# Prevention of Trafficking in Persons in BiH (TIP)

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# Executive Summary

## Who should read this report

1. Main users of the evaluation will be CRS/BIH and the office of the State Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Illegal Migration. The assessment report will be used for analyzing achievements as well as weaknesses and for development of future initiatives/national prevention strategy.
2. Another important user of the evaluation will be NGO sector implementing counter trafficking prevention
3. The evaluation report will be used for presenting prevention related situation in BiH while applying to other donors.

## Method

Methods used were as follows.

- A desk survey of trafficking and anti-trafficking in the world, the West Balkans and B&H, with a focus on evaluation of prevention activities
- A mapping of previous and current anti-trafficking activities via email questionnaire sent to local and international organisations working on prevention of trafficking in persons in the period 18.11.-02.12.2005.
- An evaluation of prevention and awareness-raising activities on general public via a representative telephone survey (sample: general public throughout BiH – 1000 respondents, random sample) conducted in the period 11.11.-14.11.2005. The sample is representative for the population of BiH citizens over 12 years of age with respect to age, sex, education level, urban/rural, ethnic majority region, and entity.
- The first version of this report including preliminary results was then presented to a workshop for local and international NGOs in Sarajevo in December 2005. The results were discussed in the context of planning future cooperation.
- The conclusions and recommendations from the workshop were integrated into the conclusions and recommendations of this report.
- (The results of the mapping survey were then updated with the data from some more questionnaire responses which arrived late, after the conference)

## Results: mapping of previous and current anti-trafficking activities

Most of the activities done by organisations that responded were preventive. Mostly targeted population were girls (not just in school) followed by school children. Among least included population in reported campaigns were potential and existing victims, teachers and parents. Campaigns were in most cases done in the towns and municipalities (very few in rural areas). Furthermore, excellent co-operation and co-ordination was reported by most of the organisations. The greatest percentage of the organisations reported they carried out assessment before the implementation of the campaign. One third reported they used handbooks or models in their campaigns, 1/3 partially used it, and 1/3 did not used it at all.

Survey was done by PrismResearch and Analysis by proMENTE

*Evaluation of the prevention activities on general public. representative survey:* Second survey reports that 90% of the respondents said that they know what trafficking in people means and nearly 80% said they believe there is trafficking in people in BiH. Only just over one third said that they remembered having seen a prevention or awareness campaign. Another third said that they had not. By far the most popular channel was TV, with a very large majority having said that they remembered seeing a campaign on TV. Newspapers and magazines and radio were a distant second and third, but still significant, whereas all other media fell under the 10% mark. Fifty percent said they

thought the campaign was necessary, and slightly more then 40% said they thought it was useful. Only 12,3% answered they know institution that deals with this problem, but less then 10% were able to name an organisation. Less then half reported learning something from the campaign. The most vulnerable group according to this survey appears to be younger population, population from rural areas, and individuals with lower level of education.

According to the general public survey, TV is the most prevalent media where people learn about the trafficking in people. Also, Croats are least familiar population with this problem. Remark by one of the participants was made that in Herzegovina area, national TV is not watched very much, therefore, Croats are not as familiar with the campaigns of trafficking as some other ethnicity is.

# Findings: desk review

The purpose of this section is

- ☐ to review TIP prevention activities in Southeastern Europe with emphasis on BiH
- ☐ to highlight the importance of prevention activities
- ☐ explore the approach to development of an effective prevention strategy
- ☐ highlight the need for its adjustment in accordance with the changing nature of trafficking.
- ☐ to encourage and highlight the importance of the collection of data and evaluation of activities on a regular basis,
- ☐ support discussion on good and bad practices and the new approaches and prevention strategies related to combating trafficking.

## Trafficking: definition

Trafficking is modern-day slavery. "It is the state of servitude that is key to defining trafficking". "… the force, fraud or coercion exercised on that person by another to perform or remain in service to the master is the defining element of trafficking …". By far the most common reasons for which victims are trafficked are **sexual** exploitation and **labour** exploitation.

The United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (one of two "Palermo Protocols" to the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organised Crime), defines trafficking in persons as: "The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs." The sexual exploitation of children under 18 counts as trafficking even if coercion is not used. However when children work for others, this only counts as trafficking if they are forced to do so. the English word "trafficking" and (to a lesser extent) the Bosnian word "trgovina" are both misleading; it is not the movement of the victim, across borders or otherwise, nor their sale, which defines them as being trafficked, but the fact that they are held and exploited.

Indeed the distinction between trafficking and forced labour is quite contentious. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) distinguishes trafficking from forced labour and calculates that only about 20% of at least 12.3 million cases of forced labour are trafficked. It also estimates that children under 18 represent between 40 and 50 percent of all the victims of forced labour, and that 56% are female.

The BiH definition of trafficking follows the Palermo protocol at State level, while Entity legislation does not specifically define trafficking in persons.

## Trafficking: extent

Trafficking is a serious attack on human rights. There are states that consider trafficking simply a benign or more aggressive form of prostitution, thus disregarding the real nature of trafficking and the threat it represents[1]. However, the numbers and victims stories that we witness every day give us different picture. According to the U.S. Government, approximately 600,000 to 800,000 people are trafficked across international borders each year; of

[1] IHF. Trafficking in Women: A Form of Slavery, pg.1. Can be found at: http://www.eurasianet.org/resource/regional/ihf-women.html

those, between 14,500 and 17,500 are trafficked into the United States[2]. A widely cited estimate from the International Organization for Migration is that 500,000 people are trafficked to Western Europe annually[3]. UNICEF estimates that 1.2 million children are trafficked each year[4]. A decade ago, the trafficking in human beings in South Eastern Europe was in its infancy; today it has become a virtual industry of well-organised criminal networks that operate freely across borders[5]. Human trafficking has become one of the most profitable criminal activity in the world, after drugs and weapons trafficking; a 1994 estimated 5 to 7 billion USD per year[6].

# Trafficking in BiH

The first cases of human trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina were identified in 1990s[7]. Due to porous borders, corruption, and a poor socio-economic situation as a result of the war, BiH is known to be a transit country (in the past, the majority of the victims came from the Ukraine, Romania and Moldova). But latest researches show that BiH – just like its neighboring countries – has become a country of origin, mainly for internal trafficking[8]. The number of foreign victims identified and assisted between January 2000 and 31 December 2004 was 846, while number of BiH victims in the same time frame was 54. According to the very detailed research presented in the Second Annual Report on Victims of Trafficking in South-Eastern Europe, 2005, by Rebecca Surtees, there is a substantial decrease in the number of identified and assisted foreign victims in the last two years, but not for BiH trafficking victims[9]. "Traffickers employed new strategies in 2003 and 2004 to regularize foreign victims' status in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Victims were in some cases required to marry their traffickers, while others were pressured to apply for asylum. Both strategies serve as a means to camouflage trafficking. Foreign victims reported improved living and working conditions, with many victims receiving some payment. By contrast, national victims report poor living and working conditions and received no payment. Both foreign and national victims suffered multiple forms of abuse while trafficked."[10]

## Cultural and socio-economic context

Bosnia and Herzegovina is a post-conflict country. It encompasses everything that can apply to the countries in transition. Social dislocations, large presence of international personnel, economic dimension, high rate of poverty, unemployment, low pay, discriminatory labour practices, all contribute to the onset and spread of trafficking in human beings. Bosnia and Herzegovina is still very much patriarchal culture. Even though situation related to women discrimination and gender equality is much better, still certain areas in the country, especially rural, are not that progressive regarding this issue.

## Profile of victims

Vulnerable groups in Bosnia and Herzegovina share some characteristics with groups in other "transitional" nations of the region, while in other ways their vulnerabilities are directly attributable to, or worsened by, the specific post-war situation described above. According to Surtees, for the period 2000-2004, all of the victims, foreign and BiH, were

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[2] US Women Without Borders. 10 October 2005. Pg.1. Can be found at: http://www.fundforward.org/uswomenwithoutborders/featured/archives/2005/10/we_mobilize_to.html

[3] The Scope of Human Trafficking, Can be found at: http://www.helpsavekids.org/scope2.html

[4] UNICEF. Child protection: Trafficking and sexual exploitation. Can be found at: http://www.unicef.org/protection/index_exploitation.html

[5] OneWorld Southeast Europe. Research on Child Trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Can be found at: http://see.oneworld.net/article/archive/3451/60

[6] Wikipedia. Trafficking in human beings. Can be found at: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trafficking_in_human_beings

[7] Migration, Prostitution and Trafficking. Can be found at: http://www.seerights.org/main.php?val=265

[8] European Union Police Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Can be found at: http://www.eupm.org/Clanci.asp?ID=375&=eng

[9] Rebecca Surtees, Second Annual Report on Victims of Trafficking in South-Eastern Europe 2005, Regional Clearing Point. International Organization for Migration (IOM), Switzerland, pg.113-146. Report can be found at http://www.iom.int/DOCUMENTS/PUBLICATION/EN/Second_Annual_RCP_Report.pdf

[10] Ibid.

females, most of them were between 18 and 25 years old, and most of them were unmarried or divorced[11]. Among foreign trafficking victims, there is a number of those who were mothers of either one or two children, while in BiH that percentage is smaller. According to Surtees, risk factors for becoming a victim of trafficking were: economic background, family relations, education, and employment. Family conflict was one of the major vulnerability points among BiH trafficking victims. However, among both foreign and BiH victims of trafficking, there were individuals with a high school education. Also, there were those who came from "average" economic circumstances. This makes wider range of individuals subjects of the prevention program campaigns. Also, there is a high percentage of victims who were employed at the time of recruitment, especially among foreign victims[12].

In 2004, a dramatic spike was noticed in the number of assisted minors – 58.6% of assisted minors in BiH[13]. Children are most prevalent population connected to the new forms of trafficking, such as begging. According to Assistant Minister Nagradic (Assistant to the Minister of Human Rights and Refugees), the trafficking of Roma children is the dominant form of human trafficking in Bosnia-Herzegovina. It is impossible to determine just how many Roma are victims of the trade, although women and children are at the highest risk[14].

The Roma population is not a constituent nationality in the law, neither in Republika Srpska nor in the Federation of BiH[15]. Many people who might be classified as Roma by outsiders do not identify themselves as such. On the other hand there are people and small communities in BiH who live similar lifestyles but are not ethnically Roma. The following comments should be understood against this background.

Unemployment amongst the Roma population is very high and estimates across the Balkans put the level at over 80%. Parents are probably unaware of the negative effects of abusing children as labor and the importance of regular schooling[16]. Most of the children living and begging on the streets are of Roma nationality and most of them are without any education, live in severe poverty and with inadequate housing[17]. According to the country's yearly Helsinki Committee Human Rights Report, up to 70 percent of Roma children do not attend school regularly. Many Roma children were unable to attend school due to extremely poor living conditions, lack of proper clothing and the inability to purchase the necessary schoolbooks. These factors, often combined with verbal harassment from other students, language problems, and the costs and requirements of registration, were the most common reasons leading to the exclusion of Roma from schools, despite a willingness of many parents to enroll their children."[18] Because begging as well as frequent traveling across borders is believed to be a part of Roma tradition and culture, and because it is not always easy to decide to what extent children are forced to beg, it is very hard to distinguish if those children are trafficked. It is also not obvious that anti-trafficking measures are the best way to help Roma children. In November 2005, the BiH Council of Roma and State Coordinator organised a joint conference where child begging within Roma community was openly stated to be a form of trafficking.

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[11] ibid

[12] Rebecca Surtees, Second Annual Report on Victims of Trafficking in South-Eastern Europe 2005, Regional Clearing Point. International Organization for Migration (IOM), Switzerland, pg.113-146. Report can be found at http://www.iom.int/DOCUMENTS/PUBLICATION/EN/Second_Annual_RCP_Report.pdf

[13] Rebecca Surtees, Second Annual Report on Victims of Trafficking in South-Eastern Europe 2005, Regional Clearing Point. International Organization for Migration (IOM), Switzerland, pg.113-146. Report can be found at http://www.iom.int/DOCUMENTS/PUBLICATION/EN/Second_Annual_RCP_Report.pdf

[14] Merima Spahic, Operation "Beggar". *"Seeing the Roma Without Prejudice"*. Can be found at: http://www.media-diversity.org

[15] UNICEF & Save the Children Norway. Research on Child Trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina, pg.?? Can be found at: http://www.humantrafficking.org/collaboration/regional/eur/resources/pubs/child_trafficking_bosnia_herzegovina.doc

[16] Merima Spahic, Operation "Beggar". *"Seeing the Roma Without Prejudice"*. Can be found at: http://www.media-diversity.org

[17] UNICEF & Save the Children Norway. Research on Child Trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina, pg.?? Can be found at: http://www.humantrafficking.org/collaboration/regional/eur/resources/pubs/child_trafficking_bosnia_herzegovina.doc

[18] U.S. Department of State. Bosnia and Herzegovina. Country Reports on Human Rights Practices – 2004. Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor. Government Policies and Programs to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor. Section 5. Children. Can be found at: http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2004/41673.htm

### Profile of recruiters

All traffickers of BiH victims in 2003 and 2004 were male. However, while in 2003 most traffickers of foreign victims were male, in 2004 the majority were female and about 10% were recruited by a male/female pair. In 2003 over 80% of BiH victims were recruited by an acquaintance, while in 2004, the majority of victims were recruited by an acquaintance. The fact that recruiters might be very close people to victims makes it very difficult to combat[19].

## Prevention: definition

Alongside protection and prosecution, prevention is one of the most important tools in combating trafficking, especially in the longer term. Collecting information on the causes of trafficking, profiles of the victims, as well as profiles of the traffickers and clients, and combining that with the specific culture and socio-economic context is the first step toward development of a good prevention strategy. Prevention strategies should include "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"[20].

## Prevention: the world

Many prevention programmes have been implemented throughout the world in the last couple of years[21],[22],[23],[24],[25],[26]. The U.S. State Department 2005 TIP report lists selected 14 "best practices"[27].

## Prevention: South-East Europe

The Limanowska report makes the following conclusions and recommendations about TIP prevention in South-East Europe in 2004.

- ☐ Prevention is still being carried out through repressive programmes focused on preventing migration, prostitution and organised crime.
- ☐ There is no comprehensive longterm prevention strategy for the region, nor any clear understanding of what such a strategy should include.
- ☐ 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.

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[19] Rebecca Surtees, Second Annual Report on Victims of Trafficking in South-Eastern Europe 2005, Regional Clearing Point. International Organization for Migration (IOM), Switzerland, pg.113-146. Report can be found at http://www.iom.int/DOCUMENTS/PUBLICATION/EN/Second_Annual_RCP_Report.pdf

[20] Barbara Limanowska (2005), Trafficking in Human Beings in South Eastern Europe. 2005. UNICEF, UNOHCHR, OSCE/ODIHR, Sarajevo, 2005. pg.9. Report can be found at www.seerights.org

[21] Project for the Prevention of Adolescent Trafficking in Latvia (PPAT-Latvia). Preventing Youth Trafficking in Estonia. Can be found at: http://www.iofa.org/ppat_latvia.htm

[22] Project for the Prevention of Adolescent Trafficking in Estonia (PPAT-Estonia). Preventing Youth Trafficking in Estonia. Can be found at: http://www.iofa.org/ppat_estonia.htm

[23] Child and Woman Trafficking Prevention Programme (CWTP). Can be found at: http://www.ahsaniamission.org/interventions/cwtp.htm

[24] Human Trafficking. World Vision Launches Sex Tourism Prevention Program. Can be found at: http://www.humantrafficking.org/news/2004/worldvision_campaign.html

[25] State Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Illegal Migration. *State Action Plan for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings 2005-2007*, pg.46-47

[26] ibid

[27] Trafficking In Persons Report June 2005. U.S Department of state publication 11252

- ☐ The links between poverty reduction, development, gender equality and antitrafficking 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.
- ☐ The definition of trafficking must be broadened to include other groups of victims (such as men trafficked for labour and internally trafficked women).

