could be extended to the recruitment phase of trafficking. According to the ILO, recruiters fall under the term "agency", as defined by ILO *Private Employment Agencies Convention*¹²⁴, and, therefore, labour inspectors can monitor them if they are backed by national legislation¹²⁵. In the area of prevention, recruiters, including employers, should be provided with guidance on how trafficking and forced labour may affect their business and how to avoid it. ILO also recommends reinforcement of corporate liability to include subcontractors and recruiters.

In general, ILO¹²⁶ advocates for prevention initiatives to emanate from national development strategies in the countries of origin and destination. The strategies that are focused on poverty reduction and employment needs should thus contribute to the prevention of trafficking. Among the prevention strategies proposed by ILO are individual and group empowerment, alternative livelihood opportunities and social protection, legislative and programmatic measures to address the root causes of gender discrimination and inequality, as well as labour migration policies to promote safe migration.

¹²⁴ ILO *Private Employment Agencies Convention*, 1997 (no. 181).

¹²⁵ *Human Trafficking and Labour Exploitation. ILO Guidelines for Legislators and Law Enforcement* (draft), September 2004. p.50.

¹²⁶ *Preventing Discrimination, Exploitation and Abuse of Women Migrant Workers. An Information Guide*. Booklet No. 6, Trafficking of Women and Girls, ILO, Geneva, 2003. p.57

ILO-IPEC “PROTECT CEE” Regional Programme

The ILO’s sub-regional ‘Project of Technical Assistance against Labour and Sexual Exploitation of Children, including Trafficking, in countries of Central and Eastern Europe - PROTECT CEE’ is being implemented in the following locations: Romania, Bulgaria, Moldova, Ukraine, Albania and Kosovo by ILO’s International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC). ILO-IPEC’s mandate is to provide technical and financial assistance to member States in the implementation of child labour conventions, specially the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (1999) No.182 that the five countries have ratified.

The project has a four-year duration (2003-2007) and is funded by the Department of Labour of the United States of America and by the Government of Germany. It combines action at national level to ensure that laws and policies relevant to the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, including trafficking in children, adequately address the needs of the victims, with pilot actions and capacity building activities at field level to demonstrate the effectiveness of specific approaches and to reinforce the capacity of partner institutions, and with collaborative activities at sub-regional level focusing on good practices in combating trafficking in children and other Worst Forms of Child Labour.

In the preparatory phase of this sub-regional programme (2002- 2003), ILO-IPEC undertook four Rapid Assessments in Albania, Romania, Moldova and Ukraine on trafficking in children and has released a manual for researchers focusing on trafficking in children in the region.

In addition, a Strategic Planning Impact Framework Workshop was organised in each country and in Kosovo in order to provide inputs for drafting or improving policy documents, to define ILO IPEC potential “niche” of technical assistance at national level and to start programming activities. Field activities in the pipe line include awareness raising activities (mainly through youth centres), strengthening of the employability of families at risk and of former victims, reinforcing existing Child Labour Monitoring / Referral systems, and facilitating the establishment of a coalition for generating, drafting and disseminating good practices.

UNIFEM has also started to develop programmes focused on women and the labour market in the countries of SEE. Under its regional programme on women’s economic security and rights, UNIFEM is supporting improved data analysis to better understand and advocate for the issues relating to women and employment. Regional level initiatives will be complemented by country level efforts to probe into specific issues and concerns, including: women in the informal market (Bulgaria); conditions of work in the textile industry (Macedonia); and assessment of women’s situation in the labour market (Albania and Kosovo). Although not directly focused on the issue of trafficking, the UNIFEM programme expects to contribute to a deeper understanding of the root causes of trafficking and strengthen advocacy with decision makers for gender sensitive employment and development policies while also reducing the risk of women being trafficked.

6.10 Education

There is a consensus in the region that education is the main tool for awareness raising and prevention of trafficking. Although there are differences between different NGO activists and representatives of Ministries of Education about the exact extent of the proposed programmes and the age groups that should be informed about trafficking, there is general agreement that children should learn about trafficking at school.

There is also agreement that knowledge about trafficking should be one component of human rights, child rights and life skills education for children and should equip them with the necessary knowledge and skills to protect themselves and to understand the dangers of trafficking.

In September 2005, with support of the World Bank and the Global Fund, life skills education will be introduced as a new subject for grades 1 to 12. A concept paper on life skills education has been developed by the Ministries of Health and of Education and UNICEF, in co-operation with teachers from local schools. Approximately 3,000 teachers from all 1,500 schools will be trained. There will be one hour per week of compulsory life skills education, which will amount to a total of 35 hours per year.

Ministry of Education - Moldova

Approximately 15,000 children in Moldova are without parental care¹²⁷. Most of the children whose parents are working abroad are not institutionalised but living with relatives. Seventy percent of children living in boarding schools are social orphans, placed in an institution by their parents, often when they migrate, while alternative forms of care do not exist. Institutionalisation is the only form of protection for children in difficult situations¹²⁸. Young people leave the institutions after the 9th grade, when they are 15-16 years old. Children leaving institutions are not offered any form of support, except 70 US\$ upon departure. Their circumstances are not monitored and there is no follow up or contact made at later stages. Thirty percent of Moldovan victims of trafficking were trafficked when they were minors and 10 percent of victims have grown up in childcare institutions¹²⁹.

According to the Moldovan Ministry of Education, there is need for a permanent information programme, training and life skills education for children in order to prevent trafficking in Moldova. Lessons, including information on the trafficking process, are organised in high schools and are undertaken in co-operation with the Ministry of the Interior.

Approximately 70 percent of children received high school education but this often does not lead to employment. There is a need to adapt vocational training and higher education in general to the needs of the labour market.

¹²⁷ Information from Kirsten Di Martino, UNICEF.

¹²⁸ Officially there are also other forms of assistance available, such as familial type children's homes, guardianship or trusteeships and adoption, but they are very rarely used.

¹²⁹ La Strada.

The training and workshops on trafficking for school children are included in all NPAs and are currently provided in all countries of the region. In almost all countries, there are plans to include trafficking into the national school curricula. Although the scope of compulsory education about trafficking will be limited to a few hours in most countries, the placement of trafficking within the school programme will provide for continuity and sustainability of this topic in the education system. The inclusion of basic modules on anti-trafficking into school curricula, combined with additional activities organised by NGOs in co-operation with Ministries of Education will create a sustainable, early prevention mechanism, especially for child trafficking.

Trafficking will need to be included in teachers' training and university education to support this schools-based programme. Academic research should provide a body of knowledge about the socio-economic context of trafficking and should form the basis of the training for teachers in trafficking, which would be conducted as a regular part of pre-service training.

Links should also be made between education and prevention of trafficking as well as between trafficking and migration, which look at socio-economic factors in families, develop programmes on economic support, non-violent forms of communication, early marriages, links between education and work, and education and trafficking.

6.11 Conclusion

In South eastern Europe, despite the SPTF recommendations and the theoretical framework for addressing the root causes of trafficking, prevention programmes focusing on the root causes are rare. There is also little evidence of any plans or even discussions around the need to develop such programmes in the future. Some empowerment, re-schooling, employment and job skills development programmes for vulnerable groups do exist in countries of origin, but on a very small-scale. These small-scale initiatives, usually developed and run by local NGOs, are often stand-alone programmes (sometimes in co-operation with Ministries of Labour and Social Welfare), rather than part of a larger, comprehensive strategy. Nevertheless, these programmes could be seen as pilot projects preparing the ground for future activities if they were better supported and properly monitored and evaluated.

VII. Conclusion

The two previous reports on the situation and responses to trafficking in human beings in South eastern Europe in 2002 and 2003 focused primarily on the protection of the human rights of victims of trafficking, including legal provisions, measures for identification, assistance and re-integration, as well as governmental and non-governmental structures established to combat trafficking. Recommendations for actions to combat trafficking in human beings in SEE were presented in both reports¹³⁰. Following the research carried out in SEE in 2004, the same recommendations can be made with very few changes or additions. The problem in the region seems to be less related to a poor understanding of the situation of the victims and the protection to which they are entitled but, rather, to the paucity of human rights-based strategies and their lack of implementation within a democratisation framework. While many actors in this field know what should be done and many initiatives are underway, a coordinated effort to combat trafficking by focusing on prevention and protection of the victims of trafficking is lacking.

Although most of the recommendations made in 2002 remain valid, the patterns of trafficking in human beings in the region have changed. New trends are visible and there is new information suggesting that the scope of trafficking has shifted. When this body of new information is fully analysed, there will be a need to re-think existing responses and their appropriateness in the face of this new situation.

7.1 Prevention

Prevention activities are still very limited and those that exist are neither coordinated nor properly evaluated. Although all NPAs include plans for prevention activities or measures, these are usually described in a very general way and have not been translated into concrete programmes and actions.

Recommendations on prevention, targeting governments assisted by NGOs and IAs from 2002/3

- Conduct research into and support projects on the relationship between economic development, restructuring programmes and trafficking in SEE;
- Support projects (and their inclusion in NPAs) that aim to combat violence against women and children, discrimination against women, unemployment, feminisation of poverty and the lack of participation of women in public life;
- Support projects on HIV/AIDS prevention among prostitutes, trafficked women and other high-risk groups;

¹³⁰ Barbara Limanowska, *Trafficking in Human beings in South Eastern Europe. 2003 Update on situation and responses to trafficking in human beings in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova and Romania*. UNICEF, UNOHCHR, OSCE/ODIHR. Sarajevo, 2003. pp. 201-219. The report can be found at: www.seerights.org.

Conclusion

- Generate and disseminate information about legal means of migration and employment in all countries where there is a population at risk of trafficking;
- Encourage support to governments to include information about trafficking victims' rights, HIV/AIDS prevention and non-discrimination in school curricula;
- Include information about trafficking in the curricula of police academies, law schools, and schools/training programmes for social workers; and,
- Research, assess and develop projects that address the demand side of trafficking, including the link with the presence of the international community and peacekeeping forces.

In general:

- No large-scale anti-trafficking programmes have been implemented that address the root causes of trafficking - poverty, unemployment, discrimination, violence against women;
- There are no research programmes that look into the relationship between poverty, discrimination (especially gender discrimination and discrimination against ethnic minorities), child abuse and neglect and trafficking and no strategies to address these issues in any comprehensive way;
- Anti-trafficking programmes that focus on supporting potential victims and victims of trafficking do not address the issues of violence against women, social exclusion, discrimination, poverty and unemployment in a structural way;
- There are no initiatives to include an assessment of the situation regarding trafficking and anti-trafficking activities into development policies or poverty reduction strategies;
- UNDP's development programmes in the region do not include anti-trafficking components and their anti-trafficking projects are not integrated into or linked to their broader development programme; and,
- Very little research has been done on the 'demand' side of trafficking in human beings in the region or on the relationship between EU migration policies, unregulated migration in the SEE, demand for cheap unprotected labour and trafficking.

While prevention programmes addressing root causes on trafficking are not implemented in the region, there are some small-scale prevention programmes developed by NGOs that utilise an empowerment model. These programmes should be carefully monitored, evaluated and, if successful, duplicated.

7.2 Awareness Raising

Awareness raising campaigns are the main tool used by NGOs, international organisations and governments to inform the general public and high-risk groups about trafficking. These campaigns, together with information and help-lines on trafficking operating in all countries of the region, make up the core of anti-trafficking measures.

Recommendations on awareness raising from 2002/3

Governments, international organisations and NGOs should:

- Design campaigns appropriate to the type of country (origin, transit or destination) and target group;
- Include information about legal means of migration and employment in campaigns to raise awareness in all countries where there is a population at risk;
- Give special attention to small scale campaigns aimed directly at groups at risk, especially women and children;
- Establish mechanisms to evaluate campaigns to raise awareness, including the materials used, the methods and capacities of the organisations conducting campaigns, and campaign efficacy and impact; and,
- Evaluate the impact of awareness raising campaigns organised to date, including assessments made by trafficked persons with their suggestions for prevention messages and appropriate methods of peer education.

While awareness raising campaigns are invaluable and should be continued in those countries where the population is still not adequately informed about trafficking, more attention should be paid to differentiating campaigns according to the type of country and target group in order to ensure the best results. For prevention and awareness raising, the character of the country should be the primary departure point for developing programmes and activities.

Special attention should be given to small-scale, NGO-run direct campaigns aimed at groups at risk, especially women and children, as these campaigns are more effective, much cheaper and involve local communities more than large-scale media events.

The effectiveness of existing public awareness, education, social welfare and re-integration strategies should be assessed and ways of improving "outreach", particularly to children and other vulnerable groups, identified. Research on prevention and awareness raising, especially in relation to the causes of trafficking and its consequences, and the effectiveness of the awareness raising campaigns is needed. New strategies and methods for awareness raising more effectively should be developed based on these research results.

Mechanisms for evaluating the effectiveness and impact of awareness raising campaigns, including the materials, methods and capacities of organisations conducting campaigns, should be established and become an integral part of all programmes. Evaluations of the impact of campaigns organised to date should include assessments from trafficked persons and their suggestions for prevention tools and peer education methods.

Conclusion

Information on trafficking should not be seen as an issue separate from other social problems affecting high-risk groups should be mainstreamed into other information and awareness raising campaigns. Anti-trafficking information should be included in, for example, anti-discrimination programmes, programmes aimed at minorities, HIV/AIDS prevention programmes and social and economic development programmes.

In countries of destination in the Western Balkans as well as in the EU, the issue of the demand for cheap, unprotected labour and the impact of migration measures on the situation of illegal migrants should be addressed.

The main conclusions on awareness raising activities from the 2003 research include that:

- The same types of awareness raising activities are conducted in all the countries of the region, regardless of the character of the country (origin, transit or destination) and prevalence of trafficking;
- There are rarely adequate assessments or evaluations of awareness raising programmes and, therefore, no lessons to be learned or shared;
- Although expensive mass media campaigns are judged by those working on the ground to be less effective than small-scale campaigns – especially in countries where general awareness of trafficking is already very high and the groups that have access to mass media have been reached - they are, nevertheless, still conducted;
- Campaigns based on the movie, 'Lilya-4Ever', were highly valued, praised in all the countries and should be seen as a model for a comprehensive and well co-ordinated approach to awareness raising;
- Some local NGOs have developed innovative programmes to raise awareness and are directly targeting high-risk groups in remote areas;
- Some NGOs have organised networks that help them to build their capacity, share information and materials and use similar strategies while working at community level; and,
- Training activities related to awareness raising are not co-ordinated. Despite the existence of several very good training curricula in the region, new programmes (sometimes of a much lower quality) continue to be developed.

Awareness raising campaigns should be empowering, human rights-based, gender-sensitive and should include information on the legal means of migration, anti-discrimination measures and the possibilities of employment in the home country and abroad in all countries where there is a population at risk. Such campaigns should also include information about relevant laws and policies in the countries of destination and about assistance possibilities. Repressive campaigns, focused only on risks and dangers of trafficking and migration, should be regarded as anti-migration propaganda rather than as anti-trafficking information.

7.3 Re-integration

Re-integration and social inclusion programmes are the most problematic part of the whole system to prevent trafficking. Social inclusion should be seen not only as a way to prevent further victimisation of the trafficked person, but also as a preventive measure against re-trafficking. However, assistance to the victims and re-integration programmes are very costly and, even if implemented, not always effective.

Recommendations on re-integration from 2002/3

Governments should:

- Include re-integration programmes and activities in NPAs and ensure co-operation of governmental and non-governmental institutions;
- Include victims of trafficking in existing initiatives for disadvantaged groups (scholarships, programmes of job placements, social support, re-schooling, etc.); and
- Give special attention to programmes for the re-integration of children. This should be understood as family re-integration, when in the best interests of the child, rather than institutionalisation.

Governments and international organisations should:

- Evaluate the existing re-integration programmes for effectiveness;
- Research the needs and expectations of returning women with respect to re-integration;
- Support NGOs to develop innovative programmes to assist and re-integrate victims of trafficking;
- Ensure that assistance and re-integration programmes are regularly monitored and evaluated, especially with respect to the long-term results of re-integration; and
- Ensure that information about the identity and personal data of trafficked persons benefiting from re-integration programmes are not registered with local or international authorities.

In many cases, long-term assistance for returned trafficked persons and participation in reintegration programmes are the only chance for social inclusion and starting a new life upon return. In some cases, however, regardless of the help offered, it is not possible for a victim to start a new life after returning to her/his home country. The reason might be mental or/and physical health, addiction to drugs or alcohol, HIV infection, general lack of options available to the victims after return, stigmatisation, lack of employment or ability to earn a decent income or lack of support from a family network and, therefore, social exclusion.

While return and re-integration are seen presently as the primary, if not the only, option open to victims of trafficking, the capacity of the countries of origin to offer proper social inclusion options for returning victims is rarely questioned. In a situation of widespread poverty, unemployment and weak social support structures, it is considered unrealistic to expect countries of origin to develop programmes offering returning victims the option of a new life. The factors that

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pushed women to take their chances and resort to irregular migration do not disappear following their return but are, in fact, compounded by stigmatisation and new problems.

As of 2004, almost all re-integration programmes that existed were being implemented by international organisations and local NGOs. The help they offer, while invaluable, is *ad hoc*, not well organised and not sustainable. Organisations admit that there is great need for re-integration but that prevention activities should be seen as the top priority. The prioritisation of prevention activities would allow IOs and NGOs to work with potential victims and high-risk groups and to stop the process before they become victims. First of all, however, prevention and social inclusion need to be integrated into the broader development and anti-discrimination programmes of governments and development agencies.

Governments that have not yet included prevention and re-integration programmes into their NPAs should do so and should ensure the co-operation between governmental and non-governmental institutions. Potential victims and victims of trafficking should also be included in existing initiatives for disadvantaged groups, such as scholarships, job placements programmes, social support or vocational training. Special attention should be given to programmes for the re-integration of children. This should mean family re-integration (when possible), rather than institutionalisation.

Prevention initiatives that empower, develop life skills and offer employment opportunities for high-risk groups should be the priority for governments and international organisations. At this point, such prevention programmes are beyond the financial and technical capacity of the implementing agencies.

The best prevention programmes are being developed and implemented by NGOs and are those combining prevention with re-integration. These programmes should be seen as models in the region and be further strengthened and replicated. The exchange of information and networking among organisations implementing re-integration programmes should also be supported and NGOs should be encouraged to develop new, innovative programmes of prevention and re-integration for potential victims and victims of trafficking.

There should be a system to monitor and evaluate existing prevention and re-integration programmes and the implementing institution should be accountable for the results. The evaluation of prevention and re-integration programmes should include an examination of the long-term results of re-integration and be based on the opinions and views of the beneficiaries of the programmes.

Further, personal data and information about the identity of the trafficked persons benefiting from re-integration programmes should not be registered with local or international authorities.

In addition to the recommendations made above, the following are the main conclusions with regard to re-integration programmes following research carried out in 2004:

- Although many countries now regard victims of trafficking as a vulnerable group in need of special attention and assistance, practitioners still do not clearly understand what "re-integration" should mean;

- Re-integration programmes that can prevent re-trafficking are scarce, small-scale and affect very few returned victims;
- Re-integration needs are much bigger than the financial and technical capacity of implementing agencies;
- Some NGOs have developed very good, although small, re-integration programmes which could be seen as models for re-integration;
- There is no exchange of information or networking among organisations implementing re-integration programmes; and,
- Re-integration is seldom integrated into broader development or anti-discrimination programmes.

While there is increased understanding of the need for reintegration programmes, they are still small-scale, short-term and supported by foreign donors. There has been no discussion about how long-term, locally owned re-integration programmes could be implemented in situations of general poverty and unemployment. There has also been no discussion about how prevention or re-integration programmes should function when there are weak social service systems in countries of origin or how should they be integrated into the planned reforms for social welfare systems.

7.4 The Need for New Strategies

Although there is still insufficient information about the results and effectiveness of anti-trafficking measures, the monitoring and evaluation of these programmes is not considered a priority. Similarly, no accountability systems have been created to monitor the agencies running anti-trafficking programmes.

Although prevention is considered to be one of the priorities in anti-trafficking work, there has been no discussion about the different types of prevention and their effectiveness, especially regarding prevention programmes that empower victims or potential victims.

NPAs address prevention in a very general way. They rarely address the root causes of trafficking and prevention is clearly not a priority for governments. There is neither funding nor much interest on the part of the governments or the donor agencies to support prevention programmes.

Analysis is needed not only to properly assess the effectiveness of anti-trafficking measures but also to develop new strategies to address the current situation, which is characterised by the following:

- i. There are almost no foreign victims in the shelters in “transit” countries. However, the activities of governments, international agencies and donors’ remains focused on developing and establishing new shelters. In 2002, women seeking assistance could not find a safe place to go to, but now either the victims are not being identified or those who are identified refuse to go to the shelters. There is a “hunt for victims” going on with service providers trying to find women they can place in their shelters to prove their indispensability. The running cost of the shelters are quite high - extremely high in some cases - and without proper justification for their usefulness;

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- ii. A “war of numbers” is taking place. The number of victims identified or assisted by different institutions vary considerably. In some cases, organisations refuse to provide information for “security reasons”; in others, the information provided cannot be verified. Governmental agencies accuse NGOs of “exaggerating the numbers of the victims” to receive support for their projects, while NGOs accuse governmental and international organisations of the same, as well as of undermining their work, usurping the effects of their work and “manipulating the numbers”;
- iii. There is much more interest in “borderline cases” of trafficking. The debate on trafficking in the region is much broader in scope than two years ago. Cases of domestic prostitution, under-age prostitution, street children, exploitation and abuse of women, children in Roma communities and children in institutions are described and treated as cases of trafficking. Service providers are usually willing to accept women and children into their programmes even if they qualify only through the very broadest definition of trafficking;
- iv. Although databases of potential victims and victims of trafficking have already been created and there is more co-ordination of anti-trafficking actions and more resources available, access to information is more restricted. Governmental statistics often mix together cases of trafficking with irregular migrants, some information is described as “restricted” and the issue of “infiltration of NGOs” and “protection” of the organisations involved is used as the reason for withholding information about implementing partners; and,
- v. There are still no clear standards or procedures governing the work of agencies involved in anti-trafficking responses.

7.5 Scope of the Problem

Two different and almost contradictory interpretations of the changes in the situation in the last two years cannot be accepted simultaneously. While the number of victims in shelters has been decreasing and the situation is clearly changing (although whether it is getting better is another matter), all the countries continue to describe the problem of trafficking in terms of increasing threat and a growing numbers of victims.

It is time to decide whether progress has been made and there really are fewer victims of trafficking in the region or that there are just as many or more victims, but a system that can identify and reach them has yet to be created.

If we accept the first scenario, it has to be agreed openly that trafficking in the Western Balkans is on the decline. This means that the approaches adopted have been, to some extent, effective and that the strategies should now be adjusted to take into consideration the different profile of the problem. The emphasis should be shifted from the establishment of shelters and short-term assistance to victims to long-term strategies focusing on prevention.

However, if we continue to claim that trafficking is still a growing problem in the Western Balkans, then we have to admit that the existing measures are not adequate to address the issue of trafficking, especially in its new forms. In this situation, the strategies have also to be adjusted accordingly. While we have to be careful with this assessment and the conclusions, especially given that there is no hard evidence to support the claims about new forms of trafficking, governments, inter-governmental agencies and NGOs involved in anti-trafficking work must engage in a discussion and re-evaluate the situation of trafficking in the Western Balkans.

It can definitely be stated that the SEE region is the most advanced in the world when it comes to a co-ordinated, regional approach to the issue of trafficking and the development of governmental responses. However, it would seem that some anti-trafficking actions resulted in pushing the problem out of sight instead of resolving it. Furthermore, we still do not know which actions are helping to remove the problem and which ones are only serving to push it underground.

One thing is very clear - there is no longer an emergency situation in the region. There are no longer stories of victims waiting to be rescued or of bars full of foreign women who look scared and desperate. Services are available for victims in need and places exist to receive them. It is not a question of the availability of support any longer but, rather, its quality.

The most important question to be asked is: where are the victims? Is the fact that "shelters" exist enough to convince victims to use them? Are the services that are being offered reflecting the needs and expectations of the victims? Has anyone ask the victims what their needs are? Are the opinions and needs of victims taken into consideration at all?

7.6 Recommendations for the future

In general, trafficking is still perceived and treated as an isolated social and criminal phenomenon that can be addressed separately from other problems. Although we know about the root causes of trafficking - poverty, unemployment, discrimination, violence in the family, demand in the countries of destination - and understand that socio-economic factors are strongly linked to vulnerability to trafficking, this knowledge has not yet been translated into policies and strategies.

The issue of trafficking remains largely ignored in the Poverty Reduction Strategies developed in the region. Plans of Action on gender equality, child rights, social support or HIV/AIDS rarely mention trafficking and do not integrate actions against trafficking into their programmes. In addition, international organisations tasked to deal with economic development and poverty reduction, such as the World Bank and UNDP, while addressing employment, discrimination and the prevention of violence, do not perceive vulnerability to trafficking as a special issue and have not included anti-trafficking prevention into their development programmes in any systematic way.

"Mainstreaming" of trafficking into the development and gender agenda has not yet begun. Although there has already been some discussion about the social and

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economic situation of high risk groups and the need to address the root causes of trafficking, including the consequences of economic transition, privatisation, structural adjustment programmes and the planned changes in social welfare systems, there seems to be a lack of understanding and interest on the part of the development agencies to include the issue of trafficking into their programmes.

While a gender impact assessment is a mandatory component of all World Bank programmes, it does not touch on trafficking and has not brought about any adjustments to the poverty reductions strategies or World Bank programmes in the region.

The language of the Stabilisation and Association Agreements shows that the EU partners also perceive trafficking in SEE exclusively as an issue of combating organised crime and migration management. The Agreements only permit trafficking to be addressed by strengthening the law enforcement capacity to fight organised crime and illegal migration. There is no opening within the framework of the Agreements to see trafficking as a broader problem to be addressed in a more comprehensive way. In theory, such a possibility exists within the sections on Co-operation Policies, which could be directed at the socio-economic causes of trafficking. Although articles in the Agreements referring to employment and local development to assist industrial and labour market restructuring could be also used to develop programmes and strategies that include addressing trafficking vulnerability, this has not been done.

A theoretical framework for addressing root causes of trafficking developed by human rights organisations does exist. There are also some prevention programmes in the region focused on addressing the root causes of trafficking, such as empowerment, re-schooling, employment and job skills development programmes for vulnerable groups in countries of origin. There is need for a broader debate on trafficking within the context of poverty reduction strategies, sustainable development, policies on prevention of different forms of discrimination, social policy models and, last but not least, migration policies.

Structural reforms must take into account the trend to relegate women from the public sphere, including the economy, and the high levels of unemployment among young people. They should be accompanied by social policy measures to support vulnerable groups. There is also a need to develop new types of income generating activities for high-risk groups that could form alternatives to migration.

Prevention of trafficking is not predominant enough in the NPAs against trafficking and is not co-ordinated with other action plans that affect the same groups - child protection, gender, HIV/AIDS prevention, etc. Not enough attention is paid either to the relationship between various related social issues, such as education and child rights, gender discrimination and inequality in the labour market. There is generally a lack of close co-operation and co-ordination between different institutions and different governmental action plans, to the detriment of trafficking prevention work.

There is also no connection made between trafficking, labour markets and forced labour. The enforcement of minimum labour standards in the countries of destination would reduce the economic incentive to employ irregular migrants and to

exploit trafficked persons, while a reduction of unemployment among the high risk groups in the countries of origin would reduce irregular migration and, thus, trafficking. Labour market-oriented anti-trafficking strategies do not target trafficking directly but remove the economic incentive and could be very effective as a long-term prevention strategy.

While most of the recommendations from previous years remain valid, it must be stressed that without a stronger emphasis on prevention and the involvement in anti-trafficking work of institutions that are able to address the root causes of trafficking, a successful attack on trafficking is not possible.

7.6.1 Prevention as the new approach to trafficking

There is a need to change the approach to combating trafficking in the SEE region, to recognise the new situation and to use the lessons learned from previous years in order to:

- Develop a comprehensive human rights-based system for counter-trafficking activities (including prevention, protection and prosecution) relying on government-owned, flexible structures;
- Acknowledge the changing modalities of trafficking and the need to adopt a flexible approach, as well as regional co-ordination and co-operation;
- Acknowledge that current assessments are based on limited information and that there is need to improve information gathering, research and dissemination systems; and,
- Acknowledge the need to set up standards and procedures for anti-trafficking work, including the monitoring and evaluation of implemented programmes and accountability of the institutions involved.

A comprehensive prevention approach should also look outside the region in order to:

- Address the demand for cheap, unprotected labour in the countries of destination, including the EU;
- Address the labour and migration policies of the countries of origin and destination (including the EU) and research/assess how these policies influence trafficking;
- Evaluate existing anti-trafficking programmes throughout Europe and assess their long-term results, especially in relation to the effectiveness of the return and re-integration model;
- Explore options other than return for the assisted victims of trafficking when re-integration in the country of origin is not possible;
- Develop of joint prevention and re-integration programmes, between SEE and EU countries, addressing the root causes of trafficking; and,
- Establish contacts and co-operation between institutions and organisations in the countries of destination and origin in SEE and the EU.

The changing situation in the region requires not only a deeper assessment and evaluation of the actions to date, but also a new approach that will enable an improved response to new challenges. The effectiveness of existing responses has to be critically examined and a system developed which will be more

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appropriate to the new situation. A revised system should:

- Recognise that trafficking is a socio-economic issue and cannot be treated outside of this context;
- Be based on human rights principles (including labour rights and migrant rights) and the empowerment of the potential victims and victims of trafficking;
- Focus on prevention as the core strategy to combat trafficking;
- Include trafficking in development and gender programmes;
- Support the concept of “decent work for all workers” and inclusion of labour market institutions in anti-trafficking work;
- Support safe labour migration systems;
- Have a long-term perspective and be comprehensive;
- Be cost effective, sustainable and rely on local capacity;
- Build on the co-operation of different players and include the civil society; and,
- Include an early warning system for changes in trafficking modalities, as well as monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

Prevention should become the core of anti-trafficking strategies.

7.7 Conclusion

The recommendations of this year’s report, although focused on prevention and more detailed, are not significantly different than those of last year’s SEE RIGHTS report. However, the focus on prevention, awareness raising and re-integration in 2004 has raised a series of questions, such as:

- How to understand the new situation of trafficking in the region – that is, are the countries of the Western Balkans no longer “transit” and “destinations” countries?
- What should be the reaction to the decrease in the number of victims in the “transit” countries?
- How to react to the changes that are taking place in the Balkans, especially with regard to internal trafficking, child trafficking and involvement of the Roma minority?
- What kind of response is necessary to address the problem of return or deportation of women and children from the EU countries (many of them victims of trafficking) and the indications of trafficking to Turkey, Israel and the Middle East from SEE countries?

Questions specifically on prevention can also be raised, such as:

- How should the issue of the long-term prevention of trafficking be addressed and incorporated into existing anti-trafficking structures?
- How should long-term prevention be addressed in programmes focused on development, poverty reduction and anti-discrimination of agencies that are not currently engaged in anti-trafficking work?
- Is it realistic to expect the countries of origin to ensure long-term re-integration programmes for returning victims? What kind of support is needed to ensure such programmes?
- What alternatives to return and re-integration are there for the victims of trafficking?

- How can the existing anti-trafficking programmes be evaluated, assessed and modified, so that they respond better to the changing situation in the region?

Conclusion

While attempts to tackle some of these issues have been acknowledged in this report, they cannot be solved without additional research and without addressing the issue of the prevention of trafficking in the broader socio-economic context. The discussion around these topics might, at least, help to establish common positions or differences regarding the present situation in the region and might help to start the debate about future, human rights-based, empowering strategies for victims and potential victims of trafficking.

Annex I

COUNTRY SITUATIONS

1. Albania

The number of foreign women identified in Albania as victims of trafficking started to decrease during the second half of 2002. Thirty-two victims were returned home through IOM's assisted voluntary return programme in 2002, but only 15 in 2003¹³¹. The Vatra Centre in Vlora has also assisted fewer foreign women, 13 in 2002 and only three in 2003. More women than in previous years have been deported back to Albania from various EU states, whereas only two foreign women have been caught in Albania while on transit to the EU¹³².

In 2002 and 2003 IOM assisted with the re-integration of 141 Albanian victims of trafficking who had returned to Albania after being trafficked abroad or after having been identified as victims on their way out of the country. The NGO Vatra assisted 358 Albanian victims in 2002 and 234 in 2003¹³³. In several cases, IOM and Vatra assisted the same women, because Vatra sent some of their clients to the IOM Re-integration Centre in Tirana for further assistance. Twenty-four percent of the Albanian victims that IOM assisted through its re-integration programme were under 18 years of age.

There appear to be fewer children being trafficked in Albania. According to Terre des Hommes, an international NGO facilitating return and working with children returning from Greece, the number of returning children is decreasing. There are fewer Albanian children begging on the streets of Greek towns and less evidence of children being expelled from the country by the police¹³⁴. International Social Services (ISS) a local NGOs that supports Albanian children returning from Italy, reported fewer cases of returning children, including victims of trafficking¹³⁵.

In 2003, there was more information and more cases of internally trafficked women, some of them under 18, than in previous years. There appears to be a growing internal prostitution market and more local women are engaged in prostitution, replacing the former trend for foreign women to be sexually exploited in Albania on their way to Western Europe.

There is also more evidence about trafficking in men, particularly men working in agriculture in Macedonia and Greece. NGOs have information about the involvement of intermediaries or traffickers in smuggling labourers and then benefiting from the exploitation of migrant workers for labour¹³⁶.

¹³¹ Interview with Hera Shanaj, Mandel Sosef, IOM, Tirana, 22 January, 2004.

¹³² Interview with Vera Lesko, director of Vatra Centre, Vlora, 21 January 2004.

¹³³ IOM, Ibid.

¹³⁴ According to Terre des Hommes, the trafficking routes have changed but the numbers have not decreased substantially. Many of the children, either trafficked or migrating illegally, are using the northern routes to reach Italy and from there, go on to other EU countries. A number of these children do not make it to Italy, since they are caught by the police in Slovenia and repatriated immediately.

¹³⁵ Interview with Lida Leska, International Social Services (ISS), Tirana, 22 January 2004.

¹³⁶ Interview with Vincent Tournecullert, Terre des Hommes, Tirana, 21 January, 2004

Country Situation

Albania

Migration

The main destination countries for migrants from Albania are Italy and Greece (85 %). In 2003, there were 200,000 Albanians legally residing in Italy while there were 400,000 Albanian migrants legally working in Greece. There are approximately 600,000 illegal migrants in Greece undergoing legalisation process and hoping to acquire legal status¹³⁷.

There is also family migration to Canada and USA. Sixty percent of migrants are male, 40 percent are female, with feminisation of migration being on the increase. Many women are also migrating to Italy and Greece. Official data from Italy indicates that there are 1,000 unaccompanied Albanian children in Italy, but the NGO ISS from Italy claims that less than 10 percent of unaccompanied children are victims of trafficking¹³⁸.

Remittances from Albanian migrants working abroad make up more than 20 percent of the state GDP. According to the World Bank, emigrants send back \$500 million USD per year to their families¹³⁹.

The forced return of migrants from Europe, in particular from Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and the UK, is common. All the Albanian citizens who filed applications for asylum and were refused or have lived illegally outside of Albania since 1992 are now returning, in many cases due to recent bilateral Readmission Agreements¹⁴⁰. In cases of voluntary return facilitated by IOM, migrants receive some support. Otherwise, they are just expelled from the country.

Two programmes for migrants who return voluntarily from EU countries are run by IOM. The Voluntary Assisted Return and Re-integration Programme (VARRP) offers return and re-integration assistance to failed asylum seekers returning voluntarily from the UK. Assistance can consist of vocational training, assistance with a job placement or educational assistance. Under the project "Fostering sustainable re-integration in Albania, the Kosovo Province and FYROM (FYR Macedonia) by reinforcing local NGO capacity for service provision to returnees", migrants who resided illegally in EU countries and return voluntarily are assisted with re-integration in a similar way to VARRP.

There are a few programmes run by NGOs, for example in Tirana and Shkodra, which target migrants who have been forced to return, despite the fact that that re-integration often proves to be very difficult. As a result, most of them try to escape again and go back to the country from which they were expelled. There are no programmes that try to identify victims of trafficking among returning migrants. The only existing project that is targeting returnees is the one run in Vlora by the Vatra Centre, which is aimed primarily at women returning from Italy. Other returnees, like men and children expelled from countries other than Italy, are not screened and therefore not identified¹⁴¹.

¹³⁷ Interview with Durim Hatibi, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Department for Migration Issues. Tirana, 21 January 2004.

¹³⁸ Ibid.

¹³⁹ Interview with Lorena Kostelari, the World Bank, 22 January 2004.

¹⁴⁰ Readmission agreement with the EU should enter into force in 2005.

¹⁴¹ According to OSCE, the Regional Police stations are screening the returnees in some places. However, there is no common approach to this problem, and the access to services depends on the personal commitment, understanding and ability to assess the situation of the responsible police officers. Terre des Hommes also assists the return of Albanian children, in particular from Greece, and seeks to identify among them (potential) victims of trafficking.

There is on-going internal migration of families from the poorer areas of north, north eastern and central Albania to two massive informal settlements in Bathore, near Tirana and Keneta, in Durres. These two settlements are characteristic of the uncontrolled internal migration of the population within the country, which is supported by the remittances from the irregular and regular external migration of their family members. ICMC is involved with long-term community development initiatives in Keneta and closely monitors the changing dynamics of the recent migration trends of forced returnees and their effects on family circumstances¹⁴².

Research on migration and trafficking

The Centro Studi Political Internazionale (CESPI) is undertaking research in Italy and Albania to assess the impact of the forced return of migrants on their families. This research was to have been finalised in April and published in September 2004¹⁴³.

ICMC conducted research in the District of Korce and assessed that, on average, a family receives about \$280 USD per month in remittances from family members who was are irregular migrants in Greece. The University of Sussex, which previously conducted research on the cycle of prostitution, plans to implement a project whereby researchers will live for three years on the border between Albania and Greece in order to analyse migration trends and the involvement of men in criminal and illegal activities. The results of the research will provide information on the issues of both poverty and imprisonment¹⁴⁴.

Roma minority

According to international and local NGOs working with Roma communities, Roma people are not well integrated into society. Roma children are often not registered as citizens at all and are therefore deprived of all basic rights, including the right to education. Even though there are more unregistered children in the Roma community than in other ethnic groups, the problem is not restricted to the Roma. Roma children often are married between 12-15 years of age and then have children themselves despite a lack of resources to support them. This often results in their children being sent to orphanages. When the children are 5-6 years old they are often taken from the orphanage by their parents and sent onto the streets in order to earn money by begging. According to Terre des Hommes, the number of younger children, including newborns, on the streets has increased substantially in recent months. The migration trend in Roma communities is for the youngest child to stay with the parents while the others migrate¹⁴⁵.

Now, however, the Roma are starting to be perceived as a community in need. Infrastructure within Roma communities has to be built, including schools, and income development initiated. There is a need to support and involve the Roma leaders for programmes aimed at social change, which is proving difficult¹⁴⁶.

¹⁴² Interview with Diane Hiscock, ICMC, Tirana, 22 January 2004.

¹⁴³ Ibid.

¹⁴⁴ Ibid.

¹⁴⁵ Interview with members of the BKTF Coalition (see Footnote 20): Children of the World of Albania and Human Rights (FBSH – DN) - Svetlana Roko; ICMC - Diana Hiscock; International Social Services (ISS) – Lida Leska; Terre des Hommes - Rafaela Malaj; and the Legal Clinic for Children - Holta Kotherja, Tirana, 23 January 2004.

¹⁴⁶ Ibid.

Country Situation

Bosnia and Herzegovina

2. Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH)

IOM registered 283 victims of trafficking at their shelter in 2002 and repatriated 151 of them. In 2003, 53 identified victims were registered and 33 repatriated. La Strada assisted 17 victims of trafficking in 2002 (10 from Moldova, 3 from Ukraine, 1 from Romania, 2 from Belarus and 1 from BiH) and 21 in 2003, of whom 18 were foreign women from Moldova, Ukraine, Russia and Germany (one minor). Three of them were under 18 (16%). Several women applied for asylum to stay in BiH and a few applied for humanitarian visas. Three women were referred to IOM and returned by them to their home countries¹⁴⁷. From January until March 2004, IOM assisted 15 victims of trafficking – five from Moldova, three from Romania, six from Ukraine. One person was internally trafficked.

Since 2003, the local NGO 'Lara' has been running a shelter for victims of trafficking in Bijeljina. They have assisted 23 victims, all of who were foreign (from Moldova, Ukraine, Romania, Russia and Montenegro (1)). None of them was under 18 years of age while in the shelter, but 90 percent were recruited when they were between 15-17 years old.

Local NGOs have also assisted local victims of trafficking. La Strada assisted 10 in 2003, and Lara 12. The International Forum of Solidarity (IFS) assisted 12 local victims of trafficking in the temporary shelter in Dobož. IFS also assisted nine foreign victims of trafficking in Dobož between January and April 2004 (plus two children who were the children of trafficked women). In the shelter in Sarajevo, which IFS started to run in 2003, 14 people were accommodated between January and April 2004; all were foreigners except for one girl who was a BiH citizen.

Although the numbers of local women are not high, a UNOHCHR report points out problems in identifying and assisting victims who are citizens of BiH, because all the measures for protection adopted so far have only been for foreigners. The limitations of the protection measures also makes it difficult to identify trafficking victims who are exploited for purposes other than sex, for example children trafficked for the purpose of forced begging¹⁴⁸.

The proportion of victims who are under 18 years of age is not growing, according to NGOs, although the majority of women are underage when trafficked.

According to the number of cases assisted in BiH in 2002, 2003 and 2004, trafficking is decreasing. However, there is also evidence that new forms of trafficking are developing. According to local NGOs, trafficking is becoming more hidden and is more likely to be conducted in private apartments, which makes it harder to spot and makes identification of the victims more difficult.

In the last two years the number of women from Eastern European countries who have arrived legally in BiH has been lower than the number of women leaving the country¹⁴⁹. Moreover, according to the police, the number of foreign women

¹⁴⁷ From 2002 up to April 2004, 16 women sheltered by La Strada returned through the IOM programme.

¹⁴⁸ UNOHCHR Report p.10

¹⁴⁹ "A comparison of the figures of entry and exit of citizens from Moldova and Romania at Sarajevo airport in 2002 and 2003 shows that the registered number of entries from these two countries in 2003 was 277, a number comparable to the number of entries in 2002 (286). The registered number of exits shows that in 2003 a total of 434 citizens of Moldova and Romania left BiH, while in 2002 that number was only 139. Analysis of the entry and exit of citizens of Moldova and Ukraine in 2003, shows an increase in the number of registered exits without legal entry ever having been registered." UNOHCHR Report, p. 8.

Country Situation

Bosnia and Herzegovina

working in the entertainment industry is very low. All of them are known to the police and are not victims of trafficking¹⁵⁰. The women who were identified previously by the police as victims of trafficking were sent to a shelter. During 2003, only 5-6 victims were identified by the police and assisted. According to the Ministry of the Interior's Anti-trafficking Unit, there are fewer foreign victims of trafficking in BiH than in previous years. At the same time, it is more difficult to find them and persuade them to accept the assistance on offer, as many women accept their status and agree to work in the bars for a low salary. There are also more local women involved in prostitution. Women kept in apartments are mostly foreign, while women working in bars are usually local. Currently there are 20 night clubs and 10 suspected venues in BiH where prostitution is taking place behind closed doors.

Very few raids were conducted in the second half of 2003 or during the first four months of 2004, as the raids are no longer perceived to be effective. Instead, more emphasis is being placed on the proper investigation of trafficking cases¹⁵¹. In 2003, seven criminal charges were laid.

In the biggest case that the police conducted against traffickers in 2004, all of the 13 foreign women working in one particular bar refused assistance and claimed that they were not victims of trafficking. As a result, they were all deported.

¹⁵⁰ Interview with Edin Vranj, Federal Ministry of the Interior, Head of Anti-Trafficking Unit, Sarajevo, 5 April 2004.

¹⁵¹ Ibid. According to the police, investigations are no longer focused on bar raids. In one criminal case against a trafficker, the police collected enough information after 6 months of investigation to arrest the bar owner without raiding the bar.

Country Situation

Bulgaria

3. Bulgaria

According to IOM, police and border police, 104 victims of trafficking were assisted in Bulgaria in 2003. Fifty-one of the victims were under 18. With the exception of six foreigners, all of them were Bulgarian women, either returned from abroad or victims of internal trafficking. Eighty-six of them were assisted by IOM, the rest by NGOs. Of the women that IOM assisted, 45 percent (39) were victims of trafficking returned from Western Europe, 29 percent (25) from Macedonia and Kosovo and 1 percent (1) from other places. Another 26 victims were referred to IOM Sofia by Bulgarian law enforcement agencies as internally trafficked women but this number included many girls who were stopped at the borders while being trafficked and the trafficking was prevented by the Bulgarian Authorities¹⁵².

In 2002, 117 trafficked victims were identified in Bulgaria, of whom 30 percent were Bulgarian nationals - victims of international trafficking who had been sent back to Bulgaria. The rest were victims of internal trafficking who had been assisted. Seventy-two of the 117 victims were girls under 18.

During the first three months of 2004, 16 victims of trafficking were referred to IOM Sofia. Fifteen of them were Bulgarian nationals returning to Bulgaria and one was a Romanian in transit. Five of them were under 18, four people were returned from the Western Balkans (Albania and Macedonia), and the rest from the EU and Turkey.

According to the Ministry of the Interior, the situation regarding trafficking in Bulgaria is under control. There are 4,700 prostitutes in Bulgaria (including those working abroad), of whom 800 are under 18 years of age. All of them work on a voluntary basis and are not victims of trafficking¹⁵³. The information the police have about the women who work abroad as prostitutes allows them to believe that they also are not victims of trafficking.

According to NGOs, trafficking is not decreasing. The number of trafficked women who have been assisted and information about cases of trafficking received from the victims and via the telephone help-line suggests that trafficking is still going on but is differently organised, with different countries of destination. While there is no evidence of Bulgarian women being trafficked in the Balkans, there is still evidence of them being trafficked to EU countries, including the Czech Republic and Poland.

According to data from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the repatriation of trafficked children to Bulgaria from the countries of the EU, there were 97 cases of Bulgarian unaccompanied children in 2003. Sixty-three of them, identified as victims of trafficking, were repatriated. These children had been abandoned or sold in the Czech Republic, Austria and Poland. Their average age was 10-15 years and they were predominantly girls.

All cases of returned children pass through the Child Protection Department at the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MLSA). Some countries of destination have offered in-kind and financial support for the re-integration of the children

¹⁵² IOM Sofia Report, Assisted Victims of Trafficking 2003; January – March 2004. Provided by IOM HQ in October 2004. p. 1-2. "During 2003 45 % (23) of the victims of trafficking referred to IOM Sofia returned from Western Europe; 29 % (23) from Macedonia and Kosovo and 1% (1) from other places."

¹⁵³ Interview with Svetozar Georgiev, Ministry of the Interior, Anti-Trafficking Unit, Sofia, 26 February 2004.

**Country
Situation**

Bulgaria

after their return. Fifty percent of returning children are sent back to their families together with a letter from the Social Protection Department of the MLSA to prevent re-trafficking (joint action with police). Others need shelter and long-term support including psychological support and access to education. At the end of 2003, the Ministry of the Interior re-equipped the shelter for children in Sofia to be used for victims of trafficking and repatriated children. Another four homes identified by the Ministry of the Interior (Varna, Burgas, Plovdiv, Gorna Oryakhovitsa) are waiting to be renovated and refurbished. There are plans to provide separate accommodation for victims of trafficking in all four houses.

Overall 7-8 shelters for victims of trafficking are planned in Bulgaria. Some of them will house children. There will be a database, which will also be correlated with illegal migration.

Country Situation

Croatia

4. Croatia

Eighteen victims of trafficking were identified in Croatia between November 2002 and the end of 2003¹⁵⁴. Croatia was the country of destination for 4 of them; two were Croatian citizens identified as potential victims at border crossings, and three were trafficked from Croatia (1 victim was trafficked to Spain, 1 to Italy and 1 to Austria). One of these 18 victims was under 18 years of age. There were also two cases of internal trafficking. The rest of victims identified in Croatia from 2002 to the end of the 2003 were in transit.

From the beginning of their programme in 2002 until April 2004, IOM assisted 17 victims of trafficking. In 2003, IOM assisted eight victims of trafficking, of whom seven were foreigners and one was Croatian. One of the foreigners was under 18 and one was male. During the first three months of 2004, two foreign victims were assisted by IOM, of whom one was under 18¹⁵⁵.

Data on illegal migration show that there were 5,415 cases of illegal migration in Croatia in 2002 and 4,311 in 2003. Out of 4,311 illegal migrants in 2003, 556 were women, of whom 224 were under the age of 18.

