

# ***Take an ACT!ion for Human Trafficking Prevention***

Report of the Study Session held by  
Minorities of Europe  
in co-operation with the  
Directorate of Youth and Sport  
of the Council of Europe

European Youth Centre Budapest  
18<sup>th</sup> – 25<sup>th</sup> November 2007



This report gives an account of various aspects of the study session. It has been produced by and is the responsibility of the educational team of the study session. It does not represent the official point of view of the Council of Europe.

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## **Acknowledgements Team**

Maksymilian Fras (Course Director)  
Natalja Gudakovska  
Aleksandrs Milovs  
Marius Jitea (Educational Advisor)

## **Reporters**

Natalja Gudakovska  
Aleksandrs Milovs

## **Minorities of Europe (MoE)**

Legacy House, 29 Walsgrave Road, Coventry, UK, CV2 4HE  
Tel: +44 (0) 2476 225764 Fax: +44 (0) 2476 225764  
E-mail: [admin@moe-online.com](mailto:admin@moe-online.com)  
Website: [www.moe-online.com](http://www.moe-online.com)

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## SUMMARY

“Take an ACT!ion for Human Trafficking Prevention” was a study session run by Minorities of Europe (MoE) in co-operation with the Directorate of Youth and Sport (DYS) of the Council of Europe (CoE) at the European Youth Centre in Budapest from the 18th to 25th November 2007. The main aim of the study session was to look into the ways of contributing to the prevention of youth trafficking, in particular minority youth trafficking, through human rights education and other instruments and to devise strategies and initiatives to support the development of actions for the prevention of youth trafficking across Europe. There was a wide diversity of young people, youth leaders, activists, educators, trainers and youth workers from many countries all over Europe, including post-conflict areas. All the young people were very enthusiastic. The study session provided a framework for an exchange of country and regional realities in the field of human trafficking as well as participants’ experiences and practises, networking and learning from each other including the motivation to work on human rights education to prevent human trafficking. One of the most fruitful outcomes was the exploration of new methods on using Human Rights Education as a tool for preventing human trafficking. Another productive outcome was five joint projects designed by the participants during the project planning session which will stand as the follow up to the study session. Another important outcome of the study session was the list of recommendations to the CoE, DYS and youth organisations on human trafficking prevention developed by the participants.

This report details the discussion and process of the study session to illustrate what took place. The report consists of four sections and seven annexes.

Section 1 – “Introduction to the Study Session” explains the reasons why Minorities of Europe decided to organise this study session and highlights the aims and objectives of the study session and describes the profiles of the participants.

Section 2 – “The Team” focuses on the composition of the preparatory team and team of the study session as well as lecturers invited to present during the study session.

Section 3 – “The Programme” provides a detailed description of the methodology used during the study session, final programme and daily overview of the programme.

Section 4 – “Outcomes and Follow-up” defines the outcomes of the study session and possible follow-up of the study session.

## **SECTION 1**

### **INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY SESSION**

#### **1.1. Why this Study Session?**

Minorities of Europe (MoE) organised a study session, at the European Youth Centre in Budapest from 18<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> November 2007 which brought together 30 minority youth leaders, activists, educators, trainers and youth workers active in human trafficking prevention at community and local level to look into ways to contribute to the prevention of youth trafficking, in particular minority youth trafficking through human rights education and other instruments. The premise was to devise strategies and initiatives to support the development of actions for the prevention of youth trafficking across Europe. MoE is a 'Pan European Inter-minority network' which seeks to support and assist the co-operation, solidarity and exchange between different minority communities and young people in Europe. In its everyday work, in different regions of Europe, the organisation faces situations where young people representing different minority communities are being trafficked or at risk of being trafficked due to political, economical and social conditions in their respective countries. The statistics show that 85 % of the trafficked people worldwide are under the age of 30. In the experience of MoE, its consulates and member organisations and research carried out in the mentioned regions regarding the situation with trafficking in young people, showed that a lot of effort has been put into the planning and running of actions for trafficking prevention on national and regional levels. However there was a lack of international and interregional cooperation. In some countries human rights education was not promoted or even introduced even though it is a very effective tool for human trafficking prevention.

Based on the information above and following the Strategic Development Plan of MoE, which focuses on having a range of programs and projects which would meet the needs of young people, disadvantaged groups/communities in Europe, the following was envisaged:

- to develop study sessions with youth agencies which integrate their work with human rights and multicultural issues
- to develop partnerships and networks with European partners who have similar aims as MoE
- to campaign for minority rights issues with partners to the relevant institutions in Europe
- to develop actions in the field of minority youth trafficking prevention including the development of the already existing structures working in this field

MoE decided to organise this study session to give participants an opportunity to exchange their experiences on the prevention of human trafficking on national and regional levels, particularly minority youth, and plan and initiate international and interregional cooperation for more effective action on either governmental and non-governmental levels in the field of minority youth trafficking prevention.

#### **1.2. Overall Aim of the Study Session:**

- To look into ways to contribute to the prevention of youth trafficking, particularly that of minority youth trafficking, through human rights education and other instruments and to devise strategies and initiatives to support the development of actions for the prevention of youth trafficking across Europe.