## Prevention: Bosnia-Herzegovina

The first meeting related to human trafficking was held at an initiative of the OHR in Sarajevo in October 2000. The BiH Ministry of European Integration and the Ministry of Civil Affairs and Communications emphasized the need for making an action plan to combat trafficking in humans[28]. The first Action Plan was begun in 2001, and the office of a State Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Illegal Migration was created in 2003.[29] On October 15, 2002, the STAR Network of World Learning launched the Bosnia-Herzegovina Anti-Trafficking Community Mobilization Project (BATCOM), the first locally led TIP prevention program in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The project combines technical assistance with small grant support for local groups that address local prevention, through public education directed at young people, families and schools, and policy advocacy for the education of public officials (local and international police, military, the judiciary, and health workers) in designing enforceable laws that stop trafficking and respond compassionately to victims[30].

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, a number of prevention and awareness raising campaigns have been implemented recently. The State Coordinator in cooperation with OSCE, SFOR, EUPM, IOM, and the NGOs "Lara" and "La Strada", has launched a project "Stop the chain of human trafficking", aimed at law enforcement agencies working on prevention of trafficking in human beings. Also, other awareness raising campaigns, aimed at (potential) trafficking victims, the general public, and potential clients, have been implemented, mainly by NGOs, Furthermore, IOM has implemented a major awareness campaign through promotional leaflets, TV spots, billboards and documentaries. Prevention and awareness campaigns have used a variety of methods, such as round tables, seminars, and workshops related to trafficking in human beings[31].

### Changes of forms of trafficking require adjustment in prevention strategies

In order to have effective preventive programmes, it is very important to be aware of the changes in trends related to trafficking in human beings. The nature of the combat of trafficking in human beings should be taken as an ever changing process. As much as we are learning about the causes of trafficking, types of individuals who are the most vulnerable category, about the type of people who would take the role of the traffickers, and as much as research shows that "trafficking in the West Balkan region is declining rapidly"[32] the truth probably is that "trafficking is not declining but, due to the changing patterns, has become less visible" (UNICEF report).

Recruiters are exploring and learning about TIP prevention strategies, intervention and prevention measures, and are finding different ways of accomplishing their goals. A new way of trafficking of women, for the purpose of sexual

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[28] Bosnia and Herzegovina Ministry of European Integration, Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees. Action Plan for Prevention of Human Trafficking October 2001. pg.5. Can be found at: http://www.womenwarpeace.org/bosnia/docs/action_plan.pdf

[29] State Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Illegal Migration. *State Action Plan for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings 2005-2007*, pg.4

[30] Zonta International/STAR Network of World Learning. International Service Project Report, 2002-2004. Can be found at: http://www.zontaqv.org/bosnia.htm

[31] State Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Illegal Migration. *State Action Plan for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings 2005-2007*, pg.46-47

32 Barbara Limanowska (2005), Trafficking in Human Beings in South Eastern Europe. 2005. UNICEF, UNOHCHR, OSCE/ODIHR, Sarajevo, 2005. pg.49. Report can be found at www.seerights.org

exploitation, above mentioned, is in the private houses and apartments, and "victims are being "ordered" over the phone and "hired" for a set period of time."[32] Therefore, without constant collection of data, interviews with former victims, use of experiences of other countries, and new approaches to this problem and new preventive strategies, it will be hard to break the chain of human trafficking in human beings.

Moreover, definitions of trafficking have also shifted. Therefore, "TIP prevention 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." [33]

## Gaps found in the general work of TIP prevention agencies

Barbara Limkowska points out some general gaps that should be taken in consideration in the future for development of preventive programmes as well as for intervention and other forms of TIP prevention campaigns. First, she stresses that, due to the changing nature of trafficking in human beings, more types of trafficking have been seen recently. Beside sexual exploitation, which is the most prevalent, some other forms, such as forced labour and begging, are present and should be taken into account. Still there are some problems with understanding and proper application of Palermo Protocol. Distinction between trafficked persons and women engaged in prostitution, specially for those under 18, is not clear. Also, trafficked men are generally not recognized as such. Insufficient understanding exists on the issue of internal trafficking within Roma communities as well.[34]

Some institutions and organizations were implementing the same programmes throughout the years, with very little adjustment. Such agencies did not assessed changes in context or in the effectiveness of their programme. Also, awareness raising activities are still being done as ad hoc information campaigns. Such campaigns are valuable. However, although some are evaluated internally, evaluation reports and lessons learned have not been adquately shared with other institutions or organizations.[35]

Some organizations working in countries of origin see their prevention activities in the frame of poverty reduction, social inclusion and gender equality. These are very positive steps toward fight against trafficking in human beings, even though these activities are still at a very early stage. However, NGOs and international TIP prevention organizations do not have good cooperation with development agencies. On the other hand, those development agencies are reluctant to include trafficking in human beings into the context of social reform efforts. Another point is that interrelationship among generally accepted root causes of trafficking, such as poverty, discrimination against women, unemployment, post conflict situations, violence in the family, labour market status, discrimination in the labour market, child labour, child abuse, has not been investigated yet. This kind of a research would be very useful for more efficient planning of prevention programmes, considering also broader political, social, and economic context for each country.[35]

As seen above, there are a lot of gaps. However, these gaps should be taken as a guidelines and opportunities for better understanding of the problem and more successful TIP prevention campaigns. If we review work of TIP prevention agencies and other institutions in the last couple of years, we can see that important progress has been made. A lot of time and efforts has been made in collecting information and acquiring knowledge through different studies. Exchange of information among organizations and their cooperation is on much higher level. Also, cooperation on international level has been much better. Since this is global problem, this is very important.

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[32] State Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Illegal Migration. *State Action Plan for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings 2005-2007*, pg.9

[33] Barbara Limanowska (2005), *Trafficking in Human Beings in South Eastern Europe. 2005*. UNICEF, UNOHCHR, OSCE/ODIHR, Sarajevo, 2005. pg.62. Report can be found at www.seerights.org

[34] ibid

[35] ibid

[33] http://www.dac-evaluations-cad.org/cgi-bin/wdbcgi.exe/prod_dac/dac.dace.showdetail?RowNumber=2

## Evaluation of anti-trafficking and TIP prevention activities

Evaluations of anti-trafficking and TIP prevention activities are quite rare. One SDC report[34] evaluated anti-trafficking activities in Moldova and concluded that programs to generate alternative employment for at-risk women were very promising. A SIDA-funded evaluation of the SIDA-sponsored IOM Programme of Assistance for the Protection, Return and Reintegration of Trafficked Women and Children in Albania, Bosnia Herzegovina, FYR of Macedonia, Kosovo, Serbia and Montenegro concluded "… that IOM, through the programme has assisted and returned women and girls willing to return home and collaborated in the joint efforts of counter trafficking in the Balkan region. IOM is clearly an important actor with expertise as regards the transport and repatriation of persons." However, the report made an number of criticisms, including the lower than planned number of returned persons, an allegedly problematic relationship and collaboration with other actors and an alleged failure to completely ensure conditions for a safe and dignified return. However it would be unfair to single out the IOM program in the Balkans for criticism, as the SIDA report is probably the only one which took such a serious look at a single program.

## Conclusion

Trafficking in human beings is a very threatening and fast spreading form of organized criminal behaviour. Transitions Bosnia and Herzegovina is going through, poverty, unemployment, family violence, discrimination against women and low levels of education creates fertile soil for such criminal activity. In the last couple of years, some large-scale and small scale campaigns have been implemented through NGOs and international organizations. Even though some progress and campaigns have been implemented, still a lot of work has to be done. Primarily involvement of the government should be much larger. Considering specific situation in BiH, one of extremely important tasks in taking control over the problem would be close cooperation of the TIP prevention organizations with institutions that works on the poverty reduction, suppression of discrimination and promotion of gender equality. Also, necessity is cooperation among service providers, community leaders, judicial, law enforcement, medical authorities, and educators in finding the best strategy to fight trafficking.

Prevention is essential in combat of this modern-day slavery. In order to develop efficient prevention strategies and programmes, causes must be thoroughly explored. Causes for potential vulnerability are poverty, discrimination against women, unemployment, post conflict situations, violence in the family, labour market status, discrimination in the labour market, child labour, child abuse, and ethnic exclusion. Therefore, considering situation in BiH, there is a wide range of individuals vulnerable to human trafficking. However, according to recent studies, most (though by no means all) victims are marginalised, poor and unemployed. Considering the changing nature and new forms of trafficking, as a conclusion regarding successful battle against trafficking, investigation of the root causes of the trafficking, considering culture, socio-economic context, profile of the victims and the recruiters, regular evaluation of activities, and change in the strategy going from repressing to the empowering, which means giving tools through education and information to the potential victims, are key tools in the fight against trafficking.[37]

[37] Barbara Limanowska (2005), *Trafficking in Human Beings in South Eastern Europe. 2005*. UNICEF, UNOHCHR, OSCE/ODIHR, Sarajevo, 2005. Report can be found at www.seerights.org

# Findings: Effectiveness of prevention activities on the general public. National Campaigns evaluation (results of representative survey)

## Aim

To get a basic picture of to what extent the citizens of BiH:

- ☐ are aware of the problem of human trafficking
- ☐ have seen awareness campaigns
- ☐ have remembered messages from those campaigns

## Sample

- ☐ **Metoda anketiranja:** CATI-telefonska anketa
- ☐ **Selekcija uzorka:** Slučajan uzorak; telefonski brojevi birani po slučaju, ispitanici birani po slučaju metodom "Posljednjeg rođendana" (ispitanik je osoba koja je u datom domaćinstvu posljednja slavila rođendan), za osobe starije od 12 godina.
- ☐ **Veličina uzorka:** N=1000 ispitanika[35]
- ☐ **Reprezentativnost uzorka:** Uzorak reprezentativan za populaciju građana BiH starijih od 12 godina. The sample is representative with respect to age, sex, education level, urban/rural, ethnic majority region, and entity.
- ☐ **Vrijeme anketiranja:** 11.11.-14.11. 2005.
- ☐ **Anketiranje sprovela:** Prizma Istraživanja
- ☐ **Analizu sprovela:** proMENTE

**Table 1: sample**

| | | Count | Column % |
|---|---|---|---|
| godine GODINE | .00 12-18 | 90 | 9.0% |
| | 1.00 18-35 | 349 | 34.9% |
| | 2.00 36-50 | 239 | 23.9% |
| | 3.00 51+ | 321 | 32.1% |
| | Total | 1000 | 100.0% |
| d03 MOZETE LI MI RECI KOJI JE VAS NAJVISI ZAVRSENI STEPEN OBRAZOVANJA? | 1 bez osnovne škole ili nezavršena osnovna škola | 79 | 7.9% |
| | 2 završena osnovna škola | 202 | 20.2% |
| | 3 srednja škola/gimnazija | 553 | 55.3% |
| | 4 viša škola | 81 | 8.1% |
| | 5 fakultet | 81 | 8.1% |
| | 6 magisterij / doktorat | 2 | .2% |
| | 9 Ne želi reæi | 2 | .2% |

[35] The sample actually included 988 persons. But the weighting which ensures that the sample is representative is set at 1000, so the total appears as 1000 in tables etc.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | 1000 | 100.0% |
| type DA LI ZIVITE U GRADU ILI IZVAN GRADA | 1 U gradu | 429 | 42.9% |
| | 2 Izvan grada | 571 | 57.1% |
| | 9 Ne zeli reci | 0 | .0% |
| | Total | 1000 | 100.0% |
| area PODRUÈJE SA JEDNIM NARODOM BROJÈANO VEÆINSKIM | 1.00 Bosnjacka vecina | 454 | 45.4% |
| | 2.00 Hrvatska vecina | 129 | 12.9% |
| | 3.00 Srpska vecina | 396 | 39.6% |
| | 4.00 Distrikt Brcko | 21 | 2.1% |
| | Total | 1000 | 100.0% |
| entitet ENTITET | 1.00 F BIH | 583 | 58.3% |
| | 2.00 RS | 396 | 39.6% |
| | 3.00 Distrikt Brcko | 21 | 2.1% |
| | Total | 1000 | 100.0% |

Complete demographic data are given in the appendix, along with basic results.

# Findings

## Question 1: do you know what trafficking in people is?

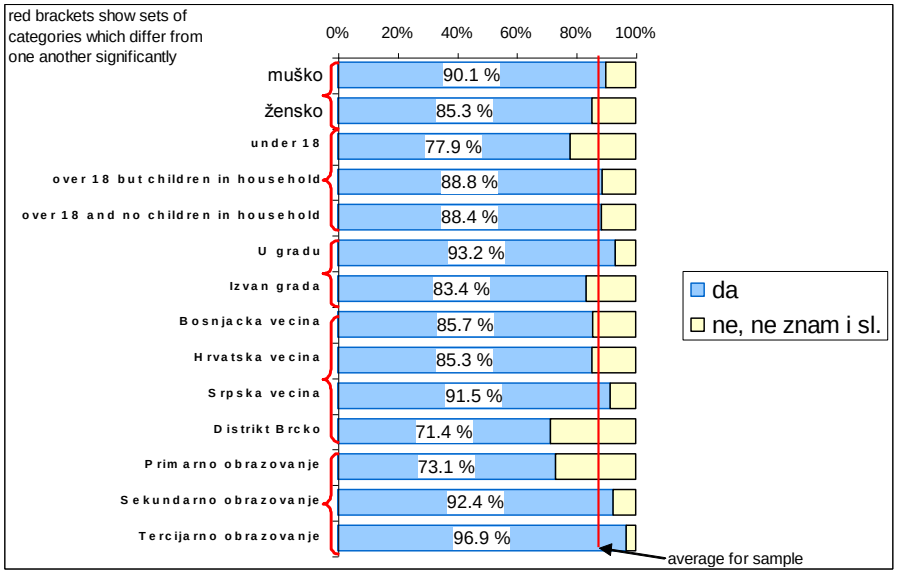
A massive majority, nearly 90%, said that they know what trafficking in people means.

**Diagram 1: do you know what trafficking in people is?**

However, the percentage answering yes, they do know, differs signficantly and separately according to all factors: education level, town/country, sex, family status and ethnic majority area. Males, adults, town dwellers, people living in Serb majority areas, and the better educated all were more likely to say they know what trafficking in persons is. By far the strongest differences were due to education level.

When unique contributions were analysed[36] education level, town/country, and ethnic majority area were found to have unique contributions. In other words, the small difference between the sexes and the difference between children, parents and other adults were both probably due to corresponding differences in education level.