Croatian parliamentary elections were held at the end of 2003. The new government made considerable changes to governmental structures: mergers and divisions of Ministries, as well as changes to their names and scope of work. The reform of governmental structures initially slowed the implementation of planned anti-trafficking activities. However, according to the National Coordinator's Office, the activities in the NPA were developed as planned. The reform of governmental structures only slowed the development of the national programme for the suppression of trafficking in people planned for 2005 - 2008 and the Operational Plan for the suppression of trafficking in people for 2005 due to the changes in the structure of the National Committee.

A new Law on Foreigners was adopted by the Croatian Parliament in June 2003 and came into effect on January 1, 2004. The law includes an Article allowing temporary resident permits to be issued on humanitarian grounds, which could apply to victims of trafficking¹⁵⁶.

The Gender Equality Law was adopted in Croatia in July 2003 and established an Ombudsperson's Office for Gender Equality as well as a Governmental Office for Gender Equality (according to the National Policy adopted in 2001). The Ombudsperson for Gender Equality was appointed in October 2003 and her mandate is to work on employment, gender violence, education, etc. The Governmental Office for Gender Equality was set up by the Croatian Government in February 2004, and started to work on 15 March 2004.

¹⁵⁴ 33 victims of trafficking were identified in Croatia up to the end of 2004. During 2004 there were 17 victims – 15 women and 2 men.

¹⁵⁵ Information about IOM activities in Croatia, provided by IOM HQ in October 2004

¹⁵⁶ The amendments to the criminal Code that criminalize trafficking were approved by the Parliament and took effect on 1 October 2004. In 2003 the Parliament of Croatia has also adopted the Law on Witness Protection.

The Office of the Ombudsperson for Children was also established in 2003. This Ombudsperson participates in anti-trafficking activities regarding children and is a member of the Working Group for suppressing trafficking in children within the National Commission.

Country Situation

Croatia

A poverty reduction strategy is in the process of being developed. The MLSA was in charge of this exercise, but due to the changes within the government this task will be transferred to another Ministry.

Country Situation

FYR Macedonia

5. FYR Macedonia

In 2003, there were 132 foreign women recognised as victims of trafficking in the Transit Centre, while in 2002 there had been 240. Nineteen percent of all the victims were girls under the age of 18, while three or four percent were under the age of 15. Until February 2004, 26 percent of the women residing in the Transit Centre were not eligible to reside there, but despite this they received full support because they did not want to go back to their country of origin. In addition, the police refer only a certain percentage of victims to the Transit Centre. From 2002-2003, for example, 12,000 people were deported from FYR Macedonia to their home countries. IOM suspects that not all victims were recognised as such by the police and are, therefore, not referred for further assistance¹⁵⁷.

The European Union Police Mission in FYR Macedonia (EUPOL Proxima)¹⁵⁸, after following several police investigations, noticed with growing concern that several women with all the characteristics of having been trafficked by the criminal networks were not considered as victims by the police and were therefore deported back to their countries of origin instead of being assisted and protected. Approaching the phenomenon of prostitution from the perspective that all sexual workers could be possible victims of trafficking would dramatically change the number of victims identified and assisted. Another serious point of concern is the lack of interest from the authorities in identifying and working on cases of "internal trafficking" in which the victims are Macedonian nationals¹⁵⁹.

The period of time that women remain in the Transit Centre has varied over the years. In 2001, it was 10 days; in 2002, 25 days; and, in 2003, up to 30 days. The reason for the longer stay is because more women agree to testify and, consequently, they stay at the centre for the duration of the court proceedings. Other women only stay for 10 days, just long enough to obtain appropriate documentation. The National Commission plans to start a project with IOM to expand the shelter, so that children victims can be given separate sleeping quarters, although not other separate accommodation.

No official data has been made available so far on internal trafficking within FYR Macedonia as the Government is reluctant to acknowledge its existence¹⁶⁰. While local NGOs are indicating that Macedonian women are trafficked within FYR Macedonia and point out the need to organise identification and referral systems for them, the authorities are claiming that the problem does not exist. In 2003, Open Gate received information via their help-line about 12 trafficking cases within FYR Macedonia, but none of them was investigated. According to the Macedonian law, there is no distinction between victims of internal and international trafficking but, in practice, internally trafficked women are not identified as such and are not supported.

The international community, including EUPOL Proxima, OSCE, IOM, UNICEF and OPDAT/ICITAP, is aware that there were several cases in the regions of Gostivar, Bitola and Kicevo in 2003 and 2004 in which Roma children were victims of

¹⁵⁷ Interview with Guglielmo Schinina and Marie-Ange Goessens, IOM Skopje, 27 January 2004.

¹⁵⁸ The European Union Police Mission arrived in FYR Macedonia on 15 December 2003.

¹⁵⁹ Information from EUPOL PROXIMA, received on 19 August 2004.

¹⁶⁰ According to OSCE a host of data is available from court monitoring, individual cases, police reports, social welfare centres, NGOs and the media.

“internal trafficking”. They judge Roma children in FYR Macedonia to be especially vulnerable to this type of crime¹⁶¹.

There is also not much data on FYR Macedonia as a country of origin for international trafficking or on Macedonian women being trafficked abroad. The total number of reported cases of Macedonian women trafficked outside the country is eight: four to Belgium, two to Italy, one to Germany, and one minor from Albania¹⁶².

According to Proxima, in addition to the above cases, the French police have identified several female Macedonian citizens working as prostitutes in the past 2 years. One of the three criminal networks identified in France is also being investigated for trafficking Roma women from FYR Macedonia and Bulgaria into Austria and Germany¹⁶³.

At this stage, there is no assistance and re-integration support in place for trafficked women returning to FYR Macedonia. The Ministry of Labour and Social Policy is in process of developing these services¹⁶⁴.

Re-admission agreements have been signed with EU countries and there are currently negotiations on-going with countries of origin (e.g. Bulgaria and Romania) to adopt similar agreements.

In 2003 and 2004, the OSCE Police Development Unit observed and guided several anti-trafficking operations carried out by the Ministry of the Interior (MOI) Anti Trafficking Unit at national and international levels. As operations against human trafficking and international organised crime networks are long lasting (the average duration based on international experiences is 1-2 years) and cannot be solved in a few weeks, several cases are still pending. During 2003 the Anti Trafficking Unit investigated 42 complex cases of human trafficking under Article 418a and identified 78 perpetrators. One hundred and thirty-two people were identified as “Victims of Trafficking” according Macedonian law. During the first nine months of 2004, the MOI investigated 11 cases of human trafficking and identified 33 perpetrators. Ten people were identified as “Victims of Trafficking” and sheltered in the transit centre.

The SOS help-line established by Open Gate is an effective way for the community to address their problems and needs. During 2003, Open Gate received one phone call that referred to an actual victim of trafficking and another one to a survivor of trafficking. However, no proper procedure has been established for transmitting the information gathered by Open Gate to the MOI Anti Trafficking Unit. In early 2004, OSCE, Open Gate and the Anti Trafficking Unit were developing such a procedure to ensure confidence and security – anonymity for the caller if needed – on one hand, and the transmission of information needed by the MOI in order to investigate properly, on the other.

¹⁶¹ According to OSCE data are also available from the Judiciary who have prosecuted a number of cases involving victim-witnesses who were of Macedonian nationality, the majority children from the minorities.

¹⁶² This particular child victim was found working in Greece, was brought to Albania and was then repatriated by IOM Albania to FYR Macedonia. She escaped at a later date. Interview with Guglielmo Schinina and Marie-Ange Goessens, IOM Skopje, 27 January 2004.

¹⁶³ Information from PROXIMA received on 19 August 2004.

¹⁶⁴ MLSP will be funded by OSCE to facilitate the implementation of a National Referral Mechanism (NRM) project, including training using the ODIHR NRM Manual.

Country Situation

Moldova

6. Moldova

The number of trafficked people returning to Moldova, especially from the Western Balkans, is slowly declining. For example, IOM in Chisinau assisted 364 women in 2001, 292 in 2002, and 235 in 2003. Thirty women were assisted between January and April 2004. At the same time, more women are coming back to Moldova other than with IOM. La Strada and other NGOs have managed to reach more women than before in Turkey, Russia, the Arab States and Western Europe.

In 2003, Save the Children helped to return and assist 27 victims, of whom 12 were children (7 girls, 5 boys) and one was a man. They came from Israel (1), Italy (5+1 dead body), Romania (1), Russia (10), Serbia (6), Turkey (2) and France (1). Save the Children has supported the return of more children who had been trafficked to Russia in 2003 and the beginning of 2004 than in previous years.

As of 2003/4, there has been a visible decline in the number of women returning from the West Balkans, especially from BiH, FYR Macedonia and Serbia and Montenegro, at the same time as more women are returning from Turkey and Russia. There is also more evidence of children being trafficked to Russia. Children are victimised in two ways, through cruelty and maltreatment, and through being forced into begging and prostitution. As the western border of Moldova is better controlled, there is more evidence of trafficking through Ukraine and to Russia, and less about trafficking through Romania.

Migration

According to official records the population of Moldova is 4.35 millions. The fact that there has not been a population census in the last 15 years and that the count is done on the basis of birth and death certificates, needs to be stressed¹⁶⁵. According to unofficial sources, approximately 800,000 Moldovans are living abroad illegally¹⁶⁶. According to the Department of Migration of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, one million passports were issued between 1996 and 2000. As a result of the conflict in Transnistria, approximately 100,000 people acquired Russian nationality, although according to the Russian Embassy the figure is only 80,000. Approximately 100,000 people in Moldova have Romanian nationality and another 100,000 Ukrainian. Large numbers of people have two or three nationalities, but no actual figures are available¹⁶⁷.

An automatic system for checking the movement of people, which will produce some statistics for 2003, has been installed at the border crossings. In 2002 only the people coming into the country were checked. However, there is still no control of movement across the border with Transnistria. Statistics from 2003 indicate that 1.8 million people left the country and 1.7 million entered. Only

¹⁶⁵ A population census was carried out in November 2004 and its results will be announced in 2005.

¹⁶⁶ The data on migration from Moldova is very unofficial and unverifiable. According to unofficial assessments, between 600,000 and one million Moldovan citizens have gone abroad for various purposes. On 24 February 2004 during the meeting of the Communist parliamentary group, the general director of the State Department for Migration, Valeriu Munteanu, declared that 500,000 Moldovan citizens had gone abroad, 90 % of who were working illegally. (Moldpres Press Agency).

¹⁶⁷ Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Department of Migration, interview with Olga Poalelungi, 24 February 2004.

about 94,000 people stayed abroad in 2003. Forty-five percent of those who left were women and 44 percent were men¹⁶⁸.

The scope of illegal migration is unknown and it is mainly facilitated through tourist agencies. In 2001 tourist agencies were regulated and, consequently, the number of agencies decreased from 750 to 250¹⁶⁹. Despite this, there is still no system to record people departing or of knowing with which agencies they have travelled.

According to estimates from the Moldovan Embassy in Italy, there are 80,000 Moldovans residing there. The Italian estimate is 300,000. The Russian Ministry of Labour estimates that there are between 200,000 and 220,000 Moldovans in Russia. There are a further 50-60,000 Moldovans in Greece and in Portugal. For a certain period of time, it was easier to go to Italy, but nowadays people would rather go to Germany, Holland, UK and Ireland. Unfortunately, the statistics on people's movements are incomplete¹⁷⁰.

At least half of Moldova's annual budget comes from abroad in the form of remittances through banks. Most of the money, however, is not transferred via banks. It is estimated that non-registered remittances might amount to more than 1.5 times that of the state budget. The money is invested in the country and, as a result, the price of houses and apartments are high, more students can afford university and more cars are purchased.

In recent years, Moldova has become one of the most migration- and remittance-dependent countries in the world. The very rapid growth of remittances is likely to be the single most important factor behind the recent growth of the economy. According to the Department of Migration, the National Bank has conducted a study on the flow of money. A significant part of the money was found to be coming from Moscow, but the Bank has not been able to estimate the amount. If the amount were known, it would be possible to calculate the approximate number of people working outside Moldova¹⁷¹. The Soros Foundation and the Micro-finance Alliance co-sponsored another study, "Labour Migration and Remittances in the Republic of Moldova", which specified that since 1993, more than \$500 million USD was received as remittances¹⁷².

Moldova is not attractive as a destination country for migration, but is a transit country (particularly around the border with Transnistria). In the past migrants from Asia (Pakistan, Afghanistan, China and India) and Russia, who were trying to reach Western Europe were travelling through Moscow. More recently, they travel through Ukraine and Transnistria towards the West.

In 2004, IOM, the EU and the Governments of Moldova and the United States launched a \$1.1 million dollar project to overhaul the management of Moldova's 2,080-kilometre border.

¹⁶⁸ Ibid.

¹⁶⁹ Ibid.

¹⁷⁰ Ibid.

¹⁷¹ Ibid.

¹⁷² Labour Migration and Remittances in the Republic of Moldova, by Moldova Microfinance Alliance and Soros Foundation, Moldova, March 2004.

Country Situation

Romania

7. Romania

There is no clear data on the number of returning and assisted victims of trafficking in Romania. The Ministry of Administration and the Interior provides information about the investigated cases but admits that, until 2004, the statistics did not differentiate between returning migrants and returning victims of trafficking. Therefore, the numbers of returning victims of trafficking before 2004 are not known.

According to the Ministry, 626 cases of illegal migration were detected in 2003. Four hundred and seventeen people were investigated and 59 people were arrested for the crime of illegal migration. In relation to trafficking, 979 people were investigated and 187 people were arrested. More than 283 networks were dismantled. However, it is not clear how many of investigated people who returned to Romania were victims of trafficking and how many of them were assisted.

In first quarter of 2004 1395 people were investigated. Among them 456 victims of trafficking, of whom 277 were women, were identified and presented to prosecutors, and 109 were children (67 girls and 42 boys). Seventy-six networks of traffickers were identified¹⁷³. It is not clear how many people were assisted.

According to the report of the Inter-ministerial Working Group for co-ordination and evaluation of activities for preventing and combating trafficking in people:

The year 2003 meant first of all intense activity on the part of the law enforcement agencies who succeeded in dismantling more than 300 criminal groups and human trafficking networks, in prosecuting 318 individuals and convicting 50 individuals of human trafficking or associated crimes. A number of *circa* 500 victims were given assistance out of which 200 testified as witnesses.

However, it is not clear from the report what kind of assistance those victims were given or who provided the assistance.

According to the Ministry of Administration and the Interior, the police send women to the shelters in Pitesti, the Alternative Sociale shelter in Iasi, SCOP in Timisoara or to the county or government shelters in Mehedinti and Timisoara. There is no information available about the number of women sent to the shelters, but probably fewer than 50 women among those who were identified as victims of trafficking received assistance in the shelters¹⁷⁴. According to the Ministry of Administration and the Interior, many victims do not ask for assistance and do not want to be placed in a shelter¹⁷⁵. All children are placed in a shelter (emergency centre or placement centre) until their family situation is assessed.

¹⁷³ Interview with Gabriel Sotirescu, Director and National Co-ordinator, and Mircea Dumitrescu, Ministry of Administration and the Interior, Directorate for Organised Crime and Drugs, Bucharest, 1 June 2004.

¹⁷⁴ The shelter of Alternativa Sociale at Iasi was opened in August 2003 and assisted 21 victims up to May 2004. Reaching Out assisted approximately 28 women in 2003 and 2004. IOM refused to say how many cases they had assisted.

¹⁷⁵ The number of 500 victims from the Report of the Inter-ministerial Working Group refers to the number of identified rather than assisted victims.

Also according to the Ministry of Administration and the Interior, 205 children returned to the country in 2002. In 2003, 1,034 children were returned, out of whom 219 were victims of trafficking. In 2004, 222 children returned, of whom 109 were victims of trafficking¹⁷⁶. It seems that recently more returned children are being identified as victims of trafficking. According to the police this change is due to the intense activity of the law enforcement agencies, including close co-operation with the local authorities from the destination countries¹⁷⁷.

The police return children sent back from EU countries directly to their families. This is done without any involvement of the National Agency for Child Protection and Adoption. The police do not investigate the likelihood of violence and abuse in the families of the returned or trafficking children. If the police cannot locate the family, the child is placed in an emergency centre, where she/he stays for 24-72 hours until the Commission for Protection of Children makes a decision about where to place the child permanently. Usually, children are moved to placement centres, which are operating at local level and by local authorities.

¹⁷⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷⁷ Information from Adina Cruceru, Human Trafficking Unit, Organised Crime Squad, Bucharest, December, 2004.

Country Situation

Serbia

8. Serbia

In 2002, 423 foreign women were identified in hotels and bars, working as waitresses, entertainers and strippers without the authorisation of a competent agency. Sixty of them were identified as victims of trafficking and were placed in a shelter. In 2003, out of 203 foreign women working in Serbia in bars, hotels and other venues without work permits, 43 were identified as victims of trafficking and placed in a shelter. Six victims of internal trafficking were also identified. Overall, the police identified 109 victims of trafficking in 2002 and 49 in 2003¹⁷⁸.

As the result of police actions, the number of foreign women working in hotels and bars (potential victims of trafficking) has reduced significantly. Approximately 2,000 foreign women were identified in 2002, but in 2003 this figure was only 203.

In 2003, 38 foreign and 11 national women victims of trafficking entered the IOM Return and Re-integration Programme in Belgrade. In the first four months of 2004, 11 people were assisted through the IOM programme, of whom six were foreign and five were Serbian¹⁷⁹.

Between January 2002 and April 2004, the shelter for victims of trafficking had a total of 109 residents of whom 13 were victims of internal trafficking. The figures for individual years are: 57 victims of trafficking in 2002 and 6 of who were under 18; 46 victims in 2003; and 6 victims (2 from Ukraine and 1 from Russia, the rest were internal cases) as in 2004 as of April.

In total, six children were accommodated in the shelter. Three of them were local girls from Serbia-Montenegro, two were from Romania and one was from Moldova, but she was with her mother¹⁸⁰.

In April 2004 there were no foreign victims of trafficking in the shelter, while there were four victims of internal trafficking¹⁸¹. According to the NGOs and the police, after 'Operation Sablja'¹⁸², fewer victims of trafficking were identified in Serbia. However, the NGO ASTRA is of the opinion that the decline in the number of victims was only temporary, related to the sudden arrests and reorganisation of trafficking business, rather than its disappearance. In the first four months of 2004, ASTRA assisted 30 victims of trafficking (22 domestic and 8 foreign). According to other NGOs, the number of internally trafficked women is growing. While there is no hard evidence to support this opinion, the police actions only show the decrease of the numbers of foreign women working in hotels and bars, rather than the overall numbers of victims.

According to the National Co-ordinator, trafficking in human beings is under control in Serbia¹⁸³. Serbia was viewed as a country of transit¹⁸⁴, but the police

¹⁷⁸ During the first ten months of 2004, 13 foreign nationals and nine nationals of Serbia and Montenegro were identified as victims of trafficking. Information from IOM Belgrade, received from IOM HQ in October 2004.

¹⁷⁹ Information from IOM Belgrade, received from IOM HQ in October 2004.

¹⁸⁰ Information from Vesna Stanojevic, director of the shelter, Counselling against Family Violence, Belgrade, 24 March 2004.

¹⁸¹ One person has been staying in the shelter since 2003.

¹⁸² After the assassination of the Serbian Prime Minister, Zoran Djindjic, more than 10,000 people were brought to police stations or prisons throughout the country and a large number were detained for further investigation.

¹⁸³ Interview with Colonel Dusan Zlokas, National Co-ordinator, Ministry of the Interior, Belgrade, 26 March 2004

eliminated many of the trafficking routes. Fewer bar raids are being carried out and more operational work and investigations are being conducted. Trafficking opportunities no longer exist, agencies are being closed, night clubs employ local women on contracts and there is little evidence indicating the transit of women to Kosovo, FYR Macedonia or Greece.

One hundred and fourteen children were reported missing in 2002. Almost all reported cases of missing people have been solved (98%). In most cases, children run away from home because of bad marks at schools or arguments. According to the Ministry of the Interior, there is no problem of trafficking in children from Serbia and no clear evidence about trafficking of foreign children to or through Serbia.

In 2003, 33 foreign children were located in Belgrade, but no evidence of their exploitation was found. The number of Romanian children is lower currently than in the past. The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare has agreed to place the children in an open institution and the procedures for their return to Romania are under way¹⁸⁵.

According to the police, however, the number of children transiting or remaining in Serbia is higher than that which is officially registered. It is believed that a certain number of children (mainly Romanian) who arrive in Serbia with their parents or other adults are later found alone - begging or stealing. Police are concerned that some of these children may have been trafficked.

According to research conducted by some agencies, including Catholic Relief Services and the Victimology Association of Serbia¹⁸⁶, children from Serbia are also at risk of trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation, begging, and stealing or forced labour¹⁸⁷.

The UNICEF Report, *Child Trafficking in Serbia, Analytical Assessment of National Partners and Initiatives combating Child Trafficking in Serbia*, also points to the high risk of children from the Roma community and street children being trafficked in Serbia¹⁸⁸.

More traffickers are being prosecuted. In 2003, 30 people accused of trafficking were arrested. In 2004, several investigations were taken on at a local level and resulted in 1000 objects, 200 cars and thousands of people being checked. As a result 20-30 foreign women were found - 15 of them had legal documents or were married and the others were identified as illegal migrants¹⁸⁹.

The number of illegal migrants found on Serbian territory or when crossing a border is going down. In 2002, 245 people from Romania, 84 from Moldova, 67 from Ukraine and 10 from Bulgaria were identified as illegal migrants. In 2003, the figures were 116 from Romania, 56 from Ukraine, 22 from Moldova and five from Bulgaria¹⁹⁰.

¹⁸⁴ US State Department Trafficking in People report for the year 2003.

¹⁸⁵ Interview with Sanja Kljajic and Milka Ignjatovic, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Belgrade, 26 March 2004.

¹⁸⁶ Published in June 2004; available at <http://www.vds.org.yu/knjige.htm>

¹⁸⁷ UNICEF, *Child Trafficking in Serbia, Analytical Assessment of National Partners and Initiatives combating Child Trafficking in Serbia*, Belgrade, 2004. p.6

¹⁸⁸ *Ibid*, p.6

¹⁸⁹ Interview with Colonel Dusan Zlokas, National Co-ordinator, Ministry of the Interior. Belgrade, 26 March 2004

¹⁹⁰ *Ibid*.

Country Situation

Montenegro

9. Montenegro

A total of 58 victims of trafficking were assisted in Montenegro between October 2001 and April 2004. All of them were accommodated in the shelter run by the NGO Women's Safe House. Thirty-six women were assisted between October 2001 and the end of 2002, and 12 women were assisted between January 2003 and April 2004, of whom three were internally trafficked children¹⁹¹.

While government representatives accused NGOs of overestimating the numbers of unidentified victims of trafficking, NGOs suggested that, regardless of the MoU signed between the police and NGOs, victims were not being identified properly and in many cases trafficked people were being deported to Serbia as illegal migrants¹⁹². The Women's Safe House claims that as of early 2004, there were trafficked women in Montenegro who had not yet been identified by the police.

According to the National Co-ordinator's Office, Montenegro is primarily a country of transit for trafficking in human beings¹⁹³. According to the police, the situation regarding trafficking is under control. In 2003, there were six actions or bar raids organised with the aim of identifying potential victims of trafficking. In most cases, the police found citizens of BiH and Serbia and Montenegro in the bars. In these six actions, only one victim of trafficking from Serbia-Montenegro was found. Overall, the police found 2-3 local women from Montenegro legally employed and approximately 30 from BiH and Serbia. Other than citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, there were no foreigners working in the bars, no one was deported as a consequence of the raids and none of the victims was under 18 years of age¹⁹⁴.

A new, government-established shelter was officially opened in March 2004. The Montenegrin Women's Lobby is the NGO that was chosen by public tender (organised in co-operation with IOM and OSCE) to run the shelter and provide services to victims of trafficking. As of April 2004, the shelter had assisted only two victims of trafficking¹⁹⁵. Since the "Moldovan case"¹⁹⁶, there have been only two confirmed cases of trafficking in Montenegro: one Roma child victim that was in transit and a Ukrainian woman who has been in Montenegro for the last 5 years¹⁹⁷.

In 2003, there were 12 criminal charges raised in cases related to trafficking:

- 4 criminal charges on trafficking;
- 1 criminal charge of rape;
- 2 criminal charges of soliciting prostitution;
- 1 case was transferred to the Serbian police, as the crime was committed in Belgrade; and,
- 4 administrative charges for prostitution¹⁹⁸.

¹⁹¹ Interview with Liliana Raicevic, Women's Safe House, Podgorica, 29 March 2004

¹⁹² According to the *National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in People*, adopted on 13 November 2003, two statistics are to be published, one from the official governmental sources, and the other from the international organisations and NGOs in Montenegro.

¹⁹³ Interview with National Co-ordinator, Aleksandar Mstrokol, National Co-ordinator's Office, Podgorica, 29 March 2004.

¹⁹⁴ Women from BiH do not require visas when travelling to Serbia and Montenegro.

¹⁹⁵ One Ukrainian and the other Lithuanian

¹⁹⁶ SEERIGHTs Report 2003, pp. 155-160.

¹⁹⁷ Interview with Snjezana Pavicevic, IOM Podgorica, 29 March 2004.

¹⁹⁸ Interview with Darko Radinovic, Ministry of the Interior, Anti-Trafficking Unit, Podgorica, 30 March 2004.

In 2004, five cases of alleged trafficking were opened and two of them have resulted in a criminal charge. The first case was against four men from Podgorica and an English journalist for an article he had published in the Sunday Mirror. The second criminal charge was related to soliciting prostitution¹⁹⁹.

Legal proceedings against an English journalist, Dominic Hopkins, who allegedly fabricated data related to trafficking, as well as against the four Montenegrins who provided false information have started. The five defendants are accused of misinforming the public and defamation of the state. A Ministry of the Interior investigation discovered that, contrary to the information provided by the journalist, no trafficking in children had taken place²⁰⁰.

However, according to anecdotal evidence, trafficking in children in Montenegro is more common than in previous years. This includes internal trafficking of girls for prostitution and seasonal trafficking at the coast during the summer²⁰¹. There is no information available about foreign children being sent to Serbia²⁰². Similarly, there is no data available on trafficking in women and children from Montenegro²⁰³.

In the Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan, trafficking and child rights issues are not adequately addressed. Although international organisations regard it as a good programme, it may prove to be difficult to implement.

¹⁹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰⁰ Ibid.

²⁰¹ Interview with Snjezana Pavicevic, IOM Podgorica, 29 March 2004.

²⁰² The detention centre for foreigners for Serbia and Montenegro is in Serbia.

²⁰³ The available statistics in countries of destination about numbers of women trafficked from different countries usually provide joint data on Serbia and Montenegro.

Country Situation

UN Administered Province of Kosovo

10. UN Administered Province of Kosovo

In 2002, 86 foreign trafficked women were assisted and repatriated from Kosovo²⁰⁴ by IOM. In 2003, only 36 victims of trafficking were repatriated. By April 2004, IOM Kosovo assisted 3 local and 8 foreign victims of trafficking (one of whom was male).

The Trafficking and Prostitution Investigation Unit (TPIU) and IOM are responsible for identifying victims of trafficking. In some cases, the OSCE is involved. All foreigners must be registered on the TPIU database. Approximately 1,260 people were registered between January 2003 and April 2004, but the number of women is unknown. Eighty-five women were identified as victims of trafficking and 36 were repatriated. The small number of repatriations is related to the lack of legal deportation procedures in Kosovo and to the fact that women who refuse assistance can remain in Kosovo.

According to TPIU statistics, 83 victims were assisted and 75 trafficking cases were discovered between January 2003 and April 2004. Over the same period of time, 2,753 bar raids were carried out. In 2003, raids and investigations resulted in 69 arrests on charges of prostitution (33), possession of false documents (6), solicitation/procurement of prostitution (19) and pimping (11). A total of 60 charges of trafficking were laid in 2003; seventeen of the cases resulted in convictions and 26 were still in court as of early 2004²⁰⁵.

In the recent past, women were brought to Kosovo without passports, were often abused and were not paid. Since late 2003/early 2004, changes in this pattern were beginning to be observed. Women are often paid quite well - approximately 500 € per month²⁰⁶ - and some of them have valid documents and are registered as working in bars as waitress or dancers. Even if they were initially trafficked, they are now claiming that they are in Kosovo voluntarily. There are increasingly numbers of internally trafficked women and girls and more information about women from Kosovo being trafficked abroad.

The Victims' Advocacy and Assistance Unit of the Department of Justice (UN Mission in Kosovo) opened the Interim Secure Facility in July 2003. By March 2004 the Facility had provided shelter for 19 victims of trafficking. The Facility is open to all categories of victims – local and international victims - as well as those who were identified outside the working hours of IOM (responsible for identifying and accepting victims at UMCOR/the Centre for Protection and Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings shelter), presumed victims (national and international) and those who do not want to be repatriated or take part in the IOM programme.

The number of identified or repatriated victims of trafficking willing to accept assistance in Kosovo is decreasing drastically. Simultaneously, however, there is evidence that trafficking is not decreasing but, rather, changing in character.

²⁰⁴ Currently administered by the United Nations pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244

²⁰⁵ Combating Human Trafficking in Kosovo. Strategy and Commitment. UN Mission in Kosovo, May 2004. p. 10-11.

²⁰⁶ The amount is estimated on the basis of the amount of money that women are sending back to their country (wired money). Information from UNMIK, interview with Tihana Leko, and Melissa Forbes, Department of Justice, VAAU, Pristina, 29 January 2004.

According to local NGOs, internal trafficking in Kosovo is slowly decreasing. The Centre for Protection of Women and Children assisted 141 Kosovar victims of trafficking in 2002 and 151 in 2003, 59 of whom were "old cases" from the previous year and nine were not Kosovar.

More cases of trafficking in children were identified in Kosovo in 2003/4. This fact does not necessarily reflect a growing number of children among the victims but rather that more attention is being paid to this problem by the institutions involved. TPIU identified a total of 64 victims of trafficking, including four children, in 2002. In 2003, 40 victims were identified, of whom 14 were children. Nine of the children were Kosovar nationals.

Centres for Social Work (CSW) assisted 20 children in 2002 and 27 in 2003, of whom six were foreign. As of April 2004, 5 children had been assisted, of whom two were foreign.

According to UNICEF, children make up 48 percent of the total number of assisted Kosovar victims, but only 10.6 percent of foreign victims²⁰⁷. According to the Centre for Protection of Women and Children, which has assisted 469 victims of trafficking since 2000, 59 percent of cases were children²⁰⁸.

CSWs have not always been involved in assisting trafficked children. At the beginning of 2004, the referral system for foreign victims of trafficking was reviewed and a new referral system for internally trafficked people was planned in which CSWs would be involved in all trafficking cases involving children.

It has to be added that, as of early 2004, a re-integration system for local victims of trafficking barely existed. Family reunification is the only solution for the adult Kosovar victims and the main solution for children.

²⁰⁷ *Trafficking in Children in Kosovo. A study on protection and assistance provided to children victims of trafficking*, UNICEF, Pristina 2004. p. 29

²⁰⁸ Centre for Protection of Women and Children report for the year 2003.

Annex II

NATIONAL PLANS OF ACTION ON TRAFFICKING

1. Albania

The deadline for achieving the goals set by the previous NPA prepared in 2001 was September 2004. In October 2003, the Albanian government approved a short-term Anti-Trafficking Action Plan for 2003-4, within the existing National Anti-Trafficking Strategy for trafficking. The new NPA for the period September 2003 to September 2004 was discussed and approved at the meeting of the Inter-Ministerial Anti-Trafficking Steering Group. The Government stipulated that this NPA should be regarded as the main focus for inter-departmental action and co-ordination on issues relating to trafficking for 2003-4²⁰⁹.

It has to be stressed that the activities related to awareness raising and prevention of trafficking, understood as addressing root causes, listed in the National Anti-trafficking Strategy are scarce and have been implemented only in a very limited way. They were aimed at adults from the beginning, with a particular focus on foreign nationals. Furthermore, the activities were mainly implemented by NGOs, rather than by the government itself, and were financially supported by international organisations.

The new Anti-Trafficking Strategy, the Albanian NPA, lists in more detail the activities focusing on awareness raising. It seeks to:

- Establish an inter-ministerial working group to assess the effectiveness of existing public awareness, education, social welfare and re-integration strategies, and identify ways of improving "outreach", particularly to children and other vulnerable groups;
- Develop within the inter-ministerial working group additional prevention and protection strategies in the light of the above discussions, including most or all of the following:
 - i. An NGO-run SOS Help-line for victims and their families, working with specialised police teams and shelters; in association with other help-lines outside Albania;
 - ii. Formalised involvement and training of Albanian diplomatic and consular officers in victim handling and processing techniques;
 - iii. Mandatory trafficking awareness training for all border police and Customs officers;
 - iv. Preparation of information notices for distribution at border crossings, visa-issuing consulates etc., explaining Albanian anti-trafficking laws and the dangers of being trafficked, and encouraging travellers to report suspect activity to border, customs or police authorities, or to the NGO Help-line number; and
 - v. Establishment of municipal NGO networks to assist and advise victims and families reluctant to approach official services²¹⁰.

The implementation of the awareness raising programmes will be supported by international organisations and NGOs.

One of the requirements of the 2001 NPA was the development of a Strategy for the Fight against Child Trafficking and the Protection of Child Victims of Trafficking. The 2003-2004 Action Plan mandated an inter-ministerial working group to work with

²⁰⁹ Albanian National Anti-trafficking Strategy Action Plan, September 2003-September 2004. Council of Ministers, Cabinet of the Minister of State to the Prime Minister. Tirana, October 2003. p. 9

²¹⁰ Ibid. p. 8

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national NGOs and international organisations in order to draw up and monitor the implementation of measures to address child trafficking in all its aspects²¹¹. Members of the working group are directed by the Minister of State with members of the lead ministries including the Ministries of Public Order, Labour and Social Affairs, Education and Health, and international organisations including UNICEF, IOM and BKTF²¹². USAID has also been substantially involved either by financing specific anti-trafficking programmes in Albania or by assisting the government and civil society with expertise and in advocacy at international level.

In preparing the Strategy for the year 2004-2006, the working group took into account the 2003 UNICEF Guidelines for Protection of the Rights of Child Victims of Trafficking in South Eastern Europe, relevant domestic and international legislation and instruments, as well as national, international and NGO analyses and reports.

Priority in the Child Trafficking Strategy was given to the issues of prosecution of traffickers and assistance to the, "...children who are at risk of being trafficked or who have been trafficked, in their medical, psychological, social and economic rehabilitation²¹³".

Furthermore "Measures are also envisaged to address the abandonment of education, illegal child labour, poverty reduction, and vocational training needs, as alternatives to illegal migration, trafficking or re-trafficking²¹⁴".

Priority is given to public awareness measures, both by government and by specialised domestic and international organisations, targeting rural and marginalised communities, and the most vulnerable sectors of urban society.

The Strategy also envisages the creation of a dedicated national child protection structure - a National Child Protection Committee - which will develop into Regional Child Protection Offices in each of the 12 regions of Albania to co-ordinate and supervise the prevention, protection and rehabilitation activities in the spheres of education, health and social services, law enforcement, prosecution and local government²¹⁵.

Concrete measures proposed by the Strategy to prevent trafficking in children include:

- Assessment of the existing border control measures. New measures include establishment of a data base at border crossing points and centrally on children entering or leaving the country, whether or not accompanied by family members;

²¹¹ Draft *National Strategy for the Fight against Child Trafficking and the Protection of Child Victims of Trafficking*. Council of Ministers, Office of the Minister of State for Co-ordination. Tirana, March 2004. p.5

²¹² The BKTF coalition was created in September 2002 and comprises 13 NGOs, 5 international and 8 national ones. The coalition members are the Community Centre of Ballsh (CCB), Children of the World of Albania and Human Rights (Albanian abbreviation: FBSh), International Catholic Migration Committee (ICMC), International Social Services - Albanian Branch (ISS), Legal Clinic for Minors (LCM), Ndhimë Për Fëmijët (NPF), Save the Children (SCF), Terre des Hommes (TdH), Vatra Psychosocial Centre (Vatra), Refugee and Migrant Service in Albania (RMSA), Christian Children's Fund (CCF), Volontariato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo (VIS) and Seed of Hope.

²¹³ *Albanian National Anti-trafficking Strategy: Action Plan, September 2003 - September 2004*. Council of Ministers, Cabinet of the Minister of State to the Prime Minister. Tirana, October 2003. p.9

²¹⁴ *Ibid.* p. 7.

²¹⁵ *Ibid.* p. 7.

- Public awareness measures in co-operation with media, government and non-government structures. Information about child trafficking and its consequences in school curricula. Prevention campaigns targeting children in high risk communities and other vulnerable groups; training of teachers on child trafficking and its consequences;
- Training for police, border police, education and welfare personnel, prosecutors and NGOs specialising in child trafficking prevention; and,
- Prevention of education abandonment by children, and setting up procedures for the academic re-integration and/or vocational training of children in care, and children who have a record of not attending school and are at greater risk of being trafficked.

Preventing children from abandoning their education is seen as the main prevention measure aimed at addressing the root causes of trafficking. The list of actions to be undertaken to prevent school abandonment is very detailed and concrete. In many cases the activities proposed are based on the already existing programmes implemented by NGOs and recommend their duplication and mainstreaming. Listed actions include:

- Identifying children who do not attend compulsory education and establishing at the Prefecture level the necessary administrative structures and enforcement measures for the implementation of the law;
- Organising special educational activities for children who face social-economic problems in their homes;
- Organising integrated classes, with specially designed education curricula, for children who have abandoned or do not attend school, especially focusing on Roma children and “street children”;
- Encouraging girls and female adolescents to continue on to secondary school education, especially in rural areas;
- Providing professional or vocational training for adolescents who live in poor economic conditions, especially for victims of trafficking – for example, girl orphans who have had no school education, to prepare them for the labour market using the model of vocational training centres already established in Tirana, Fier and Elbasan;
- Establishing, in co-operation with specialist NGOs and national and international partners and donors, an employment information system for preparing business projects, and on the financial and technical resources available for promoting the employment of adolescents;
- Seeking international NGO and international organisation funding for home-based employment projects, on the model of initiatives and projects already undertaken by International Social Service (ISS) Italy;
- Improving the economic level of children from marginalised groups, especially the Roma community, by including them in employment incentive programmes, and by providing material, financial and human resources, as well as premises for their employment in traditional handicraft production;
- Promoting and support the establishment of day centres and community services for the integration of Roma children in education and in trafficking prevention programmes;
- Instructing the State Inspectorate of Labour to exercise control over the illegal, ‘black’ labour of children, especially Roma children, and take appropriate measures to prevent it;

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- Improving conditions in public and non-public child care institutions, including conditions for the personal well-being, education, and social integration of child victims of trafficking, and reflect the new requirements in the regulations of these institutions; and,
- Developing methodological guidelines and organise training for public social service workers on the protection of children in care, and on the social, educational and professional integration needs of children in child care institutions.

The NPA on child trafficking is very detailed and addresses the issue of prevention in very comprehensive way and in the accordance with the UNICEF guidelines. It is also based on close co-operation between governmental agencies, local NGOs and international organisations.

However, there still needs to be a more effective approach to the issue of prevention of trafficking in the main NPA. There is a need for more research aimed at prevention and awareness raising, especially in relation to the causes and consequences of trafficking, as well as the effectiveness of awareness raising campaigns. Links should be made between education and prevention of trafficking as well as between trafficking and migration. Research should look at socio-economic factors in families, programmes for economic support, non-violent forms of communication and the impact of the culture of early marriages on trafficking.

2. Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosnia and Herzegovina's first NPA on trafficking²¹⁶ stated that the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees and the Ministry for European Integration should initiate prevention, education and public awareness projects related to trafficking. However, according to local sources, no such projects have been initiated or implemented by the government within the framework of the first NPA²¹⁷.

A new Plan of Activities for implementing of the NPA in 2004 was prepared at the beginning of 2004²¹⁸.

Despite the fact that BiH is still perceived primarily as a country of destination and prolonged transit, there are still no plans for preventive measures to address the demand for cheap unprotected labour and sexual services. The NPA ignores the fact that BiH is also a potential country of origin for victims of trafficking. It does not include any activities that address prevention of trafficking in the broader context nor any that address the root causes of trafficking, even though the issue of internal trafficking and the danger of BiH becoming a country of origin were pointed out by many of the organisations involved in anti-trafficking activities as far back as 2002²¹⁹.

In early 2004, an awareness raising campaign was being planned by international organisations and NGOs. A working group is to be established to plan and monitor this campaign. Plans have been laid to produce the campaign materials (posters, pamphlets, TV and radio shows). The campaign will be supervised by the State Co-ordinator on Anti-Trafficking and Illegal Migration and will address primarily the issue of trafficking in foreign women to Bosnia and the need, especially on the part of the specialised institutions such as border guards and police, to identify victims of trafficking.

There are also plans to organise eight seminars for judges, prosecutors, police, border service staff and other civil servants, social workers and NGOs in 2004. In total, 320 people are expected to benefit from these training activities.

The National Plan of Action for Children in Bosnia and Herzegovina includes trafficking as a special protection issue. It also states that the measures to protect children from trafficking will be planned and passed in agreement with the NPA on trafficking. However, no such activities have started yet. The NPA for Children also raises the issue of child labour and the need to reduce the number of children in Bosnia involved in labour activities²²⁰.

²¹⁶ *Report on the Implementation of CEDAW and Women's Human Rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina*, Global Rights, Partners for Justice, January 2004, p. 97.

²¹⁶ *Action Plan for Prevention of Human Trafficking*. Ministry of European Integration, Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees. Sarajevo, October 2001.

²¹⁷ *Report on the Implementation of CEDAW and Women's Human Rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina*, Global Rights, Partners for Justice, January 2004, p. 97.

²¹⁸ *The Plan of Activities for Implementation of the Action Plan for the Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the year 2004*.

²¹⁹ Barbara Limanowska, *Trafficking in Human Beings in South Eastern Europe. Current situation and responses to trafficking in human beings in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova and Romania*. UNICEF, UNOHCHR and OSCE/ODIHR. Belgrade 2002. p.64. Report can be found at www.seerights.org

²²⁰ *National Action Plan for Children in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2002–2010*, Sarajevo, April, 2002. p.8

NPA Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Council of Ministers of BiH adopted the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) in 2000. The paper does not include any references to victims of trafficking, high risk groups or potential victims. The NPA for Children in Bosnia and Herzegovina mentions the need to include a special section referring to the rights of the child in the PRSP, but it still does not refer to the rights of the victims of trafficking.

Office of the National Co-ordinator

The National Co-ordinator's Office along with the State Group²²¹, has been working on the plan of activities for 2004. The State Group comprises the National Co-ordinator plus six other people from Ministries of Human Rights, Security, Justice and Foreign Affairs, the State Prosecutor's Office, and the State Border Service. By February 2004, a work plan had been developed and the Ministry of Security (Section on Migration and Asylum) was invited to comment it. The work plan was further developed in response to input from the main stakeholders, such as the Federal Ministry of Education.

The State Group assists the Ministry of Security to implement the National Plans of Action against Trafficking and on immigration and asylum, which focus mainly on three priorities: the establishment of a shelter for the victims of trafficking; implementation of the immigration and asylum law in line with the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum; and establishment of FIGHT teams, five of which have liaison functions and share information with the National Co-ordinator's Office.

Prevention of child trafficking

A working group on child trafficking has been also established, which had met twice by March 2004. This group will design a special awareness raising campaign on child trafficking, which will include an education campaign and a public information campaign. Although the plans for the campaigns are already under discussion, the working group has yet to agree on its general plan of action. Some activities are already taking place with teachers educating children on the issue. In April 2004, there was a 2-day meeting to develop the work plan for the working group. At the meeting, different components of the prevention strategy, such as media presentations, youth forum, educational activities in schools, etc., were presented and discussed.

²²¹ The State Group is an informal body supporting the National Co-ordinator, mentioned in the Plan of Activities for Implementation of the Action Plan for the Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the year 2004.

3. Bulgaria

The Bulgarian Act on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings came into force in May 2003 and the Articles regulating the protection of victims of trafficking came into force in January 2004.

Under the new law, the government is obliged to take responsibility for combating and preventing trafficking in human beings. This includes planning a national strategy, assisting and supporting the victims, establishing policies addressing the re-integration of victims and preventing trafficking. The legislation describes the obligations of the various Ministries involved. All the activities are financed from the state budget, including the National Commission for trafficking, the shelters and the centres for victims.

According to the Anti-Trafficking Law, there will be a special programme for the re-integration of victims of trafficking, including assistance in finding employment and education. On prevention, the Act stipulates that the National Commission shall, "...develop on an annual basis a national programme for prevention and countering of trafficking in human beings and protection of victims of trafficking, which shall be presented to the Council of Ministers for approval²²²". The National Commission shall also,

Promote the research, analysis and statistical reporting of human trafficking data, contribute to the international co-operation for prevention and countering of trafficking in human beings, carry out information, awareness and educational campaigns aimed at potential victims of trafficking and develop training programmes for officials working in the area of prevention and countering of trafficking in human beings²²³.

Local Commissions for combating trafficking, established in certain Municipalities throughout the country, are responsible for the implementation of the prevention activities²²⁴.

²²² Republic of Bulgaria, National Assembly, Combating Trafficking in Human Beings Act, promulgated in The State Gazette, No. 46/20.05.2003. p.2.

²²³ Ibid. p. 3.

²²⁴ Ibid. p. 6. Articles of the Act that regulate the prevention of trafficking in Bulgaria include:

"Article 13: The National Commission shall organise and co-ordinate the relevant agencies and organisations involved in the prevention and countering of trafficking in human beings, based on the national programme approved by the Council of Ministers, as under Article 7(3).

Article 14: In order to implement the objectives in Article 13, the National Commission shall:

1. Initiate and take part in the development and implementation of measures aimed at creating equal social and economic opportunities for the risk groups, including:
 - Conditions for integration of the individuals from risk regions and risk groups into the labour market;
 - Micro-crediting programmes;
 - Programmes inciting employers to hire individuals from risk groups.
2. Ensure public awareness of:
 - Situations where citizens are at risk of becoming victims of trafficking;
 - The protection to the victims of trafficking provided by the state and the specialised organisations;
 - The penal and administrative measures taken by the state to combat trafficking in human beings;
3. Initiate and take part in the development and implementation of:
 - General education school programmes designed for parents and students;
 - General education programmes for unemployed and illiterate citizens;
 - Education programmes for risk groups and risk regions;
 - Education programmes for victims of trafficking."

The Ministry of the Interior has already set up the database related to trafficking. All victims, traffickers, pimps, and convicted people are included. In accordance with the new law, the database will be compiled from information gathered from all the Ministries and NGOs, not just from the Ministry of the Interior as at present. Anti-trafficking strategy has still to be co-ordinated with other strategies.

NPA Bulgaria

Prevention and awareness raising activities were previously implemented by NGOs and international organisations. The new law stipulates that the National Commission will be responsible for the co-ordination of activities and support of the implementing agencies. Activities under the supervision of the new structures have not yet been implemented. Similarly, there are no concrete plans yet on how to implement measures to create equal social and economic opportunities for the risk groups, as anticipated by the Anti-Trafficking Act.

National Action Plan against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children²²⁵

In the area of prevention, this action plan lists the following activities:

- i. Raising the awareness of children about “sexual exploitation” and creating mechanisms for its prevention²²⁶;
- ii. Raising the qualifications of professionals working with children²²⁷; and,

²²⁵ *National Action Plan against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children*. Adopted in 2003.

- ²²⁶
- 1.1 Specification of standards for civil education and their exact inclusion in the standards for school contents and school curricula of school subjects from the obligatory training.
 - 1.2 Inclusion of education on children and human rights in all types of schools, kindergartens, Homes for Raising and Education of Children Deprived of Parental Care /HRECDPC/, Educational Board School /EBS/, Social – Pedagogical Board /SPB/ and Auxiliary Schools /AS/ using the possibilities of school curricula and leisure activities.
 - 1.3 Development of modules in school curricula / in all types of schools, kindergartens, HRECDPC, EBS, SPB, AS/ that should include the problems of sexual exploitation of children, trafficking in children, gender education and others.
 - 1.4 Development and promoting of school handbooks for early prevention of sexual abuse in kindergartens and schools.
 - 1.5 Development and distribution of leaflets, brochures, posters, advertising materials and video materials.
 - 1.6 Encouraging Internet services providers to raise the awareness of children concerning sexual exploitation and the risks of the Internet and the usage of contemporary communicational technologies.
 - 1.7 Distribution and implementation of regulations for safe work of students in the school network and Internet, adopted with Ordinance of the Minister of Education and Science.
 - 1.8 Development of special work measures for unidentified potential dropouts and dropouts from school.
 - 1.9 Creation of opportunities for the active inclusion of children in creative activities, courses, workshops and artistic formations at community centres, municipalities and child centres for activating creative thinking and developing their talents.
 - 1.10 Creation of opportunities to provide appropriate cultural, sports and educational activities for the children’s free time, by using the facilities of the cultural institutes and sports bases in the country - theatres, galleries, museums, libraries, sports halls and so on.
- ²²⁷
- 2.1 Distribution of the “Code of Ethics of working with children” in all professional areas and including in job descriptions of the experts from the Ministries of Health, Labour and Social Policy and the Interior.
 - 2.2 Development of modules for the training of professionals, working with children.
 - 2.3 Publication and dissemination a Handbook of best practice for policemen and prosecutors in conducting proceedings involving children-victims of sexual exploitation, in accordance with the best EU practices.
 - 2.4 Organisation of educational seminars for teachers, pedagogical advisors and school psychologists, parents and so on, including the risks of sexual exploitation via the Internet, the forms it may take and how to restrict the access to it.
 - 2.5 Organisation of educational seminars for social workers from the Child Protection Department
 - 2.6 Organisation of seminars for policemen, investigators, judges and prosecutors, to include the risks of sexual exploitation via the Internet, the forms it may take and how to restrict the access to it.
 - 2.7 Training seminars for general practitioners, doctors in school surgeries, doctors in hospitals and medium medical staff.
 - 2.8 Training seminars for specialists in preventing antisocial behaviour in children, including the risks of sexual exploitation via the Internet, the forms it may take and how to restrict the access to it.
 - 2.9 Training seminars for journalists, working on the issues.
 - 2.10 Creation of a procedure and measures for informing employers about sexual advances against children by people working with children.

- iii. Influencing the media policy of institutions to raise public awareness of the problem of sexual exploitation of children, and advertising, “zero tolerance” towards violence and exploitation of children²²⁸.

The Minister of the Interior and the Chairperson of the State Agency jointly implement the functions of the National Co-ordinator of the National Plan for Child Protection. All the activities will be supported from the State budget with additional funds from donors in co-operation with governmental, non-governmental and international organisations.

The Plan has not yet been implemented. It has to be co-ordinated with the other action plans and the Act on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings. As the NPA focuses on the sexual exploitation of children, it is not clear if and how it will cover other forms of forced child labour and trafficking for begging.

²²⁸ 3.1 Encouraging the media to make a constructive input to common consciousness about the sexual exploitation of children and its influence, by developing relevant behaviour rules and directions for written, audiovisual and electronic media, but chiefly to respect child privacy, identity and dignity.
3.2 Promotion of responsible behaviour by the media in picturing children and childhood as a whole and for participating in programmes for education and raising the awareness of sexual exploitation.

4. Croatia

The Croatian government formally adopted the final draft of the National Plan for the Suppression of the Trafficking in Persons in November 2002²²⁹. The report on the implementation of the NPA for the period from November 2002 until December 2003 was adopted by the Government and published in spring 2004²³⁰.

According to the NPA the activities in the area of prevention have three main objectives:

- i. To identify causes of trafficking in persons (through conducting studies and preventing the social and economic causes of trafficking in persons);
- ii. To inform the public about the issue; and,
- iii. To sensitise and raise public awareness about trafficking in persons²³¹.

Activities planned for 2003 included:

1. Determining all risk factors that lead to trafficking in persons, particularly women, children and adolescents. The research aimed to ascertain the situation in the Republic of Croatia and the wider region, the causes of "demand" and the attempts to curb it. (Implementing agency: National Committee for the Suppression of Trafficking in Persons; deadline: December 2003);
2. Establishing a system to collect appropriate data at local, regional, national and international levels, setting up a consolidated database, regularly analysing such data and forwarding reports on the trafficking in persons situation to all persons and organisations who deal with this problem (Implementing agency: Office for Human Rights; deadline: December 2003);
3. Systematically influencing public awareness and informing the public of trafficking in persons, using the press and broadcast media, as well as special promotional materials (Implementing agency: National Committee for the Suppression of Trafficking in Persons; deadline: none set);
4. Providing information on where and how to seek and receive assistance and protection (fliers, brochures, posters, spots, advertisements, SOS help-lines, Web sites and so forth) (Implementing agency: National Committee for the Suppression of Trafficking in Persons; deadline: ongoing); and,
5. Supporting ongoing preventative operations and measures with the objective of detecting and preventing trafficking in persons (Implementing agencies: Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; deadline: none set)²³².

The NPA does not include programmes to eradicate the root causes of trafficking. The implementation of the first activity, systematic research into trafficking in people that could establish the factors leading to trafficking and propose solutions for them was postponed to 2004 for financial reasons. The NPA focuses on

²²⁹ On 15 December 2004 the Government adopted two new documents on suppression of trafficking: the National Strategy for the Suppression of Trafficking in Persons from 2005 to 2008, a strategic document for the next period of four years; and the Operational Plan for the Suppression of Trafficking in Persons for 2005, the operational document specifying activities to be completed during 2005.

²³⁰ Report on the implementation of the National Plan for the Suppression of Trafficking in Persons. November 2002 - December 2003. Zagreb 2004.

²³¹ Ibid. p.12

²³² Ibid. pp. 12-13.

awareness raising activities and those activities were mostly implemented in 2003.

Since the elections²³³, the Office for Human Rights has continued to be responsible for the implementation of the NPA, including prevention of trafficking in human beings. Activities related to gender discrimination, unemployment of women and violence against women are dealt with by the Office for Gender Equality and are not part of the NPA.

National Co-ordinator and the Secretariat of the National Committee

In the second half of 2003, the National Committee for the Suppression of Trafficking in Persons established the Operational Team as its Executive Body. The Operational Team comprises representatives of the following institutions and organisations: the Ministries of the Interior, Health and Social Welfare, and Education, the State Attorney's Office, the Red Cross, Ženska Soba/PETRA Network, IOM and the Secretariat of the National Committee. There is also a plan to revise the NPA²³⁴. The revised NPA will reflect all the changes in the governmental structures that took place after the 2003 elections, especially where the responsibilities of certain agencies were divided up. There will be also a new operational plan for the period of 2004-2008 prepared by the National Committee. In the next NPA, the main focus will be on prevention and awareness raising.

The establishment of a special working group of the National Committee to combat trafficking in children is going to be proposed to the government²³⁵. This working group will be composed of the Ombudsperson for children, the Ministries of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Health and Social Welfare and Science, Education and Sport, the new Ministry for Family, Veterans' Affairs and Intergenerational Solidarity, the State Attorney's Office, Office for Human Rights, and one representative from a civil society group. The Office for Human Rights will chair the working group and this is where the Secretariat will also be based. The first draft of the plan for combating child trafficking will be prepared by the Secretariat of the National Committee, the Ombudsperson for Children and the Centre for Social Policy Initiatives and will focus on prevention.

The National Committee has already prepared the report on the implementation of the NPA which addresses all the activities implemented in 2003. According to the report, the Office for Human Rights established a consolidated database of victims of trafficking in persons in July 2003. All institutions are obliged to provide the Office with data on cases of trafficking in Croatia. The Office prepares reports on the situation regarding trafficking and anti-trafficking activities. The data is then shared with all relevant institutions.

The National Committee, in co-operation with IOM, conducted an awareness raising campaign in the mass media. The campaign began with 23 local stations

²³³ The election of a new government at the end of 2003 brought considerable changes to the governmental structures and initially slowed the implementation of the NPA.

²³⁴ Please see footnote no. 4.

²³⁵ Decision on the amendment and change of the Decision to establish the National Committee for the Suppression of the Trafficking in Persons was adopted in March 2004. Article IIIb of the National Committee stipulates the establishment of a working group within the National Committee for the suppression of trafficking in children. Members of the working group will be nominated at the National Committee session in June 2004.

NPA Croatia

broadcasting radio spots under the slogan "Trafficking in Persons Is Our Reality. Let's Stop It!" The nationally broadcast Croatian Radio joined the campaign on March 1, 2003 and on March 8, 2003 Croatian Television began broadcasting television spots. At the FESTO 2003 annual review held in October 2003, the campaign received an award for the best comprehensive campaign in the Republic of Croatia²³⁶. The Ministry of the Interior has also financially supported the distribution of IOM brochures entitled "Trafficking in Persons". Eighteen NGOs participated in the campaign, organising open forums, round tables and the distribution of campaign materials. Two telephone surveys given to 1,400 people on public awareness of trafficking in human beings were conducted in co-operation with the daily newspaper *Jutarnji List*.

Within the framework of the campaign, the Office for Human Rights and IOM support an SOS help-line (0800-77-99) on trafficking in human beings. Staff from the NGOs Centre for Women War Victims – ROSA in Zagreb and the Organisation for Integrity and Prosperity in Split operate the help-line²³⁷.

The Office for Human Rights has also:

- Organised promotion of an educational film on the problem of trafficking in people under the title "21st Century Slaves" produced by the NGO Centre for Women War Victims – ROSA;
- Taken part in the 6th International Fair of the Protection of People and Assets (Interprotex), in October 2003;
- Organised and participated in a large number of round tables, seminars and workshops dealing with trafficking in human beings; and,
- Supported the production of materials giving information about trafficking as well as about assistance and protection of the victims (fliers, brochures, posters, television and radio spots, sugar packets, bookmarks, calendars, bags) that were widely distributed.

Regional co-ordination

On 24 October 2003, Croatia organised a regional meeting of National Co-ordinators in order to agree on areas of co-operation between the countries. The following was decided:

- To co-operate regionally in three areas: 1) harmonisation of legislation; 2) procedures for victim protection; and 3) co-operation of border and criminal police. It was also agreed that expert teams for those three areas would be established, with the first expert team meeting in April 2004 in Croatia on criminal and border policing. It was proposed that other countries should host the meetings for the other two areas of co-operation. The role of co-ordination would be taken for six months at a time, on a rotational basis;
- To exchange NPAs in order to become familiar with each other's work; and,
- To have one central database that could be in the co-ordinating country, but as the regional Clearing Point is in Belgrade, it might be possible to keep the database there under the control of the co-ordinating country.

²³⁶ Ibid. p. 13.

²³⁷ Since June 2004, the Vukovar Women Association is also operating the help-line.

This regional co-ordination will provide a clear picture of the causes and destination of trafficking, and Croatia will also use this for their national research to see to what extent Croatia is a country of destination, origin or transit. The next National Co-ordinators meeting was due to take place in Opatija, Croatia in September 2004²³⁸.

²³⁸The meeting was held during the seminar organised by ICMPD within the EU CARDS project "Enhancement of the Implementation Strategies for National Anti-Trafficking Action Plans in SAP countries" in Opatija, 6 – 9 October 2004.

5. FYR Macedonia

The Macedonian NPA, published in the "Official Gazette of the FYR Macedonia". No. 23-457/1 February 5, 2002, Skopje, includes a section on prevention. Prevention activities listed in the NPA can be divided into three groups:

1. Preventive measures aimed at addressing the root causes of trafficking, which were placed under the authority of the Department for Equality of the Sexes in the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy. These measures included:
 - Identifying and reducing the economic and social factors that contribute to women and children becoming victims of trafficking;
 - Identifying the level of home violence and its economic and social influence on women and children;
 - Commissioning surveys of the problems related to trafficking and migration;
 - Preparing and presenting statistics related to trafficking and migration;
 - Ensuring that the laws and their implementation do not discriminate against women;
 - Promoting programmes for the economic re-integration of risk groups (women and children); and,
 - Training for alternative employment and private enterprises.
2. Measures aimed at disseminating information and awareness raising campaigns about trafficking under supervision of the Department for Equality of the Sexes at the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy and the Agency for Information, including dissemination of information through videos, documentary films and talk shows, newspapers and magazines.
3. The third group includes very detailed description of the measures to be taken by the Ministry of the Interior, which relate more to the identification of victims of trafficking and illegal migrants as well as the prosecution of traffickers than to prevention.

The NPA is very general and does not include a comprehensive prevention programme. The final deadlines for achieving the goals described in the National Programme have not been defined. The rather limited and very general prevention activities in the NPA have been not implemented due to financial constraints²³⁹. In the *Report on the activities of the National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Illegal Migration in FYR Macedonia*²⁴⁰, prevention and awareness raising were not among the activities implemented in 2003. However, prevention is mentioned as the priority area for 2004.

There is one programme described in the report that will address the root causes of trafficking. The project will be implemented jointly by the Ministry for Labour and Social Policy and the National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings

²³⁹ The only activity that was undertaken by the government was a TV awareness raising campaign on human trafficking conducted by the government and IOM during 2001/2002. Most prevention activities are implemented by NGOs, while the government to date has focused on assisting the victims in the Transit Centre.

²⁴⁰ *Report on the activities of the National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Illegal Migration in the Republic of Macedonia (undertaken during 2003 and 2004) and its priority activities for 2004*. Government of the Republic of Macedonia, National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Illegal Migration in the Republic of Macedonia, Skopje, April 2004.

and Illegal Migration and will focus on implementing the Draft Proposal for Locating of Economic and Social Factors, which consists of “improving and innovating on the programmes for economic re-integration of the women and children as risk groups. While undertaking its forthcoming activities, the Commission will work on:

- Adopting special protective measures lasting for the whole period of the legal proceedings, with a view to avoiding the victimisation of the victims;
- Providing protection (i.e. release) for the victims from criminal prosecution in respect to other crimes;
- Further support for the accommodation provided by the Shelter for trafficked victims and for improving procedures at the Shelter; as well as,
- Ensuring psychosocial protection for the aforesaid victims²⁴¹.”

It is not clear how special protection measures and further support for the shelter are related to the economic re-integration of women, in what way this re-integration is going to be achieved and which institution will be responsible for the implementation of the programme.

In the Report of the Secretariat of the National Commission for the period October 2003 to January 2004²⁴², prevention is identified as the principal priority. However, the only mentioned prevention activity is the establishment of contacts with and the participation of the MOI in a programme developed by a local NGO which implements a prevention programme at local level²⁴³.

National Plan of Action on child trafficking

In January 2004, a working group of the National Commission was set up to combat trafficking in children in FYR Macedonia. This working group is chaired by the Head of the Department for Juvenile Delinquency at the MOI and comprises representatives of governmental, non governmental and international institutions and organisations, including the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, the Ministry of Education and Science, OSCE, UNICEF, IOM, and the NGOs Open Gate/La Strada and Happy Childhood²⁴⁴. The working group was mandated to assist the Government to develop and implement a National Strategy for combating trafficking in children. The Draft Action Plan for combating trafficking in children in FYR Macedonia, prepared by the working group, was presented in March 2004²⁴⁵.

²⁴¹ Ibid. p. 8

²⁴² *Report on the work of the Secretariat of the National Commission for combating trafficking in human beings and illegal migration in the Republic of Macedonia in the period from October 2003 until February 2004*. Secretariat of the National Commission for combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Illegal Migration. Skopje, April 2004. p. 7.

²⁴³ In 2004, the number of local NGOs implementing anti-trafficking prevention projects, with support from the international community has increased to approximately 35. In 2004 alone, OSCE funded 12 NGOs to promote awareness on the problem of human trafficking through training workshops and public educational campaigns in vulnerable communities. The projects targeted an estimated 1,860 people countrywide. OSCE NGO partners include Healthy Options Project Skopje, Youth Educational Forum, SEE University Law Students Association, Forum of Albanian Women, Macedonian Women Jurists Association, Phurt Humanitarian and Charitable Roma Society, Association for Emancipation, Solidarity, and Equality of Women in Macedonia, Women's Association Radika, Civil Initiative for Equal Opportunities - SEMPER, Women Rights Group “FEMINA”, Fair Trials Coalition and Open Gate/La Strada. In addition to OSCE, other donors include, Institute for Sustainable Communities/USAID, UNICEF, IOM, OPDAT/ICITAP, SOROS, etc.

²⁴⁴ *Fact Sheet of the Working Group to Combat Trafficking in Children (4/2004)*

²⁴⁵ *Draft Action Plan for the Fight against Trafficking in Children in FYR Macedonia*. National Commission for the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings and Illegal Migration in FYR Macedonia. Subgroup for the fight against trafficking in children. Skopje, March 2004. pp.4-5. This document is a working draft document and does not have the status of an official document until it is adopted by the government.

NPA FYR Macedonia

The Draft Action Plan is very general and in the area of prevention amounts to monitoring the development of trafficking in children by data collection, research and analysis including:

- Defining the risk factors for trafficking in children and the social-economic reasons leading to the appearance of trafficking in children (poverty, economic instability, unemployment, the status of women and children, dysfunctional families etc.);
- Identifying the groups of children and families, communities and environments that are at high risk for trafficking in children;
- Creating a database of victims and inter-agency co-operation;
- Stimulating the education of children and the creation of better policy for the allocation of budget resources having in mind the best interests of the child;
- Establishing a system of identification, registration and monitoring for children on the street (i.e. children outside the process of education), child labour abuses and other forms of exploitation and discrimination;
- Increasing supervision and control of the activities of centres for social work with respect to services for marriage, family and guardianship and for the protection of children against trafficking;
- Organising awareness raising campaigns and training for professionals, and a special SOS help-line;
- Training for children on their rights, the recognition of risk factors and self protection from trafficking in human beings;
- Organising information campaigns in schools and institutions;
- Organising information and education for parents and families on social welfare on the risks of trafficking in children;
- Promoting the re-integration of such families into society by awarding small grants for self employment or other forms of assistance;
- Supporting existing NGOs working on the issue of trafficking, including training and capacity building; and
- Strengthening control of borders and illegal crossings by the border police and increasing the supervision by the relevant services of foreigners, especially children travelling without parental escort.

As there is no time frame provided, no responsible agencies listed and no budget attached, the Action Plan at this stage should be seen rather as a general list of necessary steps that should be taken, rather than a realistic plan of action.

Activities of the Sub-Group planned for 2004 include:

1. Organisation of a round table to raise awareness among professionals about international legal documents on the protection of the rights of children and child exploitation, and to introduce to the public the mandate and role of the Sub-Group;
2. Organisation of general research into the situation in FYR Macedonia on trafficking of children and an assessment of the system of protection for children who are victims of trafficking; and,
3. Retrieval of all existing documentation and literature on the protection of children's rights and combating trafficking in children for storage in an archive, which would be kept at the Office of National Co-ordinator.

6. Moldova

The National Committee to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings adopted the *National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings* in November 2001. A new activity plan for 2004 was being prepared as of March 2004. To this end, the National Committee asked the Ministries to present the activities they are planning to undertake in the area of anti-trafficking. The new plan will, therefore, be a compilation of various projects received from different institutions. The National Co-ordinator, the Deputy Prime Minister and the Vice Minister of the Ministry of the Interior are responsible for the monitoring the implementation of this plan in 2004²⁴⁶.

Based on a decision of the National Committee in November 2003²⁴⁷, the Chairmanship mechanism for the thematic sub-working groups was changed to include an international organisation as Co-chair and an NGO as Deputy Chair, as well as the relevant Ministry. The thematic sub-working groups are now co-chaired as follows: "Legislation and law enforcement" by the Ministry of Justice and the OSCE Mission to Moldova; "Prevention and awareness raising" by the Ministry of Education, IOM and La Strada; and "Social assistance and rehabilitation" by the Ministry of Labour and Social Assistance, IOM and the Centre to Prevent Trafficking in Women. The same National Committee Decision established a new working group on "Combating trafficking in children and the illegal taking of children abroad" chaired by the Ministry of Health, co-chaired by UNICEF Moldova and with Save the Children as deputy chair.

In the 2001 NPA, the activities related to the prevention of trafficking were divided into research and assessment, awareness raising and prevention, or addressing the root causes of trafficking. In the area of research and assessment, the government identified activities aimed at the assessment of the dimensions of the problem, identification, causes of vulnerability of certain social groups, and methods of recruitment. These research and assessment objectives were to be achieved through the development of a standard database and establishment of a research centre on trafficking, but neither has been set up. However, an automatic system for checking the movement of people installed at border crossings provided data for a statistic report in 2003 and was used to publish and circulate statistical records relating to migration.

In the field of awareness raising, the government, in co-operation with international organisations and NGOs was supposed to conduct information campaigns aimed especially at potential female migrants, to inform them about the possibilities for legal migration and the risks of exploitation in illegal migration, and to educate people in high risk groups. Although the government did not implement such activities directly, it did support a programme implemented by IOM, La Strada and other NGOs. The Ministry of Education has also started to develop a life skills education module for the school curricula on the prevention of trafficking. Despite the NPA programme there are, however, still no special programmes that target categories of marginalised youth, nor any counselling for potential victims, such as people looking for a job. The State Department for Migration is mandated with providing reliable information on labour migration

²⁴⁶ A new NPA will be developed starting from 2005, as part of the ICMPD Project. For this reason an inter-ministerial working group will be established in November 2004.

²⁴⁷ National Committee Decision No.6 of 6 November 2003.

NPA Moldova

opportunities and some counselling activities for potential migrants informing them about the risks of being trafficked.

Prevention activities aimed at addressing the social and economic causes of trafficking were supposed to lead to improvements in the social and economic conditions of people at risk - by promoting programmes aimed at improving the social and economic conditions of women, programmes combating poverty and unemployment, in particular among women and young people, developing special welfare programmes to support poor people, and literacy programmes - as well as reducing activities which might cause trafficking, such as sexist expressions in media and violent, degrading or pornographic publications.

With the exception of a few small projects implemented by NGOs and supported by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, none of the above objectives was achieved. However some steps have been undertaken to implement programmes in the area of unemployment²⁴⁸.

²⁴⁸ A major USAID programme (approx. 4 million US\$) was started in 2004 and focuses on addressing the root causes of human trafficking. Similarly ILO has initiated a programme in 2003 addressing employment and migration issues that could prevent trafficking in human beings in Moldova. Additionally there will be a similar programme under the President Bush Anti-Trafficking Initiative for Moldova (approx. 2 million US\$).

7. Romania

The Inter-Ministerial Committee, established in 2001, drafted the National Plan of Action, which is compatible with the regional Plan of Action of the Stability Pact Task Force on Trafficking²⁴⁹.

The NPA focuses primarily on law enforcement and legal reform and includes all relevant governmental and non-governmental institutions in each field of action, including research, prevention, awareness raising, assistance, legal reform and law enforcement. In the area of prevention, the NPA stipulates improvements in economic and social status of people at high risk of being trafficked, identification and establishment of measures to prevent the causes of trafficking, integration of gender equality measures and strengthening the law against trafficking (including compulsory impresario certificates and ban on advertisements that "could harm fundamental freedoms and human rights"). Although similar to the model proposed by the SPTF, the NPA stays on a very general level by proposing many activities to be implemented by different agencies without assigning concrete tasks or creating time frames for them. Therefore, the NPA should be seen as a general framework for future activities rather than as a comprehensive plan of work.

According to the NPA, special offices should be set up in each county to develop anti-trafficking initiatives. However, the development of the programmes depends on local capacity and at the present time the main activities are taking place in the areas from where victims come – the eastern and the southern parts of Romania - and are implemented by NGOs.

In the area of awareness raising, the NPA stipulates the development of materials and the organisation of campaigns, seminars and training for the general population, high risk groups and professionals dealing with the issue. Although the NPA identifies the need for educational and informative campaigns in educational institutions, it does not clearly spell out the inclusion of trafficking as a topic in school curricula, stating only the need to, "organise educational programmes in order to consolidate human dignity and individual protection".

In the area of improving the economic and social situation of people at high risk of being trafficked, the NPA lists the types of programmes needed to achieve this: programmes preventing illiteracy and school abandonment, programmes combating poverty and unemployment and special educational, health and psychological programmes for high risk groups, street children and children in institutions. Among the measures to eliminate the causes of trafficking, the NPA includes actions to eliminate unemployment and development of economically deprived regions. Finally with the objective of integrating gender equality within

²⁴⁹The government approved the NPA in November 2001 according to Government Decision No. 1216/2001.

NPA Romania

the social protection of the family and in measures to prevent casting out, the NPA lists:

- programmes for combating all types of violence and discrimination at work;
- equal access of women and men to active measures for integration in the labour market;
- special programmes for professional retraining of women;
- stimulation of businesses to attract women for employment;
- measures to prevent convenience and under age marriages;
- development of programmes to encourage the free movement of people;
- organisation of job fairs at local and national level; and,
- actions to identify the migrant and trafficker markets.

An Inter-Ministerial Working Group on trafficking in human beings was established to develop concrete steps and policies, and to further develop the NPA. The most important result of the Working Group's activities has been the new anti-trafficking legislation, Law No. 678/2001²⁵⁰. The Law identifies specific tasks for different agencies in the field of prevention, provides for specific tools of investigation and prosecution, establishes a national mechanism for victim assistance and special funds for County Councils to finance centres for victims of human trafficking. The programme is called the National Programme to prevent Trafficking in Human Beings and has been created within the framework of the NPA²⁵¹.

According to Law No. 678, victims of trafficking are entitled to physical, psychological and social support. Victims are also entitled to stay and be protected in shelters organised and run by the County Councils. However, the Law does not include re-integration programmes, except for short-term vocational training for victims of trafficking that should be organised in the Counties where the shelters are established. The NPA stipulates that the Ministry of Labour is responsible for the re-integration of victims, but to date the only working re-integration programmes are those established by NGOs and IOM.

In the area of prevention, the Law stipulates activities in the field of education and dissemination of information, including information about migration. There are also provisions concerning the labour market, including support for companies hiring people from high-risk groups and victims of trafficking who have graduated from the vocational training courses.

The Annual Report of the Inter-Ministerial Working Group for Co-ordination and Evaluation of activities for Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Persons in 2003/4, does not include information on the implementation of the tasks related to awareness raising or improvement of the economic and social situation of people at risk of being trafficked, that are established for the government in the NPA. However, the document states that prevention and countering human trafficking became a priority on the Romanian government agenda and that the Inter-ministerial Working Group has been set up in response to this.

²⁵⁰ Passed in November 2001 by Governmental Decision No. 1216/2001, the same one that approved the NPA

²⁵¹ The regulatory enforcement procedures were adopted by Government decision No. 299/2003, in March 2003.

²⁵² Approved by Government Ordinance No. 1295, August 2004

²⁵³ In place, operational since April 2004

The objectives of the Inter-ministerial Working Group in the area of co-ordination and evaluation for the year 2004 include:

- Drafting and approving the National Plan of Action on child trafficking²⁵²;
- Co-ordinating the setting up of the National Transit Centre for returned child victims of trafficking (Gavroche Centre)²⁵³;
- Setting up a network of centres for the reception of child victims of trafficking;
- Monitoring the setting up of the nine assistance centres for adult victims of trafficking and a national integrated action system for intervention in cases of returning victims of trafficking; and,
- Training the trainers for the Ministry of Administration and the Interior and the Ministry of Defence participation in peace-keeping operations, according to NATO recommendations.

Child trafficking

The government started to address the issue of child trafficking in 2003. At the beginning of 2004, the government presented a Draft National Plan of Action for preventing and combating Trafficking in Children to the Stability Pact Task Force against Human Trafficking, which deals with the issue of special protection for the child victims of trafficking. The Romanian government will also open 12 special Reception Centres for trafficked minors returning from abroad²⁵⁴.

Romania has four different National Action Plans that concern children - on child labour, on abused and neglected children, on sexual exploitation and on trafficking in children. They are complementary and do not overlap. Despite this, the Commission on Child Rights has recommended merging all four Plans into one comprehensive National Plan of Action on Children. The National Agency for Child Protection shows a strong interest in working with Save the Children to develop such an NPA.

²⁵⁴ The National Action Plan for Preventing and Combating Child Trafficking was approved by Government Decision no. 1295/13 August 2004, published in Official Journal. No. 802 on 31 August 2004. The Plan includes amongst its objectives:

- The establishment of a national network of transit centres (in Iași, Botoșani, Galați, Satu Mare, Timiș, Arad, Mehedinți, Giurgiu and Ilfov, as stipulated in Law no. 678/2001) for the protection and assistance of returned children who are in difficulty and children who are victims of trafficking, especially from the neighbouring countries;
- The establishment of a pilot centre in Bucharest to co-ordinate the actions undertaken at national level and to monitor the situation of returned children who are in difficulty and children victims of trafficking;
- Drafting and implementing programmes to prevent child trafficking, and for the assistance and social reintegration of victims in family, school and society;
- Training staff in their duties of prevention, protection and assistance towards children victims or potential victims of trafficking;
- Promoting collaboration between institutions and to co-ordinate actions organised by structures with duties in this matter; and
- Co-ordinating international co-operation in the field.

Several of these activities will be carried out through the National Interest Programme "Reintegration and support of repatriated children". An agreement has also been signed with an NGO and its implementation began by setting up the pilot centre in Bucharest (sector 2) and another nine transit centres (in Galati, Neamt, Iasi, Suceava, Botosani, Satu Mare, Bihor, Arad and Timis). 150 people who will work in these centres will also be trained. The Programme will be finalised in 2005.

8. Serbia

In April 2001, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia appointed a National Co-ordinator on Trafficking and a Co-ordinator for the Stability Pact Task Force on Trafficking. Under the auspices of the Coordinator's office, working groups met several times to prepare plans of action in their respective areas. These plans were supposed to be combined to form the National Plan of Action (NPA) to combat trafficking.

The first draft of the NPA was presented to the Stability Pact Trafficking Task Force in 2001. This NPA was meant to provide a model for co-operation between the agencies and to describe areas for action at federal level. The National Coordinator's office also developed and accepted a model referral system for the victims of trafficking in the form of the so-called 'National Referral Mechanism and Mobile Teams'.

In parallel to the federal level, a coordination mechanism was also created at Republican level. The Serbian Interior Ministry appointed a National Co-ordinator for the Republic of Serbia in December 2001. He then created the National Team of Serbia for combating trafficking in human beings in April 2002. The National Team has never been constituted as a formal state body. Instead, it represents a regular meeting forum of governmental, non-governmental and international organisations active in the field of combating trafficking in Serbia. With the constitutional changes in early 2003, the federal mechanisms became obsolete. Although never formally disbanded, the federal mechanisms (Federal Team and Co-ordinator) were, *de facto*, replaced by the National Team and National Co-ordinator of Serbia, with similar solutions introduced in the Republic of Montenegro.

The National Team of Serbia had four working groups in early 2004 – on prevention, assistance, legislation and law enforcement and trafficking in children, with plenary meetings of the Team held 3-4 times a year. The National Coordinator formed an Advisory Body in February 2004 to improve the flow of working information between the National Co-ordinator and the Team. The Advisory Body is to ensure that there is constant flow of consolidated information between the Co-ordinator and the working groups, allowing the Co-ordinator to co-ordinate more effectively the inter-agency activities. The Advisory Body comprises the four chairs of the working groups as well as the National Co-ordinator, and representatives of OSCE, IOM and UNICEF. Meetings are organised once a month. No plans or strategies have been developed for long term prevention activities.

At this point of time, there is still no National Plan of Action (NPA) designed according to the needs of Serbia. The National Team of Serbia assumed the programme of work initially created by the former Federal Team. As of early 2004, the NPA was being drafted. The National Co-ordinator solicited inputs from all working groups and the final draft is expected to be ready for adoption in early 2005. The NPA will set out the strategic goals of the country in combating trafficking as well as concrete activities for the next 12 months²⁵⁵.

A State Agency for Co-ordinating the Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings in Serbia was established in December 2003 as the result of a joint project between the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Policy and the OSCE Mission to Serbia and Montenegro. The Agency started working in March 2004 and acts as a co-ordination centre to organise assistance to potential victims of

trafficking. The key task of the Agency is to pre-screen a possible victim identify their needs and organise the necessary assistance based on the screening. The assistance includes:

- Placement of victims in a shelter or other types of safe accommodation;
- Regulation of victim's legal status and assistance in all administrative procedures;
- Organisation of adequate assistance, including re-integration programmes;
- Informing victims of their rights, status and possibilities for assistance in the country;
- Preparation of return to the country of origin; and,
- Monitoring the process of re-integration of local victims.

The Agency, although a state body, has established co-operation with key NGOs working in the sphere of victim assistance. During the first six months of the Agency's operation, it made field interventions jointly with specialists from its partner NGOs. The NGOs will also be expected to act as quality controllers for the Agency in the future. The Agency is establishing partner relations with all organisations and institutions (whether state, non-governmental or international) who can contribute to the process of assisting the victims of trafficking²⁵⁶. The Agency staff takes an active part in various educational, prevention and awareness raising activities.

National Plan of Action on Child Trafficking

The National Co-ordinator for combating trafficking had asked all agencies to provide information on their activities relating to child trafficking, including information on achievements and plans for the future. This assessment is meant to identify gaps that exist in the system and allow for a strategy to be developed to fill these gaps. The Child Rights Centre has played an important role in the preparation of the assessment, while UNICEF has made resources available and is willing to support NGOs working on the issue of trafficking.

As of April 2004, the working group on child trafficking had held two meetings. On the suggestion of the National Co-ordinator, the local NGO Beosupport is co-chairing this working group and both OSCE and UNICEF are prepared to support its work. At the second meeting of the working group, a sub-group was created to draft an NPA on child trafficking. The drafting subgroup comprises Child Rights Centre, ASTRA, Beosupport and UNICEF. The Child Rights Centre is very actively

²⁵⁵ The Government of the Republic of Serbia formed a Governmental Council to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings in October 2004. (Decision of Government of Republic of Serbia, no. 02-6783/2004-I (the "Decision"), published in the Official Gazette no 113, dated 15 October 2004). The main tasks of the Council are co-ordinating national and regional activities in the area of combating trafficking in human beings, reviewing reports on trafficking by the relevant bodies of the international community, and assuming (official) positions in and proposing measures for implementing recommendations given by international bodies in the area of combating trafficking. The Council consists of the Ministers of the Interior, Education and Sport, Finance, Labour, Employment and Social Policy, Health and Justice. The forming of the Council creates a proper state body, which has the authority to deal with national strategy and policy issues on combating trafficking in human beings. At the same time, the National Team and its working groups are expected to continue functioning as they have been until now. The National Team is expected to function as the operative body for the Council - doing the actual work of preparing state-level strategy and an action plan to combat trafficking. The Council is expected to be the State body that approves and gives official power to the ultimate products of the National Team.

²⁵⁶ Between starting work in March 2004 and 20 December 2004, the Agency had initially identified and co-ordinated assistance to 28 victims of trafficking. (Information provided by the Agency.)

NPA Serbia

involved in the process and is working on the structure of this part of the NPA, using the framework of the SPTF regional plan of action as a model.

Beosupport, the NGO that is heading the group on child trafficking and is working on the development of the NPA on child trafficking, is simultaneously lobbying Parliament to develop a National Plan of Action against the Sexual Exploitation of Children. There is a danger that either there will be two overlapping NPAs (one on sexual exploitation and one trafficking) or just one (on sexual exploitation) that will not cover all children who are victims of trafficking.

Ministry of the Interior, National Co-ordinator

The Ministry of the Interior's prevention work is conducted mostly through joint initiatives with NGOs. Furthermore, prevention activities now take place not only in Belgrade but also in other places. The Ministry has a plan to co-ordinate prevention activities through a working group on prevention.

The representatives of the Ministry of the Interior participate in workshops, training sessions and panel discussions focusing on trafficking²⁵⁷. They also visit schools with the NGOs (Beosupport) and participate in lectures for students while NGOs such as ASTRA provide training at police schools. Topics that are presented and discussed include general information about trafficking and smuggling, a presentation by the Ministry national team, discussion of concrete cases and their results, and co-operation with Interpol and other international organisations.

The Ministry of the Interior is implementing a large research project on trafficking and trafficking in children. The number of street children and children without parental care is unknown in Serbia, so there is a need for research and assessment of this situation. Part of the research will be focused on Roma children. The research should be finalised by the end of September 2004.

Furthermore, the Ministry is undertaking joint initiatives with the media. In co-operation with RTS TV, two shows on trafficking and smuggling were prepared. The programme will be shown at documentary festivals.

In 2003, there were two large training sessions for journalists. One was organised for the large media houses at the beginning of 2003. Later, in June 2003, the Betapress media agency organised a five-day meeting for journalists from SEE. Representatives of the Ministry of Interior actively participated in both events. As a consequence, there has been a change in the way that media presents the issue.

As part of a standard procedure, the Ministry of the Interior is conducting preparatory workshops for the diplomatic personnel before they go abroad. Information on trafficking is included in those workshops. In addition, Embassies of many countries are requesting training on trafficking, which the Ministry is providing.

The Ministry of the Interior's role in the re-integration process of local victims is to ensure their safety. According to NGOs victims of trafficking do not receive enough protection upon return. Representatives from the Ministry are present before, during and just shortly after the court proceedings. However, victims continue to be threatened, even during court proceeding.

9. Montenegro

The *National Strategy for Combating Trafficking* was adopted in November 2003 (action document). It consists of three parts: 1) Prosecution; 2) Protection; and 3) Prevention and includes the establishment of a Working Group. The Ministries participating in the Working Group have each drafted their own action plans to implement the Working Group's strategy, each of them with concrete activities, time frames and responsible people or agencies. The Working Group is chaired by the National Co-ordinator and is comprised of Deputy Ministers from the Ministry of the Interior (Chief of the newly established special Police Anti-trafficking Team), Health, Education and Science, Labour and Social Welfare and Justice, as well as representatives of the Council of Europe, IOM, OSCE, and, as an observer, the US Embassy. The Working Group has met five times, and all the Ministries have drafted and adopted their respective Plans of Action. As of April 2004, the first phase of the implementation of the Strategy had already started.

In the area of prevention of trafficking, the Montenegrin National Strategy for Combating Trafficking has six objectives:

1. To adopt measures such as public education and awareness raising to prevent trafficking, to support further efforts to inform and educate the population (including identifying false job offers), especially schoolchildren and vulnerable groups about trafficking in people. Government support for NGO efforts should be expanded;
2. To support and actively seek ways to further the efforts of the international communities and NGOs;
3. To ensure that the National Co-ordinator and his office have adequate resources to perform co-ordinating functions with NGOs and international organisations and that they take an active, high-profile role in leading the Government of Montenegro's fight against trafficking;
4. To encourage Government and political leaders to speak out more publicly and unequivocally against trafficking.
5. To ensure that the implementing organisations refrain from statements that could interfere with judicial processes; and,
6. To ensure that border police monitor immigration and emigration patterns for evidence of trafficking in human beings and refer cases and information to other law enforcement agencies for action. The Border Police should receive specialised training and instructions on trafficking in people²⁵⁸.

The only objective directly related to prevention and awareness raising is the development of educational and information activities. Others relate more to the organisation of government work, co-operation with other players, as well as migration policy. The Strategy does not have a budget, but ensuring funding for the co-ordination of anti-trafficking efforts seems to be one of its objectives. The issue of prevention - that is, tackling the demand side and addressing the social and economic root causes of trafficking in relation to cases of internal trafficking - is not mentioned.

Ministry of Education

The Ministry of Education's activities to combat trafficking, in the form of a Ministerial Action Plan, focus on prevention, the education of youth and addressing the root causes of trafficking. The Ministry recognises that the problems facing children are broader than trafficking and include violations of child rights, neglect and abuse. There are also the problems specific to the Roma population, such as the high rates of school drop out among Roma girls and the tradition of selling girls for arranged marriages.

Following the Ministerial Action Plan, each school has formed an operational expert team that has to introduce elements of the Action Plan into the school curricula. Operational teams in different schools will develop different Plans, depending on the age of the students and the location of the school. The Plans were to be effective as of the beginning of April 2004. These Plans will have time frames and every month a part of the plan will be implemented by teachers, as well as external experts invited to schools.

The Ministry of Education has also dealt with trafficking through other projects focusing on the protection of children's rights and democratisation that were implemented in schools. With the assistance of UNICEF, SOROS/OSI, World Vision International, Save the Children, the Child Rights Centre, as well as Culture Contact from Austria that has programmes on citizens' rights, these projects have been implemented over the last 5-8 years.

The operational teams have to realise their role in anti-trafficking work, in which awareness raising is the essence. There are only a few appropriate publications produced by NGOs that have been distributed. Each operational team consists of 3-5 people and develops its operational Plan based on the action plan they receive from the Ministry of Education. The plans focus on introducing the concept of trafficking and its consequences. Operational teams will also be able to work on prevention.

Although each project was meant to be sustainable, not all of them were included in the school curriculum. Some of the topics were introduced as a new subject, 'Civic Education', which includes child rights, international Conventions and information about protection from abuse, neglect and sexual harassment. Trafficking is one of many issues addressed in the subject, but is mentioned only briefly. 'Civic Education' has just been introduced into the school curriculum and, hence, trafficking will be introduced to the new generation of students through this subject, while older generations will be covered by a special curriculum that is to be developed soon. Civic education is mandatory for the 6th and 7th grades of primary school and optional for the 8th grade. In secondary schools, it is mandatory in some grades and optional in others. Civic education materials have yet to be developed.

Save the Children, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, provided child trafficking prevention workshops in all 90 primary and secondary schools.

²⁵⁹ The Anti-Trafficking Interagency Working Group, the so-called "Project Board", was created by OSCE in 2000. The Project Board is co-ordinated by the National Co-ordinator and OSCE.

NPA Montenegro

National Plan of Action on Child Trafficking

Within the Project Board²⁵⁹, a Working Group for combating trafficking in children was formed in February 2004. It is comprised of representatives of the National Co-ordinator's Office, the Assistant Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, UNICEF, Save the Children UK and a Roma NGO (Women's Heart). This Working Group developed a draft Action Plan for combating child trafficking for 2004-6, including the responsibilities of different bodies and a time frame. The government is expected to adopt the document in the autumn of 2004.

The mandate of the Working Group includes:

- Assisting the Government of Montenegro to develop a situation analysis on trafficking of children in Montenegro, which is a country of origin, transit and final destination for the trafficking of children;
- Assisting the Government of Montenegro to develop a National Strategy for combating trafficking of children, on the basis of the general strategy for combating trafficking of humans, as well as the situation analysis of trafficking of children;
- Assisting the Government of Montenegro to implement the National strategy for combating trafficking of children, after its ratification (herein after referred to as the Strategy);
- Assisting the Government of Montenegro to harmonise domestic laws and policies in line with the international law standards that refers to the protection of children from exploitation;
- Assisting the Government of Montenegro to harmonise legal practice with international legal and other standards that refer to protection of children from exploitation and children victims of trafficking;
- Assisting the Government of Montenegro to raise funds for implementing the Strategy, for which Government is not able to provide resources from its own budget;
- Assisting the Government of Montenegro to mediate with all international agencies and organisations that are working to protect children from trafficking and from exploitation;
- Assisting the Government of Montenegro to implement the concrete activities of the Strategy, especially the education and training of professionals towards the objective of eradicating trafficking of children in Montenegro; and,
- Assisting the Government of Montenegro to raise awareness about trafficking of children and to promote children's rights²⁶⁰.

The government of Montenegro is also developing a Plan of Action for Children in Montenegro 2004-2010. In November 2003, the Government formed a Commission to develop the Plan of Action for Children's Rights, which will be responsible, in part, for developing the Plan of Action for Children in Montenegro. Chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister, the Commission is composed of representatives from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Labour and Social Welfare, Science and Education, Justice, the Interior and Health. UNICEF provided technical assistance.

²⁶⁰ The mandate of the working group was endorsed by all its members and approved by the National Co-ordinator.

10. UN Administered Province of Kosovo

The Kosovo Action Plan (KPA) was still in the process of being drafted in April 2004. Its main aims are expected to be to:

1. Reduce the occurrence of trafficking in human beings in Kosovo;
2. Increase the identification and punishment of human traffickers;
3. Increase the incidence of identification and provision of assistance to victims of trafficking in Kosovo; and,
4. Create or re-affirm the existing co-ordinated mechanism for assistance and support for victims of trafficking from the time of their identification to the time they are fully re-integrated into society²⁶¹.

The KPA will also indicate some specific aims and concrete measures in the areas of prevention, protection and assistance, and prosecution of traffickers, provision of medical assistance, shelter, and rehabilitation of victims and repatriation. In the area of prevention, it also stipulates a creation of an information centre to support awareness raising campaigns²⁶². The KPA should be finalised by end of 2004²⁶³.

The KPA was developed during a retreat for the main institutions involved in anti-trafficking activities, initiated by the Advisory Office of Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Gender Issues (AOGG), Office of Prime Minister and supported by OSCE, IOM and UNMIK. The KPA was a result of the need identified by the recommendations of the Kosovo Conference to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, held in Pristina on 20-22 October 2003²⁶⁴. In the area of prevention, the recommendations included addressing the low socio-economic status and high unemployment of the Kosovo population, addressing the unequal status of women in Kosovo, paying more attention to the interrelation between education and trafficking, addressing the lack of awareness and understanding of trafficking and the lack of a rule of law.

The AOGG with the support of OSCE will initially train the members of the Inter-Ministerial Group and the Municipal Gender Officers on anti-trafficking issues and the KPA after its adoption by the government. The AOGG, with the support of other counter-trafficking agencies, has a plan to undertake some prevention activities in co-ordination with other agencies. For example, they plan on providing training for senior Ministerial officers in the public service and on conducting media campaigns²⁶⁵.

²⁶¹ Standard Operating Procedures for assisting international victims of trafficking have been drafted and were formalised in October 2001. The newly updated version that has been approved and signed by the responsible key agencies came into effect on 6 December 2004.

²⁶² Information form Habit Hajredini, Director of Advisory Office of Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Gender Issues (AOGG), Office of Prime Minister, Kosovo, 23 August 2004.

²⁶³ Office of the Prime Minister, information received on 23 August 2004.

²⁶⁴ The retreat was held in Prizren, 20 - 24 June 2004.

²⁶⁵ The AOGG set up a retreat for the counter trafficking agencies to work on the first draft of the KPA with the support of OSCE, IOM and UNMIK Department of Justice, 20-24 June 2004. The Draft KPA is a comprehensive set of activities on prevention, protection and prosecution with a description of co-ordination mechanisms, aims, activities, responsible agencies, leading agency, performance indicators and resources.

Kosovo Action Plan for the Achievement of Gender Equality

The Governmental Ministerial Council approved the Gender Action Plan on April 15 2004. The Co-ordinating and Working Groups, which was made up of representatives of the government, local NGOs and UNIFEM, jointly prepared the Plan. The Gender Action Plan is a framework for the implementation of a five-year strategy of gender equality from 2003 – 2007.

Strategic Objective No. 8 on human rights and violence against women and children only addresses the prevention of trafficking in an explicit way. However, it can be argued that all objectives aimed at “vulnerable groups²⁶⁶” also implicitly relate to women and girls who are potential victims or victims of trafficking. Strategic Objective No. 6 calls for employment opportunities for members of vulnerable groups, while Strategic Objective No. 7 is aimed at the integration of women in the economy – “increase women’s access to credit, ensure that women become equal participants in the transformation of public and social enterprises, promotion and support of business start-up, development and sustainability of women’s businesses.”

Strategic Objective 8.2: “Raise public awareness of the human rights of women and children, and the causes and consequences of violence against women and children²⁶⁷”, is directly relevant to the prevention of trafficking. It states that information and public awareness are essential tools in the promotion and protection of the human rights of women and children and calls for:

- Gender awareness training programmes for all government officials and for all judicial, legal, medical, social welfare, educational and police personnel;
- A comprehensive public education campaign to raise awareness among women and children of their human rights; and,
- A comprehensive public education campaign to raise awareness among the general population of the prevalence, causes and consequences of violence against women and children. In particular, the campaign should promote the rights of women and children, and emphasise the prevention of trafficking, prostitution and violence in the family, school and society at large.

The KPA does not include a budget and does not appoint particular institutions to be responsible for the implementation of the different projects. However, it is the first document approved by the government that clearly admits the need for trafficking prevention. It commits to developing anti-discrimination measures and empowering vulnerable groups, as well as outlining the responsibility of the government for the co-ordination and implementation of the measures.

²⁶⁶ “Vulnerable groups include widows, orphans, war invalids, people with disabilities, pensioners, minorities, and those living in poverty. Women within these groups are further isolated and marginalised due to multiple discriminations. For example, they may be denied access to education and vocational training, employment and housing. Such women are prevented from contributing to the development of Kosovo. Thus, support for vulnerable groups must extend beyond social assistance to the creation of concrete equal employment opportunities”. Kosovo Action Plan for the Achievement of Gender Equality. Report prepared by Co-ordinating Working Group and UNIFEM, Pristina, 2003. p. 12

²⁶⁷ Ibid. p. 18

Annex III

LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES

1. ALBANIA²⁶⁸

GOVERNMENT						
<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE						
Co-ordination and National Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the new Action Plan; • Gov'ts of Albania and Greece agree to sign an agreement on trafficking and repatriation of children; Albanian Ministry of State is working with Inter NGO coalition; All together against Child Trafficking (BKTF) on a first draft (1 April); • Establishment of working group on children; • Development of National Strategy against child trafficking and plan of action (drafted in collaboration with BKTF) 	2004		Greek MFA, Greek Ombudsman for children, USAID, NGO ARSIS, BKTF, IOM	Gov't, IOs and local NGOs	<p>Marchko Bello Minister of State, National Anti-trafficking Co-ordinator Tel: + 355 4 256 844 Fax: + 355 4 230 846 isefa@km.gov.al</p> <p>Vladimir Koçi Adviser to the Minister of State for Co-ordination vkoci@hotmail.com</p>
Special Task Force	Establishment of the Special Task Force to fight against organised crime comprising State Police, Judicial Police, Prosecutor's Office and National Intelligence Service.	March 2003, effective June 2003	ICITAP			<p>Ardian Visha Head of Foreign Relations Office General Prosecution Office foreign_depart@hotmail.com</p>

²⁶⁸ **Abbreviations:** IO, international organisation; MC, Ministry of Culture; MES, Ministry of Education and Science; MF, Ministry of Finance; MFA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; MH, Ministry of Health; MI, Ministry of Internal Affairs; MJ, Ministry of Justice; MLSA, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs; MPO, Ministry of Public Order; MS, Minister of State to the Prime Minister; NPF, Help for Children; SCF, Save the Children; Tdh, Terre des hommes; VOT, victim of trafficking.