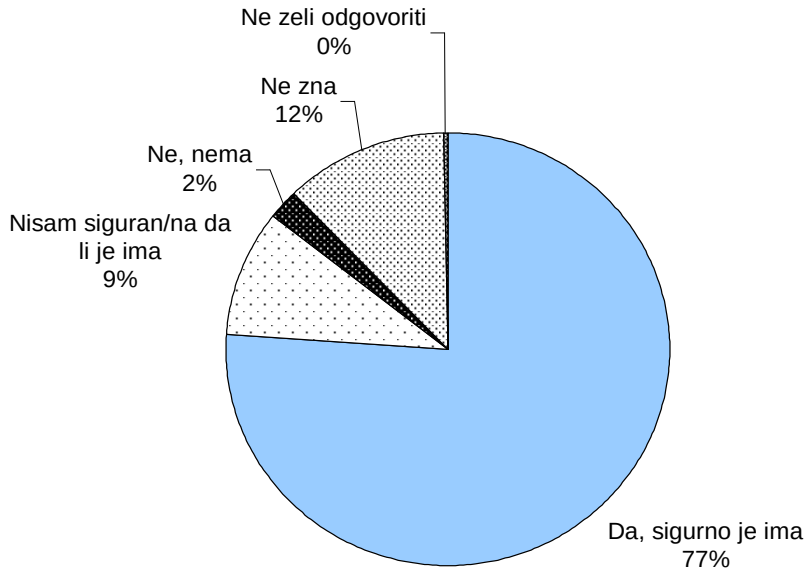
**Diagram 2: percentage answering yes to "do you know what trafficking in people is" – according to sex, education etc.**




[36] Using a univariate general linera model

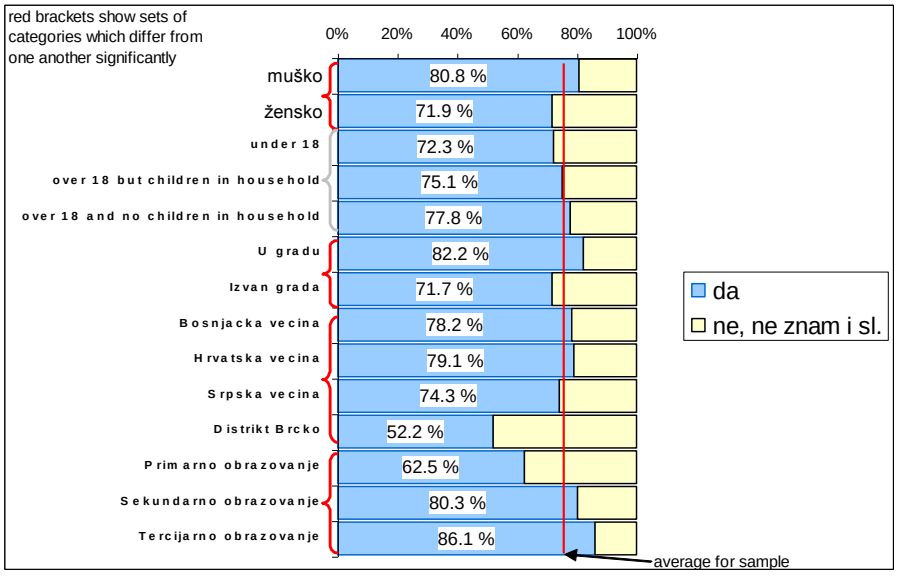
## Question 2: do you think there is trafficking in people in BiH?

**Diagram 3: do you think there is trafficking in people in BiH?**




A clear majority, nearly 80%, said that they believe there is trafficking in people in BiH.

**Diagram 4: percentage answering yes to " do you think there is trafficking in people in BiH " – according to sex, education etc.**

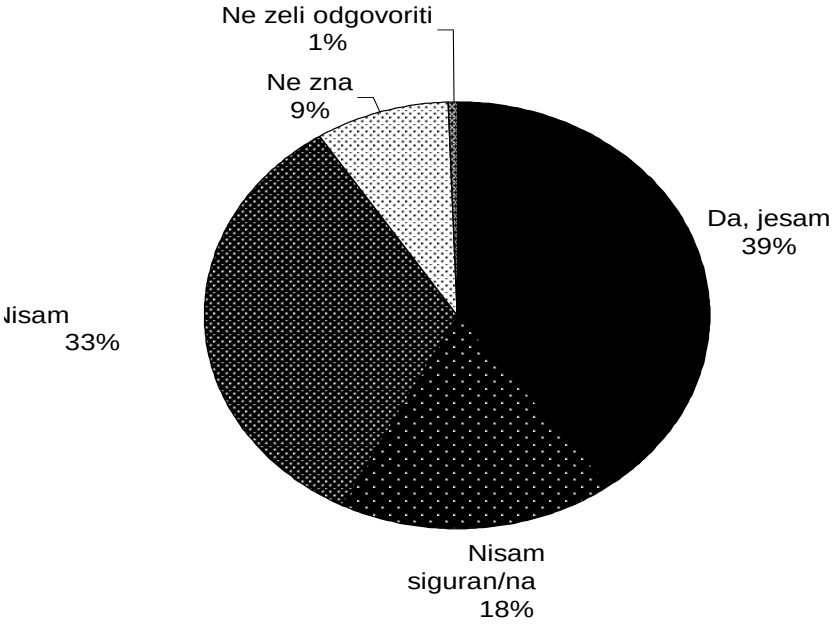



However, the percentage answering yes, they do know, differs signficantly and separately according to all factors except family status: education level, town/country, sex, and ethnic majority area. Again, the strongest differences were due to education level; indeed, education level explains[37] all the other differences.

[37] Using ANOVA

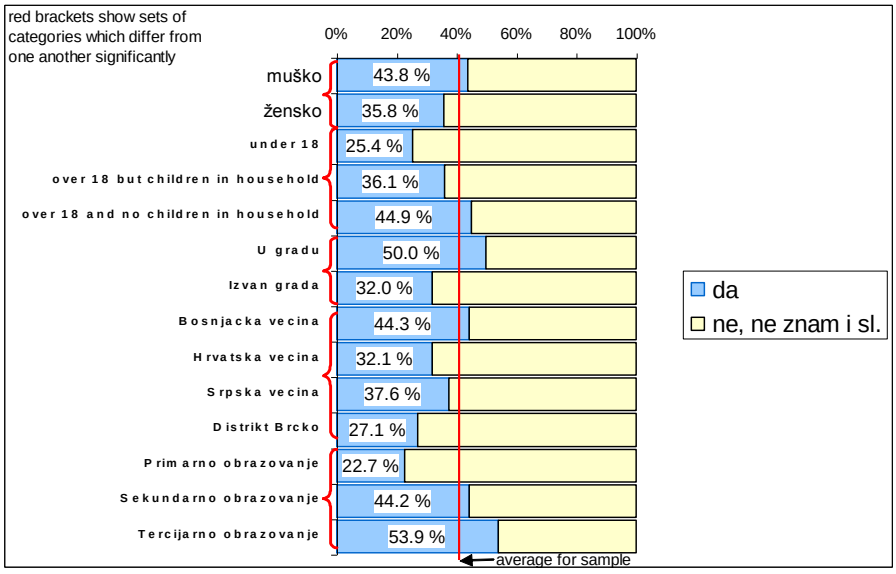
Question 3: Some organisations run special campaigns to publicise the problem of trafficking in people, to educate people and/or to prevent trafficking. Do you remember having heard or seen such a campaign?

**Diagram 5: Some organisations run special campaigns to publicise the problem of trafficking in people, to educate people and/or to prevent trafficking. Do you remember having heard or seen such a campaign?**




Only just over one third said that they remembered having seen a prevention or awareness campaign. Another third said that they had not.

**Diagram 6: percentage answering saying they have heard or seen a prevention campaign – according to sex, education etc.**

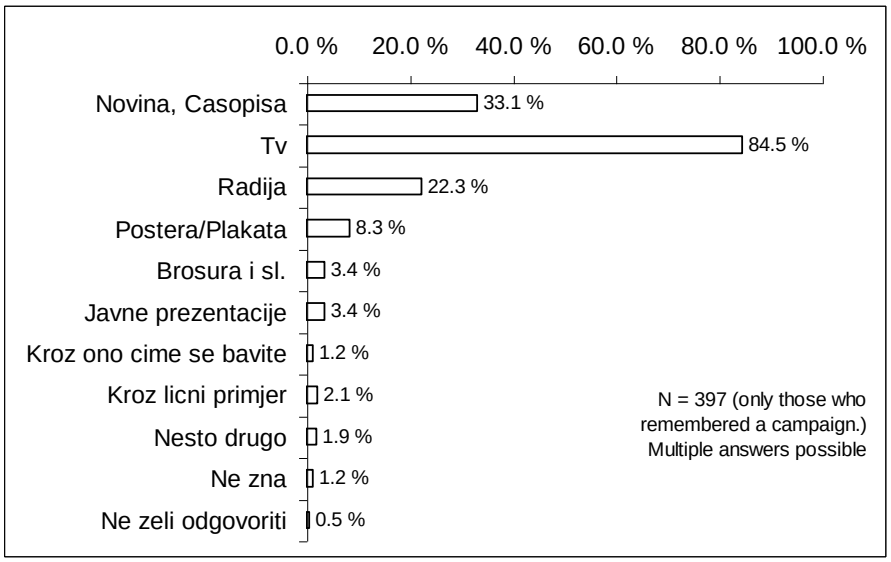



The percentage answering yes, they do remember such a campaign, differs significantly and separately according to all factors: education level, town/country, sex, ethnic majority area and family status. Again, children and those adults living with children, i.e. mostly their parents, were substantially less likely to have seen a campaign than other adults, as were women, people living in villages and in Croat majority areas and the less well educated. Education and urban/rural status explain all the other differences[38].

[38] Using ANOVA

## Question 4: how did you hear about trafficking in people?

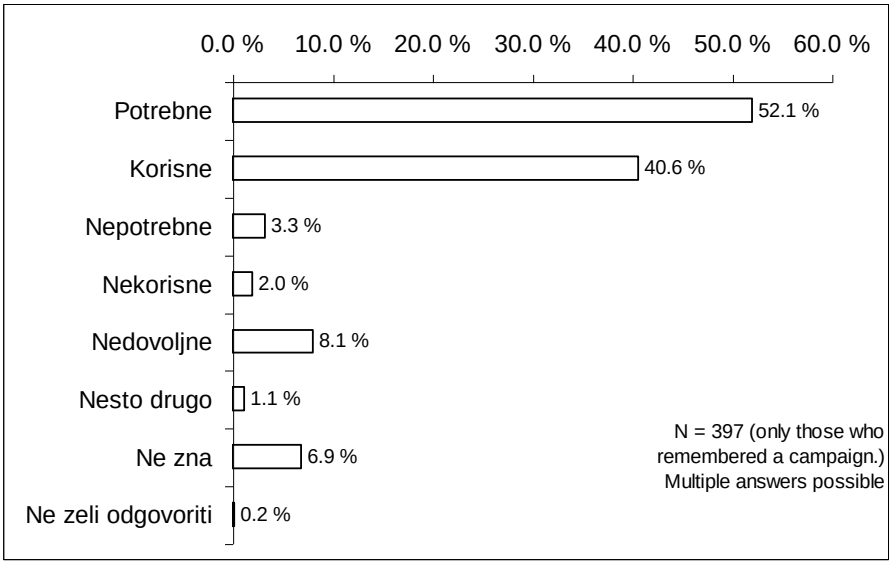
**Diagram 7: How did you hear about trafficking in people?**




Those respondents who said they remembered seeing a campaign were also asked via what media and could give any number of answers from a list of possibilites (TV, radio etc.). By far the most popular channel was TV, with a very large majority having said that they remembered seeing a campaign on TV. Newspapers and magazines and radio were a distant second and third, but still significant, whereas all other media fell under the 10% mark.

## Question 4: what did you think about the campaign(s) ?

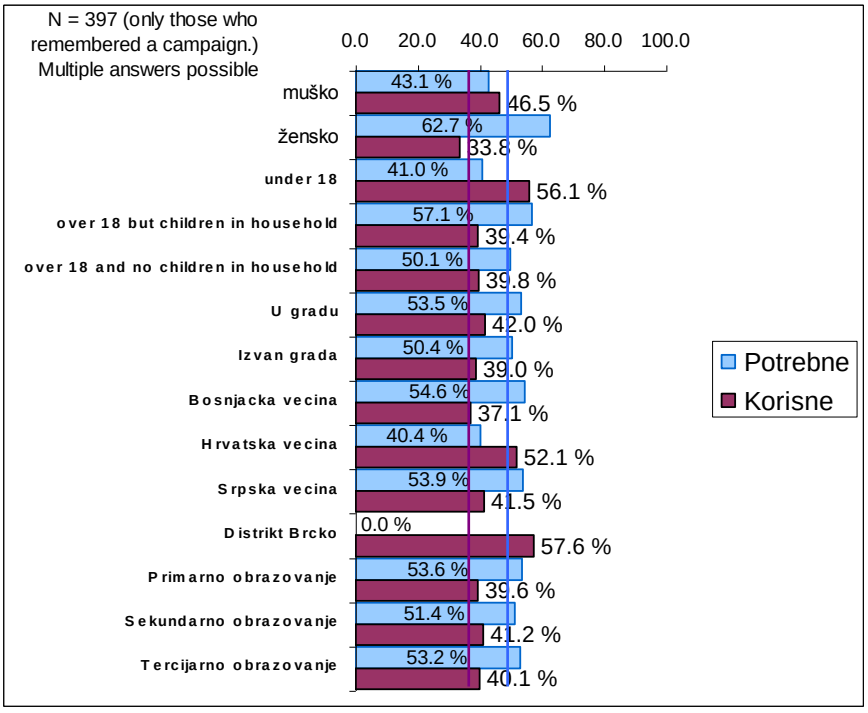
**Diagram 8: what did you think about the campaign(s)?**




Those respondents who said they remembered seeing a campaign were also asked what they thought about it and could give any number of answers from a list of possibilites (necessary, useful, etc.).

About half said they thought the campaign was necessary, and slightly more than 40 said they thought it was useful. All other answers fell under the 10% mark.

**Diagram 9: percentage of those who had seen or heard a campaign saying that it was useful or necessary – by sex, education etc.**




There were some important differences between the sexes and in family status. Females as opposed to males saw the campaigns as necessary rather than useful, and vice versa. Under 18s as opposed to adults saw the campaigns as useful rather than necessary, and vice versa.