Albania

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<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
Witness Protection Task Force	Establishment of a Witness Protection Task Force to facilitate the international community's temporary assistance to the Albanian Gov't in the protection of witnesses.	March 2003		MS, MPO, MJ, Gen. Prosecutor, OSCE, CoE, ICITAP, IOM, OPDAT, PAMECA, SCF	Gov't, IOs and local NGOs	OPDAT, Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development Assistance and training. PAMECA, Police Assistance Mission of European Commission in Albania
Three Ports Project	Implementation of the "Three Ports Project" for Rinas Airport and ports of Vloa and Durres. Installation of high-tech equipment and 18 experts to strength the monitoring and control at these border-crossing points.	March 2003, effective June 2003	ICITAP	ICITAP		
International Anti-trafficking Centre in Vloa	Development of the Action Plan for the International Anti- trafficking Centre in Vloa involving the participation of SEE countries in training activities and exchange of information.	2003		ICITAP, US Embassy		
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC ORDER						
Law enforcement	Anti-trafficking Task Force within the police. Training for the police provided by French, Italian and British police to strengthen anti-trafficking structure.	Oct 2001 2002		OSCE	French, Italian and British Police	Commissar Spartak Gumaj, Head of the Anti-Trafficking Police Unit Ministry of Public Order Tirana Mob: + 355 69 20 98 288 Fax: + 355 4 273 447
Shelter for trafficked persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security and support for the shelter for VOTs; Establishment of a gov't shelter for VOTs; provide rehabilitation and re-integration programmes and vocational training. 	Ongoing	IOM, SCF, 200,000 US\$ from State budget	IOM IOM	NGO Vatra	

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT FOR MIGRATION ISSUES						
National Strategy for Migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the National Strategy for Migration; Establishment of an inter-ministerial committee consisting of representatives from different ministries, national institutions and NGOs. 	2004	CARDS ²⁶⁹ 2001	Albanian Govt, MLSA, MFA, MPO	IOM	Mr. Durim Hatibi Head of Emigration d_hatibi@yahoo.com Mrs. Majlinda Hafizi Mob: +355 68 21 26 950 majlinda_hafizi@yahoo.com
Returnee programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the programme for returnees; creation of information package: information about Albania, Albanian economy, possible investments, micro businesses. Negotiations with receiving countries about its implementation. 	2004		MFA		
Programme on legal migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement with Italy to take Albania professionals for jobs that can't be filled by Italians. Family migration to Canada and USA 	2004				
Awareness raising and info campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Published information on legal framework/ conditions for migration, practical ways of finding jobs abroad published in daily newspapers; Organised discussions in the media. 	2003				
Repatriation Agreements	Repatriation agreements are signed with Great Britain, Italy, Germany, Belgium, Denmark and one more is planned with the EU.	2003/2004		MFA		Ledia Hysi, Directorate for Juridical and Treaty Issues, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

²⁶⁹ Community Assistance for Reconstruction, Development and Stabilisation

Albania

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS, STATE SOCIAL SERVICE						
Programme for economic support	Provide support for families with no income in cash or through alimentary programme (16% of Albanian families are supported).	Ongoing	State Budget	Albanian Govt, MLSA, MFA, MPO	IOM	Natasha Hodaj, General Director Rr. E Durrës Nr. 83, Tirana, Albania Tel: + 355 4 230 791 Fax: + 355 4 229 173 natasha@ssdp.gov.al
Anti-trafficking matrix programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan to conduct a situation analysis to determine the scope of trafficking and define the root causes of the phenomenon; Training for social workers working in communes and local communities. 	June 2003 - June 2004 Planned				
Committee for equal opportunities	Established a committee for equal opportunities to work on programmes for women, especially women at risk	Ongoing				
National Reception Centre for Victims of Trafficking	<p>Establishment of a National Reception Centre for victims of trafficking, unaccompanied minors, minors at risk of trafficking and illegal migrants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance to VOTs (Albanian and foreign): legal, medical, psycho-social, stabilisation; defining future options; Assistance to irregular migrants stranded in Albania (shelter, medical assistance, return assistance); Target groups are sheltered and assisted separately, with separate facilities on the same premises; capacity of the Centre is 100 people; Witness protection; Monitoring through follow up visits to the victims' families, even after their return home (family counselling); 	Ongoing, the Centre opened in July 2003	IOM, USAID, German Embassy	IOM, MPO	MLSA, IOM	

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IOM provided on job training, training sessions for the Centre staff and financial support for the Centre; MPO provides security of the Centre; Future objective will be the re-integration of VOTs in co-operation with all actors involved in fighting trafficking. 					
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS, SECTOR FOR RELATIONS WITH NGO'S						
Social Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decentralisation of the social services to local gov't; Development of legal framework to standardise the work of all services; Provide support for orphans, abandoned children and street children 	Ongoing		Local NGOs	Gov't, IOs and local NGOs	Natasha Pepivani, Head of the sector for relations with NGOs Mob: + 355 68 21 22 967 tashape@yahoo.com
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE						
Prevention and awareness raising	Introduce a special programme for secondary schools aimed at teacher training, public awareness, lectures, supplementary materials for students, etc.	2003	IOM	IOM		Niko Kreci, Head of Sector nkreci@mash.gov.al

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS						
Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
ORGANISATION FOR SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE (OSCE)						
WRATE- Women's Rights and Anti-Trafficking Education	A grass-roots campaign to raise awareness and sensitise Albanian men and women to the human rights of women under the domestic legislation and International Human Rights Conventions ratified by Albania, as well as to define trafficking as an abuse of those rights in rural areas and Roma communities.	2004	ODHR	OSCE Presence in Albania; Civil Society Development Centres; Albanian Network Against Gender Violence/ Land O'Lakes	Albanian Network Against Gender Violence/ Land O'Lakes	Matthias Kalusch, Head of Anti-trafficking Unit Rr: Donika Kasrrioti, No 6, Tirana Albania; Tel: +355 4 235 993 Fax: +355 4 227 534 matthias.kalusch@osce.org Ledia Beci Assist. to Head of Anti-Trafficking Unit; Tel: +355 4 235 993, ext 183. Fax: +355 4 227 534 Ledia.Beci@osce.org
Provision of Adequate Screening for Victims of Trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of a small team to assist national police to screen VOTs returned to Albania; Improvement of national police capacity to deal with VOTs. 	Finished Oct 2002 - Sept 2003	OSCE ODHR	National Police, IOM, UNHCR		Angelika Wingefeld Project/Court Project Manager Tel + 355 4 240 672, ext- 190 Fax:+ 355 4 240 673 Angelika.Wingefeld@osce.org Evis Alimehmeti, National Legal Officer Tel ++ 355 4 240 672, ext- 174. Fax: ++ 355 4 240 673 Evis.Alimehmeti@osce.org
Monitoring	Monitoring of court cases (not only trafficking-related).	Ongoing	OSCE			
Assisting Albanian Government in the implementation of National Anti-trafficking strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide legal counselling to the victims returned from Western European Countries. Provide legal training to staff working in the Linza governmental shelter. Provide technical assistance in drafting Anti-Child –Trafficking Strategy. 	Ongoing	OSCE			

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)						
Prevention and awareness raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness raising and information campaign: 5 different TV spots and 5 radio spots, posters and leaflets. 2 theatre plays aimed at prevention based on true stories from VOTs; play will be shown in all crises areas with a discussion afterwards. Educational activities: supplementary materials for 10-16 year old students; training for teachers; manual for teachers with curricular and extra-curricular activities. 	2003 2004	Dutch embassy	MES	IOM, local NGOs, MES, MPO	Ruth Rosenberg Programme Coordinator Rr. Brigada e VIII Vila No. 3, Tirana Tel: + 355 4 257 836/7 Fax: + 355 4 257 835 rrosenbegr@iomtirana.org.al
Assistance for third country nationals victims of trafficking	Direct assistance to victims - Project for return and re-integration of third countries nationals.	Ongoing	SIDA	IOM, OSCE, MPO, MLSA	IOM	
Assistance for Albanian victims of trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In February 2002, opened a re-integration centre for Albanian women (capacity 28 women); Re-integration programme for Albanian VOTs; Provide vocation training: assistance in finding a job, foster care, education; Empowerment of trafficked women and girls: http://www.aagw.org; Witness Protection; Family mediation, support and monitoring of half-way houses. 	Ongoing	USAID, Dutch MFA, SOROS	IOM, NGOs, MLSA, MPO	IOM	
Local capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building of local NGOs; Provide technical assistance, capacity building and financial support for the National Reception Centre. 	Ongoing			IOM, Local NGOs	

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<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
Co-operation with anti-trafficking units	Assistance to reconstruct the space in police stations to be used for VOTs. IOM has reconstructed and furnished 2 rooms in 9 police stations.	2003	IOM	Anti-Trafficking Police Units	IOM	
Educational activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IOM signed MOU with MS and MES to include trafficking in school curriculum; Development of draft programme for schools with significant contribution of BKTF members; training for educational staff, advise for the selection of schools for the pilot phase; 3 different manuals are prepared: manual for teachers (primary and secondary schools); supplementary materials for children aged 10-14; supplementary material for students aged 14-16; 23 participating schools are covered plus 12 more to be included by end of April; Plan to extend the project to other schools. 	Oct 2002 Ongoing		MS, MES	Institute for Pedagogy Study	
Capacity building of law enforcement agencies	Training for police, judiciary and prosecutors. Institutional capacity building of law enforcement agencies.	2002	Dutch Embassy, Italian gov't	OSCE, local NGOs	MPO, Police Academy, Network Against Gender Violence and Trafficking, OSCE	
Migration Assistance Centre (MAC)	Establishment of MAC with the aim to provide information on legal migration.	Ongoing				

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
Fostering sustainable re-integration in Albania, the Kosovo Province, and FYR Macedonia, by reinforcing local NGO capacity for service provision for returnees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting up network of NGOs/capacity building; Referral of potential returnees from EU countries through IOM; Raising of public awareness and information dissemination; Re-integration services for returning migrants. 	2004	IOM	NGO network, MLSA	IOM	Mendel Sosef Programme Coordinator Rr. Brigada e VIII Vila No. 3, Tirana Tel: + 355 4 257 836/7 Fax: + 355 4 257 835 msosef@iomtirana.org.al
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)						
Trans-National Action against Child Trafficking (TACT): prevention, protection, assisted voluntary return, re-integration and co-ordination of anti-trafficking initiatives	TACT project was set up by Tdh and is supported by 6 different partners. This project aims to address child trafficking through a comprehensive, integrated approach focusing on prevention, protection, assisted voluntary return, re-integration and co-ordination of anti-trafficking initiatives that targeted trafficking of children between Albania and Greece and Albania and Italy.	Ongoing	UNICEF, Oak Foundation, USAID, SIDA, Tdh, National Albanian American Council	BKTF members (13 NGOs), ARSIS (NGO in Greece), Italian partner to be selected by Tdh	Tdh, Vatra Centre, BKTF	Vinod Alkari Programme Coordinator UNICEF Albania Tel: +355 4 371 741/3 Fax: +355 4 375 291 valkari@unicef.org
Development of life-skills and HIV/AIDS prevention among especially vulnerable young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration of life skills approach into the formal High School curriculum: training of teachers to improve skills to deliver accurate information and to develop the skills of young people to make informed decisions; Youth Friendly Services in Vloza and Tirana; Peer Education training of trainers from especially vulnerable young people (Roma and Youth of School Youth); Awareness raising and social mobilisation activities on HIV/AIDS and STIs. 	2002-2004		MH, Public Health Institute, MES, French and Albanian Red Cross, International Humanitarian Assistance, Vloza Directorate of Primary Health Care		Alketa Zazo Health Project Officer UNICEF Albania azazo@unicef.org

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS						
Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC MIGRATION COMMITTEE (ICMC)						
Durres Police Unit	Rehabilitation of Unit for Women's shelter in Durres Port and Police Station.	Sept–Nov 2002	British Embassy			Diana Hiscock Programme Coordinator Tel: + 355 4 372 854 Fax: +355 4 257 482 Mob: +355 38 20 27 090 hiscock@icmc.net
Rapid Assessment Survey for IOM	Carried out a rapid assessment survey as part of IOM's Sub-regional Campaign on Irregular and Regular Migration	Apr–May 2003	IOM			
Keneta* Community Development Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a Community Working Group; • Pre-school child care activities; • Vulnerable women's group: work closely with the women to foster their independence and self-confidence, through group support, professional counselling, and by concerted efforts to assist them to find suitable employment; • Disabled children's programme; • Restoration of the kindergarten in Shkozet area; • Peer education programme on social and life skills including trafficking; • Food distribution; • English language and computer courses, summer camps. 	Ongoing	Dutch Gov't BSI Church, Norwegian Gov't, UNICEF, Mercy Corps International (USAID)			* Keneta is an 'informal' community of some 30,000 internal migrants who reside in a former agricultural commune adjacent to the seaport town of Durres;
Supporting BKTf anti-trafficking coalition	Voluntary activities to develop the coalition with international and local partners.	Ongoing			BKTF	

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
<p>Trans-National Action against Child Trafficking (TACT): prevention, protection, assisted voluntary return, re-integration and co-ordination of child anti-trafficking initiatives</p>	<p>This project aims to address child trafficking through a comprehensive, integrated approach focusing on prevention, protection, assisted voluntary return, re-integration and co-ordination of anti-trafficking initiatives that targeted trafficking of children in particular between Albania and Greece and between Albania and Italy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme to prevent trafficking in children and to raise public awareness; • Psycho-social and legal protection to children at high risk and/or victims of trafficking; • Systematic involvement in social services by providing training for them; • Database of children at high risk of being trafficked and victims of trafficking; • Monitoring and evaluation system in place all over the project; • Preparation of teacher's manual; • Assistance in expertise and capacity building to BKTf coalition; • Working through BKTf on legal issues of child trafficking, in particular the legal framework with neighbouring countries. 	<p>2003-2006</p> <p>Dec 2004</p>	<p>UNICEF, Oak Foundation, USAID, SIDA, Tdh, National Albanian American Council</p>	<p>BKTf members (13 NGOs members and the advisory board including MS, MLSA, ILO/IPEC, MPO, IOM, OSCE, USAID, OSCE, UNICEF), ARSIS (NGO in Greece), partner with Italy to be defined with Tdh</p>		<p>Vincent Tournecueillert Head of mission Tel/Fax: + 355 4 374 798 Mob: + 355 69 20 20 929 vincent.tournecueillert@tdh.ch</p>
<p>TERRE DES HOMMES (Tdh) (International NGO)</p>						

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Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
SAVE THE CHILDREN IN ALBANIA (International NGO)						
Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing peer-to-peer education and community-based support to children in high-risk areas through children's clubs (Pilot project, part of regional anti-trafficking programme, May 2002-October 2003); Working on involvement of children that do not attend school: street children, children at risk and Roma children. 	Ongoing	SIDA, MFA, Oak Foundation	NPF	NPF	Anduena Shkurti Programme Co-ordinator, National Project savealbania@albaniaonline.net Rruga "Komuna e Parisit" Lagjja 8, Pallatet 1 Maji, Vila "Lami" P.O. Box 8185 Tirana, Albania Tel: +355 4 261 840/929 +355 4 266 227 Fax: +355 4 263 428 www.savealbania.org
Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-integration of high-risk children into schools: integration of Roma community/children in school, providing support group for mothers, create non-violence community among them; Preparing publications on best practices in the area of prevention. 	Ongoing Feb 2004	SIDA, MFA, Oak Foundation	Children of the World (FBSH)	FBSH	
Prevention, Protection, Re-integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing regional anti-trafficking programme: implementing six pilot projects throughout the region including children's clubs in Albania, Montenegro and Croatia, awareness raising campaign in Kosovo, and counselling and re-integration support to trafficked girls in Romania; Preparing second phase of the regional response. 	May 2002-Oct 2003	SIDA, MFA, Oak Foundation	SCF Albania, SCF Kosovo, SCF Montenegro, SCF Kosovo, SCF Serbia, Centre for Social Policy Initiatives (Croatia)		

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
HELP FOR CHILDREN (NPF) (Local NGO)						
Assistance for trafficked persons	Re-integration of children into schools.	Ongoing	UNICEF, SDC	MES, UNICEF Tdh, BKTF	NPF	Robert Stratoberdha Director of NPF Tel: + 355 38 243 6 03 Mob: + 355 68 22 52 652 robert_npf@hotmail.com
Collection of information	Database of children at high risk of being trafficked (part of the TACT project).	From the beginning of 2001	UNICEF	Tdh, BKTF UNICEF	NPF	
LEGAL CLINIC FOR MINORS/ PEACE THROUGH JUSTICE						
Legal reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work on the legal issues surrounding trafficking in children; • Providing legal representation in court and guardianship for minors, victim of trafficking. 	Ongoing Ongoing since May 2002	UNICEF	UNICEF, OSCE, MJ IOM		Holta Kotherja Rr. Ismail Qemalli, No. 30/2 Tirana Tel./Fax: +355 4 263 307 Mob: +355 69 20 46 461 hkothejrjaptj@albamail.com legalclinic@albaniaonline.net
CITIZEN'S ADVOCACY OFFICE (CAO)						
Legal Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal and psychosocial assistance, and legal representation for VOTs; • Sensitising public opinion and state institutions to the phenomenon, need for collaboration on national and international level to improve the legislative framework. 	Ongoing 2003	USAID		CAO	Kreshnik Spahiu Boulevard" Zhan; Tirana Albania; D'Ark" Project; Anti-trafficking Project Tel: +355 4 253 999 leginet@albaniaonline.net;

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SERVICES (ISS)						
Inter-country social intervention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tracing missing family members; • Contact establishment between family members because of voluntary or forced immigration; • Preparation and delivery of documents for people who could not return to their native countries; • Pre-adoption counselling and information. 	Ongoing since 1992	Italian Gov't – Ministry of Social Affairs	International Social Services (ISS) – Italian Branch	ISS - Albania	Lida Leskaj Tel: +355 4 230 427 iss@albaniaonline.net
Repatriation and Re-integration of Unaccompanied Albanian minors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and assessment of socio-economic situation of biological families; • Preparation of children and families for the repatriation process; • Organisation of repatriation; • Re-integration of repatriated persons providing vocational training; apprenticeships programmes, development of small productive familiar activities. 	Ongoing since 1992	Italian Gov't – Ministry of Social Affairs	International Social Services – Italian Branch	ISS - Albania	
Immediate measures for child protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing the risk of trafficking to children by enhancing family life providing them with set of services; • Provide counselling and information to parents on parental responsibilities, competencies and confidence; • Provide vocational training for adults of street children families; • Connected families with supportive service and job placement opportunities; • Provide school material, cloths and food assistance. 	May 2003- January 2004	USAID through Partners Albania	Tirana Municipality – Social Services Directory	ISS – Albania	

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Child Protection in International Adoption - training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study of the situation in child welfare institutions; • Review of Albanian Legislation on child protection; • Preparation of training manuals; • Training for the staff of public and private child welfare institutions; • Training for the staff of Albanian Adoption Committee. 	2002	Italian Gov't	ISS General Secretariat ISS Italy ISS Albania	ISS General Secretariat ISS Italy ISS Albania	
Prevention of trafficking of young girls or boys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of high risk families; • Establishment of contact of professional schools and enterprisers; • Organisation of professional vocational courses; • Identifying job opportunities and referring trained persons. 	2000-2001	International Social Services - Italian Branch		ISS -Albania	
Awareness and research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research on unaccompanied Albanian minors in Italy; • "You are not Alone" - delivering of awareness postcard; • TV and Radio Programmes • Public bodies awareness of convent ratification for food maintenance obligation 	2000 2001-2002 2002-2003 2003	Work Bank	ISS Italy National Albania Radio Television MJ	ISS -Albania ISS-Albania ISS-Albania ISS-Albania	
ISS Inter-country family service development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish an inter-country service unit in Pristina and strengthen the existing office in Albania; • Train ISS staff and staff of other co-operating agencies in the country casework; • Assist local welfare workers in handling cases with international elements; • Link together the new units with ISS network in other countries; • Identify gaps in policies and make recommendations. 	March 2000	DFID	Albania Gov't UNMIK	General Secretary of ISS ISS UK ISS Albania	

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<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
CHILDREN OF THE WORLD ALBANIA						
Assistance for street children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter for street children and victims of trafficking; • School re-integration; • Recreational and schooling programmes; • Family reunification. 	1999-2001	EMDH*, UNICEF, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs			Svetlana Roko Rr. Niko Avrami Nr. 21 Tirane Fbsh_dh@yahoo.com
Social, psychological and juridical assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OSA (Office of Social Aid) • Welcoming, listening, counselling, social evaluation, accompanying families of people in need to hospitals or health centres; • Vocational training for teenagers; • Socio-educational activities. 	From 2001 ongoing	UNICEF			* Enfants du Monde – Droits de l'homme
Social re-integration centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-integrate children in schools and society; • Provide vocational training, reading, writing, school supporting group, theatre group, sports activities; • Provided school material, clothes; • Food assistance programme. 	2003-2004	Save the Children			
Awareness raising and training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitise parents on the issue of trafficking and possible risks through sport and art activities; • Provide training for mothers on how to work with children, health issues of their children; • Provide training for early marriage families in order to teach them how to write and read – two times a week; • Working with women at risk organising the training once a week on different topics: violence, family, etc. 	2003				

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
School in neighbourhood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working with 3 integrated classes in 3 schools with most problematic children in primary school (I-IV grade); Organised school supporting groups for V-VIII grade for mathematics, physics, chemistry, English language. Available every day. 	2004	UNICEF			
Collection of information	Database of families and children at risk of being trafficked.	Since 2002	UNICEF			

VATRA (WOMEN'S HEARTH) (Local NGO)

Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information (training, seminars, leaflets); Awareness (TV debates, radio talks, posters, TV spots); Social services for the vulnerable and at-risk. 	Ongoing since December 1999	DFID, British Embassy, American Embassy, World Bank, Partners Albania, UNICEF Management Systems International	MES (Education Directorate, School directorates of elementary and secondary schools in urban and rural areas).		Vera Lesko, President "Rilindja" Rruga "Piro Bisha", Pall 1406, Vlore, Albania Tel/fax: + 355 3 327 509 Mob: + 355 69 21 40 395 QPS-Vatra@aul.sanx.net Qvatra@icc-al.org
Assistance for trafficked persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter for Albanian VOTs; Accommodation (interviewing); Rehabilitation: counselling, medical and legal assistance; Re-integration programme for these women through vocational trainings (computers, tailoring, hairdressing); Witness protection. 	Ongoing	SCF, Kvinna till Kvinna, Anti Slavery International, OSCE	IOM, MPO, MLSA		

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<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
Post-rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring through follow up visits to the families of victims (family counselling); Needs assessment and the identification of potential employment possibilities, accommodation and education of girls accommodated in shelter. 	Ongoing		IOM, MPO, MLSA, MES		
Assistance for trafficked persons	Accommodation in shelter for trafficked, violated, at risk and refugee women.	Started Oct 2001	SCF	IOM, MPO		
NETWORK OF WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS						
Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research on the root causes of trafficking, violence against women and poverty; Co-operation with the gov't within the NPA on development of strategies and programmes to address root causes of trafficking. 	Ongoing				Eglantina Gjermeni Tel. +355 4 243 526 Fax. +355 4 223 693 egjermeni@hotmail.com
WOMEN'S CENTRE						
Documentation and information centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collecting all information about surveys, published newsletters; Updating NGO database. 	Ongoing	SOROS	Women's NGOs		Eglantina Gjermeni Tel. +355 4 243 526 Fax. +355 4 223 693 egjermeni@hotmail.com
Training on: gender sensitisation; advance gender; gender planning and analysing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender training for different target groups on awareness raising about gender issues; Planning and analysing, etc. 	Ongoing	Kvinna till Kvinna			
Training of Trainers						

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Albanian Network against Gender Violence and Trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publishing of media monitoring report for 2001 and 2002; • Training for journalists on different issues: HIV/AIDS, gender, domestic violence. 	Ongoing	UNICEF	Centre for Women and Girls Refleksione; Women's Advocacy Centre		Eglantina Gjermeni Tel. +355 4 243 526 Fax. +355 4 223 693 egjermeni@hotmail.com
Capacity building for women leaders in local government, Albania	Support female candidates for election and provide training in public speaking on gender issues.	2003	Austrian gov't	Committee on Equal Opportunities		

BKTF-Albanian Inter NGO-s Coalition: All together against child trafficking

ONACT-Operational Network and Advocacy against Child Trafficking	<p>Goal: To reduce the vulnerability of children in Albania to trafficking by promoting effective services, networking and research to counter trafficking of children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and international civic society agencies involved in the fight against trafficking have increased co-operation and co-ordination between themselves and with national and international gov't structures, to ensure the availability to comprehensive services to meet the needs of the child; • Geographic coverage extending and number of beneficiaries increasing as result of adequate co-ordinated actions among all concerned institutions; • A formal communication process related to the development of activities against child trafficking is established and used by all concerned institutions. 	2003-2006	UNICEF	FBSH, ICS Ballsh, ISS Albanian Branch, Legal Clinic for Minors, NPF, RMSA*, SCF, Tdh, Vatra Centre, Christian Children' Funds, VIS, Seed of Hope, ICMC	BKTF	<p>Mrs. Holta Kotherja President of BKTF Mob: +355 69 20 46 461 Tel: +355 4 269 307 legalclinic@albaniaonline.net</p> <p>Mr. Arben Loka Coordinator Tel: +355 4 269 307 Mob: +355 69 20 95 504</p> <p>* Albanian Refugee and Migrant Services</p>
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2. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA ²⁷⁰

GOVERNMENT						
Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
BiH COUNCIL OF MINISTRIES (CoM) – Office of the State Co-ordinator on Anti-Trafficking and Illegal Migration						
Decision on the Procedures and Ways of Coordinating the Activities to Suppress Trafficking in Human Beings and Illegal Migration in BiH and Establishment of the State Co-ordinator's position for BiH	The State Co-ordinator was appointed and a procedure for co-ordinating activities with regard to anti-trafficking was established.	July 2003 Ongoing	UNICEF (funds), OSCE (seconded Anti-Trafficking Capacity Building Officer)	Ministry of Security, MJ, MHRR, SBS, State Prosecutor's Office, other relevant ministries, NGOs, IOs, EUPM		Mr. Samir Rizvo, State Co-ordinator, Office of the State Co-ordinator, Trg BiH 1, Sarajevo Tel/fax: + 387 33 710 530
State Co-ordinator	Appointment of the State Co-ordinator.	August 2003				
Review of National Plan of Action (NPA)	Review of the original NPA from 2001 in order to reflect all recent changes within the governmental structure, as well as activities being undertaken and/or planned by all actors was carried out during the working seminar in November 2004. The process of drafting the document was done by the State Coordinator, State Group members and other members of the relevant Ministries during a retreat in the second half of December 2004. The final document is expected in January 2005, when it will go before Council of Ministers for approval.	Planned for 2004	IOs and NGOs in BiH			

²⁷⁰ **Abbreviations:** ABA, American Bar Association; IO, international organisation; ME, Ministry of Education; MFA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; MH, Ministry of Health; MI, Ministry of the Interior; MJ, Ministry of Justice; MLSP, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection; SACP, State Agency for Child Protection; VOT, victim of trafficking.

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
Decision on Establishment of the Strike Force on Anti-Trafficking and Organised Illegal Migration	The Strike Force was established as an independent body to co-ordinate operational activities with regard to cases of trafficking in human beings under direct supervision of State Prosecutor. Its aim is to establish and enhance co-operation and co-ordination of activities among the members of prosecution, police, tax administration, financial police, SIPA, State Border Service at the State level as well as both Entities and Brcko District. The Ministry of Security officially appoints members of the Strike Force.	October 2003		ICITAP, EUPM		Mr. Zdravko Knezevic, FBiH Prosecutor, Ministry of Security, Trg BiH 1, Sarajevo Tel: +387 33 206 664 Tel: +387 33 212 529;
Training for police, State Border Service, immigration officers, social workers, labour and tax inspectors, judges and prosecutors	Organising training on trafficking for all actors involved in the fight against trafficking in human beings in co-ordination with Strike Force for Fight against Trafficking and Illegal Immigration.	Ongoing since October 2004	UNICEF, State funds	Centres for Education of Judges and Prosecutors, Ministry of Security, Strike Force, State Prosecutor's Office, NGOs and IOs		Mr. Samir Rizvo, Trg BiH 1, Sarajevo Tel/fax: + 387 33 710 530 Office of the State Co-ordinator, State Co-ordinator,

MINISTRY OF SECURITY

Book of Rules on protection of foreigners-victims of trafficking	The Book of Rules was adopted as a by-law under Art. 37 of the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum in July 2004 (entered into force in August 2004).	Application ongoing		Office of the State Co-ordinator, MHR, MFA, MCA, MJ, SBS, EC, UNOHCHR, IOM		Ministry of Security, Tel: +387 33 442 614
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Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Centres for accommodating victims of trafficking in human beings	<p>Create strategy and continue redrafting the project in order to obtain funds for establishment of the State shelter for trafficking victims as prescribed by the BiH Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum. Currently, the former IOM central shelter is managed by the NGO IFS from Doboj East. As stated in the adopted Work Plan, the Office of the State Co-ordinator on Anti-trafficking shall co-ordinate activities with the competent Ministry of Security in obtaining financial resources for establishment and equipment of specialised institutions for intake of foreigners. This implies preparation of appropriate projects and finding donors.</p> <p>At the moment, the gov't does not have capacity to set up a State shelter for trafficking victims. Instead, the Ministry of Security is preparing a Protocol on cooperation in implementation of the programme on protection of foreign victims of trafficking in human beings in BiH with several NGOs.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>January 2005</p>				<p>Mr. Marijan Baotic, Ministry of Security, Tel: +387 33 206 664</p> <p>Mr. Samir Rizvo State Co-ordinator. Tel: +387 33 710 530</p>
Protocol with NGO on provision of free legal assistance	MS signed a Protocol on Provision of free legal assistance with the NGO "Vasa Prava" in October 2004.	Application ongoing				Ministry of Security, Tel: +387 33 206 664;
Protocol with IOM	MS is preparing a Protocol on Repatriation and Cooperation with IOM.	Due in Jan 2005				
Protocols with NGOs	Signing protocols with local NGOs. New Protocol will be drafted and signed with local NGOs.	Sept 2002		NGOs, UNOHCHR, UNICEF, SP		

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
MINISTRIES OF THE INTERIOR (FBiH AND RS) / DEPARTMENT FOR COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS						
Further work on strengthening Department for combating organised crime (FIGHT teams)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing co-operation with NGOs; Training of police on trafficking; Regional co-operation through SECI; Participation in the activities of the Strike Force on Anti-Trafficking and State Group on Anti-Trafficking with regard to co-ordination of activities; Liaison with all relevant actors in the field of anti-trafficking. 	Ongoing	British Embassy in BiH; (donated equipment for hearing rooms for Crime Investigation Depts in all MIs - ongoing	EUPM, NGOs, SECI, IOS, relevant ministries.		Edin Vranj, FBiH Head of Department in FBiH Tel: +387 33 205 893 Jovica Mirosavljevic, RS MUP Tel: +387 51 331 182 Fax: +387 33 331 213 mup@mup.vladars.net mirosavljevic@mup.vladars.net
Strengthening of SIPA (State Investigation Protection Agency) – specialised anti-trafficking unit	Specialised unit on anti-trafficking within SIPA is effective as of 1 Dec 2004. Specialised anti-trafficking unit will take over responsibilities from the MUP Fight teams in regards to anti-trafficking activities.	Ongoing				Milan Stankovic
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE at State level						
International legal assistance	Activities to ensure international legal assistance.	Ongoing		State Prosecutors' Office, State Court, Entity MJs		Slobodan Kovac Minister Trg BiH 1, Sarajevo Tel.: + 387 33 223 501 Fax: + 387 33 223 504 kontakt@mpr.gov.ba
Law reform	Monitoring implementation of the applicable laws Reform of the legislation from the Feasibility Study is in its final phase.					

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE at Entity level						
Law reform	Reform of minor offence legislation and legislation on public peace and order at Entity level.	2003		Independent Judicial Commission, UNOHCHR		Borjana Kristo Minister in FBiH Valtera Perica 15, Sarajevo Tel: +387 33 656 743 Fax: +387 33 666 971
	Reform of criminal legislation.	Ongoing		OHR, MCA, BiH Parliament, Entity Parliaments		Suad Filipovic Minister in RS Vuka Karadzica 4, Banja Luka Tel: +387 51 331 582 Fax: +387 51 331 594
CENTRES FOR EDUCATION OF JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS						
Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of judges on trafficking on practical application of the new Criminal Procedure Codes (CPC) to fight trafficking in human beings, as well as on the application of international instruments; Developing curriculum for continuous training of judges and prosecutors. 	Sept 2003		UNOHCHR, Association of Judges, UNICEF, OSCE, SP		Sanela Paripovic, FBiH Tel: +387 33 445 475 Bijana Maric, RS Mob: +387 65 681 101 Nada Majinovic, Brcko District
STATE BORDER SERVICES						
Border control	Control of borders and application of laws.	Ongoing		EUPM		Mr. Jozo Corluka Mr. Jovo Djurica Tel: +387 57 320 400 Fax: +387 61 320 396 Mob: +387 61 142 880
Laws on SBS and Control and Surveillance of borders	Ensure implementation of legislation once it enters into force.			SBS		
Treaty on joint control and surveillance of border with Croatia	Currently in procedure.			SBS		

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
MINISTRY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND REFUGEES (MHRR)						
Law on Gender Equality	Ensuring implementation of law on gender equality.	Ongoing		UNOHCHR, UNDP, UNICEF, Gender Centres		Saliha Džuderija Tel: + 387 33 221 293 saliha@mhrr.org
Council for Children, Bosnia and Herzegovina	Monitoring of the BiH Action Plan for Children for the period of 2002-2010; co-ordination with the BiH institutions and NGOs that are involved in protection of child rights; regional co-operation; reporting to the CoM; advisory role; making recommendations and other activities related to the NPA for Children.	Ongoing	UNICEF, SCF Norway	UNICEF, SCF Norway, NGOs, Entity ministries		Slobodan Nagradic, Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees Tel: + 387 33 206 665;
National Advisory Board for the fight against HIV/AIDS for BiH	Established by the CoM Decision. Prevention and Combat Strategy prepared for 2003-2008 and BiH has applied for financial support to the UN Global Fund for the Fight against HIV/AIDS and Malaria (GFATM).	August 2002	N/A	MHRR, MCA, MFA, Entity MHs, representatives of Brcko District	UNICEF, NGOs, WHO	Ruzmira Gaco Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees Tel: +387 33 221 293 Dragana Tadić Ministry of Foreign Affairs Tel: +387 33 281 168

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS						
Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS (UNOHCHR)						
Advocacy, facilitation and expert advice on issues, procedures related to trafficking in human beings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy and expert advice to gov't, international organisations and NGOs; Ensure protection and assistance for trafficked persons through collaboration and facilitation. 	Ongoing	Activities funded through UN OHCHR programme funds	IOM, EUPM, State Prosecutors' Office	Implemented by UNOHCHR	Madeleine Rees, Head of Office Tel: + 387 33 660 107 Fax: + 387 33 660 109 mrees@ohchr.org
Review of legislation related to trafficking.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing a witness support programme; Support development of the temporary instructions. 			IHRLG, State Prosecutors' Office		Jasminka Dzumahur jdzumahur@ohchr.org
OHCHR/EUPM collaboration on trafficking	Monitoring and human rights training for police - monitored by EUPM.			EUPM		
Training for judges, police and prosecutors.	Training for judges, police and prosecutors.			Centres for education of judges and prosecutors		
Reporting on trafficking situation in BiH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on the situation of trafficking in human beings in BiH in 2003; Report on the situation of trafficking in human beings in BiH in 2004. 	June 2003 May 2004		EUPM - Annual report 2003		
SEERIGHTs Joint Policy and Monitoring Project (part of a regional project)	Assessment and mapping out of activities to address trafficking in human beings.	Oct 2002 – Oct 2003, Jan 2004 – Dec 2004	OSCE/ODIHR, UNICEF UNOHCHR	OSCE/ODIHR, UNICEF		

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
Regional project to strengthen the framework of the witness protection programme	Strengthening the framework of the witness protection programme regionally based on UN principles through constant meetings with IHRLG, redesigning materials and publishing the manual.	Planned		IHRLG, NGOs, State Prosecutors' Office, UNOHCHR, EUPM		Giuseppe TOTA, Gtota@eupm.org
INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION OF MIGRATION (IOM)						
Prevention and Awareness Raising Campaign (PARC)	<p>Prevention and awareness raising on the issue of trafficking amongst</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BiH youth at risk of being trafficked (children aged 6-10 and 11-18, as well as women 18-25); trafficked women; • clients - men aged 18-46; • general public. 	May 2004 – May 2005	USAID and SIDA	BiH Gov't (Ministry of Security, Office of State Co-ordinator) entity MESs, entity MHs, Star Network of World Learning, IOs	Project implemented by IOM and seven local NGOs	Amela Efendic CT Focal Point aefendic@iom.int Tel: + 387 33 648 150 Fax: + 387 33 648 202 Vilsonovo setaliste 10, Sarajevo www.iom.ba Nadina PejkoVIC Programme Assistant npejkovic@iom.int
Shelter and Protection for Trafficked Girls and Women in BiH	Network of temporary safe houses in BiH and shelter in Sarajevo providing direct assistance to trafficked girls and women (accommodation, food, clothes, sundries and hygienic supplies, medical and legal assistance, and vocational training) while awaiting their return home (foreign nationals) or re-integration in BiH as home country (BiH nationals).	Ongoing since 2002	USAID	BiH Gov't, local NGOs, MIs of FBiH, RS and Brcko District and SBS	The shelter in Sarajevo is operated by the International Forum of Solidarity, whereas safe houses in the field are operated by local NGOs (Lara, La Strada and IFS)	

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
Protection, Return and Re-integration of Trafficked Women and Children in BiH (Western Balkans)	Return and re-integration assistance for trafficked girls and women in BiH, including shelter, reproductive health assistance, return (procurement of identity documents, airport and arrival assistance) and re-integration (shelter, medical and legal assistance, vocational training, job placement assistance, educational support and scholarships).	Ongoing since 2001	SIDA	BiH Gov't, MFAs and Consular offices, local NGOs, MIs of FBiH, RS and Brcko District and SBS	IOM and local NGOs	

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES (UNFPA)

Medical and social assistance for trafficked persons	Co-ordinate and provide health services for trafficked women in shelters and through referral system with other providers (family planning centres, youth-friendly services, gynaecological units), including voluntary HIV testing and counselling.	Ongoing since 2001	IOM	Entity MH, MSA, entity MI, Public Health Centre for Women's Health, NGOs	IOM and NGOs	Zeljka Mudrovic Tel: + 387 33 276 833 Fax: + 387 33 665 681 Mob. +387 61 215 378 zmudrovic@unfpa.ba
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UNITED NATION'S CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

Research and assessment of child trafficking	Participatory research and assessment of the extent and nature of child trafficking, including internal trafficking, in BiH: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and assessment of the extent and nature of child trafficking (sexual exploitation and forced labour, including begging); • Mapping out and assessing services and child protection mechanisms available for children, victims of trafficking and sexual abuse; • Development of action plans to respond to the research results. 	October 2002 – May 2003	Norwegian Gov't		UNICEF, SCF Norway, IZ local NGOs	Kerry Neal Child Protection Officer Tel: +387 33 660 118 Fax: +387 33 642 970 kneal@unicef.org
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<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
Capacity building NPA to implement NPA Against Trafficking in Human Beings	<p>To improve co-ordination and strengthen gov't capacity to address trafficking within the framework of the NPA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance and financial support to co-ordinate and develop NPA implementing plans; • Development of instructions and guidelines for police for the treatment of VOTs, including the protection of children based on the Trafficking Protocol, CRC and national laws; • Training of gov't authorities on child rights and on trafficking, with focus on child protection. 	2003 - 2004		EUPM (monitoring and tactical advise)	MHRR, MI, UNICEF (technical assistance)	
Multi-disciplinary approach to gender-based violence	<p>Training gov't authorities (police, social workers, health professionals, judges, prosecutors, etc) and NGOs at municipal level to address violence against women and children, including gender sensitisation of professionals for the treatment of victims of violence, development of local level referral system for assistance to victims, training of trainers, and training on advocacy and lobbying.</p>	2001 - 2004			Medica Zenica, in co-operation with local NGOs and gov't authorities at municipal levels	
Sub-regional coordination and advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of UNICEF sub-regional project to prevent child trafficking • Representation of UNICEF in regional fora, such as the Stability Pact, OSCE Alliance against Trafficking in Human Beings, Council of Europe • Coordination of SEERIGHTS project. 	Sept 2003 - 2005	Vodafone Foundation/ UNICEF UK National Committee	OSCE/ODIHR, UNOHCHR		Deborah McWhinney Sub-regional Coordinator for HIV/AIDS and Trafficking, SEE Tel: +387 33 660 118 Fax: +387 33 642 970 dmcwhinney@unicef.org

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
HIV/AIDS prevention among especially vulnerable young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raising and social mobilisation on risks and prevention of HIV/AIDS and STIs through participatory Right to Know approach; • Outreach with the especially vulnerable young people at risk of HIV/AIDS/STIs, including drug users, sex workers and trafficked persons; • Confidential HIV/AIDS testing, pre- and post - HIV/AIDS testing and counselling. 	2002-2004			NGO International Forum of Solidarity, Genesis, NGO Youth Action against AIDS	

ORGANISATION FOR SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE (OSCE)

Comprehensive Victim Assistance Mechanism, Enhanced Witness Protection and Prosecutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist BiH authorities and NGO service providers to implement an effective National Referral Mechanism for victims of trafficking in human beings through capacity building at the legal, policy and operational level; • Participation in local anti-trafficking working groups and other bodies; • Sharing expertise and best practices with professional groups involved in assisting VOTs and in the prosecution of traffickers; • Update of National Referral Mechanism Mapping database handed over to the Office of the State Coordinator in 2004. 	<p>Throughout 2004-2005</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Feb 2005</p>	<p>EUPM, local NGOs, local police etc.</p> <p>EUPM, other international organisations</p> <p>Office of the State</p> <p>Co-ordinator in co-ordination with responsible Ministries and service providers</p>	<p>Anti-Trafficking Unit</p> <p>Fra Andela Zvizdovica 1/14</p> <p>Tel: +387 33 752 214</p> <p>Fax: +387 33 238 224</p>
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Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
International and regional co-operation on anti-trafficking	Participation in regional and international forums and seminars aiming at improving responses to trafficking in human beings, such as within the framework of the OSCE Office of the Special Representative to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, ODIHR, CoE, SECI, UN.	Ongoing				
Improved public awareness about Trafficking in Human Beings	Participation in prevention and public information campaigns to raise awareness about the phenomenon and implications of trafficking in human beings with varying focus on (potential) victims, the general public and users/clients.	Ongoing	Office of the State Co-ordinator on Anti-Trafficking, local NGOs and international agencies			
Trial Monitoring	Monitoring prosecution of trafficking cases before local courts and the State court (post-indictment stage only). Assess the implementation of applicable national and international law and specific issues that might arise in the context of the prosecution of trafficking cases, such as witness protection, interpretation of the elements of the crime.	Ongoing				
Direct support to the Office of the State Co-ordinator on Anti-Trafficking and its activities under the NPA	Capacity Building of the Office of the State Co-ordinator on Anti-Trafficking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondment of a national anti-trafficking officer; • Assistance to ensure that the Office becomes sustainable and that it is able to fulfil its mandate to combat trafficking in human beings, in co-operation with the responsible Ministries; • Technical assistance and support for individual activities, such as roundtables on the implementation of the NPA, awareness raising activities. 	Ongoing	Icelandic Permanent Delegation to the OSCE (in part)	UNICEF		Gabrijela Jurela OSCE Anti-Trafficking Officer seconded to the Office of the State Co-ordinator on Anti-Trafficking gabrijelaj@oscebih.org

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)						
Co-operation and awareness raising on access to asylum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in drafting new legislation on the right to asylum for trafficking victims; Co-operation with NGOs and awareness raising about access to asylum for trafficking victims/asylum seekers; Training for NGOs and relevant judiciary bodies on application of the 1951 Convention, the 1967 Protocol and national legislation of BiH regarding right to asylum, particularly in regard to trafficking victims and principle of non-refoulement; Co-operation with IOM, EUPM, SBS and other relevant organisations and agencies on identification of trafficking victims/asylum seekers. 	Ongoing since 2003		NGOs, Training Centres for Judges in RS and FBiH, IOM, EUPM, SBS		<p>Snjezana Ausic Assistant Legal Officer Tel: +387 33 290 360 AUSIC@unhcr.ch</p> <p>Heidi Glele Associate Protection Officer Tel: +387 33 290 329 GLEIE@unhcr.ch</p>
Right to asylum and protection of trafficking victims/asylum seekers and/or recognised refugees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness raising of existing referral system for processing asylum claims; Refugee status determination (RSD) for trafficking victims/asylum seekers; Protection of trafficking victims and access to their rights during RSD procedure and after recognition of refugee status. 	Ongoing since 2002		SBS, EUPM, IOM, NGO		<p>Toshitsuki Kawauchi Protection Officer Tel: +387 33 290 356 KAWAUCHI@unhcr.ch</p> <p>Ljiljana Kokotovic Protection Assistant Tel: +387 33 290 532 KOKOTOVI@unhcr.ch</p>

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
EUROPEAN UNION POLICE MISSION (EUPM)						
Police organisation proposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restructuring the Major and Organised Crime Divisions of the local police to tackle human trafficking as part of Organised Crime; Preparation of the FIGHT manual – informing and guiding police on how to handle trafficking cases; Co-operation and exchange of information: police partners, SIPA (State Information and Protection Agency), Strike Force, SECI, Interpol, Europol, SP, SFOR National Intelligence Cell, Military Police and judicial authorities; Improvement of current standards and establishing new investigation techniques; Establishing a network of good expertise and practice between the local police, social and medical services and judicial authorities; Integration of preventive efforts with other public institutions dealing with health care, social welfare and illegal migration. 	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>May – Aug 2003</p> <p>May-Aug 2003</p>			<p>Remark: MOC-EUPM will merge into SIPA-EUPM</p>	<p>Plony Bos Criminal Investigation Adviser Human Trafficking Mob: +387 61 893 753 pbos@eupm.org</p> <p>Zoltan Pap zpap@eupm.org</p> <p>*Fight and Intervention aGainst Human Trafficking</p>
Training proposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of the local police officers and FIGHT teams to tackle trafficking according to the instructions by SP; Training and refreshing police ethics and values; Training of the FIGHT teams in new investigation techniques. 	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>May-Aug 2003 Sept. 2003</p>	EUCARDS ²⁷¹			

²⁷¹ Community Assistance for Reconstruction, Development and Stabilisation

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Logistic proposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish computer network and compatible software to enable the exchange of relevant information in order to provide reliable situation reports; Establish special hearing rooms in police stations; EUPM will monitor hearing rooms and will report on the use of the rooms; Establish 4 special rooms for children; 8 laptops and 8 digital cameras, 1 unmarked vehicle; Remaining Logistics for the Fight-Project (Total amount: 55,775 Euro). 	<p>May – Sept 2003</p> <p>Apr – May 2004</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	<p>British Embassy, ICITAP</p> <p>Dutch Embassy</p>		<p>National State Co-ordinator</p> <p>National State Co-ordinator</p>	

US EMBASSY, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Training	<p>Training on the Criminal Procedures Code (CPC) focused on the practical application of the new CPCs, including case studies on trafficking in human beings. The training involves all stakeholders such as defence lawyers, judges, prosecutors, police etc.</p>	Ongoing		ABA CEELI, ICITAP		<p>Laura J. Neubauer Resident Legal Advisor Office of Overseas Prosecutorial development assistance and training (OPDAT) Tel: +387 33 445 700 ext. 2430 Fax: +387 33 659 722 NeubauerLJ@state.gov</p>
Capacity building	<p>Co-operation with Judges/Prosecutors Education Centres (JPEC) on the Train the Trainer component to build capacity for future training on CPCs, as well as supplying entire CPC Curriculum to the JPECs and Police Academies.</p>	Ongoing		JPEC		
Support for BiH Anti-Trafficking Strike Force (ATSF)	<p>Maintain and support the on-going investigations of ATSF through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-on-one assistance from ICITAP & OPDAT advisors; Specific CPC Training for the Strike Force; Development of intelligence database and training. 	Ongoing		ATSF, EUPM (monitoring)		

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS						
<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
SAVE THE CHILDREN NORWAY (SCF Norway)						
Research and data collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information gathering and assessment of child trafficking in BiH; Finalisation of the research report, "Child Trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina". 	Oct 2002-Sept 2003 May 2004		UNICEF	13 local NGOs	Senija Tahirovic, Programme Director Amira Lekic Programme Co-ordinator Kemala Kapetanovica 17, Sarajevo Tel: +387 33 659 822 adm.scn@smartnet.ba
Child Trafficking Prevention Programme	Increasing knowledge about trafficking among children, especially high-risk categories of children.	End 2003-2004			Local NGOs	
Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engaging children in workshops about child rights; child trafficking, exploitation and abuse; enabling children to develop a theatre play that will convey message relating to the risks of child trafficking and exploitation and methods of protection; children involved will acquire skills that they are interested in and that are not available in their local communities (i.e. development, staging and performing a play); Test out the play and do necessary adjustments in order to prepare for next year's performance throughout the country; discussion about the play and messages it conveys is planned after the play; Round tables: beside children, parents and teachers will also be target groups. 	May 2004 – end 2005			Future Modrica, Centre for Child Rights Konjic	

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Regional Child Trafficking Report	Desk study of the child trafficking situation in BiH for purposes of a regional SEE report.	Oct 2002- May 2003		Salvati Copii (SC Romania)		
Regional Child Trafficking Response Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention campaign, co-ordinated by SC Alliance in Albania; Programme will include capacity building in child rights for NGOs (who provide services to VOTs). 	3 year programme starting in 2004		SC Albania and other SC organisations in the region	Local NGOs	

RING NETWORK OF LOCAL NGOS (RING)

Co-ordination and planning of anti-trafficking activities	Responsible for co-ordination and information sharing within the RING network.	Ongoing	Not funded	BiH Gov't, IOs, NGOs	18 local NGOs from RING	Medica Zenica Duska Andric-Ruzic Tel: +387 32 404 784 medica1@bih.net.ba
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LARA (Local NGO)

Education	Education of the local police.	Ongoing				Mara Radovanovic Beogradska 38, Bijeljina Tel: + 387 55 220 255
Awareness raising	Awareness raising campaigns.	2001				Tel: + 387 55 220 255
Assistance for trafficked persons	Counselling services and support services (in Bijeljina & Brčko areas).	Since 2000				Fax: + 387 55 220 251
Shelter for victims of trafficking	Provide shelter for victims for trafficking with medical and legal assistance.	Apr 2003	Shelter Foundation 30,000 €			Mob: + 387 65 538 316 lara@bn.rstel.net
National Plan of Action	Conference on the implementation of the NPA: what has been done so far and hat has to be done.	2003 Planned				
Media awareness	Improve media approach to reports on trafficking.	Ongoing				
Co-ordination	Organising regular meetings with all actors in trafficking from Bijeljina and Brčko area in order to co-ordinate and share experiences.	Since 2002				

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
ZENA BiH (Local NGO)						
Research and data collection	Data collection in Mostar region on child trafficking.	Ongoing				Azra Hasanbegovic, Executive Director
Safe house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe house for victims of domestic violence and trafficking providing legal, psychological and medical assistance; SOS help-line. 	Ongoing	CoE, UN, Spanish NGO MZC			Ivana Krndelja 88 104 Mostar Tel: + 387 36 550 339 Fax: + 387 36 550 334 Fax: + 387 36 550 023 zenabih@cob.net.ba
Re-integration assistance	Assistance to BiH women returned from abroad.	Ongoing				
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education and re-qualification of women – ensuring work places for women; 2-days workshops on trafficking issue in secondary schools in Ljubuski, Mostar, Konjic and Capljina (8 schools in total). 	Ongoing September 2003 – February 2004	Zonta Int'l, Star World	Federal Ministry of Education		
LA STRADA (Local NGO)						
Prevention and education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of publications and organisation of informational lectures for young women and girls to inform them about risks connected with work abroad and safe migration; Peer education and establishment of peer educators groups in Sarajevo and Mostar; 	Became operational in Nov 2001	La Strada Czech Republic	RING, IOs, La Strada network	La Strada, other NGOs	Fadila Hadzic, National Co-ordinator Bulevar 35, Mostar Tel. + 387 36 557 190 /191/192 fadila@cob.net.ba
Victim assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accommodation in shelter and assistance to victims (medical, psychological and legal assistance); SOS help-line with toll free four digits number. 		La Strada, IOM			

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Press and lobbying, training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organised couple of round tables in Capljina and Neum; Organised round table and seminar for state border officials; Seminar for judges in Banja Luka; Training for the police in Cantons 6-10; Seminar for police, judges and social workers in Tuzla. 	2003/2004	La Strada, US Embassy; OSCE, EUPM	Centre for Education of Judges		
Awareness raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raising the public and political awareness of the issue of trafficking in women; Organise conferences in order to create political platform to deal with the issue; Collects all relevant information about trafficking in women in order to establish archive; Influence BiH legislation in order to strengthen and ensure protection of the women's rights; Help-line campaign in Central Bosnia Canton, West Herzegovina and Livno; Developed and distributed leaflet in Russian, produced two booklets, t-shirts with help-line number, caps, chains for mobiles, pens. 	Ongoing 2004				

INTERNATIONAL FORUM OF SOLIDARITY (IFS) (Local NGO)

Prevention	Prevention and awareness raising campaign on the issue of trafficking in rural areas.	2002	French Embassy	NGOs		Emir Nurkic, Regional Representative Tel: +387 35 249 601 Fax: +387 35 249 600 Mob: +387 61 164 264 emmaus@multicom.ba emir@multicom.ba
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Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Assistance for trafficked persons as well as migrant sex workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ad hoc assistance given through temporary shelter, and return through collaboration with NGOs in country of origin; Providing medical and psychological assistance as well as working therapy to all shelter residents; Accepting the VOTs who are not willing to go back to the country of origin. 	Ongoing	French Embassy, Emmaus, Catholic Committee against Hunger and for Development			
Regional co-operation	Regional co-operation with Student Information Centre providing the information and education for girls and boys who want to study in Italy and awareness raising on the issue of trafficking in Split.	Ongoing		NGO Student Information Centre		
Victim assistance	Service provided for IOM shelter in Sarajevo.	Feb – Dec 2004	USAID, IOM	IOM, BiH Gov't		
HIV/AIDS prevention/harm reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV/AIDS Voluntary Confidential Counselling and Testing Project; Awareness raising among vulnerable groups on HIV/AIDS and sexual exploitation 	Ongoing in Tuzla and Dobož area Ongoing	UNICEF			
BUDUCNOST (FUTURE)						
Internal trafficking research project on disappeared girls – victims of trafficking from Dobož region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interviews with families of the disappeared girls; Interviews with people who have lived and worked abroad for many years; Educative workshops with girls from rural areas of Dobož and Modriča municipalities on trafficking issues. 	Ongoing	Star Network of the World			Gordana Vidovic trg Jovana Raškovića bb Modriča Tel: +387 53 820 700 Fax: +387 53 820 701 gocalg@inecco.net
Internal trafficking research project on disappeared girls – victims of trafficking from Dobož region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interviews with families of the disappeared girls; Interviews with people who have lived and worked abroad for many years; Educative workshops with girls from rural areas of Dobož and Modriča municipalities on trafficking issues. 	Ongoing	Star Network of the World			

3. BULGARIA²⁷²

GOVERNMENT						
Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE						
Legal reform	Provisions in the penal code for trafficking have been in force since Oct 1 2002 in a special section "Trafficking in persons".	Oct 2002		MJ, MI, Supreme court, Supreme prosecution office, National investigative service, ABA, US Dept. of Justice		Antonia Balkanska Chief Judicial Inspector, Head of drafting working group Tel: +359 2 987 0709 Mob: +359 888 768 462 antoniab@hotmail.com
	"Combating trafficking in human beings Act":	May 2003		MJ, MI, MFA, MLSP, SACP, US Dept Justice, ABA, IOM, UNHCR, Supreme court, Supreme prosecution office, National investigative service, national NGOs.		Julia Miteva Tel: +359 2 933 2295 or 987 7583 Fax: +359 2 980 9223
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishes a special National Commission; Supervises the activities of the local commissions and the shelters; Drafts an NPA every year for combating trafficking; Establishes mechanisms for victims' protection and support; Includes a package of special provisions for the children VOTs; Includes a special chapter for prevention measures. 					

²⁷² **Abbreviations:** ABA, American Bar Association; IO, international organisation; ME, Ministry of Education; MFA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; MH, Ministry of Health; MI, Ministry of the Interior; MJ, Ministry of Justice; MLSP, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection; SACP, State Agency for Child Protection; VOT, victim of trafficking.

Bulgaria

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
Legal reform	<p>Working group within the Ministry established to work on the new Penal Code and amendments to the Penal Procedure Code.</p> <p>Drafting the secondary legislation under the Combating trafficking in human beings act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal regulations about how the National commission will act under the law Regulations for registering, opening and operating the shelters and the centres for victims' support. 	<p>Started in March 2000, ongoing</p> <p>Ordered by MJ in July 2003.</p> <p>Draft to be completed by the end of Oct 2003</p>	US Dept. Justice	<p>US Dept. of Justice</p> <p>MJ, MI, MFA, MLSP, Border Police,</p> <p>US Dept. Justice, IOM, ABA, local NGOs, SACP, UNHCR</p>		<p>Antonia Balkanska Chief Judicial Inspector, Head of drafting working group Tel: +359 2 987 0709 Mob: +359 888 768 462 antoniasb@hotmail.com</p> <p>Julia Miteva Tel: +359 2 933 2295 or 987 7583 Fax: +359 2 980 9223</p>
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR - THE NATIONAL SERVICE FOR COMBATING ORGANISED CRIME						
Law enforcement	<p>Division of Organised Crime established in 1997. Deals with illegal migration, trade in labour force and trafficking in human beings. 28 units all over the country deal with organised crime. 40 police officers work on the issue of trafficking.</p>	<p>Trafficking section set up in 1999</p>		MI, National Police, Border Police, SECI		<p>Peter Vladimirov Head of Co-ordination and Analytical Activities Division Tel: + 359 2 68 74 92 Fax: +359 2 986 1139</p>
Law enforcement and international co-operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of the Task Force to combat human trafficking; International co-operation with EU and other countries and their liaison officers. 	May 2001		MI, SECI, FBI	US Dept. Justice, MJ, Prosecutors	<p>Dobromir Dochev, Head of Human Trafficking Section, Tel: +359 2 982 8045 int.cooperation.170@mvr.bg</p> <p>Lyubomir Gledzharski, International Co-operation and Liaisons Section nsbop@mvr.bg</p>

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Capacity building	Training for future police officers within Police Academy.	2003	ICMPD	Nadya Centre		
STATE AGENCY FOR CHILD PROTECTION (SACP)						
Child protection activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of crisis centre for children; Conference in which network of organisations working with children will be formed – in order to established services for missing children; Assists IOM to find children's families; Establishment of a Working group on implementation of National Plan of Action against commercial sexual exploitation of children with representatives of various governmental and experts from NGO sector; Development of the strategy to support children, VOT. 	<p>Planned Jan 2003</p> <p>Ongoing March 2004</p>	<p>Looking for funds</p> <p>GTZ</p>	<p>MLSP</p> <p>IOM</p> <p>MI, MLSP, IOM</p>		<p>Galina Vassileva Head of International Co-operation and Programs Department Co-operation and International Programs and Directorate Sofia 1051 2, Triaditsa Street Tel: +359 2 933 9042 Fax: +359 2 980 2415 vassileva_icp@sacp. government.bg</p>
Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education of youth and high risk groups, including potential victims; Training for professionals working with potential victims (children); Actions of border police in relation to identification and treatment of child VOTs; Developing the modules on civic education, modules on risks of trafficking, sex exploitation, gender issues and labour exploitation. 	Ongoing		ME, IOM, Agency for Social Assistance,		

Bulgaria

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
SUPREME PROSECUTION OFFICE						
Statistics on trafficking cases	Collecting statistics on all cases of trafficking that have been prosecuted since the "Trafficking in persons" provisions within Penal Code came into force. Data are given separately for progress on criminal procedures, the number of cases of women - VOT and of child victims.					
INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS						
<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)						
Poverty Reduction	Connects the national gov't and local communities to global best practices and sponsors innovative pilot projects that nourish economically and environmentally sustainable livelihoods mainly focusing upon job creation.	Ongoing - UNDP Focus Areas		Gov't institutions and NGOs		Neil Buhne, UN Resident Co-ordinator and UNDP Resident Representative Tel: +359 2 969 6103 Fax: +359 2 974 3086 neil.buhne@undp.bg
Democratic Governance	Promotes high-impact governance and decentralisation initiatives, increased participation, accountability and effectiveness at all levels in Bulgaria. UNDP responds to citizens' needs in many fields from legislative advice concerning corruption and transparency to ensuring better access to basic social services.					Emiliana Zhivkova, Programme Analyst Tel: +359 2 969 6130 emiliana.zhivkova@undp.bg www.undp.bg

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Prevention and awareness raising (general public and Youth prevention)	<p>INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of national prevention information network consistent of 7 Walk-in Information Consultancy Centres open for members of the general public and vulnerable groups providing the following services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General information support on counter trafficking (CT) and migration; - Individual consultations to clients; - Inter-institutional brokerage for clients in need; - Co-ordination of signals for violation of migrants rights. Development and pilot performances of professional theatre play for secondary school pupils and minors at risk – "Open Your Eyes"; Development of comprehensive educational module on trafficking for secondary school pupils, including manual for teachers and educational film; 6 Regional prevention campaigns on CT through IOM Sofia Regional Information Centres; 5 awareness raising events for young audiences, including public discussions and presentations, role play and essay/drawing competitions; Information materials for risk groups and the general public; Joint Information Campaign on Trafficking with Bulgarian Red Cross including development of information materials and promotion of help-lines for VOTs; 	<p>2003–2004</p> <p>2003</p> <p>2004</p> <p>2003 – 2004</p> <p>Dec 03-Apr 04</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>2004</p> <p>2003-Apr 04</p> <p>Jan 2004</p> <p>2003</p> <p>2003-Oct 04</p>	<p>US Gov't; German Gov't; USAID</p>	<p>SACP, ME, MI, Central Committee for Combating Child Delinquency, Local Authorities, British Council Bulgaria, Bulgarian Red Cross, Local NGOs</p>		<p>Iliana Derilova Head of Office, IOM Tel: +359 2 981 6365 / 8376 Fax:+359 2 981 6741 iomsofia@iom.int</p>

Bulgaria

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on CT for Red Cross help-line operators; • Training on CT for Peace Corps Volunteers in Bulgaria; • One regional hot-line for minors victims of trafficking and other forms of violence and abuse. 	Feb 2004 Jan 2004					
	<p>Joint CT Educational Module developed with Peace Corps Bulgaria to be introduced through the network of Peace Corps volunteer teachers in secondary schools</p>	Jan - March 2004					
Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 Workshops for law enforcement and social care institution professionals; • 2 regional training seminars for local counter parts and experts from institutions dealing with trafficking; • A total of 210 local officials from key local CT institutions trained; • Regular training for police, prosecution and judiciary on implementation of international and national CT legislation; • Regular CT training for students at Police Academy; • Develop National Co-ordination Mechanism for Referral, Reception and Assistance of Unaccompanied Minors Trafficked Abroad (forthcoming official adoption for national adherence); • Refurbishment of Central Reception Centre for Minors trafficked abroad under MI management • Development of Training Manual for Mental Health and VOT, and Minimum Standards in the Field • IOM Sofia took active part in the drafting of the Secondary CT Legislation in Bulgaria as a member of the Inter Institutional group for drafting CT legislation. 	2003 2003 Ongoing 2004 until Oct 2003 2004		MI; MJ; Local authorities; National Investigations Office; Prosecution Office; SACP; Local social care services;	US Embassy		

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
<p>Assistance for trafficked persons</p>	<p>IOM Sofia provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Escort and domestic transportation assistance; • Arrival assistance; • Documents procurement; • Shelter accommodation upon arrival; • Financial support; • Medical care; • Psychological counselling. 	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>US Gov't; German Gov't; Swedish Gov't</p>	<p>Central Committee for Combating Child Delinquency, SACP, NGOs</p>		
<p>Re-integration of trafficked persons</p>	<p>I. IOM Sofia operates one central shelter for VOTs providing full range of social services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24-hour security; • social workers; • in-house vocational training and facilities; • sports facilities; • group therapy; • psychological counselling; • medical checks <p>II. IOM Sofia operates 5 safe houses for VOT in the country-side</p> <p>III. IOM Sofia operates one specialised shelter for minors VOT</p> <p>IV. Re-integration packages offered by IOM Sofia include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical care; • Long-term hospitalisation; • Vocational training; • Safe accommodation; • Safe house for longer-term re-socialisation; • Financial support; • Job orientation and placement assistance. 	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>2002-2003</p> <p>Ongoing</p>		<p>The same as above plus MLSP, local Social and Health care services.</p>		

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
ANIMUS ASSOCIATION FOUNDATION/LA STRADA-BULGARIA						
Training	<p>Animus' Training centre modules on trafficking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for department of missing persons at MI and for social workers from the Sofia Child Protection Units; • Training on women's empowerment, training of trainers on women's empowerment; • Training for local and foreign NGOs (capacity building), law enforcement agencies, social workers and lawyers. Transfer of model of work with survivors 	<p>Ongoing 2003</p> <p>2003</p> <p>2003</p>	<p>NOVIB, MATRA, CIDA, OAK Foundation, US State Department of Labour co-ordinated by IREX.</p>	<p>Women Alliance for Development, MI, ME, MLSP, NGOs, "Care" – Bulgaria</p>		<p>Nadia Kozhouharova National Co-ordinator Slavyanska str. 30, Sofia 1000 Tel/fax: +359 2 981 6740 animus@animusassociation.org</p>
Prevention and awareness raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information and prevention campaign: • Information and prevention materials; • Training of trainers; • Training seminars and lectures for survivors and those at risk; • Media presentations and consultations of journalists; • 24-hour Help-line. • Initiative and Empowerment Programme focusing on professional orientation, training in job skills and assertiveness; • Prevention through encouraging employment in Bulgaria; • In-country training for local and foreign NGOs, law enforcement agencies, social workers and lawyers. 	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Dutch Gov't, Dutch MJ, NOVIB; ICCO and other Dutch Foundations, MATRA and others.</p> <p>US State Department of labour, co-ordinated by IREX until the end of Oct 2003</p>	<p>MI, ME, MLSP, local NGOs.</p>	<p>La Strada network</p> <p>Alternative, Association – Aitos, Bulgaria and Partners from Moldova, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, in the framework of the IREX project</p>	

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Assistance for trafficked persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation and re-integration care programmes, based on an individual approach; • 24-hour help-line, crisis unit and crisis accommodation; • Social programme, including arrival assistance, urgent humanitarian help, legal, medical, etc assistance and referral; • Connection and/or counselling of families, including relatives; • Short-term and long-term individual psycho-therapeutic programme; • Specialised psychotherapy for adolescents and counselling of their families; • Self-support group; • Long-term re-integration programme, including vocational training, job skills, assistance and counselling in looking for a job; • Correspondence programme. • Building a network of governmental and NGOs in support of survivors in Bulgaria and abroad. 	Ongoing	NOVIB/ MATRA, La Strada, EU	MI, ME, National network of NGOs providing help and support to victims	La Strada Network; International and national networks of NGOs providing help and support to victims	

BULGARIAN GENDER RESEARCH FOUNDATION (BGRF)

Legal reform, training, capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counsel and legal aid for trafficked persons; • Preparing lawyers to work with cases of trafficking; • Learning specific ways to work with trafficked persons; • Protection of victims and of their human rights; • Offering legal services to shelters. • Report on Bulgarian legislation and its compliance with the international standards. 	Planned				Genoveva Tischeva Executive Director 12 Luben Karavelov Str. P.O.B. 938 Tel. + 359 2 980 8801 Fax: +359 2 950 3867 tischev@sf.icn.bg Dessislava Gotskova Attorney at law bgrf_jiv@inet.bg
		2003				

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
HEALTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION						
Prevention of trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach work with prostitutes in Sofia and at Greek border (in Petritch); • Established mobile medical unit for sex workers: free and anonymous venereological check-ups; HIV/STI testing and treatment of STIs; 	Ongoing	MATRA Dutch MFA, IHRD (Int'l Harm Reduction Dev'tment), EU	MH, UNAIDS, Mediciens sans Frontières, Initiative for Health Foundation, National Centre for Drug Addictions, TAMPEP International Foundation	SOA Stichting Bestrijding, Utrecht, Netherlands	Elena Kabakchieva Chair of Health and Social Development Foundation Tel: +359 2 851 8108, Fax: +359 2 953 3455 hpaids@mail.orbitel.bg
Health promotion activities for sex workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme focuses on health prevention and harm reduction (STI and HIV tests, referral to gynaecologists and venereologists, distribution of lubricants and condoms, needles and syringes for injecting drug users); • Sensitisation and training activities with the state institutions, dealing with sex workers (police officers, medical doctors, social workers). 					
BULGARIAN HELSINKI COMMITTEE						
Prevention of trafficking and legal assistance for trafficked individuals	Provides legal counsel and pro bono representation of trafficked asylum seekers, refugees as well as forced or illegal migrants.	Ongoing	UNHCR	State Agency for Refugees, MI, SACP, Assistance Centre for Torture Survivors, Bulgarian Red Cross, CARITAS	National legal network on asylum	Iliana Savova Programme and Network Co-ordinator 5, Angel Kanchev Str., Sofia 1000 Tel/Fax: +359 2 981 3318 Or: 980 2049 peregriane@aster.net

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
PHONIX-F FOUNDATION						
Assistance to women and minor girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance for women and minor girls, VOTs as well as for those living in a risky environment; Assistance in providing short-term and long-term accommodation and physical security for VOTs; Involvement in the support for the victims after Leda and Mirage operations. They have 3 regional offices - Burgas, Sliven and Kyustendil, and Sofia. Shelters (for transit 3-7 days) in Burgas and Sliven. The shelters are in rented apartments. Part of the National network for equal opportunities. Co-operate with Caritas. 			Caritas, National Service for Combating Crime, National Police Service and National Border Control Service; Task force for combating trafficking		Alexander Valkov, Chairman Sofia 1618, "Krasno selo" - center, Str. "Kniaginia Klementina" 18, ground floor Tel: +359 2 955 60 87 Phoenix_f@abv.bg Phoenix_ffoundation@yahoo.com
NADJA CENTRE FOUNDATION (NCF)						
Assistance to trafficked victims	<p>Shelter for female victims of any kind of violence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medical escort from NCF for the return to Bulgaria assisted by IOM; Assistance and support for trafficked persons – medical, psychological, social, legal and providing psychotherapy – crisis intervention and brief solution-oriented therapy; Assistance in re-integration and re-socialisation process of the victims. <p>Emergency reception of Bulgarian VOT and forced prostitution from France.</p>	2003, closed in 2004	NOVIB	IOM, NGOs, MI, SACP		Rossanka Venelinova M.D. Executive Director G. Benkovski Str 12-A 1000 Sofia Tel: +359 2 981 9300 Fax: +359 2 989 4174 nadja@cablebg.net

Bulgaria

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part of the ICMPTD training team within the SPTF; three pilot training seminars for professors, students in Academy of Ministry of Interior and for newly recruited police officers took place; Within Protection Project of the John Hopkins University, School of Advanced International Studies organised the regional seminar on "Capacity Building programme in Countries of South Eastern Europe" for Gov't Officials on Combating Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; Training on counter-trafficking for Red Cross help-line operators from four Bulgarian towns; Regular counter-trafficking training for students at Academy of Ministry of Interior; Two specialised counter-trafficking training-seminars in the frame of Educational Centre of Women Alliance for Development in Rousse town; Development of Training Manual for Mental Health Aspects of trafficking in Human Beings and A Set of Minimum Standards, as well as participation in Regional Mental Health and Trafficking Training for Trainers Programme, organised by IOM. 	<p>2003</p> <p>Dec 2003</p> <p>Feb 2003.</p> <p>2003-2004</p> <p>2003-2004</p>	<p>Bureau of Educational and Cultural affairs of the US Dept of State</p> <p>Bureau for Population, Refugees and Migration of the US Dept of State.</p>	<p>BGRF, John Hopkins University</p>		
Regional Media Campaign	<p>Acted as national co-ordinator "Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence":</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination of the printed materials - posters, and video-clip; Lots of interviews and articles published; Strong participation in public discussions and round table. 	2003	Open Society Institute	<p>Mass-Media, State institutions, and NGOs with implementing partners from the National Coalition against Violence - NGOs' network</p>		

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Co-operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crucial partner of State Institution in the processes of counter-trafficking activities, lobbying and preparing the secondary anti-trafficking legislation, as well as for sensitisation of gov't officials and supporting the establishment of mechanisms and structure of enforcement of special anti-trafficking law; Experts - judiciaries, psychologists and psychiatrist from Nadja Centre, were part of the inter-institutional working groups for drafting anti-trafficking legislation, and international expert team for drafting special training manual for mental health and trafficking and for drafting the minimal health standards. 	Ongoing		State Institutions		
Prevention	Established help-line for victims of violence in general including trafficking in children. Active on working days.	Ongoing				
BULGARIAN RED CROSS (BRC)						
Prevention – first phase	Programme aimed at reducing danger of trafficking in the areas of Ruse, Plovdiv, Sofia and Yambol: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help-line and online consultations for migrants, VOT and their families; Information campaign at national and local level. TV and a radio spot were broadcasted and advertisements were published in national and local press; Help-line operators received training on consulting VOTs, their families and migrants, provided by IOM, Nadja Centre Foundation, Police Academy, Anti-Trafficking Unit and Border Police. 	Nov 2003 - July 2004	Norwegian MFA, Norwegian Red Cross	IOM, Nadya Centre Foundation, Police Academy, Anti-Trafficking Unit, Border Police	BRC	Elitsa Tsankova, International Co-operation Officer, Youth Department youth@redcross.bg Tel/fax: +359 2 816 4807 Mob: + 359 88 86 64 107 e.tsankova@redcross.bg Philip Georgiev, Legal Adviser Tel: + 359 2 816 4848 Fax: + 359 2 866 5272 ph.georgiev@redcross.bg

Bulgaria

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
Prevention – second phase	<p>The second phase of the project is focused on conducting peer education sessions in schools and children's social institutions in Sofia, Burgas, Stara Zagora, Russe, Sliven, Smolyan, Pernik, Dobrich, Lovech, Plovdiv, Yambol and Haskovo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using the existing contacts with youth Bulgarian Red Cross Youth will engage in direct work with young people; • Information materials will be distributed and events for youth and vulnerable groups will be organised. 	Since Aug 2004				
CARE INTERNATIONAL BULGARIA						
Social Integration of Young Persons with Anti-social Behaviour	<p>Training for girls and boys in institutions in Podem and Rakitovo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic training in social skills and conflict resolution; • Vocational training: tailoring training carried out in the school; hairdressing training conducted in a salon; secretarial training; • Life skill training - based on UN implemented programmes and methodologies. 	Ongoing	CIDA	Correctional Boarding Institutions in Podem and Rakitovo, ME		Ognian Drumev Country Representative ognian.drumev@care-bg.org

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
<p>Anti-trafficking project</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid needs assessment (RNA) conducted in five regions in Bulgaria (Pernik, Vratza, Dobrich, Bourgas and Haskovo) on the information and people attitudes towards trafficking in human beings (3 groups of people assessed: adolescents & minors; adults; specialists working in the sphere of combating of trafficking); • RNA methodology concerning attitudes and information of people developed and distributed; • Strategy development workshops conducted about strategy planning on local level to combat trafficking & "local active groups/teams" establishment; • Each local group develops its plan of action & part of the plan is realised as a small project financed and conducted within the "bigger" anti-trafficking project. The "small"; local projects are on prevention and include mainly awareness raising and workshops in different levels in the local society. Some of the results are: web sites on trafficking developed by students (www.anti-trafik.hit.bg, www.lopo.hit.bg), posters, cards and leaflets developed and spread in some of the target regions, photo exhibition and etc; • Training of Police officers from the Missing persons department • Statistical information gathered from the telephone help-line and crisis unit of the clients seeking information and consultations concerning trafficking; 	<p>Sep 2003 - Oct 2004</p>	<p>City of Vienna</p>	<p>Animus Association Foundation; The Bulgarian Gender Research Foundation; Bulgarian Photographic Association; AgittProp Studio</p>		<p>Dobriana Petkova Project Manager Anti-trafficking project CARE International Bulgaria 53 Vitosha Blvd., ntr.2., 1000 Sofia Tel/fax: +359 2 980 8725 +359 2 980 7723 dobriana.petkova@care-bg.org www.care-bg.org</p>

Bulgaria

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
Project for Roma minority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Film and TV spot on prevention of trafficking developed, shown by national and local TVs and distributed among organisations, institutions working in the sector of anti-trafficking and protection of human rights and different media. Multi-disciplinary team from the partner organisations and other agencies established during the different phases of the project (Animus Association Foundation, BGRF, Bulgarian Photographic Association, Studio AgitProp and others) Support for the network of local organisations working against trafficking in human beings in the five target regions and exchange of good practices for trafficking prevention. <p>Project on Roma population integration – assistance for empowerment and raising the professional capacity and qualifications of people from the Roma minority, most of whom are unemployed and a group at high risk of becoming victims of sexual exploitation or slavery like practices.</p>	Ongoing				

4. CROATIA ²⁷³

GOVERNMENT

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA (OFFICE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS) - NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS						
Co-ordination and Implementation of the National Plan of Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Co-ordinator appointed; Revision of NPA for combating trafficking in human beings in Croatia as per the change in gov't; Responsible for implementation of the NPA; Establish operational team as executive body of the Commission; Establish sub-group on child trafficking. 	Nov 2002 - ongoing		MJ, MLSW, MI, ME, Ministry of Finance, MFA, Ministry of European Integration, MH, State Institute for the Protection of Family, Maternity and the Youth, State Attorney Office, Office for Combating Organised Crime and Corruption, IOM, NGOs		Luka Maderic National Co-ordinator Trg Marsala Tita 8 Zagreb, Croatia Tel: +385 1 4877 661/660 Fax: + 385 1 4813 426
Database on victims of trafficking in persons	Database contains all the relevant data on VOTs in persons in the Republic of Croatia.	July 2003 -	USAID	MI, NGOs IOM,		Silvija Trgovec Greif National Committee Secretary stgreif@judskaprava-vladarh.hr
SOS help-line	Help-line supported at state level has been established for the whole country; developing help-line database.	Feb 2003 - ongoing		IOM	MI, ROSA Centre for Women War Victims, OIP	
Regional Co-ordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiated regional meeting of the National Co-ordinators in order to agree on areas of co-operation; Next regional meeting of national co-ordinators is scheduled for June 2004 in Zagreb. 	Oct 2003 June 2004		National Co-ordinators from SEE		

²⁷³ **Abbreviations:** CRC, Croatian Red Cross; IO, international organisation; KTK, Kvinna till Kvinna; MSES, Ministry of Science, Education and Sport; MFA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; MH, Ministry of Health; MI, Ministry of the Interior; MJ, Ministry of Justice; MLSW, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare; NC, National Committee; MSE, Ministry for Small Enterprises; OIP, Organisation for Integrity and Prosperity; VOT, victims of trafficking

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR						
Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ToT for 20 police officers from criminal department; in total 24 police officers highly trained on the issue of trafficking; • Plan to organise one more training in April/May 2004; • 36 police officers trained in dealing with illegal migration. 	<p>Dec 2003</p> <p>April/May 2004</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	MI, Italian Gov't, British FCO	IOM, Kijuc Skovenia, OIP, CRC, Interpol, SECI, Police from Germany and Austria.		Sandra Veber Criminal Police Dept. Ministry of the Interior Tel: +385 1 3788 002 Ilica 335, Zagreb sveber@mup.hr
Prevention and awareness raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participated in the preparation of the brochure "Trafficking in human beings" and distributed printed material prepared by IOM; • Participated in the 6th International fair for the protection of people and property; • Participated in the workshop organised by Croatian Journalists Society on the topic of trafficking and co-operation between governmental and NG sector. • Participated in different workshops, seminars, trainings organised by different actors in Croatia and in the region. 	2003	USAID, Netherlands Embassy	IOM, NC, Croatian Journalists Society, IREX ProMedia		
Regional co-operation	Participating in the regional actions.	2003				
ICMPD training	2 representatives from the police together with NGO partners participated in ICMPD training and implemented 3 pilot training sessions in Croatia.	Nov 2002 – June 2003		MI, NGO Women's Room, NGO Step		

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE						
Legal assistance	Provide victims with information on his/her status and protection during court proceedings as well as on methods of ensuring their rights.	Nov 2002 - ongoing	State budget		Relevant ministries, State Attorney Office, NGOs, IOs	Bozica Cvjetko State Attorney Office Vinogradska 25 Tel: +385 1 3712 706 Fax: +385 1 3769 302
Legal reform	New Family Law, protection of children under 18 and women with children.	Completed				Dijana Remenaric Tel: +385 1 4591 883 Fax: +385 1 4591 854 dremenaric@dorh.hr
ICMPD training	Working Group on the Alien Law and preparation for the Asylum Law.	Completed				
	2 judges and 1 person in charge of educating judges and prosecutors underwent ICMPD training and a pilot project is now being implemented in Croatia (3 sessions).			NC, MI, NGO "Zenska soba", ICMC, ABA/CELLI		
MINISTRY OF HEALTH, LABOUR AND SOCIAL WELFARE						
Medical care	Provision of urgent medical assistance for trafficking victims and urgent hospital care and medical treatment for transmittable diseases.	Nov 2002 - Ongoing	State budget, SIDA/IOM	IOM	Croatian Institute for Health Insurance	Bruno Plahutar MH Tel: +385 1 4607 642 Fax: +385 1 4677 105 bruno.plahutar@miz.hr
Reception centres	Established reception centres for short-term accommodation.	July 2003 - Ongoing	State budget, SIDA/IOM	IOM	NGOs, IOM, CRC	Marija Koren - Mirazovic MLSW Tel: +385 1 6169 248 Fax: +385 1 6196 534 Prisavlje 14, Zagreb
Safe house / shelter for victims of trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established shelter for all VOT; Provide psychological assistance and care: counselling; psychotherapy; materials and other forms of assistance and protection. 				NGOs, IOM	

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND SPORT						
Awareness raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanded existing prevention programmes in schools, as well as those that promote gender equality and non-violence; Published brochure, "Violence against children," which covers issues on gender equality and non-violence, human gender relations and specific knowledge on trafficking in human beings; Distributed brochure to all primary and secondary schools in the Republic of Croatia 	Oct 2003		MESE		Marija Ivan kovic Tel: +385 1 4569 023 Fax: +385 1 4610 490 marija.ivan kovic@mzos.hr MSES Trg hrvatskih velikana 6, Zagreb
School programmes	Development of additional school programme on prevention of trafficking in human beings in secondary schools.	2003	USAID	IOM, NC		
Training	6 big training sessions will be held for all teachers: 1,500 teachers in 420 secondary schools.	June 2004	USAID	IOM, NC		
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS						
Training	Training for diplomatic and consular personnel.	Planned				Dubravka Simonovic MFA dsimonovic@mvp.hr

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS						
Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)						
Research and assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research study "Trafficking in Women and Children for Sexual Exploitation"; • Support for research on trafficking in Split; • Two public opinion surveys on trafficking in human beings in Croatia. 	2001/2002 2003 2003	US Embassy USAID USAID	MI, NGOs	NGO - Centre for Study of Transition and Civil Society NGO OIP Jutarnji list	Lovorka Marinovic National Officer, Counter Trafficking Programme Manager Amruseva 10, Zagreb Tel: +385 1 4816 884 + 385 9 8384 655 Fax: +385 1 4816 882 lovorkam@iom.int
Capacity building and training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IOM signed MOU with Croatian gov't for co-operation on counter trafficking; • Presentation on Trafficking in Human Beings in Croatian Parliament • 3-day workshop for the members of National Counter Trafficking Committee for drafting the NPA; • IOM signed MOU with MLSW for the establishment and maintenance of safe house and reception centres; • Training sessions for social workers, police officers and NGOs; • Educators at the Police training; ToT for 20 police officers from criminal department; in total 24 police officers highly trained on the issue of trafficking. • Set up and train Mobile Teams. • Meetings and seminars for NGOs 	June 2002 Dec 2002 July 2002 2003 2002-2003 Ongoing 2003-04 planned Ongoing	SIDA DFID SIDA British FCO, Italian Gov't DFID SIDA	Croatian gov't Committee for new Legislation of the Parliament NC MLSW, MI, NGOs, CRC,MJ, MI, MLSW, NGOs MLSW, NGOs	Members of NC NGOs, CRC NGOs: Klijuc Slovenia, OIP, CRC, Croatian Law Centre, Interpol, SECI, Police from Germany, Italy and Austria. MI, MJ, NGOs, CRC	Sandra Gluic CTP Assistant sandrag@iom.int

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS						
<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
WOMEN'S ROOM						
Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop training manual on trafficking for young people Writing and publishing a book, "Sexual violence in it's forms" 	2003/2004	Canadian Embassy, KTK			Women's Room Women's Centre for Sexuality and Prevention, Research and Combating Sexual Violence
Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Piloting a manual for young people in schools and media Organising training for NGOs and women from governmental institutions on violence, trafficking, prostitution; held 28 workshops so far; Partnering with ICMPPD in the project, "Enhancement of the Implementation Strategies for the National Anti-trafficking Action Plans in SEE countries" Anti-trafficking Training for Health Care Providers Training for the law enforcement 	2004/2005	World Learning;			Nera Komaric Vrbik 22, Zagreb Tel: + 385 1 6055 556 Mob: + 385 98 180 3889 zenska.soba@zamir.net nermina_k@hotmail.com
Petra network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairing the Petra network; Organise meeting of the network; Designed platform of the network; Clarified the role of the network with the National Commission. 	Ongoing	KTK	Petra Network		
Regional network	Initiated organisation of the regional NGO network ACTA (anti corruption, anti-trafficking association)	2004	OSCE			Kljuc Slovenia, ASTRA Belgrade, possibly Open Gate Macedonia, Reaching Out Romania, Women's Safe House Montenegro, Bulgarian Gender Research Foundation

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
NC for Combating Trafficking	Participation in the NC for Combating Trafficking.	From Nov 2002		MFA, MJ, MI, MLSW, IOM, ICMC, local NGOs		
CENTRE FOR WOMEN WAR VICTIMS (ROSA)						
NC for Combating Trafficking	Participation in the NC for Combating Trafficking.	From Nov 2002		MFA, MJ, MI, MLSW, IOM, ICMC, local NGOs		Nela Pamukovic Djurđjica Kolarec Kralja Drzislava 2/1, Zagreb Tel/fax: +385 1 4551 142 Cenzena@zamir.net www.czzzr.hr
Assistance for trafficked persons	Shelter for trafficked persons.	July 2002 – July 2003	Gov't, IOM, ICMC	ICMC		
Awareness raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentary film on trafficking in women: "Watch it and think about it- Slaves of 21st century". Public presentations of documentary film and feature film Lilya 4ever Preparation and production of the campaign material Education of women's groups and public on the issue of trafficking through workshops, round tables, public debates, etc. Creating and publishing the brochure "Prostitution and Trafficking" Legal monitoring and lobbying (Law on Asylum, Law on Gender Equality, Penal Code, Law on Foreigners) 	<p>2002-2004</p> <p>2003-2004</p> <p>2003</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>2003</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	<p>European Comm.</p> <p>SIDA, KtK</p> <p>ICMC</p> <p>KtK, MLSW, MH</p> <p>US Embassy</p> <p>KtK</p>	<p>PETRA Network, Kvinnoforum, KtK</p> <p>PETRA Network</p>	<p>PETRA Network, Women's Network of Croatia, Legal Team of Iskorak and Kontra</p>	

Croatia

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
SOS Helpline	State SOS help-line for one part of Croatia. 0800 77 99 (Started before establishing line within NPA)	From Nov 2002	KtK, Office for Human Rights	OIP Split, Association for Women Vukovar (from June 2004)		
Women's empowerment programme	Economic empowerment programme for unemployed women of all ages: teaching them how to create own business; how to find a job; teaching them about legislation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting up and running Network (membership, meetings); Preparing platform for the Network Creating web site for the Network; Public presentation of the Network Legal and psychological counselling for women who have survived different forms of male violence, Helpline (0800 55 44) and counselling in person, every working day 	Ongoing	EC, USAID, MSE			
PETRA Network		Exchanging roles with other organisations.	KtK	PETRA Network		
Women's Counselling Centre		Ongoing	MLSW	Autonomous Women's House Zagreb		
ORGANISATION FOR INTEGRITY AND PROSPERITY (OIP)						
Prevention and awareness raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey in 16 schools on "what children know about trafficking"; Work in schools and round tables with professors, pedagogues, social workers and police; Manual on "how to treat the victim". 	Jan – March 2003 Planned Ongoing	Office of Human Rights of Croatian gov't, Split City Council	LaStrada Mostar, BIH		Meri Katunaric Kudric The President Put Plokita 55, Split Tel: +385 21 543 076 (544-866/867) e-mail: oip.splt@email.hinet.hr

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
CENTRE FOR SOCIAL POLICY INITIATIVES (CSPI)						
Separated children, potential victims of trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manual for social and legal protection of separated children outside of their country of origin; Survey on children - illegal migrants; Training and supervision of interviewers; Interviewing of separated children; Training of social services professionals in Zagreb and MI – Zagreb ; CRC and separated children - 2 round tables. 	2002 Ongoing 2002	Save the Children Alliance Albania; EC SCF Sweden	MLSW MLSW, University of Zagreb MLSW, MI MLSW, Civil sector		Aleksandra Selak – Zivkovic, Director Berislaviceva 2/1; Zagreb Tel: + 385 1 4873 206/116 Fax: + 385 1 4838 212 e-mail: cisp@zg.htnet.hr www.uisp.hr
Child trafficking prevention programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing curriculum component on child trafficking prevention for the Institution for Children with Behavioural Problems; Training of educators; Implementing of pilot-project on prevention of child trafficking in 5 elementary schools in Zagreb; Developing of video-spot on prevention of child trafficking. 	2003	Save the Children Alliance Albania EC			
STEP KARLOVAC						
Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implemented educational project on the prevention of trafficking for high school students: 40 students were actively participating. Plan to expend the project to Glina, Ozalj, Slunj, Ogulin and Duga Resa but pending availability of funds. 	2003	US Embassy			Sadika Zvirikic, Violeta Vukobratovic NGO Step Karlovac Vladka Maceka 6/II Karlovac, Croatia Tel: + 385 4 7600 392 Tel/fax: + 385 4 7616 120 zeka@kz.tel.hr

Croatia

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
Shelter for victims of trafficking and victims of domestic violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accommodation; • 24 hours surveillance; • First emergency aid: food, cloth; • Counselling. 	Ongoing	SIDA/IOM for VOTs			
Petra Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-ordinated Petra network until end of 2003 • Member of Petra network 	Ongoing		Petra Network		

CROATIAN HELSINKI COMMITTEE

Participation in National Committee for the Combating Human Trafficking	Participation in NC representing the interests of NGO network.	Nov 2002 - ongoing	US Embassy			Tijana Vukojicic Tel: + 385 1 4812 322 Fax: + 385 1 4812 324 tvukojicic@hho.hr tix_12@hotmail.com
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CENTRE FOR GENDER EQUALITY

Prevention of trafficking in youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questionnaire in 11 schools (1168 students) in order to find out their attitudes to leaving the country; • Interactive lectures in classes during the school time and presentation of the results; • Evaluation of the project; • Plan to expand the project in dormitory schools and schools for midwives depending the availability of funding. 	2003 2004 planned	Croatian gov't, Office for Human Rights Depending availability of funding	MSES		Ivana Biskup Ivana Przetina Republike Asutrije 19, Zagreb Tel/fax: + 385 1 3779 162 + 385 1 3758 425 gtfcro@inet.hr
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Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Information campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designed promotional material - three different covers that show offers of profitable business proposals in attractive locations, while content of brochure is the same and offers stories from trafficked persons, newspaper articles published in our magazines, explanation what is trafficking, then on what the attention should be paid and phone numbers of whom to call in case of trafficking in human beings. Plan to prepare brochure in which the prevention project and issue of trafficking in human beings will be presented. 	<p>2003</p> <p>Planned</p>				
Training, seminars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise training, seminars for empowerment of women for entering political life. 	Ongoing				

5. FYR MACEDONIA²⁷⁴

GOVERNMENT						
Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR						
Co-ordination and National Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MI State Secretary appointed as National Commission Co-ordinator; NPA to combat trafficking adopted; National Commission to Combat Trafficking to address legal reform, victim assistance and information and co-operation; Established National Commission Secretariat which is its executive body; Established Sub-group to Combat Trafficking in Children; Developed NPA for combating trafficking in children. 	<p>Ongoing since 2002</p> <p>2004</p> <p>2004</p>	No external funding	MI, MJ, MH, MES, Public Prosecutor, Border Police, Police, MLSP, OSCE, IOM, TEMIS, Open Gate, UNICEF, OPDAT		<p>Zoran Filipov Head, Unit for European Integration and International Cooperation Ministry of the Interior Dimce Mircev bb 1000 Skopje Tel: +389 23 142 707 Fax: +389 23 143 182 zoran_filipovski@moi.gov.mk</p> <p>Blagoja Stojkovski Head, Asylum Department, Ministry of the Interior Tel: +389 23 142 368 Fax: +389 23 143 408 bstojkov@moi.gov.mk</p> <p>Goran Ristovski Head, Department against Organised Crime and Human Trafficking Ministry of the Interior Tel: +389 23 142 377 Fax: +389 23 116 280 goran_n_ristovski@moi.gov.mk</p>
Transit Centre for Trafficked Persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reception and Transit Centre for Irregular Migrants and Trafficked Women. 	Ongoing since March 2001	Gov'ts of Sweden, Norway, Netherlands, USA	UNICEF OSCE	MI, IOM, For Happy Childhood, TEMIS, MBA, HOPS	

²⁷⁴ **Abbreviations:** EAR, European Agency for Reconstruction; ESE, NGO Emancipation, Solidarity and Equality for women; HOPS, NGO Healthy Options Project; IO, international organisation; MBA, Macedonian Bar Association; ME, Ministry of Education; MH, Ministry of Health; MI, Ministry of the Interior; MJ, Ministry of Justice; MLSP, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy; OSI, Open Society Initiative; MJA, Macedonian Judges Association; TEMIS, Macedonian Women Jurists Association; VOT, victim of trafficking.