## Question 4: Do you know of some organisation or institution which deals with this problem?

**Diagram 10: Percentage saying they know of some organisation or institution which deals with this problem, - by sex, education etc.**

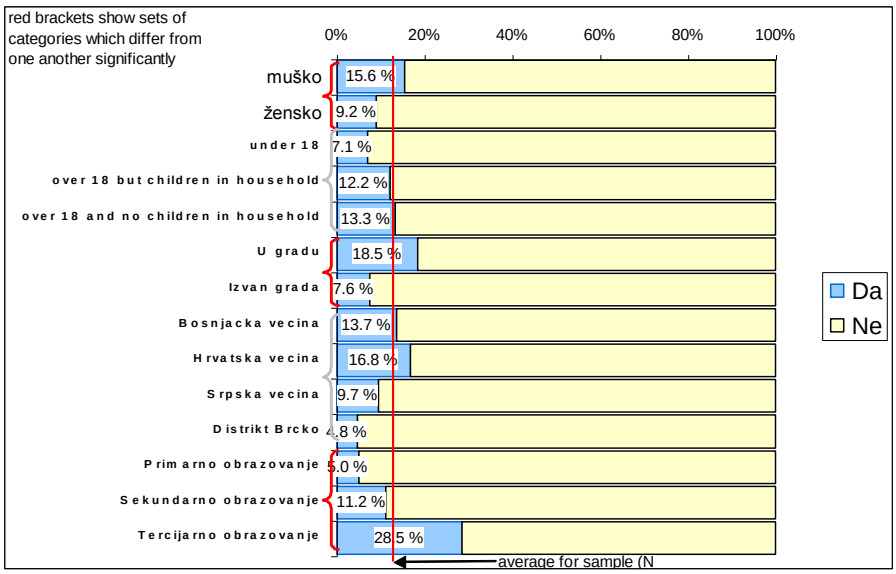
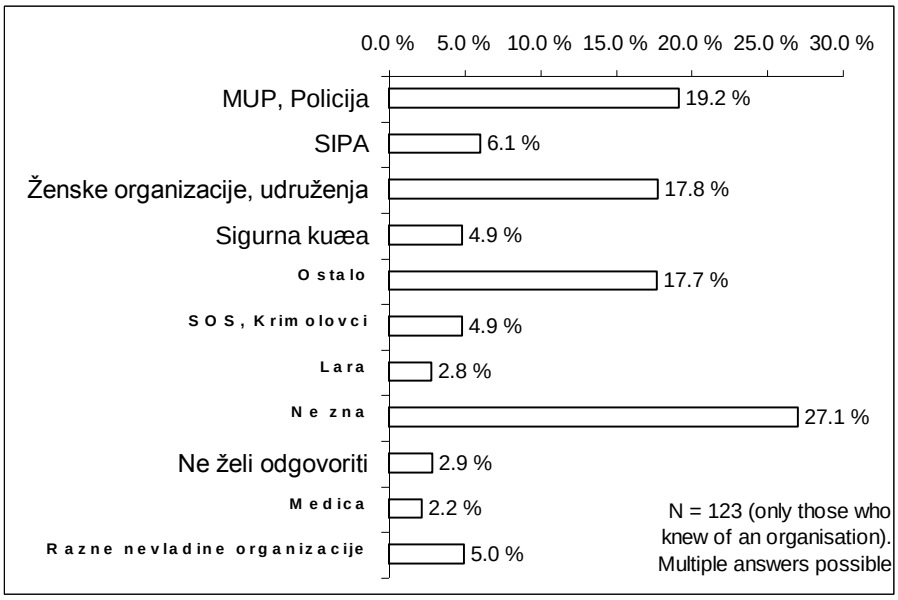



**Diagram 11: Please could you say which**




The respondents were asked if they know of some organisation or institution which deals with trafficking. A very low proportion, 12.3%, answered positively.

There was a familiar pattern of differences according to demographic factors, which again could mostly be explained by education level.

Those respondents who answered positively were then asked which organisation or institution. In most cases the respondents were not in fact able to name an organisation (33 persons). The next most common answers were police and women's organisations. In other words, only 90 of the 1000, or less than 10% were able to name an organisation or institution which they believed deals with trafficking. It should be stressed that the numbers involved are quite low, with only a handful[39] of people naming *specific* organisations. Thus this data should not be interpreted as a ranking of these organisations (Medica, Lara etc.) and should not be interpreted as meaning that organisations *not* mentioned spontaneously by the respondents are not in fact known to them, especially as a much larger number gave the more general answer "womens' organisations".

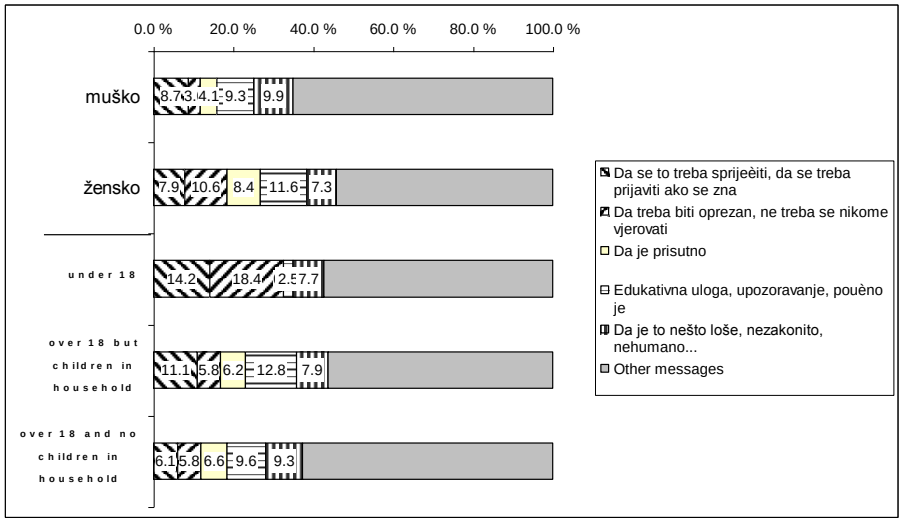
[39] the percentages cannot be directly interpreted as numbers of individuals due to the fact that this is a weighted sample.

## Question 6: What would you say you learned or concluded from the campaign? (N=407; only respondents who remembered a campaign)

**Diagram 12: Percentage saying they learned different messages from the campaign - by sex, education etc.**

| Answer | % of those remembering a campaign | % of whole sample |
|---|---|---|
| Da se to treba sprijeèiti, da se treba prijaviti ako se zna | 8.7 | 3.8 |
| Da treba biti oprezan, ne treba se nikome vjerovati | 3.0 | 1.3 |
| Da je prisutno | 4.1 | 1.8 |
| Da je to nešto loše, nezakonito, nehumano... | 9.9 | 4.3 |
| Edukativna uloga, upozoravanje, pouèno je | 9.3 | 4.1 |
| Ništa posebno | 6.5 | 2.8 |
| Mnogo toga | 1.8 | 0.8 |
| Ne zna | 29.8 | 13.0 |
| Ne želi odgovoriti | 3.2 | 1.4 |
| Da postoji interes za problem | 2.2 | 1.0 |
| Da su kampanje korisne, trebalo bi ih biti više | 3.9 | 1.7 |
| Ostalo | 17.6 | 7.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 50.8 |

**Diagram 13: Percentage learning something concrete from the campaign - by sex and family status etc.**




The respondents who remembered a campaign were also asked an open question about what they learned or concluded from the campaign. The results were recoded into the categories on the left, so that each person was coded with just one category. The first five categories were designated as desirable messages, i.e. something concrete or useful. As can be seen in the table, less than half report learning something which could be categorised as concrete or useful. The five most concrete and desirable answers are displayed in the graphic. There are quite substantial differences between males and females as well as in family status. Under 18s and women seem to have taken home the message that it is good to be careful, and women seem to have taken home a larger proportion of useful messages overall.

# Findings: mapping of previous and current prevention activities. Results of email survey

## Aim

To get a basic picture of prevention activities in BiH

- ☐ which organisations are active
- ☐ how do they cooperate with one another
- ☐ do they conduct needs analyses and evaluations
- ☐ are their activities based on existing handbooks or models
- ☐ what are their visions for the future and what lessons have they learned

## Sample

- ☐ **Method:** email questionnaire
- ☐ **Sample selection:** questionnaires were sent to all local and international organisations working on prevention of trafficking in persons.
- ☐ **Sample size:** 29 organisations were sent questionnaires, of which 24[40] replied, with details of 47 projects
- ☐ **Survey period:** 18.11.-02.12. 2005.
- ☐ **Survey conducted by:** proMENTE
- ☐ **Analysis conducted by:** proMENTE

A complete mapping report including the answers to all the survey questions for each project is available in pdf format.[41]

**Table 2: projects included in the sample[42]**

| name of organisation | type of organisation | number of projects included in sample |
|---|---|---|
| BosanskoHercegovacka Zenska Ekonomska Mreza | Lokalna nevladina organizacija | 1 |
| CARITAS BISKUPSKE KONFERENCIJE BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE | Lokalna nevladina organizacija | 1 |
| Centar za prava djeteta Konjic | Lokalna nevladina organizacija | 1 |
| Centar za pravnu pomoc zenama Zenica | Lokalna nevladina organizacija | 1 |
| FONDACIJA "LA STRADA BIH" | drugo | 1 |
| Fondacija Bosanskohercegovacka inicijativa zena | Lokalna nevladina organizacija | 1 |
| ICMPD, Internation Centre for Migration Policy Development | Međunarodna nevladina organizacija | 3 |
| IOM Medjunarodna organizacija za migracije | drugo | 1 |
| Kljucki biseri | Lokalna nevladina organizacija | 4 |
| MEDICA | | 7 |
| Oaza Trebinje | Lokalna nevladina organizacija | 1 |

[40] Of these, one replied that it does not in fact carry out anti-trafficking activities and so is not included in the rest of this analysis.

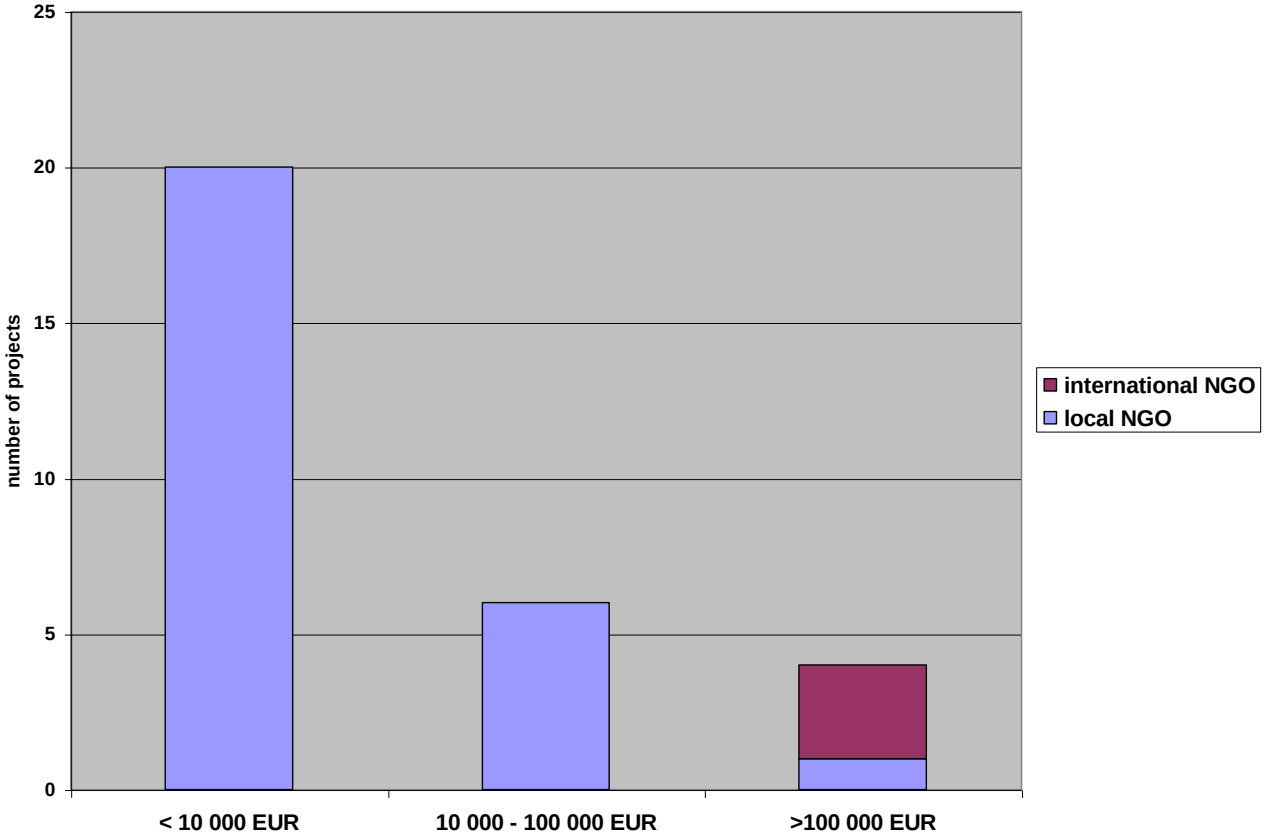
[41] For this reason, some of the tables listing narrative answers to individual questions which was provided in the draft version of this report have been excluded from this final version.

[42] The sample of projects is larger than for the first version of this report as several organisations provided information after the deadline for the first version.

| name of organisation | type of organisation | number of projects included in sample |
|---|---|---|
| Organizacija zena "LARA | Lokalna nevladina organizacija | 4 |
| Save the Children Norway | Međunarodna nevladina organizacija | 3 |
| Snaga Žene | Lokalna nevladina organizacija | 1 |
| Udružene žene Banja Luka | Lokalna nevladina organizacija | 3 |
| Udruženje „Žena BIH“ Mostar | Lokalna nevladina organizacija | 3 |
| Udruzenje za pomoc djeci i zenama zrtvama porodicnog nasilja Zenski centar Trebinje | Lokalna nevladina organizacija | 3 |
| Udruženje žena "Derventa" | Lokalna nevladina organizacija | 1 |
| Udruženje žena "MAJA' | Lokalna nevladina organizacija | 2 |
| Udruzenje Zena MOST Visegrad | Lokalna nevladina organizacija | 1 |
| UDRUŽENJE ŽENE ŽENAMA SARAJEVO | lokalna nevladina organizacija | 3 |
| Uduruzenje Vesta HO Tuzla | Lokalna nevladina organizacija | 1 |

# Findings

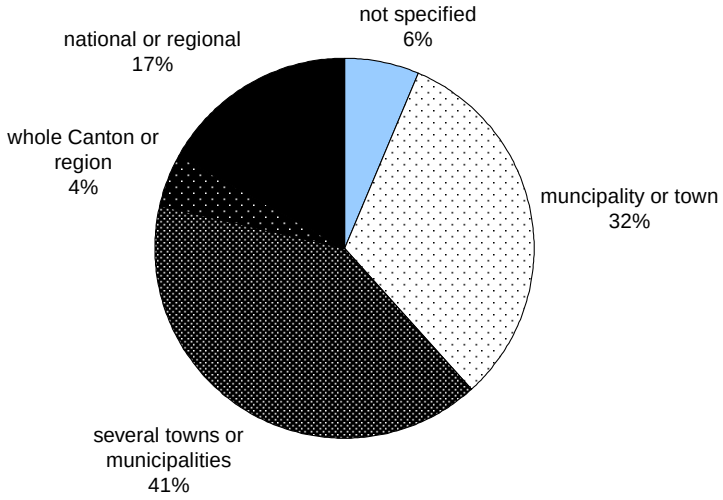
## How much? – how large were the budgets of the individual projects?[43]




Over half the projects had budgets under 10000 EUR and just 10 projects with budgets over 10000 EUR. Three out of the four projects with budgets in the highest range, over 1000000 EUR, were run by international organisations.

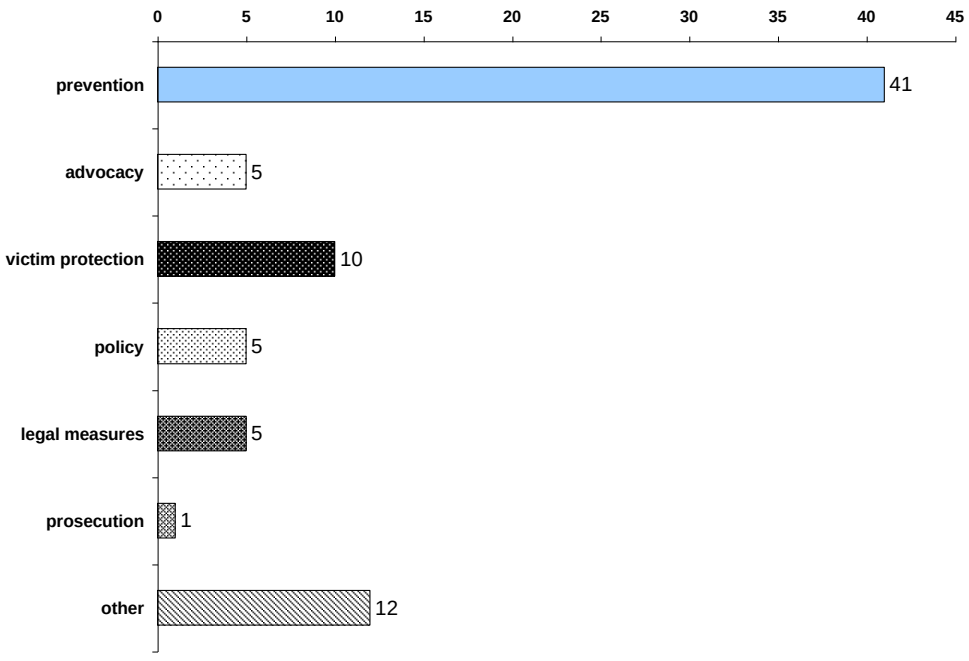
[43] Only including those 30 organisation which provided data on budget.

## Where: where were different activities carried out?




Nearly three-quarters of the projects were quite small scale, carried out in one or more towns

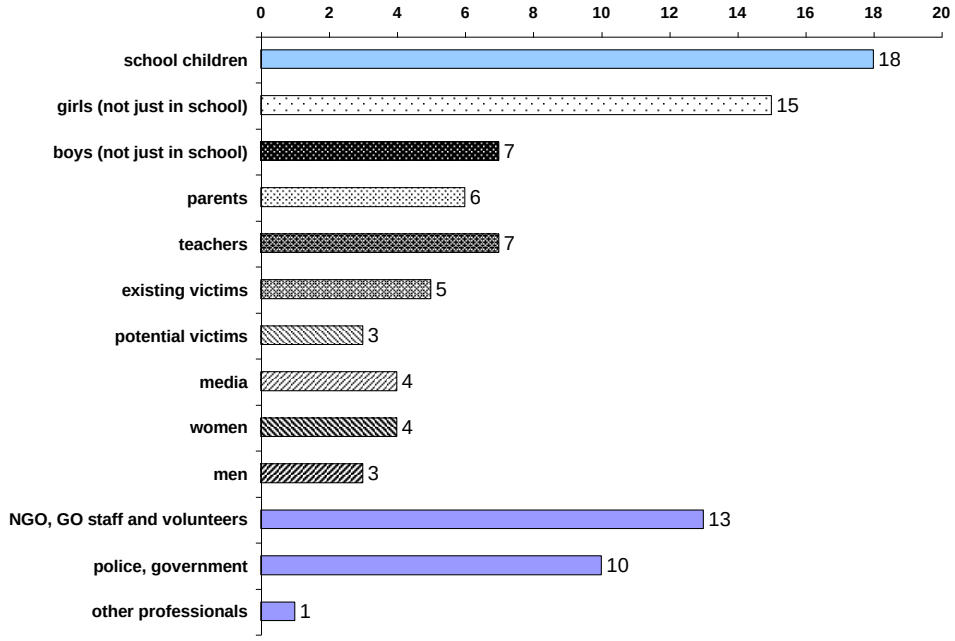
## What: what kind of activities were carried out?




multiple answers were possible.

Nearly all the projects were classified as including at least some aspects of prevention. There was quite a low proportion of projects involving advocacy, legal or policy work.

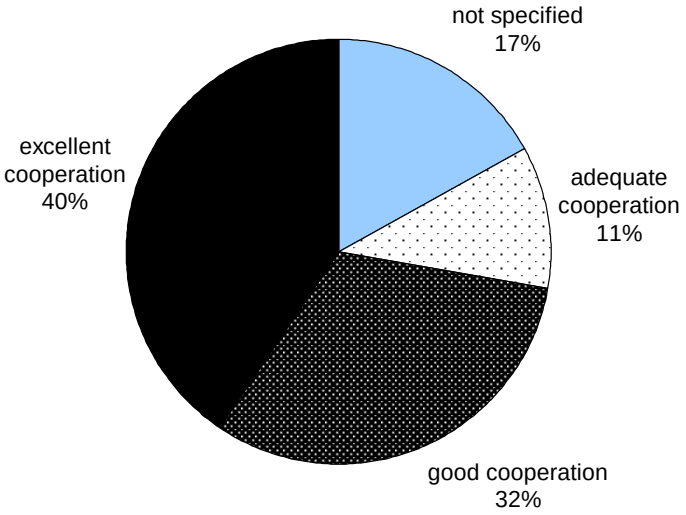
## For whom: which target populations were included?




the respondents were asked an open question on the target group for each project. The answers were categorised and recoded, with up to 5 categories assigned to each project. The results are shown in the diagram.

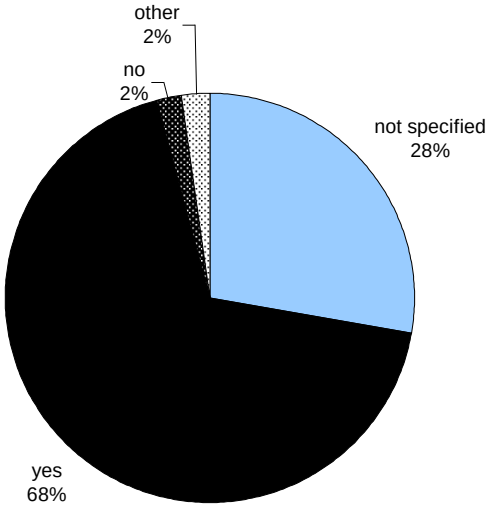
The projects included quite a wide range of different target groups, with children being the most frequent.

## Coordination: how well were activities coordinated?



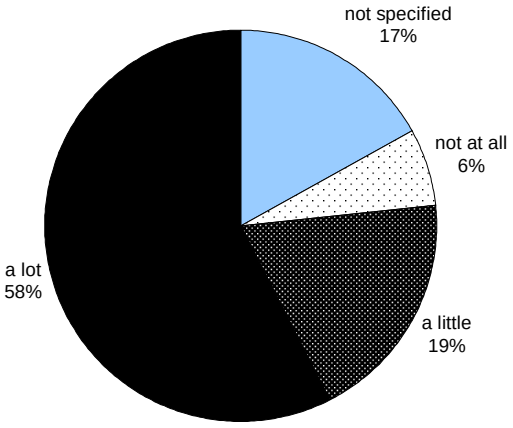

The respondents reported being happy with the cooperation with other stakeholders. However the fact that 60% reported the cooperation was only “good” or worse shows that there is plenty of room for improvement. The local NGOs were somewhat less satisfied than the international organisations.

## Needs assessment: was any needs assessment carried out?



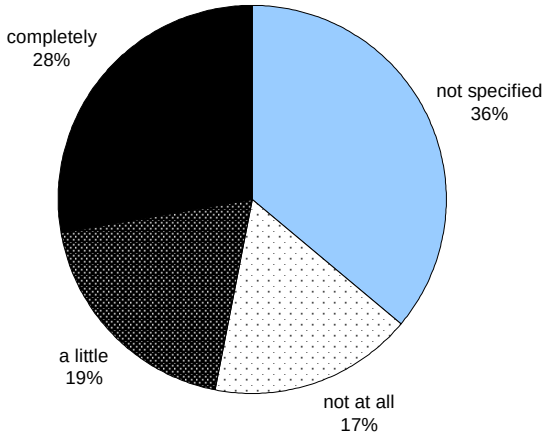

In the case of only one project did the respondent specify that no needs assessment was carried out, but in over one quarter no answer was given, suggesting that the respondents were either reluctant to answer "no" or that they were not clear what the question meant. Projects with bigger budgets and projects run by international organizations gave no answer just as frequently as small projects and those run by local NGOs.

## Participation: to what extent did beneficiaries participate in design or evaluation of programs?




The good news is that beneficiaries participated a lot in the design of just over half of the projects – and the bad news is that in nearly a half of the projects beneficiaries participated only a little or not at all. Participation was better for projects with bigger budgets.

## Model: were the activities based on a handbook or model?

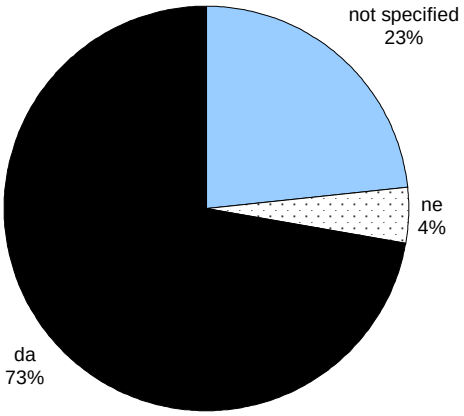



Disappointingly, only just over one quarter of the projects were completely based on a handbook or model and less than a quarter were based to some extent on a handbook or model. This question was not answered for over a third of the projects. Since elsewhere in the survey missing replies are quite rare, this suggests that (as with the two questions above) either the respondents were reluctant to give a negative answer or they did not understand the question completely – either way it would seem that handbooks or models are not being used as a basis for these projects.

So it would seem that the methodology for over half the projects was established ad-hoc or as a continuation of previous methodology which has not been formalized.

Again, the proportion using handbooks or models was not better for projects with larger budgets or run by international organizations.

## Evaluation: has the organization (or will it do) any evaluation of the effectiveness of the project?



Nearly three-quarters of the projects either have been or will be evaluated at least to some extent. The «not specified» answers will be interpreted here as probably negative answers, as was the case with the previous two questions.

## Good practices: what worked well?

Respondents were asked an open question about the best aspects of each project. The answers are very varied and tend to reflect the unique aspects of each project. One thing which many respondents emphasised as important to them was good cooperation between different organisations, especially NGOs; another aspect was reaching a large population via media activities, producing printed material etc.

## Gaps: what did not work well and what is missing?

Respondents were asked an open question about the worst aspects of each project and another question about what is still missing. The answers are again very varied, and include the following points:

- Dissatisfaction with cooperation with government institutions; difficulty of working with ministries at different levels (government, entity and below); lack of cooperation with NGOs and between NGOs and the National Coordinator; failure to build on existing gains (e.g. to use an existing handbook); lack of cooperation in the region.
- Lack of finance for continuing activities; lack of finance from local sources; reduced reach of activities due to limited finance; lack of sustainability
- Need to educate officials

# Conclusions

Quite a large number of anti-trafficking projects are carried out; over 40 are covered in this report. Overall the projects are quite varied in type, reach, budget, target group, and method. This variety could be seen as a strength were it not for the overall lack of coordination between them. A large majority have budgets under 10000 EUR, though the combined budgets of the largest four projects well exceeds the combined budgets of these smaller projects. Correspondingly, the majority of projects are local, with only one quarter of the projects being carried out on the level of canton, entity or country. Nearly all the projects were classified as including at least some aspects of prevention and awareness-raising, with quite a low proportion of projects involving advocacy, legal or policy work.

This focus on awareness-raising is perhaps the most questionable given the lack of needs analysis and the lack of reliable data on the existing state of awareness in the general population and in specific groups. In the general population survey carried out for this report, nearly 90% of the population say they know what trafficking is; nearly 80% believe it takes place in B&H. the only significant group of people left in ignorance of the *existence* of trafficking is those with less education. The vast majority of people get their information about trafficking from television reports. As only one third remember ever having seen a specific anti-trafficking campaign, it can be concluded that most information comes via news and documentary reports. Of those who saw a campaign, less than half report learning something which could be categorised as concrete or useful.

Overall project management in anti-trafficking is of mixed quality. Needs assessment is sometimes not carried out even for projects with larger budgets and run by international organisations. In nearly half the projects, beneficiaries are included in project design very little or not at all. The methodology for over half the projects was established ad-hoc or as a continuation of previous methodology which has not been formalized as a handbook or model. Again, the proportion using handbooks or models was not better for projects with larger budgets or run by international organizations. The situation with evaluation is somewhat better, with nearly three-quarters of projects evaluated to some extent.

The respondents themselves stressed the importance of cooperation and while most report at least some cooperation between anti-trafficking organisations, many lament that it is not enough, especially between NGOs and GOs. This was heavily underlined at the conference.

## Effectiveness of campaigns

## Response from conference

One of the working groups (on children and minorities)

The other working group (on women) underlined

- the crucial role of gender issues in understanding and working on trafficking in general
- that a strong society presupposes strong women

# Recommendations

- How best to add value to on-going efforts

Suggestion for future monitoring & evaluation of prevention

Given that the only significant group of people left in ignorance of the *existence* of trafficking is those with less education, the messages of *general* awareness-raising campaigns, if they are carried out at all, should be kept simple and easy to understand. More important would be to target specific groups such as those in rural areas and school children.

## Response from conference

One of the working groups (on children and minorities) made a series of detailed recommendations (see the appendix)

- Redefine prevention activities as a marketing or communication strategy
    - with an agreed overall message
    - with specified subgroups and agreed unified messages for each subgroup
    - to be used by all organisations working in prevention.
- Establish a shared database of information on programs
- Establish a shared approach to evaluating programs
- Establish an NGO anti-trafficking coalition in B&H with:
    - a memorandum of cooperation
    - a central working group
    - could be initiated by Lara and Medica
- More initiative from NGOs in organising conferences, workshops
- Better communication and idea sharing between NGOs

The other working group (on women)

-

activities

# Appendix: email questionnaire

## local language

Postovani,

Kako smo Vas prethodno obavjestili dostavljamo Vam upitnikputem kojega ce se izvrsiti mapiranje aktivnosti i usluga NVO-a na polju borbe protiv trgovine ljudima u BiH. Rezultati mapiranja ce biti predstavljeni na radionici koja ce se odrzati 15/16 decembra 2005 a bit ce Vam takodjer dostavljeni i u pismenoj formi prije same radionice. U prilogu Vam takodjer dostavljamo listu organizacija kojima je dostavljen upitnik i pozivnica za radionicu. Ukoliko je neka od organizacija izostavljena slobodni ste proslijediti im i upitnik i pozivnicu.

Zahvaljujemo na suradnji

Larisa Klepac
CRS BiH
**********
Na upitnik odgovarate tako da prvo kliknete "Reply", a zatim u prozoru za pisanje poruke odgovarate direktno u upitnik koji smo Vama poslali. Oznacite odgovor koji zelite tako da stavite znak X na mjesto koji oznacava Vas odgovor.