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Police Department against Organised Crime and Human Trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specialised Police Task Force to combat trafficking with representatives in most districts of FYR Macedonia; Participation in regional initiatives of SECI and SPTF. 	Ongoing since 2000		OSCE, ICITAP, EAR, SECI, IOM	MI	Goran Ristovski Head, Department against Organised Crime and Human Trafficking Ministry of the Interior Tel: +389 23 142 377 Fax: +389 23 116 280 goran_n_ristovski@moi.gov.mk

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Legal reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harmonisation of anti-trafficking legislation (amendment of the criminal code) with international and European standards; Participation in CoE LARA Project and other SPTF regional initiatives; Ratification of the Palermo Protocol. 	Ongoing 2004		OSCE, CoE, IOM, ABA/CEELI, EAR, ECJHAT (EC Justice and Home Affairs Mission), OPDAT	MJ, Commission for revision of laws	Tanja Kikerekova Head, Department for Civil and Minorities Rights Vejjko Vlahovic bb, Skopje Tel: +389 23 106 558 Tkikerekova@mjustice.gov.mk
Law enforcement	New criminal offence for trafficking was adopted in the Criminal Code in 2002.	2002		OSCE, CoE, OPDAT, IOM, ABA/CEELI, EAR, ECJHAT	MJ, MI, MJA, Public Prosecutors Association (PPA), TEMIS, Women's Parliamentary Club	Sterjo Zikov Public Prosecutor, Macedonian Prosecutors Association Tel: +389 23 133 417 Fax: +389 23 133 238 sterjoz@yahoo.com
Training	Implementation of the specialised training workshop for the judiciary and prosecutors using SPTF judicial training manual (produced by ICMPD)	Autumn 2003			MJA, Centre for Continuing Education	

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL POLICY						
Gender equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPA for Gender Equality (5/2000); National Co-ordinator on Gender is also a member of the National Commission to Combat Trafficking; Drafting CEDAW report for FYR Macedonia; Participation in the SP Task Force on Gender; Legal reform and lobbying. 	Ongoing	Projects funded by EU, SP, Norway, OSCE, Sweden/SIDA, USA	OSCE, ARC, SOROS, ABA/CEELI, Kvinna till Kvinna (KtK), USAID, Norwegian People's Aid	MLSP, Union of Women, Macedonian Women's Lobby, Women Parliamentary Club, ESE.	Elena Grozdanova Head of Department for Gender Equality, Governmental Focal Point, Stability Pact Gender Task Force Tel: +389 23 129 308 Fax: +389 23 129 308 egrozdanova@mtsp.gov.mk
OMBUDSPERSON						
Awareness Raising and Civil Rights Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pamphlet on child rights includes information on trafficking; Co-operation in organising round tables on domestic violence and child abuse within the framework of preparation for the Second World Congress Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children; Law on Ombudsperson adopted. 	2001 Sept 2003	OSCE, SOROS, ABA/CEELI, CIDA, UNICEF, EU, SIDA	MJ, MI, UNICEF, OSCE, EU, Donor Gov'ts	Ombudsperson NGO Oxo	Idzet Memeti Ombudsperson Tel: +389 23 129-351 Fax: +389 23 129 359 ombuds1@mt.net.mk Nevenka Krusarovska Deputy Ombudsperson Child Protection Tel. +389 23 129 327 Fax. +389 23 129 359 ombudchild@mt.net.mk

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS						
Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
ORGANISATION FOR SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE (OSCE)						
Legal Reform and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hosting specialised training workshops and seminars targeting gov't officials, legal community and law enforcement agents; Strengthening capacity of local NGOs and professional legal associations through OSCE project grants; Funding Trafficked Victim SOS Helpline (information, support and referral assistance); Providing anti-trafficking technical expertise and support to the inter-ministerial National Commission to Combat Trafficking, MI, MJ, Police Academy and others; Funded preventive gender projects for awareness raising of domestic violence in the Roma communities country-wide. 	Ongoing since 1999	Member States	MI, MJ, MLSP, SECI, IOM, OPDAT, ICITAP, SOROS, SIDA, CIDA, ABA/CEELI, UNICEF, UNHCR, USAID	MJA/CCE PPA, Open Gate/La Strada, TEMIS, See University Law Student Association at SEE University, Youth Educational Forum, SEMPER, Radika, ESE, Femina, Ezerka, HOPS, Forum of Albanian Women, Roma NGO "Phurt"	Gerry Bjallerstedt Senior Rule of Law Officer on Anti-Trafficking Geraldine.Bjallerstedt@osce.org David Tingle Head, Police Development Unit David.Tingle@osce.org Monica Portillo Rule of Law Officer on Anti Trafficking Monica.Portillo@osce.org Carmela Buhler Rule of Law Officer on Anti Trafficking Carmela.Buhler@osce.org Bijana Lubarovska, Rule of Law Assistant Bijana.Lubarovska@osce.org
Donor Co-ordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing specialised training on gender and human trafficking targeting police officers and judges; Guidance for MI ATU during ongoing trafficking investigations; Awareness raising and capacity building in the framework of community policing. 	2003	OSCE Rule of Law Unit			OSCE Spill-over Mission to Skopje QBE Building, 11 Oktomvri 25, Skopje Tel: +389 2 3234 000 Fax: +389 2 3234 234 www.osce.org
Police Development And Training,						
Police Reform						
Capacity Building						

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)						
Awareness Raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness raising campaign: distribution of posters and packages in 55 police stations all over the country; Awareness raising campaign to address internal trafficking; Awareness raising seminar for lawyers countrywide co-organised with MBA. 	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>2002</p>	Gov'ts of Belgium, France, Italy, Norway, Sweden, UK and USA.	MI, local NGOs	IOM, Art company IOM, NGOs IOM, NGOs	Marie-Ange Goessens Liaison Officer – External Relations IOM Skopje Ul. Anotrije Grubisik 5 Tel. + 389 2 3 233 692 Fax: + 389 2 3 233 688 agoessens@iomskopje.org.mk
NGO Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening capacity of local NGOs through IOM project grants; Building capacity of local NGOs working in the Transit Centre with on-site trainings; Strengthening capacity of legal NGOs as per Juvenile VOT rights and judicial treatment. 	Ongoing	Gov'ts of Italy, Norway, USA	MI, French Embassy, Macedonian Women's Lobby, MBA	IOM, MBA, Aureola, Centre for Media Activities, HOPS, Semper, Forum of Albanian Women, Phurt, Radika, For Happy Childhood	

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Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Direct Assistance to Victims of Trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance to trafficked person in the Reception and Transit Centre for Irregular Migrants and VOTs which includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost of stay before returning home, including emergency medical care; Psychosocial, medical and legal counselling and assistance; Vocational training, including sewing, hairdressing, make up; Relaxation activities, including yoga, art therapy and music; Health Education and awareness programmes. 	Ongoing since Aug 2000	Gov'ts of Italy, Norway, Sweden and UK	MI, MBA	For Happy Childhood, TEMIS, MBA, Welcome, HOPS	
Return and Re-integration for Victims of Trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Return and re-integration of victims to respective countries of origin providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Profiling and case management; Travel document procurement; Safe return to the country of origin. 	Ongoing	Gov'ts of the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden,			
Institutional Capacity Building Training and Legal Reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal expertise and trainings including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A analysis of current national legislation vis-à-vis the CT Palermo Protocol; Recommendations upgrading the Macedonian Criminal Code; Law enforcement seminars for police and judiciary; Case management trainings for law enforcement authorities and judiciary involved in trafficking cases; Specialised training for lawyers. 	Ongoing	Gov'ts of Belgium, France, Italy, Norway, Sweden, UK and USA	MI Legal Dept; MJ Sector for Int'l Co-op and EU integration; Assoc. Public Prosecutors & Judges; public prosecutors; National Commission	MJ Sector for Int'l Co-op; Assoc. Public Prosecutors & Judges; MI Legal dept; National Commission; public prosecutors; Investigative judges; MBA; Police; TEMIS	

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Local Police Training	Co- implement anti-trafficking police training at the police academy.	Planned for beginning of 2004	OSCE (Police Development Unit)	MI, MBA	For Happy Childhood, TEMIS, MBA, Welcome, HOPS	
UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)						
Assistance with the legal reform of refugee and asylum law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material and technical expertise assistance to MI Department for Migrants and Illegal Foreigners; Training to raise awareness of refugees as potential VOTs. 	Ongoing		MI, IOM, MJ, OSCE, SIDA		Christos Theodoropoulos Senior Protection Officer UNHCR Skopje Zeleznicka 53, 1000 Skopje Tel: +389 23 118 641 Fax: +389 23 131 040
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)						
"SOS help-line" for prevention of trafficking in women	Support to local SOS help-line to inform and prevent girls and women from being trafficked by providing information on agencies that offer employment abroad, informing young women about the risks of working abroad and informing trafficked women where and how to seek help. Help-line also facilitated contacts with relevant institutions.	2002-2003			IOM, Art company IOM, NGOs IOM, NGOs	Hong-wei Gao Representative, UNICEF Macedonia Mitropolit Teodosij Gologanov 42a 1000 Skopje Tel: +389 23 231 150 Fax: +389 23 231 151 hgao@unicef.org
Capacity building to implement special protection measures for child victims of trafficking	Strengthen the capacity of gov't authorities and NGOs to adopt and implement special protection measures for child VOTs.	2003-2004	Pending availability of funds	MI, MLSP, MJ	IOM, MBA, Aureola, Centre for Media Activities, HOPS, Semper, Forum of Albanian Women, Phurt, Radika, For Happy Childhood	Katerina Matevska Assistant Project Officer

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
Enhance services for children against child abuse	Increase capacity of pedagogues and psychologists and Centres for Social Work to provide psycho-social support and abuse awareness leading to better referral mechanisms between schools, centres for social work and local NGOs.	2002-2003		MLSP, ME	Local NGO "Safe Childhood"	
HIV/AIDS prevention among especially vulnerable young people	Awareness raising and social mobilisation on risks and prevention of HIV/AIDS/STIs; outreach work with especially vulnerable young people at risk of infection; introduction of free and confidential counselling and HIV/AIDS testing services; help-line on reproductive health issues with a referral to youth friendly medical and social health service providers and a workshop on peer education outside the school setting.	2002-2004			Local NGOs HERA, HOPS, MIA, and Theatre Youth Macedonia, MH and the Agency for Youth and Sport.	

US AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (USAID) - AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE LEGAL INITIATIVE (ABA/CEELI)

Prevention and legal reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender Programme – drafting legislation on domestic violence; Training on gender equality. 	Ended 30 Apr 2003	USAID	MJ, MLSP	NGO ESE (Emancipation Solidarity and Equality of Women)	Keti Ilievska Staff Attorney Iketi@ceeli.org.mk ABA/CEELI Skopje Address: Albert Svajcer 6 Tel. + 389 23 178 188 Fax. + 389 23 176 625 ceelimk@ceeli.org.mk
Victim assistance	Legal aid for victims of domestic violence, including basic legal advice and court representation. Includes help-line with legal advice for the victims of gender based and domestic violence, and referral information for trafficking victims.	ABA-CEELI's funding for the legal clinic ended April 30, 2003	USAID	Open Gate/La Strada, OSCE	ESE	

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
Enhance services for children against child abuse	Increase capacity of pedagogues and psychologists and Centres for Social Work to provide psycho-social support and abuse awareness leading to better referral mechanisms between schools, centres for social work and local NGOs.	2002-2003		MLSP, ME	Local NGO "Safe Childhood"	
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US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE - OFFICE OF PROSECUTORIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TRAINING (OPDAT)

Training and capacity building	Ongoing activities on anti-trafficking training and capacity building of the Prosecutors Association, police and investigative judges.	Ongoing	US Dept. Justice	ICITAP, MJ, MI, Prosecutors Office, OSCE	Prosecutors Association	Barbara Carlin Resident Legal Advisor Tel: + 389 23 225 462 ext. 225 Fax: + 389 23 225 503 CarlinBM@state.gov Kristina Karanakova National legal assistant Tel: + 389 23 225 462 ext. 226 Karanakovak@state.gov
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<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
US DEPARTMENT OF STATE – INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE TRAINING PROGRAMME (ICITAP)						
Training	Training, workshops and development for police, prosecutors and judges including anti-trafficking issues.	Ongoing	US Dept of Justice	OPDAT, MI, police and border police, OSCE	MI	Gary Bennett Programme Manager Tel: + 389 23 225 462 ext 223 Fax: + 389 23 225 488 BennettGA@state.gov
INSTITUTE FOR SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES (ISC)						
Capacity building	Targeting local NGOs working on anti-trafficking and public health.	Ongoing	USAID	OSCE, MH, MLSP	Happy Childhood, Open Gate, Euro-Balkan Institute, Babylon Centre, TEMIS	Stephanie Rust Tel: + 389 23 114 855 Fax: + 389 23 214 132 stephanier@isc.org.mk
KVINNA TILL KVINNA (KtK)						
Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeting local NGOs working on gender equality and trafficking; Media public awareness campaign. 	Ongoing October 2004	SIDA		Open Gate La Strada	Susanne Johansson, Field Co-ordinator Partizanski Odredi str. 33/1-5, Skopje Tel/fax: +389 23 117 032 ktk@iktk.com.mk http://www.iktk.se

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS						
Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
LA STRADA/OPEN GATE (Local NGO)						
Prevention and awareness raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention and awareness raising campaign, including the use of posters and post cards aimed at potential VOTs; 	Ongoing	Dutch Gov't, Swedish Gov't, SIDA, UNICEF, OSCE, Donor Gov'ts	OSCE, HOPS, ESE, MI, MJ, IOM KtK	LaStrada/ Open Gate	Jasmina Dimiskovska – Rajkovska National Co-ordinator P.O. Box 110, Skopje Tel: + 389 22 700 107 Fax: +389 27 700 367 lastrada@on.net.mk
SOS Helpline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helpline providing referral assistance to trafficked victims and information to potential victims (on trafficking, work abroad and risks); 					
Victim Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fundraising for a proposed Safe House for Trafficked Victims, internally trafficked women and VOTs returning to Macedonia; 					
Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing anti-trafficking training to various targeted groups, gov't officials, local NGOs, etc. 					SOS line number +389 22 777 070 0 800 11 111
Prevention and awareness raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preventive campaign against trafficking in human beings especially women and children in rural areas and secondary schools including making a video film on trafficking in women; Preventive media campaign: printing prevention materials (posters, stickers, brochures, leaflets), radio commercials and video releases. 	Sept 2003 – for 7 months Planned for 11 months	ISC UNICEF, KtK			

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
NGO HEALTHY OPTIONS PROJECT (HOPS)						
HIV/AIDS and STI prevention, medical and social assistance, awareness raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV/AIDS and STIs prevention outreach for high risk groups including sex workers and potential VOTs; Development of educational materials on HIV/AIDS, STI prevention, reproductive health and contraception; Education on HIV/AIDS, STI prevention and reproductive health of the VOTs placed in the Transit Centre (in collaboration with NGO For Happier Childhood); 	Ongoing	OSI Macedonia, PSI Romania ISC/USAID, IOM	MH, MLSP MES, Agency for Youth and Sport, MI, Public Health Institutions, social centres, educational institutions, int'l gov'ts and NGOs, UN agencies, Open Gate For Happier Childhood	LaStrada/ Open Gate	Branko Dokuzovski Executive Director Marija Toseva Project Manager Tel/fax: +389 23 130 038 brankodoc@yahoo.com
Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantitative and qualitative research on risk behaviour among commercial sex workers and potential VOTs; Research among high school population in Skopje on their awareness, information and attitude to voluntary and forced commercial sex, the specific forms of commercial sex among young women under 18 and the risks of trafficking in human beings. 					
Preventing young women (14-18) entering sex work or being trafficked	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training and involvement of peer-educators to prevent young women in Skopje entering world of commercial sex and trafficking; Developing an action plan - basic directions for creating and implementing activities for young women, as an especially vulnerable group, to avoid commercial sex and human trafficking. 					

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
NGO HAPPY CHILDHOOD						
Work with women victims of trafficking placed in the Transit Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial psychological assistance; Education activities: training from different fields in order to get back self-confidence, self-esteem, skills building etc; Individual therapeutic activities; Group therapeutic activities; Counselling service; Rehabilitation and preparation for re-integration in society, training in social skills. 	Ongoing	IOM	MJ, MI IOM UNICEF		Verica Stamenkova Trajkova, Ph Petre Georgiev 76 Skopje Tel: + 389 2 622 491 Fax: + 389 2 118 143 Mob: +389 70 227 289 verica@freemail.org.mk
MACEDONIAN ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC PROSECUTORS (PPA)						
Legal Reform and prosecutorial training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing training events on various topics including trafficking and the Law on Prosecutors; Publication of a newsletter providing a forum for dialogue and exchange of views among the prosecutors; 	Ongoing	OPDAT OSCE, USAID, ABA/CEELI	MJ, MI IOM, TEMIS, SECI, ICITAP		Sterjo Zikov Public Prosecutor Macedonian Prosecutors Association. Tel. +389 23 133 417 Fax. +389 23 133 238 sterjoz@yahoo.com
MACEDONIAN ASSOCIATION OF JUDGES/CENTRE FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION						
Legal Reform and judicial training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of training events on anti-trafficking and issues relating to the strength and independence of the judiciary; Publication of a special issue of the quarterly judicial journal focusing on trafficking; Participation in SPTF; Implementation of the Anti-trafficking training module for judges and prosecutors in collaboration with SPTF and ICMPD, with the support of OSCE, SMMS and OPDAT/US Embassy. 	Ongoing	OPDAT OSCE, USAID, ABA/CEELI	MJ, MI IOM, TEMIS, SECI, ICITAP		Sterjo Zikov Public Prosecutor Macedonian Prosecutors Association. Tel. +389 23 133 417 Fax. +389 23 133 238 sterjoz@yahoo.com

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
MACEDONIAN WOMEN JURIST ASSOCIATION - TEMIS						
Anti-trafficking Legal Reforms and Public Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-trafficking awareness training for legal professionals; • Public informational campaign on the rights of trafficked persons; • Expert comments on legislative proposals and other laws affecting VOTs and of violence; 	March – Sept 2003	OSCE, CIDA	MI, MJ Open Gate/La Strada, ESE, National Commission to combat trafficking in		Natasha Trpenoska Trenchevska President Maksim Gorki Str. 18 office No.8 Skopje 4 Tel: +389 23 296 465 Fax: +389 23 296 557 Mob: +389 75 406 402 tami@mt.net.mk info@temis.com.mk
Legal Assistance to Trafficked Victims –children under 18, disabled and mentally ill	Research, analysis, training/workshops, legal assistance and legal representation to VOTs, children under 18, disabled and mentally ill;	Aug – Dec 2003	IOM	Human Beings, European and International Law Students Associations		
Anti-trafficking Legal Training for Law students, members of ELSA and ILSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six-day training for Law students: two days introduction to the issue, two days anti-trafficking legislation, two days monitoring skills on trafficking court cases; • Publishing a training material "Trafficking with human beings" 	Jan – June 2004	ISC/USAID			
Adaptation of the UNICEF Guidelines for protection of the rights of children victims of trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptation of UNICEF Guidelines for protection of the rights of children VOTs regarding national legislation and elaboration of minimum standards for treatment of children VOTs applicable at national and local level in Republic of Macedonia. 	July – Oct 2004	UNICEF			

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Collaboration between NGO's and governmental institutions on local level in combat against trafficking in humans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in IREX/SECAT anti-trafficking project for the South Eastern European Communities; Working on improvement of TEMIS capacities regarding collaboration with other NGOs and governmental institutions; Jointly with Open Gate, TEMIS organised three workshops for the representatives of 10 NGOs and representatives of governmental institutions at local level from the municipalities of NGOs. Workshops were excellent opportunity for the participants to exchange information and experience of the level of realised communication and to collaborate on specific issues. 	July - Sept 2004	IREX			
Capacity building (signed Memo of Understanding)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TEMIS and IOM signed MOU in July 2004 for the period of July-Dec 2004. The project aims to support a longer term and sustainable strategy of capacity building of all key players involved in the management of migrations as well as in the judicial proceedings against traffickers and smugglers; through extensive activities of training along with European standards. 	July - Dec 2004	IOM			
Elaboration of informational material on the rights of victims of trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elaboration of three brochures: for the legal rights of the VOIs regarding new law amendments; directory of activities and services provided by the domestic and international organisations and institutions to the victims; and prevention lessons. Brochures will be distributed all over the country on several languages. 	Oct 2004 – March 2005	American Embassy in FYR Macedonia			

6. MOLDOVA²⁷⁵

GOVERNMENT						
Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
GOVERNMENT OF MOLDOVA						
National Committee to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (NC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of national anti-trafficking strategy; Implementation of the National Action Plan; Co-ordination of anti-trafficking efforts; Creation of Anti-trafficking commissions at the regional level. 	2001 - ongoing		IOs, NGOs		NC, National Co-ordinator Valerian Cristea, Deputy Prime Minister National Co-ordinator, Secretary of the NC Ghenadie Caraman
Parliament	Adoption of the new Criminal and Criminal Procedure Codes	2001-2003				
MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND GENERAL INSPECTORATE OF THE POLICE						
Anti-Trafficking Police Unit	Establishment of the Anti-Trafficking Police Unit	May 2002				Vladimir Botnari Deputy Minister, MI
International co-operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-operation with SECI Centre and Regional Task Force on Trafficking; Nomination of liaison officer in SECI Centre; Participation in Operation Mirage. 	Ongoing 2003 2004		SECI		Ion Bejan, Head of the Anti-Trafficking Police Unit, MI
Awareness Raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of specialists and recruits; Developing training modules for the Academy of Police. 	2003			La Strada Police Academy	

²⁷⁵ **Abbreviations:** CPTW, Centre for the Prevention of Trafficking in Women; DBC, Department for Border Control; GPO, General Prosecutor's Office; IO, international organisation; ICCO, Inter-church Organisation for Development Co-operation; ME, Ministry of Education; MFA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; MI, Ministry of Internal Affairs; MJ, Ministry of Justice; ML, Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family; NC, National Committee to combat Trafficking in Human Beings; VOT, victim of trafficking.

Moldova

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL PROTECTION						
Co-operation	Chairing the Thematic Sub-Working Group (TSWG) on assistance and social rehabilitation of victims of trafficking					Angelina Apostol Deputy Minister
Re-integration Programme	Offering vocational training possibilities and job opportunities for victims of trafficking	Ongoing		IOM, Department of Labour		
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION						
Co-operation	Chairing the TSWG on prevention and awareness raising					Oleg Babenco Deputy Minister
Prevention	Life-skills Education for Prevention of Youth Unemployment and Trafficking, Pilot Programme for Boarding Schools	Ongoing		IOM, Department of Labour	UNICEF, NGOs	
Awareness Raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of didactic staff; • Development of Trafficking in Human Beings curricula for schools; • Training for teachers: methodology guidelines; • Prevention programme for youth, implemented in schools. 				La Strada, Gender Centre	Nadejda Veleşco, Head of Pre-university Studies Department
MINISTRY OF HEALTH						
Co-operation	Chairing the TSWG on Combating Trafficking in children and illegal taking of children abroad					Gheorge Turcan Deputy Minister
Prevention	Training in better parenting for primary health care facilities, hospitals, maternal and child health services to prevent violence, abuse and trafficking.	Ongoing			UNICEF, NGOs	

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE						
Legislative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairing the TSWG on legislative framework and its enforcement; • Elaboration of the draft law on combating Trafficking in Human Beings. 	Ongoing				Victoria Iftody, Deputy Minister of Justice
General Prosecutor's Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of the Unit for Environmental, Minors' and Anti-Trafficking Issues; • Law enforcement activities; • Issuing an informative note on anti-trafficking activities bi-annually. 	2002 - ongoing				Eugen Rusu, Deputy Prosecutor Head of the Unit for Environmental, Minors' and Anti-Trafficking Issues

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION						
Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)						
Awareness Raising	Media campaign: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Lilya 4-ever' awareness raising and information campaign; • Television and radio ads promoting the toll-free telephone help-line; • "Undeva" multimedia campaign promoting awareness of migration issues and dangers of trafficking; • Development of materials, including stickers, informational booklets in conjunction with activities. 	2001-2004		US State Dept, EU, Local press, State TV, Haruz Imagine	IOM	Martin Wyss Chief of Mission Str. 31 August 82 "INFOCENTER" 5th floor, Office 10 MD2012, Chisinau, Moldova Tel: +373 22 23 29 40 +373 22 23 29 41 Fax:+373 22 23 28 62 iomchisinau@iom.int
	Street Awareness Campaign: development and dissemination of materials.	2001-2002	IOM		ADV-Prime Studio, La Strada	
	Theatre Play: "The Seventh Kafana" performed in Chisinau and rural areas	2001-2003	IOM, SDC		Coliseum Art Centre	
Novel on Trafficking based on real life testimonies - "Alone in the Face of Fate"		2002	IOM			

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Social Assistance Programme	<p>Victim Rehabilitation Centre: Recovery and Repatriation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-arrival assistance to victims; • Post-arrival assistance: referral of cases from national and foreign organisations; first night reception; gynaecological and STD examinations; general medical assistance; STD treatment; HIV/AIDS tests; psychosocial diagnosis; social and psychosocial counselling; group therapy; psychiatric support; and other medical services 	Sept 2001 - 2004	IOM, SDC, US Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM), EU, UNICEF, SIDA	MH, ML, MI, La Strada, CPTW	IOM	
Re-integration Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational training; • Apprenticeship Programme; • Comprehensive package; • Job insertion/reinsertion. 	2001-2004	IOM, EU, PRM, SIDA	ML, Island of Hope, Romexpres, Voc. Schools, NGOs	IOM, Art Elegant, Compasiune	
Income Generating Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business plan training (IGP); • Training on micro-enterprise legislation; • Small-scale self-employment in-kind grants. 	2002-2004	IOM, EU, Norwegian Gov't,	ML, Labour Force, Employment Dept, IOM, La Strada	ICS, Contact Gagauzia, Ghinclear Birli, Compasiune	
Law enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drafting best Practice Manual on CT Investigation for Moldovan Law Enforcement Officers and Prosecutors – developing law enforcement training module • Supporting law enforcement and judiciary structures to more effectively prosecute crimes of trafficking in women. 	2002-2005	SIDA	ML, ATU, General Prosecutor Office (GPO), DBC		

Moldova

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
Co-operation and Co-ordination	<p>Networking visits to transit and destination countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • legislation and its implementation; • investigation procedures and prosecution; • modalities of co-operation between law enforcement; • victims of trafficking and NGOs 	2002-2005	IOM	MI, MFA, MJ, GPO, DBC, Parliament		
Training and equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seminars on investigation techniques and methodology; • Technical equipment provision: creation of operational database of persons involved in the recruitment and other stages of trafficking. 	2002-2004	IOM	MI		

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

Technical assistance to the Stability Pact Task Force for Trafficking in Human Beings (SPTF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisions for Special Protection Measures for Child Victims of Trafficking; • Participation in the TSWG's. 	2002-ongoing	UNICEF		SPTF	<p>Giovanna Barberis Representative gbarberis@unicef.org</p> <p>Kirsten Di Martino Child Protection Officer Str. 131, 31 August 1989 MD 2012, Chisinau, Moldova Tel:+373 22 22 00 34 +373 22 22 82 82 Fax:+373 22 22 02 44 kdimartino@unicef.org</p>
Co-ordination of the TSWG on child trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of all ongoing programmes and initiatives; • Mapping of all ongoing and planned initiatives; • Developing a plan of actions to combat trafficking in children. 	2003-ongoing	UNICEF		NGOs, IOs	

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Research and Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in the Assessment of Media Campaigns and Outreach projects, implemented in Moldova, Albania, Romania; Planning advocacy and media campaigns and outreach initiatives aimed at preventing child trafficking; Assessing the relevance and effectiveness of existing projects; Preliminary study on the situation on trafficking in children in 6 regions. 	<p>2003</p> <p>2004</p>	<p>UNICEF</p> <p>UNICEF</p>	<p>Terre des Hommes Foundation (Tdh)</p>	<p>Columbia Univ., NY, USA</p> <p>Tdh</p>	
Life-Skills Education (LSE) for Prevention of Youth Unemployment and Trafficking	<p>Programme implemented in 11 Boarding Schools</p> <p>Main activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-term Training of Trainers/ Educators in Life-skills education (LSE); Children trained to act as trainers (peer educators); LSE for children; LSE Summer schools for VII-IX grade students; Development of a LSE guide for the trainers; Developing the curricula for schools. 	<p>2003-ongoing</p>	<p>UNICEF</p>		<p>Children's Rights, Information and Documentation Centre</p> <p>NGO, ME, La Strada</p>	
Emergency assistance and rehabilitation to child victims of trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of a Child Friendly Centre for Children Victims of Trafficking within the existing Centre for rehabilitation of VOT; Emergency assistance for the rehabilitation and social re-integration of mothers and children VOT, namely medical, social, psychological and legal assistance; Staff working with children benefit from specialised training. 	<p>2003-ongoing</p>	<p>UNICEF, IOM</p>	<p>NGOs</p>	<p>UNICEF, IOM</p>	

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Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Long-term rehabilitation for child victims of trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of specialised multidisciplinary psycho-social services to children and families at risk of abuse and neglect; • Provision of long-term support services to children VOTs and their families. 	2003-ongoing	UNICEF	"Amicul" Centre for psycho-social assistance to children and families	Amicul" Centre for psycho-social assistance to children and families	Daniela Popescu Director National Centre for Child Abuse Prevention Svetlana Chifa Head of the Municipal Directorates for the Protection of Children's Rights
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services for social inclusion of children in difficulty; • Providing a temporary housing for children who are victims of abuse or exploitation, as well as for homeless children 	2003-ongoing		"Casa Gavroche" temporary housing for homeless children	"Casa Gavroche" temporary housing for homeless children	Rodica Coretchi Manager "Casa Gavroche" Directorates for the Protection of Children's Rights
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of temporary housing for vulnerable mothers with children; • Psycho-social assistance for family/community integration; • Medical assistance. 	2003-ongoing		Maternal Centre for temporary housing for Young Children	Maternal Centre for temporary housing for Young Children	Irina Malanciuc, Director Association for Protection of Young Children
Capacity building for professionals working with children victims of trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specialised training will be provided to all psycho-social workers working in projects to assist children VOT; • Capacity building of medical staff in the field of parental skills, counselling and referral 	2003-ongoing	UNICEF			
Child Protection	Development and establishment of alternative community services for children living in residential care	2002-2006	UNICEF			
Youth Friendly Clinics	Establishment of several Youth Friendly Clinics that could become part of the referral system	2002-2006	UNICEF			

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Youth Friendly Centres	Establishment of seven Youth Friendly Centres to help young people develop skills and abilities to make informed decision and to participate actively in their community	2003-2005	UNICEF		Children's Rights, Information and Documentation Centre NGO and European Youth Exchange NGO	Iosif Moldovanu, Director, European Youth Exchange NGO

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)

Reproductive Health	Support for the National Programme for Family Planning Protection of Reproductive Health	2001 - 2003	UNFPA		UNFPA	
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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

"Lilya 4-Ever" Promotional and Awareness Campaign	Support wide distribution of the film, "Lilya 4-Ever", to local communities, including local public authorities, NGOs, public and representatives of private agencies.	2004	IOM	IOM	Local Agenda 21 Centres, Gender Centres	Angela Dumitrasco, Programme Associate angela.dumitrasco@undp.org Liudmila Barcari, Programme Associate, Str 131, 31 August 1989 MD 2012, Chisinau, Moldova Tel: +373 22 22 00 45 Fax: +373 22 22 00 41 liudmila.barcari@undp.org
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Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
<p align="center">INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION PROGRAMME ON THE ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOUR (ILO-IPEC) “PROJECT OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AGAINST THE LABOUR AND SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN INCLUDING TRAFFICKING, IN COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE – PROTECT-CEE”</p>						
<p>Support for legal and policy changes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the group of experts on combating trafficking in children; • The issues of the worst forms of child labour, including trafficking in children, mainstreamed in national legislation and policies; • Improvements in inter-agency referral mechanism and its institutionalisation. 	2004-2007	German and US Gov'ts	<p>Gov't Ministries and Depts</p> <p>Social partners: Workers' and Employers Assocs; IOs; NGOs</p>	<p>Agencies – members of the National Steering Committee and Advisory Group on Elimination of Child Labour; NC and its working groups of experts; Municipal and district Commissions on Combating Trafficking in Human beings</p> <p>NGOs</p>	<p>Viorica Ghimpu, Programme Manager</p> <p>Oxana Lipcanu, Programme Assistant</p> <p>ILO-IPEC Moldova Office Chisinau MD-2012 27, Sfatul Tarii str. 3rd floor, Room 305 Tel/fax: +373 22 23 74 94 ilo.ipec@un.md www.ilo.org</p>
<p>Capacity building of partners and services to victims/children at risk</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilisation and institutional capacity building on the issues of the worst forms of child labour, including trafficking; • Support for youth and adult employment in high risk zones; • Support for centres for rehabilitation of children VOTs; • Community specific awareness raising actions. 	2004-2007				

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
Knowledge sharing on the worst forms of child labour and trafficking in Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional meetings of the sub-groups on trafficking in children; Building knowledge base on the worst forms of child labour (e.g.: thematic studies, research on demand side factors); Compilation, analysis, dissemination of good practices in the region. 	2004-2007				

ILO-INTERNATIONAL MIGRANT PROGRAMME

Improving national policies and institutional framework in the field of labour force migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing the National Migration Policy Strategy and the National Plan of Action; Submitting proposals on amendment of national legislation on migration; Promoting bi-lateral negotiation between relevant institutions. 	2004-2005	Irish Gov't	ML Migration Dept, National Agency Labour Force Office, Chamber of Licensing, Social partners	ILO/Migrant	Jana Costachi National Project Co-ordinator Oleg Chiriță Project Assistant 31 August, 129 Offices 508 – 510 MD 2012 Chișinău Tel: +373 22 23 76 95 +373 22 23 76 53 +373 22 23 76 46 jcostachi@antitrafic.md
Improving the national legislation on migration (with focus on protection of migrants) with the purpose of reducing trafficking in human beings	Assessment of the compatibility of the national legislation with international standards in the field of protection of migrant workers	2004-2005	Gov't of Ireland	ML Migration Dept, National Agency Labour Force Office Chamber of Licensing, GPO	ILO/Migrant	

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<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
Co-operation and Co-ordination	Establishment of a National Steering Committee, including all decision-making agencies active in the field.	2004-2005	Irish Gov't	NGOs; international agencies	ILO/Migrant	
Re-integration programme for victims and potential victims of trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vocational training for approx. 80 – 100 VOT and potential VOT; Vocational training and employment. 	2004-2005	Irish Gov't		National Agency Labour Force Office; CPTW	
Income generation programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entrepreneurship training; Provision of small-credits (500 – 1000 €) to 40 VOTs and potential VOTs from pilot regions (Cahul, Bălți, Ungheeni) to start their own micro-business 	2004-2005	Irish Gov't		Unconfirmed	
Training	Training relevant state institutions active in the field of migration and combating trafficking in human beings	2004-2005	Irish Gov't		ILO/Migrant	
Training Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Translating, adjusting and elaborating materials for targeted decision making institutions; Manual on migration policy and administration; Development of an Information Guide on the new system of licensing, regulation of activities, monitoring of private job agencies; Information Guide on Promoting Women Migrant Workers Rights. 	2004-2005	Irish Gov't		ILO/Migrant	

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
ORGANISATION FOR SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE (OSCE) MISSION TO MOLDOVA						
Technical Co-ordination of Anti-Trafficking Responses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-ordination & information-sharing in co-operation with NGOs and IOs Maintaining an up-dated electronic database on anti-trafficking projects 	2002-ongoing	OSCE	IOs, NGOs	IOs, NGOs	OSCE Mission to Moldova Str. Mitropolit Dosoftei, 108 MD 2012, Chisinau Fax: +373 22 22 34 96 Eleonora Grosu Anti-trafficking Assistant Tel: +373 22 22 34 95 Ext.118 Eleonora.Grosu@osce.org Tatiana Cojocaru Legal Assistant Tel: +373 22 22 34 95 Ext. 217 Tatiana.Cojocaru@osce.org
Assistance to the Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist the NC and its TSWG Monitor and advocate for the development of a comprehensive national anti-trafficking strategy 	2001-ongoing	OSCE	IOs	IOs	Otilia Bologan-Vieru Legal Assistant Tel: +373 22 22 34 95 ext 122 Otilia.Bologan-Vieru@osce.org Dmitri Gutsuliak Financial Assistant Tel: +373 22 22 34 95 Ext. 121 Dmitri.Gutsuliak@osce.org
Co-ordination of the Trafficking Sub Working Group on legislation and law enforcement	Technical assistance in reviewing the anti-trafficking legal framework	2003-ongoing	OSCE, OSCE/ODIHR	MJ, IOs, NGOs		

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Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Legislation Review Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance in drafting anti-trafficking provisions in the criminal code and criminal procedure code; • Technical assistance to consolidate the draft law on the prevention and combating trafficking in human beings. 	<p>2001-2003</p> <p>2004</p>	<p>OSCE/ODIHR, US Gov't</p> <p>OSCE/ ODIHR</p>	CoE	<p>OSCE/ODIHR ABA CEELI, IOM</p> <p>NC, MJ, Group of National Experts</p>	
Strengthening protection and assistance to victims of trafficking, adults and minors	<p>Capacity and institution building project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of victim and witness protection measures; • Development of national referral mechanisms (NRM) to protect and assist VOTs, adults and minors. 	2003-2005	OSCE	Moldovan Gov't, NGOs, IOs	OSCE, NGOs, national institutions	
"Mapping"	Identifying and outlining the existing system for victim support in Moldova	2003-2004	OSCE	NC, IOs, NGOs	La Strada	
Developing National Referral Mechanism for the identification, protection and assistance of trafficked persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raising on NRM through "Questions and Answers thematic publication"; • Improving victims' access to assistance and protection by publishing the "Step by Step" brochure; • Publication of the Guide, "Social Assistance for Trafficked Persons", approved and recommended for use by ML; • Improving and enlarging the existing database of organisations which provide specialised services for vulnerable persons in Moldova including VOTs. 	2004-2005	OSCE	ML	La Strada	

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
"Strengthening the professional capacity of social workers and psychologists to assist trafficked persons and their families"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six-day workshop on strengthening professional capacity for the protection and social integration of victims of trafficking; • Follow –up workshop "Facing new challenges in working with survivors of trafficking, best practices sharing"; • Developing guidelines for best practices in assisting victims of human trafficking. 	2004	OSCE	Animus Association Bulgaria IOM, ICS, SCM, "Amicul"	La Strada	
Capacity Building Project: "Anti-Trafficking Training for Judges and Prosecutors"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A round of eleven 2-day seminars for judges and prosecutors involving 124 people from 20 districts. • Geographical coverage: Chisinau; Balti Cahul; Orhei, Causeni, Ungheni, Glodeni and Soroca. 	2004	OSCE/ODIHR	SPTF ICMPD, MI	Judicial Training Centre, Supreme Council of Magistrates	
Anti-Trafficking Training for Moldovan consular officials	Familiarising consular officials working in Moldovan diplomatic missions abroad with the scope and nature of human trafficking	2004		MFA		
Quick impact actions	<p>Direct assistance to trafficked persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humanitarian aid for victims and their children; • Scholarships for vocational training; • Emergency Support including psychological counselling, legal assistance, etc.; • Scholarships for university. 	Dec 2002–Sept 2003 2004-2005	OSCE	IOM	La Strada	
"In the world of the lost steps" – Prevention of trafficking in children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing and publishing an anti-trafficking page in the weekly magazine for youth; • Providing orphanages and rural schools with one-year subscription to "Florile Dalbe"; • Organisation of thematic meetings with young readers in orphanages; • Developing & broadcasting on the National Radio a special programme dedicated to trafficking in human beings, in particular children trafficking 	2003-2004 2004-2005	OSCE	ME	Save the Children	

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<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
"Fighting together against trafficking" in Roma communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building the capacity of young Roma leaders coming from different regions to advocate for their rights and for preventing trafficking in human beings in Roma communities 	2004		La Strada	Roma Students Association	Roma Students Association Al. Mateevici, 109/1, MD 2009, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova; Tel: + 373 22 22 70 99 Tel/fax: + 373 22 24 46 67 E-mail: radita@mtc.md raditsa_nicolae@hotmail.com
SPTF Comprehensive Programme for Training, Exchange and Co-operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting programme implementation at the national level; Awareness training module on anti-trafficking for police; Training module on anti-trafficking for judges and prosecutors. 	2003 2004	OSCE, IOM	SPTF with contribution from EU STOP Programme, USA, Austria, Germany	Judicial Training Centre, La Strada	

US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OPDAT, US EMBASSY

Shared Hope International Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Conference	Organised and co-sponsored a two-day conference to urge TIP legislative reform, ratification of UN Protocols and increased activity on the part of the Moldovan Gov't.		DJ/OPDAT	ABA-CEELI		Nicoleta Burlacu DJ, Legal Assistant US Embassy Tel: +373 22 40 83 45 Fax: + 373 22 23 30 44 e-mail: burlacuNT@state.gov
Regional Anti-Trafficking Conference, Moscow, Russia	Two-day conference for law enforcement agencies, prosecutors and legislators from Moldova, Russia, Ukraine, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Byelorussia.	Dec 24-25, 2003	DJ/OPDAT	ABA-CEELI	ABA CEELI	

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
Regional conference on New Technologies for Combating Organised Crime, International Law Enforcement Academy, Budapest, Hungary	Four-day conference on new technologies in prosecuting organised crime	Apr 19-23, 2004	DJ/OPDAT			
Study Trip to Turkey for senior Moldovan officials to meet with counterparts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study trip to Ankara and Istanbul to discuss ways to improve co-operation in criminal investigations in human trafficking cases; Progress was made on bilateral anti-trafficking protocol 	Nov 7- 11, 2004	DJ/OPDAT	MFA, MI, GPO		
Training materials for the Russian speaking judges and prosecutors	Translation of the regional standard for Anti Trafficking Training for Judges and Prosecutors in SEE	Jan 2005	DJ/OPDAT			
Organising training based on the regional standard for Anti Trafficking Training for Judges and Prosecutors in SEE in Russian speaking regions of the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three one-day seminars for the Judges and Prosecutors from Cahul and other cities if requested 	Feb- March 2005	DJ/OPDAT		DJ/OPDAT	
Monitoring trafficking cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring investigation and prosecution trafficking cases; Follow-up on the most important of these cases; Identifying obstacles for successful prosecutions 	Nov 2003- ongoing	DJ/OPDAT		MI, GPO	

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<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
Train the Trainers seminar for lecturers at the Centre for continuing Legal Education for Prosecutors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seminars on adult learning and modern training skills for local trainers; Developing local experts. 	Jan 2005	DJ/OPDAT		GPO	
Regional Witness Protection Conference in Moscow, Russia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sharing best practices on developing Witness Protection programmes 	Feb 2005	DJ/OPDAT			

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION

SAVE THE CHILDREN

Prevention and awareness raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Problem identification: investigation and research into identification problems in Moldova; 	2004	OSCE Mission Moldova	Ai.Bi. Italy	Weekly newspaper "Florile Dalbe"	Mariana Ianachevici Vice-president 1 Constantin Stere str., Chisinau MD 2009 Tel./Fax: +373 22 23 25 82 Mob: + 373 69 103 125 salcop@moldnet.md
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social measures: monthly page in the newspaper for children and youth "Florile Dalbe" (White Flowers) 	2004	Ai.Bi. Italy		Chisinau municipality Directorate for Children Rights protection	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educational measures: preparing for the future of children at maximum risk – institutionalised children and unschooled children; trainings for parents and teachers from rural schools. 	2004	APG 23			
Prosecution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative measures: participation to the law proposal initiatives regarding prevention and prosecution of THB. 	2004	APG 23 Italy		NGOs and IOs	

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Re-integration programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repatriation (assisted repatriation of trafficked victims; procedure of repatriation); • Assistance for deported victims (Victim identification at border crossings; training for social assistants; access to assistance); • Assistance for internal trafficked victims (access to assistance), • Emergency assistance, assistance and accommodation • Long term assistance, assistance and accommodation ; • Final re-integration (re-integration in professional schools, employment, re-integration in families) 	2004	ISS Italy APG 23 Italy AIBI Italy CONNECT US/RUSSIA	ISS General secretariat and all correspondent from more than 100 countries	Chisinau municipality Directorate for Children Rights protection District Specialists for Children Rights protection Local NGOs	
LA STRADA						
Prevention and Education Campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lectures on prevention of trafficking for various target groups: at-risk, professionals; • Regional seminar "Trafficking in Women – Resolution and Perspective" – summary of recommendations developed; • Street awareness - info and educational materials developed and disseminated; • Anti-trafficking disco-parties – "Depends on You"; • Anti-trafficking drawing contests – "Stop Traffic in Women"; • Music Caravans, "Stop Trafficking in Women"; • Youth forums and students debates on counter-trafficking. 	Apr 2002		ME, National Education Centre, "ProDidactica", NGOs, OSCE, UNICEF, IOM, Peace Corps, youth leaders		Ana Revenco National Co-ordinator Tel: +373 22 23 49 06 Tel/fax: +373 22 23 49 07 ismoldova@is.moldline.net

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<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
Prevention and Awareness Raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Toll-Free Help-line; • Assisting in rescuing/repatriation, providing other direct support to trafficked women; • Information on legal migration; • Information for individuals/families searching trafficked persons. 	Started in Sept 2001 - ongoing	La Strada, IOM, Norwegian Embassy in Bucharest	Migration Department, General Consular Department, National Help Line services		
Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed methodology guideline - "Prevention of trafficking in women" for didactic staff, approved by MoE; • Regional seminars for teachers will be organised; • Developed handbook, "Social Assistance to Trafficked Persons and Phenomenon Prophylaxis", for social service workers; • Developed "Trafficking in Humans in a Women's Right Context" for professional groups. 	Feb 2002 - June 2003	La Strada, Norwegian Embassy to Moldova	ME, National Education Centre, "ProDidactica, NGO "SIEDO", UNICEF, IOM		

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Social assistance to victims of trafficking	<p>Operating a referral mechanism to secure access for all trafficked persons to the following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rescue from trafficking network; • Pre-repatriation of victims and children born in the country of destination (temporary shelter, medical and psychological services, ensuring secure place in case of treats, humanitarian aid); • Repatriation (travel documents and arrangements, security); • Post-repatriation (shelter, medical screening and treatment, psychological support, vocational training, etc); • Basic support to children and family of victims; • Social custody and monitoring; • Special brochures for victims for immediate moral support and available services (to be disseminated abroad). 	Sept 2001 – Dec 2004	La Strada, OSCE	General Consular Department; La Strada Network; IOM; NGOs of Europe, Middle East and USA; Medical Clinic "St. Emanuil", "Virginia" and "Dallia"; Caritas Moldova; NCPA; OSCE, UNICEF		
Information Campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Series of articles, "Learn to read between the lines", in the Makler newspaper targeting groups at risk; • Series of radio prevention programmes, "The decision is yours" targeted to youth; • Series of programmes on the National TV of informative and preventive nature; • "You and Migration" bulletin; • Thematic newspaper articles; • Thematic one-time radio and TV programmes. 	Sept 2001 – Dec 2004	La Strada	National radio, Radio "Antena C", Makler newspaper, State Migration Department, NBCNEWS, "Le Monde" French newspaper, other local newspapers		

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Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train youth in women's human rights; • Modules developed and training implemented on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Role of School in TIW Prevention" for school staff including orphanages staff; - "Social assistance to trafficked persons and prophylaxis" for social workers; - "Counselling skills on Helpline to Prevent Trafficking in Women"; - "Human Rights and trafficking in women" for journalists; - Police Awareness on Trafficking in Humans. 	July 2002 – Dec 2004	International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights IOM, Dutch Foreign Ministry, OSCE/ODIHR	Gender Centre, ProGeneva, ADEPT, Rehab Centre for victims of trafficking, IOM ML Migration Dept, MI, Police Academy		
Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid assessment survey on trafficking and forced labour; • Study on youth knowledge of trafficking phenomenon. 	2002-2003 2002-2003	ILO/ IPEC	Local NGOs	La Strada, Civic Initiative IPP	
Networking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of national anti-trafficking network formed of local NGOs 	May 2002 – Sept 2003	US Dept of Labour administrated by IREX, La Strada	Corabia Viitorului – Cahul; Peligrim Demo – Transnistria; State, Human, Society – Soroca; Europa – Visage – Ungheni; NWSIC		

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
CENTRE FOR PREVENTION OF TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN (CPTW)						
Prevention of trafficking and awareness raising	Mass media campaign: TV and radio programmes, Counter trafficking advertisements in local and national newspaper, informative newsletter, anti-trafficking magazine	2001-2004	US Embassy, Swedish Childhood Foundation (SCF)	State Radio and TV, UNDP		Ion Vizdoga Project Director Str. Bucuresti 68, Chisinau Tel: (+373 22) 54 65 69 +373 22 27 54 62 cptf@antitrafic.md http://www.antitrafic.md/
	Street awareness campaign: publications for youth, leaflets, magazines, etc.			ML, Migration Dept, UNDP		
	Operation and maintenance of telephone help-line on legal aspects			MI, ML, IOM, SECI, UNDP		
Legal assistance	Educational campaigns targeting teenagers and other vulnerable groups	2001-2004	SCF, US Embassy, Soros	ME, UNICEF	NGOs, National High School Debating League	
	Brochure on Legal Employment abroad	Feb 2001-Feb 2003	US Embassy, SCF	ML, MFA, DBC, IOM, SECI		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing free legal counselling for victims and potential victims of trafficking; • Advocating VOT interests in civil trials (i.e. divorce, property loss etc.); • Representing VOTs in criminal trials. Assistance in issuing new identity documents	2001-2005	IOM, SIDA	MI, IOM		
			US Embassy, SCF, IOM, CoE	MI, Dept informational technologies (Civil Registration Office)		

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<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
Law enforcement	Training sessions for prosecutors, judges, policemen, board guards	2001-2005	US Embassy, SCF, IOM, CoE	GPO, IOM, CoE, FBI Romania		
ITALIAN CONSORTIUM OF SOLIDARITY (ICS)						
Small-grant pilot project for victims of trafficking	Toolkits of professional items for victims of trafficking repatriated to Moldova following a vocational training programme	Nov 2001 – Apr 2002	Lodi per Mostar	IOM	ICS	Cristiano Barale Country co-ordinator icsmoldova@ics.mldnet.com
Research	Research on anti-trafficking activities in Moldova, Romania and Italy with focus on child trafficking	2003	Italian Ministry of Welfare		ICS	Antonia Di Maio Project Manager 162 Stefan Cel Mare str, Chişinău, Moldova Rooms 1213&1219 Tel./fax: +373 22 21 07 35 Tel: +373 22 21 05 82 adimaio@ics.mldnet.com
Income Generation Project for young vulnerable women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business plan training; • Training on micro-enterprise legislation; • Psycho-social activities; • Small-scale self-employment in-kind grants. 	Feb. 2003 – Sept 2003	SDC	NGO Comasiune, ML (Labour Force Dept.), La Strada	ICS	
Income Generation Project for young vulnerable women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business plan training; • Training on micro-enterprise legislation; • Psycho-social activities; • Job counselling; • Small-scale self-employment in-kind grants. 	Nov 2003 - ongoing	SDC	NGO Bethania	ICS	
Income Generation Project for the re-integration of VOTs repatriated to Moldova	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business plan training; • Training on micro-enterprise legislation; • Psycho-social activities; • Job orientation/counselling; • In-kind grants to start-up micro-businesses. 	Apr 2003 – ongoing	IOM	ML, IOM, La Strada	ICS	

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
GENDER CENTRE Prevention and Awareness Raising	Prevention of trafficking in persons through gender education: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seminars for college students; • Publication of leaflets "Be careful"; • Seminars for university students; • Publishing and distributing the Guide to the New UN Trafficking Protocol (CATW); 	2001-2002	US Embassy	Centre for Social and Economic Development		Valentina Bodrug-Lungu Tel: +373 22 449 371 Fax: +373 22 244 248 Mob: + 373 291 82020 lunguval@moldovacc.md
	Introduction of "Psycho-social aspects of trafficking in human beings" topic in the courses offered by three universities.	2002- 2003			Moldova State University, Free International University of Moldova, Technical University of Moldova	
	Prevention of trafficking in human beings through gender education: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seminars for teachers; • Seminars for pupils from art collectives. 	2004	Norwegian Embassy			Ludmila Zmuncila, Tel. + 373 795 83 140 ludmilazmuncila@hotmail.com

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
CENTRE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						
Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention programme and peer counselling for teenagers from Gagauzia; Educational and informative programme on trafficking in human beings, international and national legislation, active organisations; Self-esteem building for young women, promoting school graduation; Providing information on the legal migration procedure. 	Feb - June 2003	IOM	Gender centre	Gender Center, "N. Guboglo" Lyceum, Ceadir-Lunga	Cornelia Zvezdin Executive Director 27 Sfatul Tarii, Room 4 Tel: +373 22 22 42 71 Fax: + 373 22 22 25 81 Mob: +373 9 430 496 czvezdin@csed.globnet.md www.iatp.md/csed
INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH & EXCHANGES BOARD (IREX)						
Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing small grants, training, support, legal and economic assistance; Providing vocational training and job placement support for at-risk groups Carrying out Career Forums and Job Fairs 	June 2003 - March 2004	International Labour Affairs Bureau, US Department of Labour		IREX	Diana Gorea Programme Co-ordinator 180 Stefan cel Mare Blvd, Room 1219 MD-2004, Chisinau Tel/Fax: +373 22 23 32 31 dgorea@irex.md www.irex.md
Seminars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seminars for at-risk women in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowerment (building self-esteem and improving decision making skills); Professional orientation; Micro-entrepreneurship seminars. 	May 2002 - Sept 2003	International Labour Affairs Bureau, US Department of Labour		National Women's Studies and Information Centre (NWSIC)	
Awareness Campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seminars in schools for students and teachers Drawing Contests; Anti-Trafficking Disco Parties; Guidebooks "Trafficking in Women Prevention" for trainers; Informational Notebooks for girls. 	May 2002 - Sept 2003	International Labour Affairs Bureau, US Department of Labour		La Strada	

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing computer literacy training to at-risk young women and girls; • Training of Trainers on awareness campaigns, empowerment/professional orientation/micro-entrepreneurship seminars; • Teacher TOT for trafficking prevention curriculum. 	May 2002 – March 2004	International Labour Affairs Bureau, US Department of Labour		IREX/Internet Access and Training Programme (IATP), NWSIC, La Strada	

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seminars in schools for students and teachers 	2002-2004	US Embassy, Netherlands Embassy			Iulia Moldovan Executive Director Puskin 16 A Tel: + 373 22 22 08 19 Fax: + 373 22 22 09 72 Mob: + 373 69 12 29 24
Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating clubs for girls in 15 schools in the country • Research on Child Trafficking 	2002-2003	SOROS, Netherlands Embassy ILO/IPEC	MI, ML	IPP	

NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL DEBATE LEAGUE

Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fighting trafficking in human beings through debate; • Seminars for teachers and students; • Publish materials; • Competitions (local, regional, national); • Conference. 	2003-2004	Norwegian Embassy			Iulia Moldovan Executive Director Puskin 16 A Tel: +373 22 22 83 65 Fax: +373 22 22 83 65 Mob: +373 69 12 29 24
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Moldova

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
NATIONAL WOMEN'S STUDIES AND INFORMATION CENTER (NWSIC)						
Awareness Raising	<p>Project "Regional Empowerment Initiative for Women": Seminars for at-risk women in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowerment (building self-esteem and improving decision making skills); • Professional orientation; • Micro-entrepreneurship seminars. 	May 2002 –Sept 2003	International Labour Affairs Bureau, US Department of Labour	La Strada IREX-Moldova	NWSIC	Galina Precup, President 194A, Stefan cel Mare bd., Offices 207, 208 MD-2004, Chisinau, Moldova Tel: +373 22 24 13 93 +373 22 23 70 89 Fax: +373 22 24 13 93 cnsipf@moldnet.md www.femei.md
Prevention	<p>Project "Regional Empowerment Initiative for Women":</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing small grants; training, support, legal and economic assistance • Providing vocational training and job placement support for at-risk groups 	May 2002 –Dec 2003	International Labour Affairs Bureau, US Department of Labour	La Strada IREX-Moldova	NWSIC	
Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of Trainers; • Empowerment/professional orientation/micro-entrepreneurship seminars. 	May 2002 –March 2004	International Labour Affairs Bureau, US Department of Labour		NWSIC	

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
TERRE DES HOMMES (Tdh)						
Research	Preliminary study on the situation of children in Moldova, namely child migration, trafficking and labour.	2004	Tdh UNICEF SDC		CN	Terre des Hommes (Tdh) Mission to Moldova Alfonso Gonzalez-Jaggli Delegate for Moldova Cogalniceanu Street, N° 81 P.O. Box 38 – MD 2012 Tel: + 373 22 21 15 66 Mob: +373 6 917 67 37 ago@tdh.ch www.tdh.ch
Awareness Raising, Prevention, Networking, Re-integration	<p>Project Fight against child trafficking (FACT)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research on extent of child trafficking; • Co-ordination and Empowerment through networking; • Prevention of child trafficking; • Protection and assistance of victims; • Geographical coverage: Ungheni; Soroca 	Aug 2004 -Sept 2006	Tdh, UNICEF, SDC, OSCE		Salvati Copiii	
CHILDREN, COMMUNITIES, FAMILIES (CCF) - MOLDOVA						
Prevention	<p>Project Fight against child trafficking (FACT)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research on extent of child trafficking; • Co-ordination and Empowerment through networking; • Prevention of child trafficking; • Protection and assistance of victims; • Geographical coverage: Ungheni; Soroca 	2004	GTZ, Christian Children's Fund (USA)		CCF Moldova	CCF Moldova – children, communities, families Liliana Rotaru Tel/fax: +373 22 29 63 57 ccf_liliana@hotmail.com

Moldova

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
REGINA PACIS Prevention and awareness raising	Showing of, "The second half of the month", documentary film.					"Fundatia Regina Pacis" Zabica Ilie Executive Director Str. Sfatul Tarii 17 bir. 32 MD-2012, Chisinau Moldova Tel: +373 22 23 55 11 Fax: +373 22 23 23 21 rgnchisinau@moldovacc.md eginapacis@yandex.ru
	Project - "Your dignity is in your hands - Preserve it!" Street Campaign: seminars, films: "I am the victim of the traffic", "Un incerta grazia" documentary	2003-2004	Ministry of the Interior of Italy			
	Project "Prevention of the traffic in persons" project for adolescents and young women" Geographical coverage: Floresti, Soroca, Drochia, Riscani.	2004-2005	Norwegian Embassy in Bucharest	Educational Centre, "Pro Adolescenta"		
	Project "From soul to soul" - Where are our families!"	2004-ongoing		NCWM; Renovabis, Germany.		
	Project "Social Observatory "	2002-2005		Renovabis (Germany) Roman-Catholic Bishopric		

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
Social assistance to victims of trafficking	<p>VOT recovery psycho-moral, physical rehabilitation in rehabilitation centres in Italy and Moldova:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VOT recovery & assistance in Italy; • Assistance in obtaining residential permit for VOT who decide to collaborate with the Italian Police; • Assistance in obtaining necessary documents for voluntary-repatriation; • Job counselling/insertion; • Assistance to VOT families; • Temporary shelter & assistance to VOT who cannot be integrated in the family. 	<p>2001-ongoing</p> <p>2002 – ongoing</p>			<p>Foundation Regina Pacis of Italy;</p> <p>Ministry of Interior of Italy;</p> <p>Foundation Regina Pacis in Moldova</p>	
MEDECINS DU MONDE FRANCE (MDM)						
<p>Youth Friendly Clinic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention • Rehabilitation-Re-integration • Promotion of Human Rights 	<p>Supporting the establishment of a Youth Friendly Clinic (Human Rights –based approach) in Balti and surrounding regions that could become part of the referral system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure; • Organisation of services; • Capacity building of the multidisciplinary team; • Interventions focusing on youth at high risk of trafficking (prevention) and victims (detection, rehabilitation, reinsertion); • Establishment of and up-dated database on beneficiaries (victims and at risk); <p>Geographical coverage: Balti and its surrounding region.</p>	2004 - 2006	MDM France	UNICEF	<p>Tinerii pentru dreptul la viață (Youth For the Right to Live) Balti</p>	<p>Médecins du Monde - France Elizabeth Ponce Medical Co-ordinator Tel: +33 69 17 67 57 ponce_elizabeth@yahoo.fr</p>

Moldova

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
<p>Co-ordination /Networking Fighting against Trafficking in Youth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforcing local and national committees fighting against trafficking in human beings; • Capacity building of local actors working with youth at risk of trafficking; • Supporting the establishment of a multi-sectoral /multidisciplinary network to prevent trafficking in youth (reinforcing protective factors) and for detection/identification, protection, rehabilitation, re-integration and reinsertion of victims; • Supporting local and national initiatives to fight against trafficking in youth; • Establishing or reinforcing database on organisations and activities against trafficking; • Reinforcing advocacy to improve legislation regarding youth and trafficking in human beings. 	2004 - 2006	MDM France	Local actors		

7. ROMANIA²⁷⁶

GOVERNMENT						
Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR / ORGANISED CRIME AND DRUGS GENERAL DEPARTMENT

Legal Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal framework to meet European standards: Act no. 678 on prevention and counter-trafficking; Organised Crime Act was adopted (Act no 39) stating the conditions for an offence to be classed as organised crime and the means to fight organised crime. 	2001 Jan 2003				Miclea Damian General Director of the Organised Crime Squad; National Coordinator Tel: +40 21 303 7080 ext. 10501; Fax: +40 21 311 1579; Mob: +40 72 369 2422 +40 74 369 2422; Adina Cruceru Phone: +40 21 310 0528 Mob: + 40 72 128 0502 combating_thb@politiaromana.ro
National Action Plan	Taking steps to set up 9 shelters for victims of trafficking. 2 had been opened by 2005. 5 other locations have already being identified.	Ongoing	MAI			
Project Reflex Romania	Liaison officers' network established to build up effective mechanism to support co-operation with law enforcement agencies from abroad and to store a large volume of data and intelligence regarding trafficking.	2002-2003	UK			

²⁷⁵ **Abbreviations:** ARAS, Romanian Association against AIDS; ME, Ministry of Education and Research; MFA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; MAI, Ministry of Administration and the Interior; MJ, Ministry of Justice; MLSP, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection.

Romania

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
Regional and International Co-operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-operation with SECI Centre, INTERPOL and Europol; International co-operation: signing of bi-lateral and tri-lateral agreements with Hungary, Holland, Austria, Czech Republic and Moldova; establishing a joint form for the transmission of information on individual cases. 	Ongoing				
Institutional capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National network of female police officers (45), specially trained in order to interview victims of trafficking; More than 150 police officers (including women) trained according to the UNDP Best Practices Manual for fighting trafficking in human beings 	2003-2004	UNDP Romania	MAI	MAI	Adina Cruceru Phone: +40 21 310 0528 Mob: + 40 72 128 0502 combating_thb@politiaromana.ro

MINISTRY OF ADMINISTRATION AND THE INTERIOR / INSTITUTE FOR CRIME RESEARCH AND PREVENTION

Prevention	National prevention plan for combating trafficking has been developed in all counties. In each county there is a focal point in charge of implementing prevention projects: education programme, media campaign, statistical database.	March 2002		MAI, MJ		Christina Stepanescu Tel: +40 21 211 1859 Fax: +40 21 210 5730 Mob. +40 72 238 6649 cristina_step@hotmail.com
Awareness raising	Develop different brochures for different target groups: journalists; police; teachers; etc.	March 2003	MLSP Dept of Labour	IOM, MLSP Dept of Labour, Profamilia		
Capacity building	Training for women aged 15-25 in schools and universities.	Planned		Partner for Change		

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
NATIONAL AUTHORITY FOR CHILD PROTECTION AND ADOPTION (ANPCA)						
Assistance for children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing psychological support for children who are identified as victims of trafficking; • Follow up on re-integration process until person is 18; • Sub-group on child trafficking established and NPA for child trafficking is drafted where each agency has its own responsibilities and once it becomes governmental decision it will be effective; • Plan to open 10 shelters for children throughout Romania. 			Ministries, NGOs, IOs		Viorel Parvu, General Secretary Tel: 40 21 310 0790 Fax: 40 21 312 7474 viorel_parvu@anpca.ro

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)

Prevention	<p>"People are Priceless"- nation-wide mass media information campaign on the dangers of trafficking.</p> <p>Educational campaign - "Participation of School in the Prevention and Combat of Trafficking in Human Beings": 32 workshops (ToT) and distribution of information material all over the country.</p> <p>Educational campaign in summer camps - "Stop Trafficking in Human Beings": dissemination of information material in 11 camps: 500 students and teachers.</p>	2003	Norwegian Gov't, MFA	Tempo Advertising Agency ME		<p>Cristina Gheorghe Head of Office Tel: +40 21 231 3179 Fax: +40 21 230 3614 Cgheorghe@iom.int iombucarest@iom.int</p> <p>Daniel Kozak PR Officer dani@iom.int</p> <p>Cristian Ionescu PR Officer cristi@iom.int</p>
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Romania

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
	<p>Education campaign with teachers and inspectors of religion: dissemination of the new methodological manual specially designed for teachers of religion; 2 workshops on methodology and training for trainers for selected teachers in 13 counties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information seminars on "The involvement of the Church in the Prevention and Combat of Human Trafficking"; Awareness raising seminars on prevention for clergy. 	<p>March 2003</p> <p>June- Oct 2002</p> <p>March-Apr 2003</p>	<p>Italian Gov't, MAI</p> <p>Patriarchy of the Romanian Orthodox Church</p>	<p>ME, Patriarchy of the Romanian Orthodox Church</p>		
Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct Assistance to victims of trafficking; Agreement of Co-operation with MAI on the functioning of a Centre for temporary protection; Providing medical assistance and expert counselling for returned victims of trafficking; Expanding local NGO network to provide assistance for victims of trafficking. <p>Systematic actions to secure assisted voluntary return and reintegration of trafficking victims.</p>	<p>2003</p> <p>2002</p>	<p>US State Department, Bureau for Population, Refugees and Migration</p> <p>Italian Gov't, MI</p>		<p>Estuar Foundation (2001- 2002) and "Church and Society" 2003</p>	
Research	<p>Nation-wide study on the "Vulnerability to trafficking in humans of the young female population in Romania" – developed by Life Quality Research – Centre for Urban and Rural Sociology and Mercury Research and Marketing Consultants.</p> <p>Media monitoring – daily monitoring of 50 Romanian media outlets on topics relating to trafficking in human beings and migration in general.</p>					

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
Law Reform	Contribution and lobby for the drafting of the Law on trafficking in human beings.					
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)						
Research and assessment	Research and assessment of awareness raising campaigns focusing on prevention of trafficking in children.	March-Apr 2003		Local NGOs	UNICEF in co-operation with Columbia University NY	Pierre Poupard Representative UNICEF Romania
Child Trafficking – policy development, prevention and intervention to protect the rights of victims of trafficking	<p>Promote mechanisms to provide special protection measures for children victims of trafficking and victims of violence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training seminar for media representatives; • National Conference on Romanian policy in child trafficking; • Training rural policemen on issues of trafficking in human beings; • Develop training materials. 	2003	Pending availability of funding		Inter-ministerial Committee, Centre for Legal Studies, NGO Network	Hamid El-Bashir Programme Coordinator 23 Olari Street 70317 Bucharest 2 Tel: +40 21 201 7872 Fax: +40 21 231 5255
HIV/AIDS prevention among especially vulnerable young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health education programme with emphasis on healthy life styles; • Mobile teams offer counselling to commercial sex workers in Bucharest. 	2002-2004			Romanian Association against AIDS (ARAS)	Voichita Pop Child Protection Officer vpop@unicef.org
UNAIDS – Joint United Nations Programmes on HIV/AIDS						
Trafficking prevention, capacity building for local NGOs, support for legislation development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the ARAS programme on HIV/AIDS prevention among sex workers in Bucharest; • Legislation review and change to create environment to allow expansion of HIV/STI prevention among sex workers. 	Since 1999			ARAS	Eduard Petrescu Country Programme Advisor Tel: +40 21 211 8855 Fax: +40 21 211 3494 eduard.petrescu@undp.ro

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)						
International co-operation, law enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional project (14 countries) to create law enforcement best practice manual and training for border police; Regional help-line project approved by gov't 	2003 Planned	Pending availability of funds			Mihai Toader Project Manager 2-4 Razoare St. Tel: +40 21 410 1134 Fax: +40 21 408 6054 Mob: +40 744 378 610 mihai.toader@undp.ro
SOUTHEAST EUROPE CO-OPERATIVE INITIATIVE (SECI)						
International co-operation, law enforcement	Establishing the Regional Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings.	Ongoing			MIs and local police from SECI countries	Ioana Spiridonica Public Affairs Officer SECI Center Bucharest Tel: +40 21 303 6082 Fax: +40 21 303 6077 Mob: +40 724 393 384 ispiridonica@secicenter.org www.secicenter.org
International co-operation, law enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional meetings: 12-13 March 2001 Skopje; 9-10 July 2001 Tsaloniki; Regional Law Enforcement co-operation and strategies. 	Ongoing				
Victim assistance, international co-operation and law enforcement	Memorandum of understanding between IOM Headquarters and SECI Centre.	Early 2001		IOM	SECI, NGOs	
International co-operation, law enforcement	Joint training session for police and NGOs.	Sept 2001		IOM	SECI, NGOs	

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
UN HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)						
Comprehensive migration strategy	Within the framework of the EU Twinning Project with Denmark and Sweden, UNHCR contributes substantively to the elaboration of a comprehensive migration strategy (which will deal inter alia with legal and irregular migration, including asylum, prevention of trafficking in human beings, integration policies for third country nationals etc.).	Ongoing				Yoichiro Tsuchida Representative Tel: +40 21 21015 96 Fax: +40 21 21015 94 rombu@unhcr.ch Andrei Albu Public Information Officer albu@unhcr.ch

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

CENTRE FOR LEGAL RESOURCES

Information campaign	Organised a seminar for NGOs and gov't in order to present new law.	2002				Daniela Neagu Programme Manager Str. Arcului 19, Sector 2 702211 Bucharest - Romania Tel: +40 21 212 0520 Fax: +40 21 212 0519 dneagu@crj.ro www.crj.ro
Monitoring and implementing the Law Project	Legal assistance and representation will be provided to all victims of trafficking. Committee composed of lawyers and legal consultants will monitor the activities and will prepare reports.	Planned	150,000 US\$	IOM, MAI		
Training/Capacity building	Training for judicial staff (police officers, judges, professors, prosecutors) will be organised 6 months after the monitoring project takes place in order to have gaps identified.	Planned				
Review Committee Group	Review Committee Group to review UNDP's regional manual project.	March 2003	UNDP			

Romania

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
THE ROMANIAN ASSOCIATION AGAINST AIDS (ARAS)						
Prevention and awareness raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV/AIDS prevention programme among vulnerable groups; Health prevention for commercial sex workers in Bucharest. 	End 2000 Ongoing	USAIDS, Soros Foundation			Alina Bocai Open Society Institute/International Harm Reduction Development - OSI/IHRD Commercial Sex Worker Initiative – Project contact Tel: + 40 21 25 24 142 Fax: + 40 21 25 24 141 aras@home.ro
PARTNERSHIP FOR EQUALITY CENTRE						
Prevention	Implementing prevention programme in 8 placement centres: education of institutionalised girls in order to reduce their vulnerability to trafficking.	Jan–Nov 2003	USAIDS, Soros Foundation			Roxana Tesiu Executive President Tel: + 40 21 212 11 96 Fax: + 40 21 212 10 35 rtesiu@gender.ro
NETWORK OF LOCAL NGOS - FAMNET						
Prevention, awareness raising, assistance to trafficked persons	<p>FAMNET coalition of 15 local NGOs working on the issue of trafficking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention campaign; Helpline for the victims of trafficking; Web side for the involved organisations. 	March 2002	USAID			Reaching Out, Iana Matei reachingoutrom@yahoo.com SEF, Dina Loghin dina@sef.ro SCOP, Alina Hugel scopro@mail.dnttm.ro

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
PARTNERS FOR CHANGE						
Prevention	Organise conference on prevention of trafficking and how to best assist victims.	March 2003	UNICEF, Ecumenical Association of Churches in Romania (AIDRom)			Livia Deaca Str. Occidentului 11 78 111 Bucharest Tel/fax: +40 21 230 3572 partener@cinor.ro
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing prevention programme in several vocational schools; Training stipends for young women at risks. 	2002	IREX			
	Editing and publishing anti-trafficking manual for trainers (teachers, medical staff, police officers, priests, social assistants, the media, NGOs) in Romanian and English.	2003	Partners for Change, UNICEF, AIDRom			
REACHING OUT						
Assistance for victims of trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-term shelter – working with victims of trafficking for a period of at least 1 year offering: counselling, life-skills and vocational training; job placement assistance; medical assistance; education; and accommodation; Building a shelter and tailoring shop. 	March 1999 –ongoing		FAMNET, different regional networks, NGOs		Iana Matei, President Tel/Fax: +40 248 29 06 86 Mob: +40 722 29 80 42 reachingoutrom@yahoo.com
Awareness raising and prevention campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trafficking awareness and prevention campaign, designed by the beneficiaries, implemented throughout Romania; Part of the preparations for the campaign was undercover surveillance and recording of trafficking activities; 	Ongoing				

Romania

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
Networking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part of the several different networks: informal regional network @net, LIFT; Initiated the development of an NGO network in Macedonia, similar to FAMNET. 	Ongoing June-Aug 2003				
Regional Co-operation and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-operation with FBI and SECI to support girls giving testimonies in multi-national trial process against traffickers; Work with FBI and Romanian law enforcement agencies to develop training material and conduct training classes for law enforcement officers and prosecutors. 	2002–2003 2003		SECI, FBI, law enforcement agencies		

SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND

Assistance for victims of trafficking	Providing social re-integration programmes, social assistance and vocational training.	Ongoing, started in May 2002	ISCA (International Save the Children Alliance)	Directorate for Combating Organised Crime (MAI), IOM		Georgeta Paunescu Tel: +40 21 212 6176 Fax: +40 21 312 4486 rosc@mb.roknet.ro
Professional training	Professional training for policemen who are investigating child trafficking cases.	Ongoing, started in May 2002	ISCA	Directorate for Combating Organised Crime (MI), IOM		Gabriela Alexandrescu Tel: +40 21 212 6176 rosc@mb.roknet.ro
Prevention campaign	Prevention activities carried out in schools, public campaign.	Ongoing	ISCA			Daniela Munteanu Tel/Fax: +40 21 336 6762 office@infodoc.eunet.ro
Regional research	Regional research on child trafficking to extend existing services for rehabilitation of children victims of trafficking.	Oct 2002 –Oct 2003	Open Society Foundation, Global March Against Child Labour	NGOs in the SEE region		Ioana Grigorescu Tel/Fax: +40 21 336 6762 office@infodoc.eunet.ro Daniela Munteanu Tel/Fax: +40 21 336 67 62 office@infodoc.eunet.ro

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
ENACT (networking)	"ENACT" – Programme for the establishment of a European Network Against Child Trafficking (focused on: information, coordination, trainings).	Dec 2002 – Dec 2003	EC (co-ordinated by SCF Italy)	SCF Spain, SCF UK, SCF Denmark, SCF Programme in Bulgaria.		
SOCIAL ALTERNATIVES ASSOCIATION						
Assistance for victims of trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter – working with victims of trafficking for a period of 4 to 6 months offering: psychological and social assistance; life-skills and vocational training; job placement assistance; medical assistance; legal assistance; education; and accommodation; Rehabilitation and psycho-social assistance services for the victims of trafficking, outside the AAS shelter 	<p>Aug 2003 – ongoing</p> <p>Feb 2001 - ongoing</p>	<p>IOM Bucharest, Secours Catholique France</p> <p>IOM Bucharest</p>	<p>Regional Centre for Combating Organised Crime, Prosecutor's Office with Iasi Court of Law</p>		<p>Liliana Foca Psychologist – Project Coordinator Tel/Fax: +40 23 226 2814 prevenire@alternativesociale.ro</p>

Romania

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Awareness raising and prevention campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trafficking Awareness and Prevention Campaign in Moldova Region (8 counties), implemented by the Coalition against Trafficking Human Beings, an alliance of 8 local NGOs. The campaign consists of a free help-line service 12 hours per day, 7 days per week, street activities (march, distributing materials), and prevention activities in schools and placement centres The Reduction of Child Labour, Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of Children in Rural Communities of Suceava, Botosani, Iasi Romania Raising public awareness on issue of trafficking in human beings and on prevention methods in 3 counties in Moldova region 	<p>Sept 2003 – ongoing</p> <p>Oct 2003 – Nov 2004</p> <p>May 2003 – Jan 2004</p>	<p>USAID, British Embassy in Bucharest</p> <p>USAID, Creative Associated Inc. USA, UNICEF Romania</p> <p>IREX USA</p>	<p>The Suceava and Botosani School Inspectorates, The Suceava and Botosani Police Inspectorates, The Suceava and Botosani Child Protection Departments</p> <p>County Police Inspectorates, Child Protection County Agencies, County School Inspectorates</p>	<p>Border Police, County Police Inspectorates, County School Inspectorates, Child Protection Agencies, Passport Offices, County Unemployment Agencies</p> <p>Pro Women Iasi</p>	<p>Catalin Luca Psychologist - Coalition Manager Tel: +40 23 221 8232 Fax: +40 23 221 9382 cluca@alternativesociale.ro</p> <p>Alina Stoica Psychologist – Local Campaign Coordinator Tel: +40 23 221 8232 Fax: +40 23 221 938 2 office@alternativesociale.ro</p> <p>Alex Gulei Social Assistant – Objective Coordinator Tel: +40 23 221 8232 Fax: +40 23 221 9382 office@alternativesociale.ro</p>

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
Networking	Part of the IOM network	Ongoing				
Regional Co-operation and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-operation with FBI and SECI to support girls giving testimonies in multi-national trial process against traffickers; Training in victim's psychology for judges and prosecutors 	2001 – ongoing		Law enforcement agencies		

8. SERBIA²⁷⁷

GOVERNMENT						
Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
GOVERNMENT						
Governmental Council for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-ordinating national and regional activities in the area of combating trafficking in human beings; Reviewing reports on trafficking by relevant bodies of international community; Assuming (official) positions on and proposing measures for implementing recommendations given by international bodies in the area of combating trafficking. 	Oct 2004 Jan/Feb 2005				
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, DIRECTORATE OF BORDER POLICE, FOREIGNERS AND ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS						
National Team and Plan of Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of a Serbian team to combat trafficking; NPA for the fight against human trafficking adopted; Participation in SPTF. 	May 2002 July 2002 Ongoing		MI, MSA, Public Prosecutors Office, MH, OSCE, IOM, NGOs		Colonel Dusan Zlokas, National Co-ordinator Bulevar JNA 104 Belgrade Tel: +381 11 311 8891 +381 11 311 8892 Fax: +381 11 311 8890 ozs@mup.sr.gov.yu

²⁷⁷ **Abbreviations:** IO, international organisation; ME, Ministry of Education; MH, Ministry of Health and Environmental Protection; MI, Ministry of the Interior; MLESP, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Policy; MSA, Ministry for Social Affairs; OSI, Open Society Initiative; VOT, victim of trafficking.

Serbia

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
Special anti-trafficking units	Special anti-trafficking police units established.	July 2002				
Legislation	Lobbying for new anti-trafficking legislation.	Ongoing				
Co-operation with SECI	Carried out Operation Mirage to prevent smuggling, human trafficking and other illicit activities.	Sept 2003			SECI centre in Bucharest	
Research	Carrying out extensive research on trafficking and trafficking in children: street children, children without parental care (part of the research is on Roma children).	2004			MI	

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Organisation of the Judiciary	<p>Trafficking cases come under the jurisdiction of Special Department for Organised Crime at the Belgrade District Court, which has state-wide jurisdiction as trial court for cases qualifying as organised crime. If qualified as an organised crime case, the charges in the particular trafficking case will be supported by the Special Prosecutor, having an office similarly with the Special Prosecutor's Department at the Belgrade District Court.</p>					
Legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft Criminal Code adopted by the Parliament is awaiting discussion in the Parliament (as of December 21). The new draft cures the shortcoming of the current anti-trafficking legislation that allows prosecution of cases of migrant smuggling as human trafficking. The draft Code still fails to legislate for a separate crime of human smuggling; Law on Witness Protection is being drafted. 					

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SPORTS, DEPARTMENT FOR DEMOCRATISATION OF EDUCATION						
Gender Awareness	ME supported project on gender awareness: training and promotion of gender in secondary schools.	2003	CIDA	CARE International		Zeljka Martinovski, Psychologist Adviser to the Minister Department for Democratisation of Education, Zahumska 14, Belgrade Tel/fax: +381 11 240 1911 ext. 258, 259 zeljka.martinovski@mps.sr.gov.yu
Civic Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 5,000 teachers have been trained in Civic Education. Civic Education was introduced in primary and secondary schools and has various topics. The aim is for students to acquire the knowledge, develop the skills and abilities and adopt the values required for comprehensive personal development and for a competent, responsible and engaged life in contemporary civil society. CE should incite the development of children in the spirit of respect for human rights and basic liberties, peace, tolerance, gender equality, understanding and friendship among national, ethnic and religious groups. 	Ongoing				
MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL POLICY						
Training	Organised education for 46 Centres for social work and 17 Centres for children without parental care on the issue of trafficking.	2003-2004	OSCE, UNDP	Local NGOs, MI		Sanja Kljajic, Ministerial Adviser Sanja.kljajic@minrzs.sr.gov.yu Milka Ignjatovic, Ministerial Adviser Nemanjina 22-26, Belgrade Tel/fax: +381 11 36 16 301 Milka.ignjatovic@minrzs.sr.gov.yu

Serbia

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
<p>Agency for Co-ordination of Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings in Serbia (Agency)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agency established; Agency started functioning in partnership with key NGOs Key task is to pre-screen possible victims and their needs and, based on that, organise the necessary assistance, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> in the country; preparation of return to country of origin; monitoring of the process of re-integration of local victims in the country; organised seminars and training for social workers on trafficking in human beings. 	<p>Dec 2003 March 2004 Ongoing</p>	OSCE	OSCE, local NGOs, IOM	Local NGOs	

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION

ORGANISATION FOR SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE (OSCE)

<p>Safeguarding human rights of victims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education of social workers at the Social Centres and Centres for children without parental care. Professional development and capacity building for the social workers and the Agency and its key partners in the field of assistance for victims of trafficking. 	OSCE	MSA	OSCE	OSCE Democratisation Department, MSA	OSCE Mission to Serbia and Montenegro Cakorska 1, Belgrade Madis Vainomaa Anti-trafficking Programme Officer madis.vainomaa@osce.org Tel: +381 11 360 6102 Fax: +381 11 367 2429 Aleksandra Vidojevic Tel: +381 11 360 6123 Fax: +381 11 367 2429 aleksandraa.vidojevic@osce.org
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Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Agency for Co-ordination of Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings in Serbia (Agency)	<p>Agency was established in Dec 2003 and began operating in March 2004 with a Co-ordinator and an assistant. The Agency is closely co-operating with key NGOs – mainly ASTRA and Counselling against Family Violence. During the first six months of operation, these NGOs participated directly in the Agency's work by making their staff available to the Agency for its case interventions in the field.</p> <p>The task of the Agency is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve National Referral Mechanism for potential victims in Serbia; • Develop standardised written procedures for identification of both adults and children; • Adopt a list of indicators to aid victim identification and assistance at the Belgrade level (NGOs, the police, social work centres, IOM, the Agency, MLESP) • Standardise case-specific information exchange on data protection for immediately involved implementing partners. 	<p>2003–2004</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Oct 2004</p>	<p>OSCE</p> <p>US Gov't</p> <p>Dutch Gov't</p>	<p>MLESP</p> <p>MLESP, Agency</p>	<p>OSCE, MLESP, ASTRA, Counselling against Family Violence</p>	
Law enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing the capacity of the MI to deal with trafficking in human beings through provision of necessary technical equipment and technical assistance (expert advice). • Training anti-trafficking police teams across Serbia 	<p>June 2004</p> <p>June, Oct, Dec 2004</p>	<p>Norwegian MFA</p> <p>Dutch Gov't</p>		<p>OSCE Law Enforcement and Democratisation Department, MI, MI Police High School</p>	

Serbia

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Awareness Raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance public awareness through professional media and information strategy. Encourage objective and ethical coverage of the problem by media outlets through training and promotion of best practices and the introduction of a code of conduct for journalists. Enable direct professional exchange between cross sector actors at regional and international level, promoting the problem and need for efficient and systematic solution. Introducing the Embassies residing in Belgrade that represent key countries of origin and destination to the state anti-trafficking mechanisms in Serbia and Montenegro. Participation in and supporting awareness raising events for different target groups. 	<p>2003-2004</p> <p>March 2004</p> <p>Dec 2004</p> <p>2003, 2004</p>	<p>OSCE</p> <p>OSCE</p> <p>OSCE</p>	<p>SPTF</p> <p>MFA</p> <p>ICVA/CIS* Agency M1</p>	<p>OSCE, Media and Democratisation Department, National NGOs (MDI, ASTRA)</p>	
Judiciary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advancing cross-sector professional exchange between the police, prosecutors and the judges in Serbia who have practical experience in working on human trafficking cases; Professional advancement round-tables. 	<p>June and Nov 2004</p>	<p>Dutch and US Gov't</p>	<p>NGO "Victimology Serbia", Ministry of Human and Minority Rights, Special Department of Belgrade District Court</p>		<p>* International Council of Voluntary Agencies / Centre for International Support</p>
Research	<p>Supported quality research on the phenomenon of trafficking in Serbia, comprehensively studying all possible forms of its manifestation and impact - first research of its kind in Serbia.</p>	<p>2003-2004, published in June 2004</p>	<p>OSCE</p>		<p>NGO "Victimology Society of Serbia"</p>	

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION OF MIGRATION (IOM)						
Shelter for trafficked victims	Supporting the NGO that manages the shelter for trafficked persons identified by the Referral and Counselling Centre's mobile team. Provide counselling, medical and legal assistance, psychological and physical recovery.	Jan 2003– Ongoing	USAID Austrian Gov't	MI	MI and IOM, Counselling against Family Violence, NGO Atina	IOM Christopher Gascon, Chief of Mission Kralja Aleksandra 24 and Baja Sekulica 52, Belgrade Tel: + 381 11 323 2011 Fax: + 381 11 344 1009 cgascon@iom.int
Return Re-integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe return of trafficked migrants to country of origin; • Provision of travel documents; • Assist in returning to home communities. • Support NGO managing a re-integration programme for national trafficking victims by providing counselling, medical and legal assistance, psychological and physical recovery, vocational training, educational assistance and job placement. • Co-ordinate network of IOM offices to assist in organising re-integration through local NGOs 	June 2001- Dec 2005	SIDA, USAID	MI, embassies in Belgrade Atina	Implemented directly by IOM IOM, Atina	
Awareness raising and Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support NGOs to carry out national awareness raising campaigns for victims and potential victims of trafficking; • Capacity Building for Migration Management - training for 282 border guards at 7 border crossings on the topics of victim profiling, risk assessment, document fraud detection, protection of vulnerable migrants including VOTs, security and terrorism control and international standards on border management. Distribution of leaflets with useful information for dissemination to potential & actual VOTs; • Provide 2 Border Check Points with computers & document verification equipment. 	March 2003– Jan 2004 June-Oct 2003	USAID US State Dept, Bureau for Population, Refugees and Migration	BeoSupport MI, OSCE, UK IMMPACT Team,	IOM, BeoSupport IOM, IMMPACT Team	

Serbia

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Establishment of Temporary Residence Permit Mechanism for Victims of Trafficking and Witnesses in the Balkan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the establishment of "Temporary Residence Permits" at governmental level in order to enhance protection and assistance for VOTs, and to build a regional model in countering-trafficking. Project goal is being achieved through: in-kind grant to the GOs, exchange information for GOs & NGOs through Study Tours/Expert Visits/Regional Seminars & Conference and Emergency Fund for VOTs opting to testify. 	Since Aug 2003	King Baudouin Foundation, Swiss Gov't via SPTF (earmarked FYR Macedonia), US Gov't (via SPTF & OSCE)	IOM Missions in Albania, BiH, Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia-Montenegro & gov't/NGO partners in 5 project countries	IOM Missions in Albania, BiH, Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia-Montenegro	
Regional Clearing Point (RCP)	The RCP, based in Belgrade and working in 10 countries in SE Europe, collects and analyses data on trafficking victims and assistance programmes throughout SE Europe with the objective of supporting the further development of assistance programmes and counter-trafficking interventions throughout the region.	Since 2002	SDC, USAID, Austrian Gov't, IOM	IOM, NGOs throughout the region, Gov'ts of SEE, IOs		Regional Clearing Point Rebecca Surtees, Program Manager rsurtees@iom.int

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

Mapping out and assessing child victim assistance mechanisms	Mapping out situation/risks and assessing available services for children victims of trafficking. Analysis of victim assistance and child protection mechanisms from human rights perspectives.	2004	Vodafone	Gov't, IOs, NGOs		Dusica Vujacic-Richer Asst. Child Protection Officer Svetozara Markovica 58, 11000 Belgrade Tel: +381 11 36 02 100 Fax: +381 11 36 02 199 dvujacicricher@unicef.org
Working Group on child trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actively participating in the working group on child trafficking; member of the sub-drafting group for preparation of the NPA on child trafficking; Ensure implementation of the UNICEF guidelines at national level. 	2004		Beosupport, Children's Rights Centre (CRC), ASTRA		

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
Development of life skills and HIV/AIDS prevention among especially vulnerable young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening national response to HIV prevention among EYYP; Developing communication approaches based on participatory action research among young people; Life skills-based education on HIV through peer education and other in and out of school interventions (advocacy for inclusion into curricula) Establishment of youth-friendly health services; Strengthening capacities for voluntary confidential counselling and testing for HIV. 	2002-2004		UNAIDS, Republican AIDS Committee		Dr. Jelena Zajeganovic-Jakovljevic, Project Officer YPHD&P, UNICEF Belgrade, jzajeganovic@unicef.org.yu

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS (UNOHCHR)

Victim and witness assistance programmes	Assessment of the needs for victim and witness assistance and development of materials based on UN Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking. Provision of targeted training for lawyers and others who will be providing legal assistance to victims and/or witnesses.	Sept – Dec 2003 and 2004	OHCHR	NGOs, Gov't, IOs	OHCHR and partner to be identified.	Laurie Wiseberg Acting Chief of Mission Omladinskih brigada 86 Tel: + 381 11 3185 737 Fax: + 381 11 3185 872 lwiseberg@unhchr.org.yu
Assist the development of NPA	Supporting the working groups within the Serbian Anti-trafficking Team; and monitoring implementation of NPA based on UN Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking.	Sept-Dec 2003 and 2004	OHCHR	Anti-Trafficking Team	OHCHR	
Analysis of trends in human trafficking in Serbia and Montenegro	Monitor and analyse developments in human trafficking in Serbia looking at all measures undertaken to combat human trafficking as well as the effect of such measures.	2004	OHCHR		OHCHR	

Serbia

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
UNITED METHODIST COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF (UMCOR)						
Raising public awareness in Knjazevac	Media campaign, workshops and lectures for young women.	March-May 2003	UMCOR		NGO Timok's Club, ASTRA	Ana Djapovic Programme Manager Tel: +381 11 322 8089 ana@umcor-serbia.org

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

ASTRA

Regional networking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional network "@net" was established at the regional conference organised by ASTRA with support of OSCE; @net was never formalised but functions as needed; ACTA-Anti-corruption anti trafficking Association 	22-24 Nov 2002 Ongoing May 2004	OSCE OSCE	OSCE, Regional NGOs, Kvinna till Kvinna (KtK) NGOs from the Region	Women's room - Zagreb and Partners for social development- Zagreb	Tamara Vukasovic Marija Andjelkovic Stanoja Glavasa 13, Belgrade Tel/fax: +381 11 334 7853 +381 11 334 7817 astranet@sezampro.yu
Prevention and awareness raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public awareness: TV spots, radio jingles, articles and advertisements in press, printed information materials and leaflets; Media campaign; Manual for journalists on trafficking in human beings; Manual for institutions on trafficking in human beings. 	2003/2004 2004/2005 2003 2004	CIDA, KtK, SIDA, SDC On going UNODC, GTZ CIDA Pending	ASTRA Network	ASTRA ASTRA network	Associates from institutions

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Training in schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASTRA held 17 anti-trafficking workshops in primary and secondary schools in Belgrade; • ASTRA included other NGOs in this project (9 other NGOs plus ASTRA) and each NGO held 13 workshops in their regions; • In total, there were 127 workshops in 9 different locations in primary and secondary schools. 	2003-2004	Geneva Global Bank		ASTRA, local NGOs	
Victim assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed victim assistance programme through SOS help-line; • Provided medical and legal assistance to victims of trafficking; • Educated all relevant institutions and professionals who are identifying women and children as victims; • Various courses for victim of violence: computer, yoga, etc. • Member of the Mobile Team as a part of National referral mechanism; • Monitoring of trials. 	2003-2004 Ongoing	CIDA, KfK, SIDA, SDC, Global Bank	MSA, MI, ASTRA Network, @Net, SECI Centre, INTERPOL, international NGOs, women's NGO in Serbia, MLESP, Shelter for victims of trafficking	ASTRA	
SOS Helpline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOS hotline operational and led by ASTRA in Belgrade; • Supported establishment of SOS hotline in Uzice and Vranje on violence, human rights and trafficking. 	March 2004 2004-2005 Ongoing	OSCE			

Serbia

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic and advanced training for representatives of police, judges, prosecutors, centres for social work, professors, NGOs that work throughout Serbia to combat trafficking in women; Improving co-operation between the governmental and non-governmental sectors, aiming at a national referral system for the victims of trafficking in Serbia and Montenegro; Training for the medical doctors from Medical Centre, Institute for Forensic Medicine 	2003-2004 Ongoing	CIDA, Ktk, SIDA, SDG; CIDA CIDA	MSA, MI, ASTRA Network	ASTRA	
Networking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASTRA network of 10 NGOs in Serbia Develop team of lawyers all over the country so that they can check contracts for the girls, potential victims of trafficking and represent victims of trafficking on court. 	Formed in 2002, has meetings 2-3 times a year Ongoing	CIDA British Embassy			
Computer laboratory	Plan to establish computer laboratory for internet research and use it to explore mediation and way of recruitment.	Planned	Pending availability of funds			

COUNSELLING AGAINST FAMILY VIOLENCE

Shelter for victims of trafficking	Offers psychological, legal and medical support for victims of trafficking; educational courses.	Ongoing	IOM			Vesna Stanojevic Dalmatinska 47a Tel: +381 11 787 573 Tel/fax: +381 11 769 466 savet@eunet.yu
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Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Education	Plan education for advocates, to sensitise advocates who are representing victims of trafficking.	Planned	UNHCR			
VICTIMOLOGY SOCIETY of SERBIA						
Survey of trafficking in human beings in Serbia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The focus is on trafficking in women, children and male migrants and how state bodies and NGOs respond to it; "Life on one's own" - Rights based approach to rehabilitation of female victims. 	2003-2004	OSCE, Norwegian research council	OSCE, Fafo Institute, Oslo		Vesna Nikolic Ristanovic, Director Kolarceva 8/IV Belgrade Tel/fax: + 381 11 328 2294 vds@Eunet.yu vnikolic@Eunet.yu
Law reform	<p>Advocacy for changes in laws and policy to ensure criminal prosecution of offenders and protection of victims – lobby for the acceptance and appropriate implementation of the legislation.</p> <p>Advocacy for individual victims: referrals to relevant institutions; information about their rights; witness service.</p> <p>Round table on the implementation of Article 111b of the Serbian Criminal Code.</p>	2003-2004	No funds yet			
Awareness raising	<p>Raise awareness of prosecutors, judges and attorney lawyers about trafficking in people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production of guidelines and training curricula; Production of information leaflets and stickers; Awareness raising workshops in 5 towns in Serbia. 	Ongoing	UNHCHR for rights info			
		June 2004	OSCE	OSCE, MJ		
		Planned	Pending availability of funding			

Serbia

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
Report on the functioning of the criminal justice system and other services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for monitoring of trials; • On going monitoring and case studies on dealing with trafficking: Direct observation of the work of different organisations, monitoring of trials, case studies, writing, editing, translating and publishing the report 	2003 Ongoing	UNHCHR No funds yet	OSCE		
BEOSUPPORT						
Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Speak loud about sexual exploitation of children and youth" - main goal is adoption of the NPA for sexual exploitation of children based on Stockholm agenda for action. • Implemented media campaign, organised public tribunes in schools and also got 30,000 signatures for parliamentary adoption of the NPA on sexual exploitation of children • Peer-to-peer education on prevention of sexual exploitation, HIV/AIDS, trafficking for students. • Actively participate in the round tables/public discussions/workshops organised by Christian Children Fund in south of Serbia on the issue of trafficking in children 	2002-2003	SCF Norway			Sonja Kecmanović, Coordinator 27. marta 43a atrium Tel: +381 11 334 3635 Tel/fax: +381 11 334 3560 beosup@eunet.yu
Brochure	"Trafficking in Human Beings in close-up" – Brochure follow-up to a documentary film on field research and with contribution from OSCE, IOM and police.	2003	EU		Christian Children Fund	
Awareness raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National wide campaign that will start in June 2004 and last for six months: TV sports, radio shows, pamphlets, leaflets; • Evaluation of the campaign for two months 	2004	IOM			

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
SAVE THE CHILDREN UK (SCF UK)						
Regional Child Trafficking Response Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop an awareness campaign on trafficking through peer-to-peer education, materials development and training workshops with key sectors; Monitor trafficking legislation and conduct research to increase understanding of trafficking; Published report "Protecting Children from Trafficking in Human Beings" that present the summaries of work in 2003 of most important actors; Round table discussion and media press conference in order to promote the report. 	<p>Sept 2002– Oct 2003</p> <p>2004</p>	SCF	ASTRA, CRC, local partners		Jasminka Milovanovic StC, Ljutice Bogdana 20 Tel: +381 11 36 71 477 jmilovanovic@scfukbgd.org.yu
Education	Organised workshops for children in primary and secondary schools and Roma settlements in 6 cities in Serbia teaching children about trafficking and how to protect themselves from trafficking.					