Naziv vaše organizacije:
Vaša organizacija je:
☐ Vladina organizacija
☐ Lokalna nevladina organizacija
☐ Međunarodna nevladina organizacija
☐ drugo _____

Osim organizacija koje smo već kontaktirali (lista u prilogu ), da li znate za bilo koju drugu organizaciju koja se bavi prevencijom trgovine ljudima?
Naziv organizacije
Kontakt osoba/telefon/email
(lista kontaktiranih organizacija
.....
.)

Molimo recite nam nešto o projektu vezanom za trgovinu ljudima u BiH u koji ste bili uključeni. Pod projekat 1 napišite nešto o najvažnijem projektu. Pod projekat 2 recite nam nešto o drugom projektu po važnosti i tako redom. Određen je prostor za 4 projekta. Ukoliko ste bili uključeni u više od 4 projekta , molimo samo povećajte broj sekcija (copy-paste).

Da li je Vaša organizacija ikada bila uključena u projekat vezan za trgovinu ljudima u BiH?
☐ da
☐ ne
Ako nije, molimo ne popunjavajte ostatak upitnika. Hvala Vam.

Projekat 1
Naziv projekta
Da li je vaša organizacija bila vodeća organizacija?
☐ da
☐ ne

Ako nije, koja organizacija je to bila?_____

Datum početka projekta:
Datum završetka projekta_____

Aktivnosti
☐ Prevencija
☐ Zastupanje
☐ Zaštita žrtvama
☐ Politika
☐ Zakonska regulativa
☐ Krivično gonjenje
☐ drugo (šta? _____)

Molimo napišete ukratko opis aktivnosti _____

Područje aktivnosti
Opštine(molimo, nabrojte) _____
Gradovi (molimo, nabrojte) _____
Kantoni (molimo, nabrojte) _____

Ciljna grupa

Sa kojim drugim organizacijama (vlada, NVO i sl.) ste koordinirali ili surađivali na ovom projektu?
Ako jeste, kako? _____
Kako biste ocijenili koordinaciju/suradnju?
☐ Neznatna suradnja
☐ Suradnja je bila u redu
☐ Dobra suradnja
☐ Izvanredna suradnja

Da li ste prije nego što je počela implementacija urađen neki pregled potreba?

U kojoj mjeri su korisnici učestvovali u planiranju ili evaluaciji programa?
☐ nikako
☐ malo
☐ mnogo (kako: _____)
Da li su vaše aktivnosti bile ili će biti bazirane na nekom modelu?
☐ nikako
☐ djelimično (na koji način: _____)
☐ u potpunosti (na koji način: _____)

Da li je postojala/ da li će postojati bilo kakva evaluacija efekata ovih aktivnosti?
☐ ne
☐ da (na koji način:

Molimo, recite nam kratko, šta su po Vama najbolji aspekti tog programa?_____

Molimo, recite nam kratko, šta su po Vama najlošiji aspekti tog programa?

Ko finansira ili je finansirao project

Približno iznos budgeta
Neki drugi komentar _____

**********

Projekat 2, 3, 4 etc.....

Na kraju, molimo recite kratko, šta ste naučili što još uvijek nedostaje ili je potrebno da bude urađeno u prevenciji trgovine ljudima?

Hvala vam na pomoći

# English

The name of your organisation: _____

your organisation is:

□ A government organisation

□ Local NGO

□ international NGO

□ other _____

Has your organisation ever been involved in projects on trafficking in persons in BiH?

□ yes

□ no

If not, please stop here. Thank you.

Please tell us about projects connected to trafficking in persons which you have been or are involved in BiH. Under project 1, below, please tell us about the most important project. Under project 2 tell us about the second most important, and so on. There is space to tell us about 4 projects. If you have been involved in more than 4, please just copy and paste more sections.

Project1

Project Name_____

Are you the lead organisation? If not, who is? _____

Start date_____

End date_____

Activities

Prevention _____

Advocacy_____

Assistance to victims_____

Policy_____

Improving response _____

Other_____

Please give brief further details about the activities_____

Region

Municipalities (please list) _____

Towns / cities (please list) _____

Cantons (please list) _____

Target population_____

With which other organisations or stakeholders (government, NGO etc) do you coordinate or cooperate with on this project? _____

How? _____

How would you assess the coordination /cooperation

□ poor

□ OK

□ good

□ excellent

Was any needs assessment carried out before the project began?

□ yes

□ no

□ other _____

Participation: to what extent did beneficiaries participate in design or evaluation of programs? _____

Were your activities based on some model (or will they be)?

□ yes

□ no

□ other _____

Was there / will there be any evaluation of the effectiveness of the activities?

□ yes

□ no

□ other _____

What was the best thing about this program? _____

What was the worst thing about this program? _____

Who finances or (financed) the project? _____

Approx. total budget_____

Any other comments_____

Please repeat for each project

Finally….

Very briefly, please tell us what you think is still missing or needs to be done in the prevention of trafficking _____

Thank you!

# Appendix: National Campaigns evaluation (results of representative survey) questions

## Local language

P1. Da li znate sta je trgovina ljudima?

P2. Da li mislite da ima trgovine ljudima u bih?

P3. Neke organizacije rade posebne kampanje kako bi upoznale siru javnost sa problemom trgovine ljudima, edukovale ih i sprijecile/prevenirale takve slucajeve. Da li se sjecate da ste vidjeli ili culi takve kampanje?

p4. da li ste o trgovini ljudima culi preko...

P5. DA LI SU TAKVE VRSTE REKLAMA...

P6. STA SMATRATE DA STE NAUCILI ILI ZAKLJUCILI IZ TIH KAMPANJA?

P6. STA SMATRATE DA STE NAUCILI ILI ZAKLJUCILI IZ TIH KAMPANJA?

P7. POZNAJETE LI NEKE ORGANIZACIJE ILI INSTITUCIJE KOJE SE BAVE OVIM PROBLEMOM

P7A. MOZETE LI NAVESTI KOJE?

## English

P1. Do you know what trafficking in people is?

P2. do you think there is trafficking in people in BiH?

P3. Some organisations run special campaigns to publicise the problem of trafficking in people, to educate people and/or to prevent trafficking. Do you remember having heard or seen such a campaign?

p4. did you hear about trafficking in people via...

P5. Do you think those kinds of campaigns are ...

P6. What would you say you learned or concluded from the campaign?

P7. Do you know of some organisation or institution which deals with this problem?

P7A. Please could you say which?

# Appendix: data from representative sample

**Table 3: sample**

| | | Count | Column % |
|---|---|---|---|
| godine GODINE | .00 12-18 | 90 | 9.0% |
| | 1.00 18-35 | 349 | 34.9% |
| | 2.00 36-50 | 239 | 23.9% |
| | 3.00 51+ | 321 | 32.1% |
| | Total | 1000 | 100.0% |
| d03 MOZETE LI MI RECI KOJI JE VAS NAJVISI ZAVRSENI STEPEN OBRAZOVANJA? | 1 bez osnovne škole ili nezavršena osnovna škola | 79 | 7.9% |
| | 2 završena osnovna škola | 202 | 20.2% |
| | 3 srednja škola/gimnazija | 553 | 55.3% |
| | 4 viša škola | 81 | 8.1% |
| | 5 fakultet | 81 | 8.1% |
| | 6 magisterij / doktorat | 2 | .2% |
| | 9 Ne želi reæi | 2 | .2% |
| | Total | 1000 | 100.0% |
| d11 MOLIM VAS RECITE KOJA OD SLIJEDECIH KATEGORIJA NAJBOLJE OPISUJE VASE TRENUTNO ZANIMANJE? | 1 Samostalno zaposlen | 22 | 2.2% |
| | 2 Stalno zaposlen | 273 | 27.3% |
| | 3 Honorarno zaposlen | 20 | 2.0% |
| | 4 Nezaposlen | 250 | 25.0% |
| | 5 Domacica | 126 | 12.6% |
| | 6 Ucenik / student | 171 | 17.1% |
| | 7 Penzioner | 133 | 13.3% |
| | 8 Nesto drugo | 5 | .5% |
| | 9 Ne zeli reci | 1 | .1% |
| | Total | 1000 | 100.0% |
| d04 DA LI U VASEM DOMACINSTVU IMA DJECE DO 18 GODINA? | 1 Da | 470 | 47.0% |
| | 2 Ne | 530 | 53.0% |
| | 9 Bez odgovora | 0 | .0% |
| | Total | 1000 | 100.0% |
| d05 MOZETE LI RECI SVOJ BRACNI STATUS? | 1 samac | 296 | 29.6% |
| | 2 udana/oženjen | 579 | 57.9% |
| | 3 zajednièko domaæinstvo/ nevjenèan brak | 1 | .1% |
| | 4 rastavljen/rastavljena/živi odvojeno | 35 | 3.5% |
| | 5 udovica /udovac | 86 | 8.6% |
| | 6 ne želi odgovoriti | 4 | .4% |
| | Total | 1000 | 100.0% |
| type DA LI ZIVITE U GRADU ILI IZVAN GRADA | 1 U gradu | 429 | 42.9% |
| | 2 Izvan grada | 571 | 57.1% |
| | 9 Ne zeli reci | 0 | .0% |
| | Total | 1000 | 100.0% |
| area PODRUÈJE SA JEDNIM | 1.00 Bosnjacka vecina | 454 | 45.4% |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| NARODOM BROJÈANO VEÆINSKIM | 2.00 Hrvatska vecina | 129 | 12.9% |
| | 3.00 Srpska vecina | 396 | 39.6% |
| | 4.00 Distrikt Brcko | 21 | 2.1% |
| | Total | 1000 | 100.0% |
| entitet ENTITET | 1.00 F BIH | 583 | 58.3% |
| | 2.00 RS | 396 | 39.6% |
| | 3.00 Distrikt Brcko | 21 | 2.1% |
| | Total | 1000 | 100.0% |
| region REGION | 1.00 USK kanton | 66 | 6.6% |
| | 2.00 Posavski kanton | 11 | 1.1% |
| | 3.00 Tuzlanski kanton | 119 | 11.9% |
| | 4.00 ZE - DO kanton | 105 | 10.5% |
| | 5.00 Bosansko - podrinjski kanton | 7 | .7% |
| | 6.00 Centralno - bosanski kanton (bosnjacka vecina) | 36 | 3.6% |
| | 7.00 HN kanton (bosnjacka vecina) | 19 | 1.9% |
| | 8.00 Zapadno - hercegovacki kanton | 23 | 2.3% |
| | 9.00 Sarajevski kanton | 101 | 10.1% |
| | 10.00 Herceg - bosanski kanton | 21 | 2.1% |
| | 11.00 Banjaluka - sjeverozapad | 162 | 16.2% |
| | 12.00 Doboj - sjever | 82 | 8.2% |
| | 13.00 Bijeljina - sjeveroistok | 58 | 5.8% |
| | 14.00 Pale - istok | 61 | 6.1% |
| | 15.00 Trebinje - jugoistok | 33 | 3.3% |
| | 16.00 Centralno - bosanski kanton (hrvatska vecina) | 34 | 3.4% |
| | 17.00 HN kanton (hrvatska vecina) | 40 | 4.0% |
| | 18.00 Distrikt Brcko | 21 | 2.1% |
| | Total | 1000 | 100.0% |

**Table 4: basic results**

| | | d01 SPOL | | | family.status Family status | | | | type DA LI ZIVITE U GRADU ILI IZVAN GRADA | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | muško | žensko | Total | under 18 | over 18 but children in household | over 18 and no children in household | Total | U gradu | Izvan grada | Ne zeli reci | Total |
| | | Count | Count | Count | Count | Count | Count | Count | Count | Count | Count | Count |
| p1 P1. DA LI ZNATE STA JE TRGOVINA LJUDIMA? | Da | 441 | 435 | 876 | 70 | 350 | 455 | 876 | 400 | 476 | 0 | 876 |
| | Nisam siguran/na da znam | 16 | 27 | 43 | 5 | 16 | 21 | 43 | 14 | 29 | 0 | 43 |
| | Ne | 21 | 32 | 53 | 13 | 18 | 22 | 53 | 8 | 45 | 0 | 53 |
| | Ne zna | 9 | 16 | 25 | 2 | 7 | 16 | 25 | 6 | 19 | 0 | 25 |
| | Ne zeli odgovoriti | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| | Total | 490 | 510 | 1000 | 90 | 394 | 515 | 1000 | 429 | 571 | 0 | 1000 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| p2 P2. DA LI MISLITE DA IMA TRGOVINE LJUDIMA U BIH? | Da, sigurno je ima | 396 | 367 | 762 | 65 | 296 | 401 | 762 | 353 | 410 | 0 | 762 |
| | Nisam siguran/na da li je ima | 39 | 55 | 94 | 7 | 39 | 48 | 94 | 33 | 61 | 0 | 94 |
| | Ne, nema | 11 | 11 | 21 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 21 | 8 | 14 | 0 | 21 |
| | Ne zna | 43 | 75 | 118 | 13 | 48 | 57 | 118 | 34 | 84 | 0 | 118 |
| | Ne zeli odgovoriti | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| | Total | 490 | 510 | 1000 | 90 | 394 | 515 | 1000 | 429 | 571 | 0 | 1000 |
| p3 P3. NEKE ORGANIZACIJE RADE POSEBNE KAMPANJE KAKO BI UPOZNALE SIRU JAVNOST SA PROBLEMOM TRGOVINE LJUDIMA, EDUKOVALE IH I SPRIJECILE/PREVENIRALE TAKVE SLUCAJEVE. DA LI SE SJECATE DA STE VIDJELI ILI CULI TAKVE KAMPANJE? | Da, jesam | 215 | 182 | 397 | 23 | 143 | 232 | 397 | 214 | 183 | 0 | 397 |
| | Nisam siguran/na | 84 | 95 | 179 | 16 | 78 | 85 | 179 | 70 | 108 | 0 | 179 |
| | Nisam | 152 | 181 | 332 | 39 | 144 | 150 | 332 | 109 | 223 | 0 | 332 |
| | Ne zna | 36 | 51 | 86 | 12 | 28 | 46 | 86 | 33 | 54 | 0 | 86 |
| | Ne zeli odgovoriti | 4 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 5 |
| | Total | 490 | 510 | 1000 | 90 | 394 | 515 | 1000 | 429 | 571 | 0 | 1000 |
| $p4rec | Novina, Casopisa | 77 | 54 | 131 | 6 | 41 | 84 | 131 | 85 | 46 | 0 | 131 |
| | Tv | 177 | 159 | 336 | 14 | 126 | 195 | 336 | 184 | 152 | 0 | 336 |
| | Radija | 48 | 40 | 89 | 2 | 27 | 59 | 89 | 53 | 35 | 0 | 89 |
| | Postera/Plakata | 17 | 16 | 33 | 5 | 10 | 18 | 33 | 22 | 11 | 0 | 33 |
| | Brosura i sl. | 7 | 7 | 14 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 14 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 14 |
| | Javne prezentacije | 6 | 8 | 14 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 14 |
| | Kroz ono cime se bavite | 2 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | Kroz licni primjer | 5 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 8 |
| | Nesto drugo | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 8 |
| | Ne zna | 4 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 5 |
| | Ne zeli odgovoriti | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| | Total | 215 | 182 | 397 | 23 | 143 | 232 | 397 | 214 | 183 | 0 | 397 |
| $p5rec | Potrebne | 92 | 114 | 207 | 9 | 81 | 116 | 207 | 115 | 92 | 0 | 207 |
| | Korisne | 100 | 62 | 161 | 13 | 56 | 92 | 161 | 90 | 71 | 0 | 161 |
| | Nepotrebne | 6 | 7 | 13 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 13 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 13 |
| | Nekorisne | 5 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 8 |
| | Nedovoljne | 14 | 18 | 32 | 1 | 12 | 19 | 32 | 13 | 19 | 0 | 32 |
| | Nesto drugo | 4 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 5 |
| | Ne zna | 15 | 12 | 27 | 3 | 6 | 18 | 27 | 13 | 15 | 0 | 27 |
| | Ne zeli odgovoriti | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Total | 215 | 182 | 397 | 23 | 143 | 232 | 397 | 214 | 183 | 0 | 397 |
| $p7rec | MUP, Policija | 16 | 7 | 24 | 0 | 8 | 15 | 24 | 13 | 11 | 0 | 24 |
| | SIPA | 4 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 7 |
| | Ženske organizacije, udruženja | 18 | 4 | 22 | 0 | 6 | 16 | 22 | 20 | 2 | 0 | 22 |
| | Sigurna kuæa | 5 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| | Ostalo | 15 | 6 | 22 | 1 | 7 | 13 | 22 | 14 | 7 | 0 | 22 |
| | SOS, Krimolovci | 2 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 6 |
| | Lara | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | Ne zna | 17 | 16 | 33 | 1 | 17 | 15 | 33 | 16 | 17 | 0 | 33 |
| | Ne želi odgovoriti | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| | Medica | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| | Razne nevladine organizacije | 4 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| | Total | 76 | 47 | 123 | 6 | 48 | 69 | 123 | 79 | 44 | 0 | 123 |

Table 5: basic results

| | | d01 SPOL | | | family.status Family status | | | | type DA LI ZIVITE U GRADU ILI IZVAN GRADA | | | area PODRUÈJE SA JEDNIM NARODOM BROJÈANO VEÆINSKIM | | | | | entitet ENTITET | | | | educ OBRAZOVANJE | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | muško | žensko | Total | under 18 | over 18 but children in household | over 18 and no children in household | Total | U gradu | Izvan grada | Total | Bosnjacka vecina | Hrvatska vecina | Srpska vecina | Distrikt Brcko | Total | F BIH | RS | Distrikt Brcko | Total | Primarno obrazovanje | Sekundarno obrazovanje | Tercijarno obrazovanje | NZ/BO | Total |
| | | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| $p4rec | Novina, Casopisa | 36.1% | 29.6% | 33.1% | 28.0% | 29.1% | 36.1% | 33.1% | 39.7% | 25.4% | 33.1% | 32.2% | 42.5% | 31.6% | 38.4% | 33.1% | 33.9% | 31.6% | 38.4% | 33.1% | 19.6% | 30.1% | 51.4% | .0% | 33.1% |
| | Tv | 82.5% | 86.9% | 84.5% | 62.6% | 88.6% | 84.2% | 84.5% | 85.8% | 82.9% | 84.5% | 85.6% | 85.6% | 82.9% | 79.2% | 84.5% | 85.6% | 82.9% | 79.2% | 84.5% | 79.4% | 85.5% | 86.0% | .0% | 84.5% |
| | Radija | 22.6% | 22.0% | 22.3% | 9.8% | 18.9% | 25.7% | 22.3% | 24.8% | 19.4% | 22.3% | 22.3% | 22.5% | 22.4% | 17.6% | 22.3% | 22.4% | 22.4% | 17.6% | 22.3% | 21.1% | 21.8% | 24.7% | .0% | 22.3% |
| | Postera/Plakata | 7.9% | 8.8% | 8.3% | 23.4% | 6.7% | 7.8% | 8.3% | 10.1% | 6.2% | 8.3% | 7.5% | 9.1% | 8.7% | 21.6% | 8.3% | 7.7% | 8.7% | 21.6% | 8.3% | 14.4% | 7.0% | 7.4% | .0% | 8.3% |
| | Brosura i sl. | 3.1% | 3.8% | 3.4% | 7.9% | 3.9% | 2.6% | 3.4% | 4.2% | 2.5% | 3.4% | 5.0% | 2.6% | 1.6% | .0% | 3.4% | 4.6% | 1.6% | .0% | 3.4% | 5.1% | 3.3% | 2.5% | .0% | 3.4% |
| | Javne prezentacije | 2.7% | 4.2% | 3.4% | 5.6% | 6.5% | 1.3% | 3.4% | 3.2% | 3.6% | 3.4% | 3.2% | 5.4% | 3.2% | .0% | 3.4% | 3.6% | 3.2% | .0% | 3.4% | 8.3% | 1.7% | 4.5% | .0% | 3.4% |
| | Kroz ono cime se bavite | .9% | 1.6% | 1.2% | .0% | 2.7% | .4% | 1.2% | 2.2% | .0% | 1.2% | 1.9% | .0% | .6% | .0% | 1.2% | 1.6% | .6% | .0% | 1.2% | .0% | 1.1% | 2.3% | .0% | 1.2% |
| | Kroz licni primjer | 2.1% | 2.1% | 2.1% | .0% | 3.5% | 1.5% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 1.9% | 2.1% | 1.1% | 4.4% | 2.9% | .0% | 2.1% | 1.7% | 2.9% | .0% | 2.1% | .9% | 2.1% | 3.0% | .0% | 2.1% |
| | Nesto drugo | 3.6% | .0% | 1.9% | .0% | .7% | 2.9% | 1.9% | 1.3% | 2.6% | 1.9% | 1.8% | 2.3% | 1.3% | 20.8% | 1.9% | 1.9% | 1.3% | 20.8% | 1.9% | .0% | 2.7% | 1.1% | .0% | 1.9% |
| | Ne zna | 1.9% | .4% | 1.2% | .0% | .5% | 1.8% | 1.2% | 1.4% | 1.1% | 1.2% | 1.7% | .0% | 1.0% | .0% | 1.2% | 1.4% | 1.0% | .0% | 1.2% | .0% | .3% | 3.9% | 100.0% | 1.2% |
| | Ne zeli odgovoriti | .5% | .6% | .5% | .0% | .7% | .4% | .5% | .5% | .6% | .5% | .5% | .0% | .7% | .0% | .5% | .4% | .7% | .0% | .5% | .0% | .8% | .0% | .0% | .5% |
| $p5rec | Potrebne | 43.1% | 62.7% | 52.1% | 41.0% | 57.1% | 50.1% | 52.1% | 53.5% | 50.4% | 52.1% | 54.6% | 40.4% | 53.9% | .0% | 52.1% | 52.2% | 53.9% | .0% | 52.1% | 53.6% | 51.4% | 53.2% | .0% | 52.1% |
| | Korisne | 46.5% | 33.8% | 40.6% | 56.1% | 39.4% | 39.8% | 40.6% | 42.0% | 39.0% | 40.6% | 37.1% | 52.1% | 41.5% | 57.6% | 40.6% | 39.7% | 41.5% | 57.6% | 40.6% | 39.6% | 41.2% | 40.1% | .0% | 40.6% |
| | Nepotrebne | 2.9% | 3.6% | 3.3% | .0% | 1.5% | 4.7% | 3.3% | 2.4% | 4.2% | 3.3% | 3.3% | 3.1% | 3.4% | .0% | 3.3% | 3.2% | 3.4% | .0% | 3.3% | 2.2% | 3.9% | 2.2% | .0% | 3.3% |
| | Nekorisne | 2.3% | 1.7% | 2.0% | 4.7% | 2.2% | 1.6% | 2.0% | .8% | 3.4% | 2.0% | 2.1% | 2.6% | 1.8% | .0% | 2.0% | 2.2% | 1.8% | .0% | 2.0% | 3.7% | 1.5% | 2.1% | .0% | 2.0% |
| | Nedovoljne | 6.5% | 9.9% | 8.1% | 4.1% | 8.5% | 8.2% | 8.1% | 6.2% | 10.3% | 8.1% | 7.8% | 2.7% | 8.7% | 42.4% | 8.1% | 6.9% | 8.7% | 42.4% | 8.1% | 7.4% | 9.1% | 5.9% | .0% | 8.1% |
| | Nesto drugo | 1.8% | .3% | 1.1% | .0% | 1.8% | .8% | 1.1% | .4% | 2.0% | 1.1% | .8% | 2.1% | 1.3% | .0% | 1.1% | 1.1% | 1.3% | .0% | 1.1% | .0% | 1.0% | 2.2% | .0% | 1.1% |
| | Ne zna | 7.1% | 6.6% | 6.9% | 14.9% | 4.0% | 7.9% | 6.9% | 5.9% | 8.1% | 6.9% | 7.3% | 7.5% | 6.5% | .0% | 6.9% | 7.3% | 6.5% | .0% | 6.9% | 10.2% | 5.9% | 6.6% | 100.0% | 6.9% |
| | Ne zeli odgovoriti | .3% | .0% | .2% | .0% | .0% | .3% | .2% | .3% | .0% | .2% | .0% | .0% | .5% | .0% | .2% | .0% | .5% | .0% | .2% | .0% | .3% | .0% | .0% | .2% |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $p7rec | MUP, Policija | 21.5% | 15.5% | 19.2% | .0% | 17.0% | 22.5% | 19.2% | 16.4% | 24.3% | 19.2% | 19.5% | 16.4% | 20.8% | .0% | 19.2% | 18.7% | 20.8% | .0% | 19.2% | 17.1% | 24.8% | 12.4% | .0% | 19.2% |
| | SIPA | 5.6% | 6.9% | 6.1% | 22.3% | 1.8% | 7.6% | 6.1% | 6.3% | 5.7% | 6.1% | 6.0% | .0% | 9.8% | .0% | 6.1% | 4.5% | 9.8% | .0% | 6.1% | 15.2% | 7.2% | 1.8% | .0% | 6.1% |
| | Ženske organizacije, udruženja | 23.4% | 8.7% | 17.8% | .0% | 11.7% | 23.7% | 17.8% | 25.6% | 3.6% | 17.8% | 8.4% | 19.5% | 32.6% | .0% | 17.8% | 11.3% | 32.6% | .0% | 17.8% | .0% | 12.8% | 29.9% | .0% | 17.8% |
| | Sigurna kuæa | 6.0% | 3.0% | 4.9% | .0% | 3.0% | 6.7% | 4.9% | 6.4% | 2.0% | 4.9% | 3.2% | 10.0% | 4.9% | .0% | 4.9% | 4.9% | 4.9% | .0% | 4.9% | .0% | 7.4% | 3.1% | .0% | 4.9% |
| | Ostalo | 20.2% | 13.7% | 17.7% | 19.8% | 15.1% | 19.4% | 17.7% | 18.2% | 17.0% | 17.7% | 22.0% | 5.7% | 18.1% | .0% | 17.7% | 17.8% | 18.1% | .0% | 17.7% | 13.9% | 17.8% | 18.9% | .0% | 17.7% |
| | SOS, Krimolovci | 3.1% | 7.7% | 4.9% | 42.7% | 6.8% | .0% | 4.9% | 4.0% | 6.5% | 4.9% | 8.1% | 4.4% | .0% | .0% | 4.9% | 7.1% | .0% | .0% | 4.9% | 19.2% | 3.7% | 2.1% | .0% | 4.9% |
| | Lara | 1.3% | 5.4% | 2.8% | .0% | 5.2% | 1.4% | 2.8% | 4.4% | .0% | 2.8% | .0% | .0% | 9.1% | .0% | 2.8% | .0% | 9.1% | .0% | 2.8% | .0% | 1.6% | 5.4% | .0% | 2.8% |
| | Ne zna | 22.1% | 35.2% | 27.1% | 15.2% | 35.9% | 22.0% | 27.1% | 19.9% | 40.1% | 27.1% | 34.2% | 28.6% | 12.7% | 100.0% | 27.1% | 32.7% | 12.7% | 100.0% | 27.1% | 39.8% | 25.6% | 25.1% | .0% | 27.1% |
| | Ne želi odgovoriti | 1.8% | 4.8% | 2.9% | .0% | 4.6% | 2.0% | 2.9% | 3.7% | 1.5% | 2.9% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 4.1% | .0% | 2.9% | 2.4% | 4.1% | .0% | 2.9% | .0% | 1.0% | 6.3% | .0% | 2.9% |
| | Medica | 1.7% | 3.1% | 2.2% | .0% | 1.2% | 3.1% | 2.2% | 1.1% | 4.2% | 2.2% | 4.4% | .0% | .0% | .0% | 2.2% | 3.2% | .0% | .0% | 2.2% | .0% | 4.4% | .0% | .0% | 2.2% |
| | Razne nevladine organizacije | 4.8% | 5.4% | 5.0% | .0% | 3.5% | 6.5% | 5.0% | 5.3% | 4.4% | 5.0% | 5.6% | 12.4% | .0% | .0% | 5.0% | 7.3% | .0% | .0% | 5.0% | 4.9% | 3.9% | 6.5% | .0% | 5.0% |

# Appendix: Summary of the Workshop

Upon collection of information through questionnaires, which were distributed to all NGOs implementing prevention activities, along with a representative sample for BiH of 1000 respondents44, a two-day workshop was conveyed in order to present the analysis of the questionnaires as well as to discuss good/bad practices, identify gaps and produce paper on lessons learned which will lead to creation of joint prevention strategy. Sixteen NGOs attended workshop that took place on 15. and 16. December, 2005 at hotel "Park" in Vogosca.

Welcoming remarks to all participants were given by Ms. Larisa Klepac, CRS, followed by introductory speech by moderator Ms. Selma Hadzihalilovic, STAR Network of World Learning. In the introductory speech, Ms. Hadzihalilovic talked about importance of the development of prevention evaluation programmes, encouraged discussion on the changes that would contribute to the more effective combat against trafficking in human beings, and emphasised importance of development of better co-operation among NGOs, International organisations and governmental institutions. However, lack of financial and human resources can be overcome through the joint work. Unfortunately, lack of co-ordination among NGOs prevented campaigns to be as effective as they could be. Also, as issues that should be discussed, she mentioned lack of the evaluation of preventive programmes, lack of quality preparations of preventive campaigns, identification of good practices as well as gaps, which should not be taken by an NGO as a critic but as a joint effort to get better results and more effective work in the upcoming projects.

Presentation of analysis of the questionnaires during the workshop were done by Mrs. Dzenana Husremovic, proMENTE. The results for these two surveys have been presented earlier in this report.

Remarks related to the analysis of two surveys were:

- IOM representative made a comment that results from the IOM research resemble results presented by Mrs. Husremovic.
- Comment by another participant was made that in general public survey, it might have been better if children and older respondents were asked different questions, or if two different surveys were created for each population.
- Overall, such surveys were seen to be important in a way that they will help us see where we need to put emphasise in the future campaigns so we would have stronger impact, long lasting and more effective outcome.

Questions that came up upon the analysis that should open discussion and whose answers would bring great benefits for the future work were "Have we established system of the evaluation of campaigns?" "What activities bring out changes, how to determine them, and what activities bring out short lived changes?" "What factors influence the length of the impact of campaigns?"