Serbia

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
Second phase of the regional programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping out and analysing child protection system; • Research into risk factors leading to child trafficking; • Building capacity of the professionals and front line workers; • Advocacy campaign to call for community action; • Documentary film on child trafficking response in Serbia; • Participation in national sub-working group on child trafficking; • Support existing hotline for children, victims of trafficking; • Support the development of a national referral system for children; • Support and monitor existing shelter for victims of trafficking; • Empower peer support for trafficked children. 	Planned for 3 years	Pending availability of funding			

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
ANTI-TRAFFICKING CENTRE (ATC)						
Prevention, education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building capacity of professionals; Prevention and education on trafficking in women and children by organising training for professionals in primary and secondary schools (psychologists, pedagogues, teachers) in Serbia.; Awareness raising in the secondary school population through lectures and workshops peer education programme; Organising peer-to-peer education workshops in high schools for boys and girls on gender issues; violence, sexuality, trafficking and gender-based violence; Implementing programme for future professionals (students of the final years-psychologists, social workers); Self-help group for survivors of violence. Implementing programme in the orphanages and foster care institutions on the issue of trafficking; Trainings for Roma Organisations. 	Ongoing	OngoingDutch Embassy, US Embassy, Heart and Hand Foundation EYF, Freedom House, IREX, Pax Christi-NL, Women's Peacemakers Programme	Centre for Youth Integration, Union of students of psychology-PsihoN, Union of students of Social work, Roma Informative Centre, Belgrade Centre for Human Rights and many local and regional partners		Sandra Ljubinkovic Anti Trafficking Centre Resavska 1 Tel/fax: +381 11 323 9002 Mob: +381 63 863 8129 atc@beotel.yu
Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting network of media who are developing documentary on trafficking; Work with journalists in order to teach them how to report properly on trafficking. 	Ongoing	SPTF, International Organisation for Adolescents (IOFA)	Media and Development International, Net Novinar		

Serbia

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
Regional programmes	<p>ATC is partner organisation with JAZAS (Yugoslav Youth Association against Aids), which has developed a 3-year regional programme on outreach work with sex workers.</p> <p>Media regional programme:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conference for decision makers in media (6-8 months); 2. Creating regional network of journalists; 3. Creating web page where all info on trafficking will be available: radio and TV shows, articles on trafficking. 	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Imperial College London, Dutch NGOs</p> <p>SPTF</p>	JAZAS		

FORUM FOR MEDIA INITIATIVES (FOMIN)

Research on Reporting about Trafficking in Women	Research on recent situation concerning trafficking in women. Journalists collected all the reports of IOM and NGOs, and interviewed Gov't and police.	Jan-Feb 2003	Konrad Adenauer Foundation	Human Rights Network (BHRN) and SEE Network for Professionalism of the Media	FOMIN, Politikas magazine	Dragan Djokovic Network coordinator Strahinjca Bana 73a Belgrade Tel: + 381 11 323 0193 e-mail: fomin@sezampro.yu
Prevention	Strategy for the prevention of trafficking in women and children for the purpose of sexual exploitation in SEE.	From June 2003	FRESTA Denmark		Danish Centre for Human Rights	

WOMEN IN ACTION

Prevention in Velika Plana	Prevention and education of young girls at risk through workshops in primary schools – focus on false advertisements in the newspapers.	6 months	Looking for funds			Jelena Zlatkova Momira Gajica 6 Velika Plana Tel: + 381 26 513 235 zeneakcija@yahoo.com
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Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
GIRL'S CENTRE UZICE						
Prevention and awareness raising: "We will be always there for you" in South West Serbia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention and education of young girls at risk through workshops in high schools, faculty and orphanage; Education of various experts: teachers, judges; police officers; social workers; Workshops; Media campaign on local TV and radio stations, street actions to distribute badges and pamphlets provided by ASTRA. 	12 months	Looking for funds	ASTRA		Lidija Zlatic Zeleznicka 9 Uzice Tel: + 381 31 513 055 Mob: + 381 64 1313 822 Izlati@ptt.yu girlscen@eunet.yu
ENERGY, VISION, ACTION (EVA)						
Public awareness campaign in Vojvodina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raising public awareness of the existence, causes and consequences of trafficking with the aim of developing capacities for recognition and denunciation; Media campaign, round tables, workshops. 	12 months	Looking for funds			Valerija Tomin Sabo Director Branislava Borote 15 Novi Sad Tel: + 381 21 493 954 Fax: + 381 21 401 237 evans@eunet.yu
SOS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN						
Prevention in Vlasotice and Crna Trava	Prevention and education for young girls at risk as well as general public through tribunals in primary and high schools, interviews and media campaign.	6 months	Looking for funds			Svetlana Saric Lole Ribara 2/8 Vlasotice Tel: + 381 16 874 744 Mob: + 381 63 853 6304 sos.vlas@eunet.yu

Serbia

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
ATINA Transition House for National Victims of Trafficking	Re-integration programme for national victims of trafficking. Service and assistance includes legal assistance, medical care, psychological assistance, vocational training, education assistance and job placement.	12 months	Looking for funds			Marijana Savic Co-ordinator Prote Mateje 54 Belgrade Tel: +381 11 770 464 Mob: +381 63 840 6003 atinango@eunet.yu

9. MONTENEGRO²⁷⁸

GOVERNMENT						
Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS						
Co-ordination and participation in regional initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MFA Secretary appointed as National Co-ordinator; Re-organisation of the Project Board for Fighting Human Trafficking (Inter-Agency Working Group); Drafting Statute and Code of Conduct for the members of the Project Board; Expansion of the Project Board by including Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour and Social Care and Ministry of Education; Participation in SPTF. 	Ongoing	No external funding			<p>Aleksandar Mostrokol MFA Secretary National Co-ordinator Stanka Dragojevića 2 81000 Podgorica Tel: +381 81 225 967</p> <p>Aleksandar Pejović Councillor, MFA Stanka Dragojevića 2 81000 Podgorica Tel: +381 81 246 443 apejo@cg.yu</p> <p>Natasa Popović Councillor, MFA Stanka Dragojevića 2 81000 Podgorica Tel: +381 81 244 413 natasap@mm.yu</p>
National Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed and adopted National Strategy for combating trafficking in human beings; Established working group on the implementation of the national strategy; Established sub-group on combating child trafficking; Developed draft national plan of action for combating child trafficking, to be adopted shortly. 	Nov 2003 - ongoing		OSCE, CoE, US Embassy, MH, MLSW, IOM, Save the Children, UNICEF, MIA		

²⁷⁸ **Abbreviations:** IO, international organisation; MES, Ministry of Education and Science; MFA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Serbia and Montenegro; MH, Ministry of Health; MIA, Ministry of Internal Affairs; MJ, Ministry of Justice; MLSW, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare; VOT, victim of trafficking; VPP, Victim Protection Project.

Montenegro

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
Assistance to trafficked persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further development of Victim Protection Project to ensure access to medical, psychological and legal support for trafficked persons staying at shelter; MoU between police and NGOs to provide referral and assistance; Special programme for trafficked persons who do not want/cannot return to country of origin to apply for resident status; Establishment of a shelter for victims of trafficking. 	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>MOU signed in Dec 2001</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>March 2004</p>	No external funding		<p>Police, NGOs, social and medical service providers</p> <p>Montenegro Women's Lobby</p>	<p>Marijana Zivkovic Interpreter MFA Stanka Dragojevic 2 81000 Podgorica Tel: +381 67 577 692 marijanaz@mm.yu</p>
Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed directory for assistance of institutions and organisations that deal with the problem of trafficking in persons in Montenegro. Directory has been disseminated to all relevant stakeholders in Montenegro and abroad; Plan to establish web page: Set up of an Internet presentation at: http://www.antitrafficking.vlada.cg.yu/ 	Ongoing				
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR						
Law enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan to establish Special Police Department for Fighting Organised Crime with a team for Fighting Trafficking in Human Beings; Regional co-operation with the MIs of neighbouring countries; Special Task Force on Border Control – police to manage border instead of Serbia and Montenegro armed forces; Joint action of EU and regional police forces to fight organised crime. 	<p>Planned for 2004</p> <p>July 2003</p>			MIA, police	<p>Darko Radinovic Chief Inspector of the Crime Police Department Tel/fax: +381 81 247 104 Mob: +381 67 284 645 org.krim@cg.yu</p>

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE						
Legal reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To harmonise national legislation with international standards; To finalise new legislation (Criminal Code, Criminal Procedures Code, Law on prosecution). 	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	<p>n/a</p> <p>No external funding</p>	<p>National Anti-Trafficking Co-ordinator</p> <p>OSCE, CoE, ABA</p> <p>CEELI prosecutors, judges, Association of Lawyers and Attorneys, Law Faculty of Podgorica University</p>	<p>Montenegrin Gov't</p>	<p>Branka Lakocevic</p> <p>Assistant Minister to the Ministry of Justice</p> <p>Tel: +381 81 248 541</p> <p>branka@cg.yu</p>
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION						
Prevention and awareness raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of MES Action Plan on trafficking; Inclusion of trafficking in the subject of Civic Education and new school curriculum; Establishment of operational teams and development of each school action plan; Training of teachers and the distribution of information in schools. 	Ongoing		IOs, NGOs	MLSW	<p>Radovan Damjanovic</p> <p>Deputy Minister</p> <p>Tel: + 381 81 405 301</p> <p>Fax: +381 81 405 334</p> <p>radovand@m.n.yu</p>

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS						
Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
PROJECT BOARD (Government of Montenegro and OSCE)						
Co-ordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-ordination and design of the anti-trafficking activities as per NPA; Evaluation of the NPA for 2001-2002; Close co-operation and support for the National Co-ordinator. 	Since 2001 2003		MIA, MFA, NGOs, IOM, UNICEF, OSCE/ODIHR		Aleksandar Mostrokol National Co-ordinator – Project Board Chairman Stanka Dragojevicica 2 81000 Podgorica Tel: +381 81 225 967
Awareness raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of the Action Plan on Prevention: education and awareness in schools; Local awareness campaign: leaflets, posters, calendars, advertisement in newspaper, TV and radio spots; Building local network in municipalities. 	Ongoing 2002				
Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of Trainers for the judiciary and prosecution; Training initiatives for general public and media. 	2002 Planned 2003				
COUNCIL OF EUROPE (CoE)						
Legal reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for legislative review; Round Table with the Working Groups for drafting new Criminal and Criminal Procedure Codes, with special attention on victim and witness protection (legislative assistance); Experts comment on new legislation (Criminal and Criminal Procedure Codes, State Prosecutors Act). Experts comment on draft Law on Witness Protection CARDS programme against organised crime 	Ongoing June 2003 July 2003 Ongoing Ongoing		OSCE EU Commission and IOM	MJ MJ MJ MI, MJ	Ana Zec Legal Advisor CoE Podgorica Office Tel: +381 81 265 438 Fax: +381 81 265 439 anaz.coe@cg.yu *Community Assistance for Reconstruction, Development and Stabilisation

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Law enforcement training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seminar for judges on refugee law and freedom of movement; Conference on human rights, ethics and policing standards for police; Seminar for judges, prosecutors and police officers on Trafficking in Human Beings; Seminars for judges on European Convention on Human Rights (Art.5.6). 	<p>Sept 2000</p> <p>Oct 2001</p> <p>Feb 2003</p> <p>Ongoing</p>		<p>MIA</p> <p>MJ, MIA, State Prosecutor's Office</p>	<p>AIRE Centre from London and Centre for Democracy and Human Rights, CoE expert on police, OSCE MJ, Supreme Court Judicial Training Centre</p>	

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION OF MIGRATION (IOM)

Awareness raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counter Trafficking Awareness Campaign in collaboration with five NGOs targeting victims and potential victims of trafficking with a particular focus on minors, relevant authorities and institutions dealing with young women and girls, and young female victims of trafficking. All 21 municipalities covered: 7 municipalities covered by pre & post-campaign surveys, including 23 schools & 600 girls. 10 Trained individuals, members of 5 local NGOs, distributed campaign material produced in 3 languages (Serbian, English & Albanian). 7 local TVs broadcasted TV spot produced in 2 languages. 	<p>Oct 2002 –June 2003</p>	USAID	<p>MIA, Municipal authorities in 21 municipalities, 5 NGOs, IOM</p>	<p>IOM, 5 NGOs (Bonafide, Anima, NIKA, SOS Line Niksic, SOS Line Ulcinj)</p>	<p>Dusica Zivkovic Head of office and Counter-trafficking focal point for IOM Cetinjski put bb/ ProMonte Building Montenegro Tel: +381 81 234.332. Fax: +381 81 234.334. iommontenegro@cg.yu</p>
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Montenegro

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
<p>Shelter for trafficked victims</p> <p>Return</p> <p>Re-integration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to state shelter and managing NGO for trafficked women in Podgorica: providing safe accommodation, food, clothes, medical, psychological and legal support; Safe return of trafficked migrants to country of origin. Provision of travel documents. Assistance in return to home countries. Coordination with network of IOM offices to assist in organising re-integration through local NGOs. 	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Jan 2003– Dec 2005</p>	<p>USAID</p> <p>SIDA</p>	<p>Montenegrin Gov't, MIA, MLSW,</p> <p>MIA, embassies/ consular offices, IOM Missions</p> <p>MIA, Montenegrin Women's Lobby, NGO, IOM Missions</p>	<p>Montenegro Women's Lobby</p> <p>IOM</p> <p>IOM, MWL</p>	
<p>Training and capacity building</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity Building for Migration Management - Training to 291 border guards in 3 border crossings on the topics of victim profiling, risk assessment, document fraud detection, protection of vulnerable migrants including VOT, security and terrorism control and international standards on border management. Support to 2 Border Check Points in computer & document verification equipment; Counter Trafficking Awareness Training for border authorities in Montenegro; Training of trainers for judges and prosecutors and development of the manual for judges and prosecutors on the implantation of the new legislation; Training & Capacity building for shelter staff. 	<p>June–October 2003</p> <p>2004</p> <p>2004-2005</p> <p>Oct-Nov 2004</p>	<p>BPRM</p> <p>EAR</p> <p>Italian Gov't</p> <p>USAID</p>	<p>MIA, OSCE, UK IMPACT Team</p> <p>MIA, 2 NGOs: Montenegrin Women's Lobby & NIKA</p> <p>MJ</p> <p>NGO LEFÖ Austria</p>	<p>IOM, UK IMPACT Team</p> <p>MIA, 2 local NGOs: MWL & NIKA, IOM</p> <p>MJ, IOM</p> <p>LEFO, IOM</p>	

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Establishment of Temporary Residence Permit Mechanisms for Victims of Trafficking and Witnesses in the Balkan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the institutionalisation of "Temporary Residence Permits" at the governmental level in order to enhance protection and assistance to VOT, and to build a regional model in countering-trafficking. Project goal is being achieved through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-kind grant to GOs, exchange information for GOs & NGOs through Study Tours/Expert Visits/Regional Seminars & Conference and Emergency Fund for VOTs opting to testify. 	Since Aug 2003	King Baudouin Foundation, Swiss Gov't via SPTF (earmarked FYR Macedonia), US Gov't (via SPTF & OSCE)	IOM Missions in Albania, BiH, Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia-Montenegro & governmental /NGO partners in 5 project countries	IOM Missions in Albania, BiH, Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia-Montenegro	
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)						
Co-ordination/ Advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF is a member of the Anti-trafficking Project Board in Montenegro, whose main goal is to co-ordinate action and to raise awareness among general public on trafficking; UNICEF is a member of the child trafficking sub-group and works jointly on development of draft NPA on child trafficking; UNICEF has the role of co-ordinator when it comes to projects for children 	2000-Ongoing 2004 Ongoing		Montenegrin gov't, OSCE, UNHCR, SCF UK, CoE, IOM, NGOs, MLSW		Sanja Saranovic, Ass. Project Officer - Child Protection Tel/fax: +381 81 224 277 ssaranovic@unicef.cg.yu
Research	Situation analysis on trafficking: examine patterns of trafficking; and assess existing services.	Planned for 2004				
HIV/AIDS prevention among especially vulnerable young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness raising and social mobilisation on risks and prevention of HIV/AIDS/STIs through participatory Right to Know approach; Outreach with especially vulnerable young people at risk of HIV/AIDS/STIs (Counselling service for sailors). 	2002-2004			Local NGOs, MH, Institute of Public Health	

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
UNITED NATIONS OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS (UNOHCHR)						
Victim and witness assistance programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop training materials based on the UN Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking; Provide targeted training to lawyers and others who will be providing legal assistance to victims and/or witnesses. 	Sept – Dec 2003 and 2004	UNOHCHR	NGOs, Gov't and IOs	OHCHR and partner to be identified	Laurie Wiseberg Acting Chief of Mission Omladinskih brigada 86 Tel: + 381 11 3185 737 Fax: + 381 11 3185 872 lwiseberg@unhchr.org.yu
Analysis of trends and changes in human trafficking in Serbia and Montenegro	Monitoring and analysis of developments in human trafficking in Montenegro, looking at all measures undertaken to combat human trafficking as well as the effect of such measures.	2004	UNOHCHR		UNOHCHR	
ORGANISATION FOR SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE (OSCE)						
Policy Planning and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assists Montenegrin Gov't in the development of the National Anti -trafficking Strategy; Monitors and assists the Inter-Agency Working Group on the Implementation of the Strategy; Participates in the National Project Board; monitors ongoing cases, evaluates and monitors project activities 	Ongoing	OSCE	Inter-agency Working group ²⁷⁹ ; Project Board members ²⁸⁰		Jamie Factor Head of Democratisation Tel: +381 81 235 101 Fax: +381 81 235 107 jamie.factor@osce.org Ana Savkovic Democratisation Assistant ana.savkovic@osce.org
Legal Reform	Assisted in the development and the implementation of the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criminal Code; Law on Criminal Procedure; Law on State Prosecutor; Draft Law on Witness protection. 	Ongoing	OSCE, ODIHR	MJ; Office of the State Prosecutor		

²⁷⁹ Members of the Working Group: Offices of National Co-ordinator and Deputy Prime Minister; Ministries of Internal Affairs, Justice, Health, Labour and Social Welfare and Education and Science; State Prosecutor; and OSCE, IOM, CoE and US Consulate.

²⁸⁰ Members of the Project Board: Office of National Co-ordinator; Office for Gender Equality; Ministry of Internal Affairs; OSCE; IOM; CoE; SCF UK; and USAID. Sub group for fight against child trafficking: Office of National Co-ordinator, UNICEF; Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare; SCF UK; and Roma NGO Women's Heart.

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Victims' Assistance and Protection	Support to the SOS Helpline	2003	OSCE		Montenegro Women's Lobby	
	Support to the establishment of the government's shelter for victims of human trafficking and monitoring the shelter operations	Ongoing	Dutch Gov't	Montenegrin Gov't IOM	Montenegro Women's Lobby	
Training and Capacity building	Support the institutionalising of the Office of the National Co-ordinator for Anti-trafficking	Ongoing	OSCE	National co-ordinator for Anti-trafficking		
	Specialised Anti-trafficking training for: - educators; - police; - health workers; - shelter staff.	Ongoing	OSCE	Montenegrin Gov't, NGOs		

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

MONTENEGRIN WOMEN'S LOBBY (Local NGO)

Information, awareness raising and victim assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SOS help-line for trafficked persons, also provides referrals within the VPP project; Database on trafficking. 	Ongoing since Apr 2001	ODHR, OSCE, US Embassy	OSCE, US Embassy	Women's Safe House, MIA	Aida Petrovic Co-ordinator Tel: +381 81 232 232 Mob: +381 69 454 606 mnzenskilobj@hotmail.com
Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-day training seminar for teachers in primary and secondary schools in 8 towns; Plan to do 4 days ToT with lectures from NGOs, law enforcement and IOs; Training for the shelter staff. 	Oct 2003 – Feb 2004 June 2004 Oct 2004	OSCE IOM	MES	NGO Lefo Austria	Aleksandra Milosevic Assistant Mob: +381 69 229 415

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Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Victim Assistance	Shelter for victims of trafficking	March 2004 – Apr 2005	IOM	IOM, gov't		
WOMEN'S SAFE HOUSE (Local NGO)						
Information and awareness raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conferences, lectures on violence against women, women's rights and trafficking; Research, surveys, data collection on the situation of women in Montenegro; Round table discussions; Promotion of the movie "Lilya 4-ever"; Participated in 3 documentary movies. 	Ongoing since Apr 2001		OSCE, IOM, MIA	Implemented directly	Ljiljana Raičević Executive Director Women's Safety House Levjinov Blvd. 45c, Podgorica Tel/fax: +381 81 232 352 +381 81 231 153 Mob: +381 69 013 321 shelter@cgju
Advocacy	Advocacy initiative for adoption of law on witness/victim protection.	Ongoing	USAID	MES	NGO Lefo Austria	
Training, capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of the 151 police officers who graduated at the police school on trafficking and domestic violence; ToT for 18 female police officers on the identification of victims; Training for high school students. 	2003-2004	Finnish gov't OSCE	MIA, OSCE		
Victim assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter for trafficked women, including safe accommodation, preliminary counselling, medical examination, legal support, social support, contact with IOM and assistance in repatriation for all trafficked persons (including those that do not qualify for IOM assistance); Shelter for victims of domestic violence. 	Shelter opened in Oct 2001 – Feb 2004 Ongoing	USAID	Project Board, OSCE, IOM, MIA	Implemented directly	

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
SAVE THE CHILDREN UK (SCF UK)						
<p>Child Trafficking Prevention Project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • awareness raising among children and youth 12-18 yrs; • capacity building; • participatory research with young people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country-wide child trafficking awareness raising campaign through workshops and debates in 17 municipalities of Montenegro; • Series of trainings for 26 trainers and peer educators • Conferences, round tables, study visits for professionals (direct practitioners and relevant decision makers) at national and SEE regional level • Targeted life skills development workshops for high-risk groups of children in IDP & refugee camps, Roma settlements, clubs for foster families and orphanages; a summer camp on child trafficking and child rights for 50 disadvantaged youth. • Participatory action research among teenagers on the issue of child trafficking published as a research publication report. 	<p>May 2002-Apr 2004</p>	<p>Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, SIDA, Oak Foundation</p>	<p>Part of the International Save the Children Alliance Regional Child Trafficking Response Programme in Southeast Europe; National Project Board members, MES, several local child rights NGOs</p>	<p>Save the Children directly</p>	<p>Save the Children UK Montenegro Office Gojka Radonjica 32 Podgorica</p> <p>Ana Stojovic Jankovic Programme Officer Tel: + 381 81 621 339 Fax: + 381 81 639 770 Mob: +381 69 083 167 scfmon@cg.yu</p>

Montenegro

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
Advocacy and Co-ordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCF UK is a member of the Anti-trafficking Project Board in Montenegro; • SCF UK is a member of the child trafficking sub-group and works jointly on development of NPA on child trafficking; • Formal and informal advocacy efforts, effected through membership in key decision making fora capacity building on child protection issues with key stakeholders including front line workers; raising child protection issues in many coordination forums, meetings at local, national and regional levels, especially related to anti-trafficking policies and legislation 	May 2002- Ongoing		Montenegrin gov't, National Project Board; Nat. Co-ord & anti-trafficking team, OSCE, UNICEF, UNHCHR, CoE, IOM, Women's safe House, Montenegrin Women's Lobby, USAID; members of the sub-working group on child trafficking and Govt. Body for implementation of the National Strategy		
SCF UK Child Trafficking Response Programme Montenegro increase protection of the rights of trafficked children and children at high risk of being trafficked in Montenegro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of child trafficking through strengthening child-rights based protection mechanisms for children at high risk of being trafficked; • Protection of trafficked children from exploitation by strengthening identification, referral and support mechanisms in the country; • Increase protection for and reduce the vulnerabilities of children who have been trafficked by ensuring their access to quality long-term support services after their experience of exploitation and trafficking. 	Sept 2004-Sept 2007		International SC Alliance at the regional level and all actors form the national level mentioned above	Local NGOs	

10. UN ADMINISTERED PROVINCE OF KOSOVO ²⁸¹

PROVISIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND SELF-GOVERNMENT OF KOSOVO (PISG)

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE						
Co-ordination and Kosovo Plan of Action to combat trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in anti- trafficking working group; Contribution to the organisation of a workshop for local and international institutions to develop KPA; National Co-ordinator responsible for co-ordination with SPTF and Kosovo Government; Officer responsible for trafficking issues appointed in every ministry; Establishment of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for anti-trafficking issues at gov't level. The Group will be responsible for preparation of the anti-trafficking plan of action for Kosovo (KPA). Training for the members of the working group and ministerial senior officers in the public service, social workers, and media. 	<p>Since 2002 June 2004</p> <p>Planned</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Oct 2003</p> <p>Planned</p>	n/a	<p>UNMIK, NGOs, IOs</p> <p>SPTF, PISG</p> <p>MEST, MLSW, MH, MCYS, MPS</p> <p>All relevant ministries, UNMIK, OSCE, IOM, local NGOs, IOs</p>	<p>Habit Hajredini Director, Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Gender Issues; PISG Anti-trafficking co-ordinator</p> <p>Nena Tereze Ndertesa e Qeverise Zyra N319 Pristine Tel: + 381 38 504 604 Ext. 6586 Fax: + 381 38 211 868 Mob: + 377 44 174 282 habit_hajredini@yahoo.com habit.hajredini@ks-gov.net</p>	

²⁸¹ **Abbreviations:** AOGG, Advisory Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Gender Issues; CPWC, Centre for the Protection of Women and Children; CSW, Centre for Social Welfare; IO, international organisation; DJ Department of Justice (Pillar 1); UNMIK; KPA, Kosovo Plan of Action to combat trafficking; KPS, Kosovo Police Service; MCYS, Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sport; MEST, Ministry of Education, Science and Technology; MH, Ministry of Health; MLSW, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare; MPS, Ministry of Public Services; SCF, Save the Children; TPIU, Trafficking and Prostitution Investigation Unit; UNMIK, United Nations Mission in Kosovo; VAAU, UNMIK's Victims' Advocacy and Assistance Unit; VOT, victim of trafficking

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
Co-ordination and Kosovo Plan of Action to combat trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organised retreat for the development of the Kosovo Action Plan 	June 2004	AOGG, OSCE, UNMIK-DJ, IOM	AOGG, Ministries, UNMIK (DJ and TPIU), international and local NGOs, IOs		Sadete Demaj Senior Human Rights Officer Tel: + 381 38 504 604 Ext. 6583 Mob: + 377 44 247 413 sadete_de@hotmail.com sadete.demaj@ks-gov.net

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL WELFARE, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct training on trafficking and human rights standards for the CSWs and other agencies (NGOs, TPIU, victim assistance); Develop training package/resource guide to present practical guidelines for working with trafficking cases. 	May 2003 Planned	OSCE			Selvete Gerxhalliu Domestic Violence and Counter Trafficking Policy Co-ordinator Mob: +377 44 156 356 selvetegerxhalliu@yahoo.co.uk
Research	Department of Social Welfare has undertaken a study with the aim to analyse the causes of trafficking for sexual exploitation in Kosovo	Feb 2004				
Policy Development	Develop policies and appropriate services to protect victims of internal trafficking and internationally trafficked children.	Planned				

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Research	Comprehensive study of causes of school drop-outs.	May 2004			CRS	Lulavere Kadriu, MEST, Gender Issues, Tel: + 377 38 541 063, Mob: + 377 44 132 446; lulaverekadriu@yahoo.com
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Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Gender Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Curricula on Citizen's Rights for 1st, 3rd and 10th grade is finalised and includes gender issues; Preparing curricula for 2nd, 7th and 12 grades as well; Plan to do 3 projects on gender issues, which can be also seen as projects on trafficking prevention: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • training of teachers; • media campaign against school drop out (this should take place after the initial, planned assessment); • training of the gender directorates on municipal level. 	<p>2003</p> <p>Planned</p> <p>Planned</p>				
Co-operation	No direct involvement in the activities on prevention of trafficking in human beings but need to provide approval for related NGO projects.	Ongoing			Local NGOs	
MINISTRY OF HEALTH						
Training	Training for the health workers on the issue of trafficking, special focus on rural areas.	Planned		Other relevant ministries		Lumturije Serhati, MH Office for Strategy and Health Policy, Mob: +377 44 211 946, serhati@hotmail.com
Legislation	Drafting committee within MH, tasked with drafting the law on health protection, is considering exempting vulnerable groups (including VOTs) from payment for health services.	Planned-ongoing				Fatime Aliu, MH, Mob: +377 44 257 818, fatimealiu@yahoo.com

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS						
<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN KOSOVO (UNMIK) PILLAR 1- POLICE & JUSTICE						
Trafficking and Prostitution Investigation Units (TPIUs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established in all 5 regions of Kosovo; Investigation into the crime of trafficking; Responsible for identification of victims and their referral to OSCE and IOM; Pilot training programme for nationals from the Kosovo Police Service; Security and transport to the shelter for trafficked persons. 	OSCE, IOM	n/a			Stefano Failla Head of TPIU UNMIK Headquarters Tel: +381 38 504 604 Ext 2907 Bruce Gordon D/Head of TPIU Tel: + 381 38 504 604 ext. 2518 mazzoni@un.org tpiumhq@hotmail.com
Interim Secure Facility (ISF) for Victims of Trafficking	ISF officially opened on 13 June 2003 to provide interim accommodation and assistance services to VOTs in Kosovo. The shelter is managed by VAAU.	2003-Ongoing	OSCE (US gov't)	TPIU, OSCE, IOM, ML, SW, NGOs		Valbona Jaha ISF Manager Tel: + 381 38 243 254 or + 377 44 241 351
Joint Project: Victims' Advocacy and Assistance Unit (VAAU); TPIU; and Witness Protection Unit						

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Victim Advocacy and Assistance Unit – (Department of Justice)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocate for victims and create a mechanism for victim advocacy and access to justice; Create, develop and co-ordinate comprehensive assistance to victims of crime; Security and transport to the shelter for trafficked persons; Co-organising the Anti-Trafficking conference to raise awareness on the phenomenon of trafficking and achieve the full involvement of local governmental and non-governmental authorities in developing the KPA. 	<p>2002</p> <p>Oct 2003</p>	<p>Kosovo Consolidated Budget and OSCE</p> <p>OSCE, DJ, UNICEF, SCF, Prime Minister's Office</p>	TPIU, OSCE, IOM, MLSW, Services, NGOs		<p>Andrea Wojtak Head of VAAU wojtak@un.org Tel: + 381 38 504-604 ext. 4788</p> <p>Tihana Leko VAAU Officer Tel: +381 38 504 604 Ext: 5917 leko@un.org</p>

ORGANISATION FOR SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE (OSCE)

Awareness raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in radio/TV/magazine/newspaper interviews, round tables and conferences; Monitoring the media to see how trafficking is being represented and trying to influence the ways that journalists cover the issue; 2-days trafficking awareness training for CSW, TPIU, local NGOs and VAAU 	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>2003</p>		CSW, TPIU, local NGOs, VAAU		<p>Jennifer Chase Beograd Street 32 Pristina Victim Advocacy and Support Section, Human Rights and Rule of Law Department Tel: + 381 38 500 162 Fax: +381 38 500 188 Mob: +377 44 500 157 jennifer.chase@omik.org</p>
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Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
<p>Victim assistance - policy, guidelines and procedures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OSCE Human Rights Officers conduct a brief interview to screen the victim - Victims Advocates from DJ VAAU will take over the interviews of the identified victims; Assisting Working Group to create Standard Operation Procedures for internally trafficked victims; Supported two national positions within VAAU, for enhancing the capacity of response by VAAU; Financially supported the opening of the ISF and the position of the International Manager for 6 months; Support for local NGO that manages the shelter for internally trafficked victims; Supporting the position of the Domestic Violence and Counter Trafficking Policy Co-ordinator at the MLSW in order to develop policies and appropriate services and protection for internally trafficked victims and internationally trafficked children. 					

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on the Anti-trafficking Regulation 2001/4 for prosecutors and judges; • Co-facilitating 2-day training sessions on trafficking in human beings with MLSW; • Collaborating on the Training of Trainers curriculum for the KPS School in Vushtri, which will run courses for incoming officers; • Training for journalists organised by OSCE Media Dept; • Training for the CPWC lawyers (6 sessions in 2002 and 2003) to prepare them to work with VOTs; • Training for the VAAU that involves an interactive approach including role plays and proper handling of challenging cases; • Workshop will be designed to strengthen communication and clarify roles and responsibilities as defined by applicable law and the Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) of the different actors involved in trafficking cases in each region. 	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Aug 2003</p> <p>2002-2003</p> <p>July, Sept, Oct 2004</p> <p>2004</p>		<p>Kosovo Judiciary Institute</p> <p>TPIU, CSW, VAAU</p>		
Legal assistance for trafficked persons	Providing funds for legal assistance to VOTs	Ongoing		OSCE		
Legal System Monitors	Access to all court cases including the trafficking trails; prepared a report on witness protection.	Ongoing		OSCE		

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Technical support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OSCE provided technical, financial and logistic support to the AOFF initiative. Prime Minister's Office to hold a retreat on 22-24 June 2004 in Prizren for the development of the Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Kosovo; OSCE facilitated session on SOP which should be finalised in Sept 2004; Member of the "Lilya 4-ever" working group; participation in the round tables as a part of follow-up discussion; OSCE Human Rights Rule of Law in conjunction with the Heads of Offices showed the "Lilya 4-ever" film in all of the field offices and as part of the weekly film series that takes place at the HQ. The audience included national and international staff from all departments including administration and transport; As of 2 Aug 2004 seconded a Human Rights and Gender Adviser to support the AOGG at the Office of the Prime Minister in its role to facilitate and finalise the work on the Kosovo Action Plan to Combat Trafficking and other gender related policies. 	June 2004	SIDA	SCF, IOM, CPWC, Kosovo Women's Network, UNICEF		
Anti-trafficking Conference	To raise awareness of the issues and to determine action points leading towards a comprehensive KPA.	Oct 2003	DJ, IOM, OSCE, SCF, UNICEF, Prime Minister' Office	DJ, VAAU, Prime Minister Office, ML, SW, IOM, SCF, TPIU, CPWC, UMCOR, UNICEF		

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)						
Prevention through awareness raising and information campaigns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional information and awareness raising campaigns on the trafficking phenomenon in Kosovo, new patterns of trafficking. AIM: to target general population, clients and potential clients, international community; young women (VOTs and/or potential VOTs); Youth (on prevention and migration): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "You pay for one night, she pays with her life" "Breathe with Me" "Love Your Present Create Your Future" "Young Woman's guide to going abroad" "Targeting Myths and Misconceptions" Regional information campaign on combating Irregular Migration Radio programmes on trafficking Co-organising the Kosovo Conference to Combat Trafficking. Involved as co-organiser and co-participant in the Conference plenary sessions (speakers) as well as in working groups (as speakers, facilitators and resource persons). Support the 3 groups (Prevention, Protection and Prosecution) working to identify the gaps and elaborate the recommendations to be presented to the Inter Governmental Ministerial Counter Trafficking Commission. Panel discussion/seminars related to Lilya 4-ever campaign (a Kosovo-wide anti-trafficking awareness raising campaign). Raising the awareness of officers of Swedish battalion in KFOR 	<p>Since Apr 2000 until present</p> <p>Oct. 2002-May 2003</p> <p>Summer 2003-Oct 2003</p> <p>2003-2004</p> <p>2004</p> <p>Feb. 2004</p>	<p>Swedish and Belgium Gov'ts,</p> <p>Belgium Govt.</p> <p>UNICEF DJ, SCF, OSCE, IOM, Prime Minister Office</p>	<p>UNIFEM, local NGOs, IOs, donors, Intl. Liaison Offices, Various Media (newspapers, TV, radio stations) from Kosovo and abroad; KFOR; Various NGOs: local and international, UNMIK, Prime Minister's Office</p>	<p>Local NGOs: Alternativa, Post Pessimists, Kosovo Women's Network, Kosovo Media: Urban FM; Radio Sky; RTK; various newspapers</p> <p>Radio Blue Sky, Macedonian NGOs, IOM missions in Macedonia and Albania</p> <p>Radio Primera (Camenica)</p> <p>UNICEF, DJ, SCF, OSCE, IOM, Prime Minister Office</p> <p>SIDA, DJ, SCF, OSCE, IOM, Prime Minister Office</p> <p>SwedBat</p>	<p>Hera Shanaj Project Manager hshanaj@iom.ipko.org</p> <p>Nazim Hikmet No. 49 Dragodan, Priština Tel: + 381 38 249 042 Fax: + 381 38 249 039</p> <p>Nicoleta Munteanu Project Officer Counter – Trafficking nmunteanu@iom.ipko.org</p>

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of IOM in the Kosovo anti-trafficking co-ordination meetings; • Organisation of the exchange visits with the trafficking focal points of IOM direct operational counterparts in Kosovo in 2003; • Co-ordination of 2 exchange visits with other IOM Missions in the region (IOM CT Albania and IOM CT Macedonia); • IOM's involvement in the Regional Training Seminar on the "Law Enforcement Best practice Manual for Fighting Against Trafficking in Human Beings" at the Kosovo Police School in Yushtri; • NGO assessment performed by IOM, with related mapping and internal strategic planning and activities developed on the three levels of Protection/Assistance, Prosecution and Prevention; • Rapid Research performed by the different actors in Kosovo involved in counter trafficking. Raising of awareness in schools; • Development of a system for initiating co-operation with local NGOs, including assessing capacity within the field of counter trafficking or related areas on prevention, protection and assistance level. <p>Project to re-integrate Kosovo victims: a bi-annual project will be implemented by IOM in partnership with the PISG to assist Kosovar VOTs through the establishment of a referral system and a Multi-ministerial Commission on Trafficking to develop a Plan of Action to combat trafficking by addressing the root causes.</p>	<p>2003-2004</p> <p>2003-2004</p> <p>July, Dec 2003</p> <p>Aug 2003</p> <p>2003</p>	<p>SIDA, Italy, USAID</p>	<p>PISG, UNMIK, civil society and NGOs, IOs, other IOM missions, researchers, TPIU, OSCE, DJ, ISF, UNDP</p>	<p>Co-ordinated and monitored by IOM</p>	<p>Hera Shanaj Project Manager hshanaj@iom.ipko.org</p> <p>Nicoleta Munteanu Project Officer nmunteanu@iom.ipko.org</p> <p>Gisela Holmen NGO Liaison Officer gholmen@iom.ipko.org</p> <p>Counter – Trafficking Ismail Qemali 14 Arberia (Dragodan), Pristina Tel: + 381 38 249 042 Fax: + 381 38 249 039</p>

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Training	<p>Development of anti-trafficking models for specialised training sessions depending on the needs of the target groups (law enforcement, NGOs, social workers, OSCE and UN staff)</p> <p>Since the end of 2002, approximately 20 regular and targeted training sessions for local and international NGOs, shelter providers, governmental actors (correction officers, social workers, medical staff), UN Victim Advocates, law enforcement agencies (within the Criminal Investigation Course and within the framework of the ToI initiative SPTF), judiciary and IOs were conducted. Topics included the phenomena of trafficking, trafficking patterns, profile of a VOT, interviewing skills and psychological traumas of the VOT and guidelines on working with VOTs.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>2002-2004</p>	<p>SIDA, Italy, USAID</p>	<p>TPIU, Border Police, DJ, KPSS, Correction Centre, MLSW, NGOs</p>	<p>KJI, KPSS, MLSW, OSCE, Local and international NGOs</p>	<p>Hera Shanaj Project Manager hshanaj@iom.ipko.org</p> <p>Nicoleta Munteanu Project Officer nmunteanu@iom.ipko.org</p> <p>Gisela Holmen NGO Liaison Officer gholmen@iom.ipko.org</p> <p>Counter – Trafficking Ismail Qemali 14 Arberia (Dragodan), Pristina Tel: + 381 38 249 042 Fax: + 381 38 249 039</p>
Counter Trafficking Information System: Research and Analysis	<p>On a continual basis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing statistics and analysis of the phenomenon of trafficking (situation and medical reports); Updating the referral system: standard operating procedures for local and international VOTs as well as organising direct assistance co-ordination meetings for the main operational counterparts and regular and/or emergency meetings on problematic cases; Monitoring trafficking cases in the local media; Developing the Psychological report “General Review of the Psychological Support and Services provided to the VOT”; Researching Trafficking Trends in the Balkans 	<p>Ongoing since 2001, 2003, 2004</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	<p>SIDA, Italian, USAID</p>		<p>Implemented directly by IOM</p>	<p>Hera Shanaj Project Manager hshanaj@iom.ipko.org</p> <p>Nicoleta Munteanu Project Officer nmunteanu@iom.ipko.org</p> <p>Diana Tudorache Psychologist dtudorache@iom.ipko.org</p> <p>Counter – Trafficking Ismail Qemali 14 Arberia (Dragodan), Pristina Tel: + 381 38 249 042 Fax: + 381 38 249 039</p>

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
Co-ordination and Kosovo Plan of Action to combat trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in anti- trafficking working group; Contributing to the organisation of a workshop for local and international institutions to develop KPA; National Co-ordinator responsible for co-ordination with SPTF and Kosovo Government; Officer responsible for trafficking issues appointed in every ministry; Establishment of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for anti-trafficking issues at gov't level. This committee will be responsible for preparation of the anti-trafficking plan of action for Kosovo (KPA); Training for members of the working group and senior ministerial officers in public service, social workers, and media; Organisation of a retreat to develop the KPA. 	<p>Since 2002 June 2004</p> <p>Planned</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Oct 2003</p> <p>Planned</p> <p>June 2004</p>	<p>n/a</p> <p>AOGG, OSCE, DJ, IOM</p>	<p>UNMIK, NGOs, IOs SPTF, PISG</p> <p>MEST, MLSW, MH, MCYS, MPS</p> <p>All relevant ministries, UNMIK, OSCE, IOM, local NGOs, IOs</p> <p>AOGG, Ministries, UNMIK (DJ and TPIU), international NGOs, local NGOs, IOs</p>		<p>Nicoleta Munteanu Project Officer nmunteanu@iom.ipko.org</p> <p>Gisela Holmen NGO Liaison Officer gholmen@iom.ipko.org</p> <p>Counter – Trafficking Ismail Qemali 14 Arberia (Dragodan), Pristina Tel: + 381 38 249 042 Fax: + 381 38 249 039</p> <p>Habit Hajredini Head, Office for Good Government, Human Rights, Equal Opportunity and Gender Issues; Anti-trafficking co-ordinator Nena Tereze Ndertesa e Qeverise Zyra N319 Pristine Tel: + 381 38 504 604 Ext. 6586 Fax: + 381 38 211 868 Mob: + 377 44 174 282 habit_hajredini@yahoo.com hajderini.habit@ksgov.net</p> <p>Sadete Demaj Chief Adviser for Human Rights Tel: + 381 38 504 604 Ext. 6583 Mob: + 377 44 247 413 sadete_de@hotmail.com demaj.sadete@ksgov.net</p>

<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)						
Research and awareness raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Conference on Trafficking on Human Beings organised in October 2003 with the working group on Anti-trafficking; Awareness raising activities on children rights with general public; Awareness raising activities on trafficking among children and young people; Study on child trafficking: main focus of the study will be to gather data on the number of child trafficking cases and to analyse the implementation of the UNICEF guidelines. 	2003 May 2004	UNICEF	UNMIK Anti-trafficking Co-ordination group, PISG, IOs, Youth NGOs	UNMIK Anti-trafficking Co-ordination group, IOs, Youth NGOs	Monica Gutierrez Child Protection Officer UNICEF Kosovo Tel: + 381 38 249 230/ 1 / 2/ 3 Fax: + 381 38 249 234 mgutierrez@unicef.org Arbena Kuritu National Project Officer UNICEF Kosovo akuritu@unicef.org
Juvenile justice programme	Development of legal and policy framework for juveniles in conflict with the law.	Ongoing since 2000		DJ, IOs, NGOs	DJ, IOs, NGOs	
Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of social workers on "How to interview and communicate with children in a sensitive way", with focus on VOTs (two social workers will be trained from each of the 31 Centres for Social Work, 62 in total); Booklet with basic guidelines on child communication with a focus on VOTs will be prepared and distributed. 	2004		MLSW		
Technical assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing technical assistance and support for the Inter-ministerial Committee and for development of KPA. 	Ongoing		UNMIK Anti-trafficking Co-ordination group, PISG, IOs, Youth NGOs		

Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
HIV/AIDS prevention among especially vulnerable young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Assistance and capacity building for the Kosovo HIV/AIDS Committee; • Peer educators training on prevention of HIV/AIDS and sexual reproductive health; • Awareness raising and social mobilisation on risks and prevention of HIV/AIDS/STIs. 	2002-2004		Kosovo AIDS Committee, Population Services International, local NGOs		

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR WOMEN (UNIFEM)

Training on legislation	Training for lawyers and municipal authorities on gender and local legislation; discussion of 6 laws relevant to women: property law; administrative law; family law; inheritance law; labour law; criminal law.	2003				Bjarney Fridriksdottir Project Adviser/Manager Tirana Street 35, 2nd floor Tel: + 381 38 224 654 Fax: + 381 38 224 641 Mob: + 377 44 118 697 fridriksdottir@un.org Flora Macula Project Manager Mob: + 377 44 160 740 macula@un.org
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UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES (UNFPA)

Reproductive health care for trafficked women	Provision of medical and psychosocial counselling and assistance for trafficked persons staying in the shelter and awaiting return.	Ongoing		UMCOR	UMCOR	Vanessa Hawkins Assistant Operations Officer Tel: +381 38 549 088 Mob: +377 44 157 392
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<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
WORLD BANK (WB)						
General strategy	WB has transitional support strategy in Kosovo focusing on capacity building of the Kosovo government and local counterparts, private sector support, support of agriculture.	Ongoing		PISG, IOs, NGOs	UNDP, WB	Nand Shani World Bank Mob: + 377 44 120 048 nshani@worldbank.org
Poverty Reduction Strategy	Poverty assessment report was done in 2000 -currently the new report is under preparation with multidimensional analysis of poverty, focusing on links between poverty and education, health and gender.	Ongoing				
Education	Focused on building schools, security of schools, and transportation provision.	Planned				

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS						
Project/Activities	Focus of Activities	Time Frame	Donor	Co-operating Partners	Implementing Partners	Contacts
CENTRE TO PROTECT VICTIMS AND PREVENT TRAFFICKING (PVPT)						
Shelter for trafficking victims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manages a shelter for trafficked persons who participate in IOM's programme of return; Basic medical care and counselling, psychosocial support and vocational training. 	Ongoing		Referrals by IOM, OSCE and TPIU		Suzi Ferri, PVPT-MVPT, Mob: +377 44 167 395; kizid@hotmail.com pvpt_ngosuzi@hotmail.com
Awareness raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raising the awareness of trafficking with 3 target groups: victims; police; and youth Outreach sessions/training in schools in and around Ferizaj. Survey in several schools in Kosovo attempting to assess the level of knowledge about trafficking. 	Planned July 2003 Summer 2003		UNMIK Anti-trafficking Co-ordination group, PISG, IOs, NGOs	UNMIK Anti-trafficking Co-ordination group, IOs, NGOs	
CENTRE FOR THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN (CPWC) (Local NGO)						
Assistance for victims of domestic violence and trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter for domestic violence accepts internally trafficked women and girls under 18; Provision of medical and psychosocial counselling and services, medical examinations, vocational training, legal assistance and victim advocacy; 	Ongoing since Jan 2000	OSCE, NOVIB (Netherlands), Kvinna till Kvinna, Christian Aid, etc		Implemented directly	Sevdie Ahmeti Director CPWC Tel/fax: +381 38 222 739 Mob:+377 44 143 716 cpwc@cpwc-qmgf.org
Re-integration programme for internally trafficked women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of therapy and vocational training for internally trafficked women and girls; Providing re-integration assistance, working with the family and the community leaders. 	Ongoing since Sept 2000			Implemented directly	

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<i>Project/Activities</i>	<i>Focus of Activities</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Co-operating Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
SAVE THE CHILDREN (SCF)						
Child Trafficking Response (part of the regional programme)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilot projects targeting high-risk and trafficked children through prevention; • Development of the training modules for Civic Education; • Training of Civic Education teachers of 10th grade (where trafficking is included as a subject); • Peer to peer education on trafficking, training of border police and activities through local implementing partners, directly with high-risk groups of children. 	<p>May 2002 – Oct 2003</p> <p>March 2004</p> <p>Sept 2004</p>		MEST, MSWL, local NGO PVPT		<p>Katherine Mahoney Director Nazim Hikmet 8 Dragodan I Pristina Tel: + 381 38 549 705 Fax: +381 38 548 179 Mob: +377 44 500 942 sc@sckk.org katherine.mahoney@sckk.org</p>
Awareness raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raising activities among youth, children and general population about trafficking in persons; • Media campaign: movie produced and being presenting on local TV; • Radio message has been developed and broadcasted; • Supporting direct activities with children and youth (12-17), conducting regular anti-trafficking sessions, using the awareness raising materials. 	<p>Since June 2002.</p> <p>Apr 2003</p> <p>June 2003</p> <p>Ongoing</p>			<p>Youth NGOs, Committee for Protection of Children's Rights in Skenderaj, Kosovo Action Together Youth Centre in Podujeve and Youth Centre in Gjakove</p>	
Advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocating with MEST on inclusion of trafficking issue in the Civic Education module for 12 years old children (it is already included in 10th grade curriculum – 16 years old). 	Ongoing				