Mr. Almir Pestek, proMENTE, made a presentation on basics of marketing connecting it with the process of creation and implementation of a preventive campaign. He talked about marketing and marketing process, promotion and integrated marketing communication, and planning and implementation of promotion campaigns. Mr. Pestek emphasized the importance for each NGO to have clearly defined "Statement of Purpose" and importance of creation of the strategy that is based on the realistic and valid information and constant research of the market. "Good strategy must exist, otherwise, it will lead to the irrational use of the available resources". In order to create good strategy, we must define target group, define activities we will conduct with the target population, define goals, expenses in accomplishment of the goal. We need to define resources, bodies that will help us reach our goals, and marketing mix. He emphasised that in order for the campaigns to have an effect it should last at least 2 months.

It is necessary:

- to have continuous communication with the target group (only through that we learn about their needs and adjust our strategy, i.e. method through which we will provide information and messages to them),
- to have integrated marketing communication (both way communication)
- to have messages that are very clear and understandable for those who receive them (target group)
- to plan promotional campaign, which means primarily creation of marketing plan (goals)

Four aspects that should be taken in consideration when creating strategy were emphasised. These are:

- geography (city, region, size of the area, etc.)
- demography (age, gender, religion, size of the family, etc.)
- psychography (life style and individual characteristics)
- behaviour (circumstances, attitudes, etc.)

Later in the workshop, Mrs. Dzenana Husremovic, proMENTE, also talked on what should role of monitoring and evaluation be in preventive campaigns. As an indicators of the evaluation and monitoring were identified efficacy, effectiveness, influence, relevance, size, use, and sustainability. "What we want to do is to influence changes in the attitudes and beliefs of individuals and through that we would bring out changes in behaviour."

The most active part for the participants were working groups. Three group discussions on prevention of trafficking in persons were planned to take place during the workshop. First one targeting children, another women, and the third one minorities. Since there were not enough participants for the group discussion related to minorities, children and minorities were discussed in the same group. See AppendixXXX for the group discussion notes.

## Notes from the working group on children and minorities

– razgovor o procesu pravljenja strategije preventivnih programa

GRUPA 2 - DJECA

1. Izgraditi proces procjene za potencijalne klijente/korisnike u prevenciji (ZAŠTO, KAD, KAKO I KOME, S KIM)
2. Odakle dolaze informacije za pokretanje programa prevencije
3. Tradicija, politika, pravne procedure
4. Procjena interesne grupe (pravilna)
5. Prema spolnoj i dobnoj osobenosti (napraviti razliku)
6. Usklađenost terminologije, jezika, pokreta (da bude razumljivo i prihvatljivo za ciljnu grupu)
7. Odlučiti koji će se medij koristiti
   - Odlučiti o sadržaju materijala.. emisije..
   - Konstultacija stručnjaka (psihologa)
8. Procjena osobe koja provodi preventivne aktivnosti (background)
9. Profiliran program
10. Ko sudjeluje u prevenciji i obuhvat (roditelji, policija, sudije, socijalni radnici, pedagozi, itd)
11. Zajednički rad NVO sa vladinim organizacijama
12. Saglasnost oko generalne poruke prilagoditi sredini i korisnicima

GRUPA 3 - MANJINE

1. Izgraditi proces procjene za potencijalne klijente/korisnike u prevenciji (zašto, kad, kako i kome, s kim)
2. Odakle dolaze informacije za pokretanje preventivnih aktivnosti
3. Tradicija, politika, pravne procedure
4. Procjena interesne grupe (pravilna)
5. Uvažavanje (prepoznavanje) specifičnosti manjinskih grupa
6. Prilagođenost jezika, stila, predavanja (da bude razumljivo i prihvatljivo za ciljnu grupu)
7. Odlučiti o mediju koji ćemo koristiti i njegovom sadržaju
   - Konsultacija sa drugim stručnim saradnicima
8. Procjena osoba koje provode edukaciju + pronaći osobu koja može zadobiti povjerenje pripadnika nacionalnih manjina i koja će prilagoditi svoj pristup

9. Profiliran program
10. Razumijevanje kulturnih razlika
11. Usaglašavanje rada između svih institucija koje se bave prevencijom, pogotovo između vladinog i nevladinog sektora
12. Postići saglasnost oko generalne poruke (sa određenim prilagođavanjima)

– analiza prethodnog dana

GRUPA 2 - DJECA

1. Prvi korak (procjena)
   - Opšta slika, svjest o postojanju problema
   - Prikupljanje informacija i identifikovanje relevantnih izvora, koristiti više izvora – provjera relevantnosti podataka
   - Definisanje problema (poželjno je provesti istraživanje ako ima finansijskih sredstava)
2. Identifikovanje ciljne grupe (dob, spol, kultura, tradicija..), okruženja (identifikacija indirektnih ciljnih grupa i odnosnih kategorija – osoba u direktnom i indirektnom kontaktu sa ciljnom grupom), briefing
3. Dozvola za rad
4. Definisanje cilja, tj. promjene koju želimo postići (npr. djeca na ulici)
5. Odluka o vrsti medija
6. Kampanja za sticanje povjerenja
   - Odlučiti kada informisati javnost
7. Uključivanje neposredne zajednice
8. Procjena osoba koje provode aktivnosti, konsultacija sa stručnjacima i konsultacija sa neposrednom zajednicom
9. Profiliran program
10. Procjena rezultata prevencije
11. Svrsishodnost prevencije
12. Prezentacija projekta koja uključuje naučene lekcije – osmisliti prezentaciju projekata

GRUPA 3 – MANJINE

(isto kao i za djecu, sa dodatkom dole navedenih stavki za manjine)

1. Uključivanje neposredne zajednice
2. Uključivanje i razumijevanje kulturoloških osobenosti nacionalnih manjina
3. Uključivanje moderatora/ice – prezentacija kroz medijatore manjinama
4. Pozitivno potkrepljenje – motivacija (npr. novac, stvari, pokloni...)

– pravljenje preporuka na osnovu prethodne dvije radne grupe

(za obje grupe i djecu i manjine)

1. Usaglasiti zajednički odnos prema problemu
2. Napraviti zajedničku bazu podataka o programima koju svi mogu koristiti
3. Zajednička evaluacija programa
4. Anti-trafficking koalicija NVO u BiH (uspostavljanje krovne organizacije, sjedišta)
5. Memorandum o saradnji
6. Formiranje centralne koalicione grupe, referentne grupe

7. Veća inicijativa NVOa u uspostavljanju saradnje, budućih radionica, seminara, ostvarivanja potreba za efektivniji rad, itd.
8. Razmjena ideja između NVOa
9. Programi edukacije
10. Participacija djece (manjina)
11. Prijedlog – da "Medica" i "Lara" budu koordinatori i inicijatori sastanka koji ima za cilj stvaranje anti-trafficking koalicije

## Appendix: notes from working group on "women"

### Zašto su nam žene ciljna grupacija u prevenciji trgovine ljudima:

- Povezanost sa misijom organizacija
- Iskustvo rada na terenu
- Trgovina ženama najvidljivija
- Društvena uloga žena
- Trgovina ljudima je rodno uvjetovano nasilje – većina žrtava su žene
- Osim seksualne eksploatacije, nema podata o drugim posljedicama trgovine ljudima
- Patrijarhalni koncepti moći u društvu
- Žene su bolje odgovorile na naše promotivno/edukativne kampanje
- Socio/demografske karakteristike određenih kategorija
- Iskrivljena slika modela žene u društvu

BEZ JAKE ŽENE NEMA NI STABILNOG DRUŠTVA U CJELINI

### Naše potrebe/zadaci sa kojima se suočavamo:

- ohrabrenje za nastavak rada
- iako postoji veliki broj organizacija koje se bave navedenom problematikom, potrebna mobilizacija novih grupacija, umrežavanje
- nastavak samoedukacije
- razmjena pozitivnih iskustava unutar lokalne zajednice
- pokriti pogranična područja
- ekonomsko osnaživanje/podizanje svijesti
- potrebne su nam povratne informacije o žrtvama
- mobilizacija lokalnih resursa, lokalnih kapaciteta, domaćih eksperata
- podići pitanje trgovine ljudima na veći nivo – trgovina ljudima u BiH je naša društvena odgovornost – BiH kapaciteti u odgovoru na BiH socijalne probleme
- BH politika bi trebala biti više usmjerena na rješavanje konkretnih društvenih problema (da li se Vlada može «aktivizirati»?)

  Birokratija versus efektivnost (i obrnuto)
- Alokacija budžetskih sredstava i stavljanje istih na raspolaganje NVO
- Izraz volje (političke) i materijalna podrška (pa makar ona bila i simbolična)
- Uvezivanje odgovora za potrebe domaćih žrtava – rehabilitacija i resocijalizacija
- Poreske olakšice za domaće žrtve trgovine ljudima
- Sveobuhvatnij pristup pitanjima podrške žrtvama
- Učenje na osnovu drugih iskustava

- Redovna razmjena informacija/sistem međusobnog informisanja
- Princip subsidijarnosti
- Ne postoji kategorija «naši» i «vaši» klijenti/ice
- Edukacija vjerskih službenika/ca
- NE SMIJEMO ZABORAVITI SANJATI
- Pitanje korupcije u društvu
- Razvijanje/funkcionisanje komunikacijskih kanala
- Na jednom mjestu postaviti dostupne publikacije, dokumente, upute itd
- Adekvatniji pristup medijima i medija

| Imamo | Želimo |
|---|---|
| Istinske priče žrtava | Moć da donosimo odluke |
| Dalju edukaciju/informiranje | Gender senzitivno dostojanstvo |
| Dostupnost literature na bazi iskustva | Edukaciju i podizanje svijesti |
| Postale smo role model u društvu/nositeljice promjena | Pokretanje pitanja potražnje |
| Briga za zajednicu i društvene probleme/lična odgovornost | Ujednačen pristup pitanjima HT45 |
| Vjerujemo u Misije naših organizacija | Širenje pokrivenosti teritorija preventivnim akcijama (pogranična područja) |
| Siguran prostor | Uključenje novih aktera (širenje mreže) |
| Suradnju sa sličnim NVO | Ponuditi pozitivne «alternative» ekonomsko osnaživanje |
| Širimo mrežu NVO uključenih u prevenciju HT u suradnju sa domaćim ekperticama/ima | Umrežavanje AT46 aktera |
| Stranu donatorsku pomoć | Udruživanje sredstava za zajedničke akcije |
| Domaću eksperizu | Osnaživanje žena u društvu |
| Pristup korisnicima/cama | Suradnja sa medijima |
| Čvrsto opredjeljenje | Aktivno učešće vlasti |
| | Pristup materijalima, dokumentima itd |

[45] HT human trafficking – trgovina ljudima

[46] At Anti Trafficking

PREPORUKE:

1. USAID RFA – prvi zadatak organizacije koja bude dobila RFA bi trebalo biti MAPIRANJE NVO sektora koji se bavi pitanjima prevencije trgovine ljudima, uz monitoring i evaluaciji dosadašnjih preventivnih aktivnosti kao i pružanje cost benefit analize.
2. NGO predstavnik/ca da bude izabran/a kao punopravni član/ica Državne Grupe za Borbu Protiv Trgovine Ljudima i Ilegalne Imigracije (sa svim pravima i obavezama)
3. Podgrupa za Prevenciju (prepoznavajući činjenicu da nismo imale dovoljno podataka o podgrupi, kao da niti jedan član/ica grupe prisustvovali radionici, nismo mogle biti upoznate niti sa radom niti komentarisati rad Grupe), smatramo da naš doprinos radu Grupi može biti stavljenje na raspolaganje svih materijala proizašlih sa radionice.

Krajnji cilj: STRATEGIJA za PREVENCIJU TRGOVINE LJUDIMA U BiH

Krajnji rok: Juli 2006 godine

## *Conclusions*

Two-day workshop gathered 16 NGOs and gave them an opportunity to share some information, reassess their work until now, get some new information, and to initiate some future joint actions. According to the evaluation sheets received so far from 10 NGOs, the workshop on prevention activities and future strategies was assessed to be very successful and helpful. Even though, during these last couple of years, progress was made in the combat against and prevention of trafficking in persons, there is still a lot to be learned and done. Therefore, joint conclusion is that such workshops are necessary and welcome.

Analysis of done surveys showed some discrepancy between their results. While most NGOs reported that (1) their targeted population in previous campaigns were girls (not just in school) (among least targeted population were potential and existing victims, teachers, and parents), (2) their campaigns were mostly done in the towns and municipalities, general public survey revealed that the most vulnerable population (those who know very little about trafficking in people) are youngsters, individuals from the rural areas, and those with lower level of education. Therefore, the results of the survey among general population reveal needs that are not exactly covered by the NGO projects done so far (according to the reports received by the NGOs on their previous activities). This bring a conclusion that more evaluation of the prevention programs is needed as well as more knowledge about the target population. Lesson learned upon every evaluation should be shared with other NGOs. According to some previous experiences shared with participants, conclusion was made that the most important and most effective, as a preventive activity, is personal contact with target population (e.g. with children, parents, teachers, etc.). Also, education level appears to be the most important implication of where we need to focus our work.

Presentation on marketing and its connection to the creation of effective strategy for combat of trafficking in persons helped in better understanding of a process of preparation for the implementation of prevention activity. But, the most important and necessary condition for an organization to have successful implementation of preventive program is to have clearly defined “Statement of Purpose”. Because of the importance of well prepared campaign (which include assessment of all factors that are involved – characteristics of target population, living area, culture, level of education, etc.) strategy should be prepared very carefully. Good strategy must exist, otherwise, it would create irrational use of the resources and most likely ineffective or short-lived results. Therefore, detailed analysis where, when, how, and with what target population to do campaign is necessary.

Work in groups brought a lot of conclusions. Some of them are that any opportunity to discuss joint problem of trafficking in persons is beneficial, that more education programmes and seminars for NGO is needed, more initiative

and ideas from NGO on joint campaigns, future co-operations, or need for specific seminars is welcome. Today, there is a lack of co-operation among NGOs, International Organizations, and Government, and in order to improve our work, that needs to be changed. So, as said, in order to improve our work and give stronger and more determine response to this problem, one of the essential tasks is to define general approach and joint strategy among all institutions and organisations on the preventive activities and goals. Forming anti-trafficking coalition would help, with one or two NGOs being contact point (suggestion in the group discussion was that LARA and MEDICA should consider taking that role).

## *Recommendations*

- Each NGO need to clarify its "Statement of Purpose"
- Before any preventive campaign, evaluation of needs and ways how to implement the campaign in most effective manner needs to be done.
- NGO should take enough time to establish good strategy of the preventive activity in order to use resources the best way
- After implemented campaign, evaluation needs to be done in order to assess effectiveness of the campaign and its sustainability.
- Information on good practices, bad practices, and lesson learned need to be shared with other NGOs
- Joint data base that would be accessible to all institutions and organisations with completed projects and its information should be created.
- NGOs need to speak up their needs (for future seminars, workshops, conferences, education programs) and take over initiative.
- NGO should initiate better co-operation with other NGOs, International organisations, and Government
- Creation of anti-trafficking coalition, with determined specific NGO or NGOs as a contact point for other NGOs
- Definition of general approach and joint strategy in combat against trafficking in persons