#### **1.3. Objectives of the Study Session:**

- to share and analyse the experiences of the projects and activities aimed at the

prevention of youth trafficking, in particular minority youth, implemented in countries represented by the participants;

- to introduce human rights education as an effective tool for the prevention of human trafficking;
- to discuss the role of human rights education in the prevention of youth trafficking;
- to develop strategies to promote sustainable human rights education with young people for the prevention of trafficking in human beings, particularly minority youth;
- to review the opportunities for the prevention of youth trafficking provided by human rights education, the World Programme of Human Rights Education, the new European Commission's "Youth in Action" Programme and the Council of Europe;
- to share and reflect on the practices to be used in future national and regional activities in human trafficking prevention;
- to prepare common objectives, approaches and projects for the prevention of youth trafficking, in particular that of minority youth, on international and interregional governmental and non-governmental levels;
- to facilitate the dialogue, support networking and co-operation among minority youth, organisations and other institutions and individuals active in the field of human trafficking prevention;
- to gather contributions for the development of organisational strategies to better serve the needs of minority youth today and in the future;

In achieving these aims and objectives, Minorities of Europe aspires to strengthen and enlarge its existing European network and encourage new partnerships.

#### **1.4. Profile of participants**

The participants of the study session came from a diverse range across Europe. Participants came from twenty-one different countries. These included Albania, Azerbaijan, Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", Turkey and the United Kingdom.

The participants of the study session were activists, educators, trainers and youth workers:

- active in human trafficking prevention, in particular youth and minority youth trafficking prevention, willing to join and contribute to the development of the network and its strategies for the prevention of human trafficking;
- representing multicultural communities, collaborating with minority youth and motivated to develop their work on human trafficking prevention, in particular minority youth trafficking prevention.
- interested in developing understanding of human rights education as an effective tool for the prevention of human trafficking.
- able to make decisions for the organisation, if willing to join the network as organisations;
- able to communicate in English;
- preferably under 30 years of age (the exceptions from this rule are possible);
- able to participate for the whole duration of the study session.

There was a great deal of interest from people who wanted to attend this study session. The number of applications that were received supported this. We received 175 applications who were all good applicants. 30 out of the 35 participants selected attended the study session. Nine of them were male and 21 female. Average age of participants was 23.89. Five of the participants selected did not attend the study session due to health reasons.

## SECTION 2 THE TEAM

### 2.1. Composition of the Study Session Team

The team consisted of following people:

- Maksymilian Fras – Course Director (UK)
- Marius Jitea – External Trainer (Romania)
- Natalja Gudakovska (Latvia)
- Aleksandrs Milov (Latvia)

Iris Bawidamann had been the *education adviser* of our study session.

*The lecturers invited to the study session were:*

- Agnes Novoszel - Programme Manager, IOM MRF Budapest
- Gyorgyi Toth – NANE Women’s Rights Association Hungary (we visited the organisation)
- Annette Schneider - Council of Europe, Directorate of Youth and Sport

### 2.2. Preparatory Meeting of the Team

The team for the study session had two preparatory meetings. The first one was held four months before the study session from the 16<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> July 2007 in Riga, Latvia and the second one - 1 day before the activity as the preparatory team arrived the day before the study session to make any last minute adjustments.

People from the team who took part in the first preparatory meeting:

- Maksymilian Fras – Course Director (UK)
- Marius Jitea – External Trainer (Romania)
- Natalja Gudakovska (Latvia)
- Aleksandrs Milovs (Latvia)
- Rana Tahirova (Azerbaijan)

The aim of the first preparatory meeting was to plan the study session, which included the following:

- Setting up tasks for all team members;
- Planning the programme
- Setting up the criteria for selecting participants
- Technical issues
- Visa issues
- Financial issues

The second meeting finalised the program and methodology. Team members also worked in a virtual team between the two preparatory meetings.



## SECTION 3

### THE PROGRAMME

#### 3.1. Methodology of the Study Session

The working methods of the study session facilitated the exchange of information, previous experiences and provided an opportunity for obtaining new knowledge and competencies. The study session was designed as a mutual learning situation, where participants could experience and compare different approaches to human trafficking prevention and intercultural learning in youth work. The projects and experiences of the participants served as a basis for reflection and discussion of good practice. Participants were called upon to use their creative potential to experiment in the context of the working methods proposed by the programme of the study session. Contributions by participants and invited experts gave a broad picture of existing theories, initiatives, projects and approaches to human trafficking prevention within different intercultural contexts. Participants were involved in a variety of methods – role plays, simulations, case studies and group work in order to explore concrete examples of methodological approaches to work within human trafficking related issues. Inputs and discussions in plenary sessions, thematic working groups and workshops on different approaches to address minority youth trafficking prevention provided further knowledge and understanding of the issue. A particular emphasis was put on exchanging educational practices and establishing links between the fields of youth work on intercultural learning and human rights education with youth work on human trafficking prevention. Participants had the opportunity to work on developing joint European youth projects aimed at human trafficking prevention, particularly minority youth trafficking prevention. The study session and methods used provided the opportunity for participants to review the prevention of youth trafficking highlighted through human rights education, the new European Commission’s “Youth in Action” Programme and Council of Europe. This will allow the participants to better integrate, obtain knowledge and experience in their ongoing work.





### 3.2. Final programme

	Sun 18 <sup>th</sup>	Mon 19 <sup>th</sup>	Tues 20 <sup>th</sup>	Wed 21 <sup>st</sup>	Thurs 22 <sup>nd</sup>	Fri 23 <sup>rd</sup>	Sat 24 <sup>th</sup>	Sun 25 <sup>th</sup>
<b>07:00–09:30</b>				<b>BREAKFAST</b>				
Session 1 09:30 to 11:00		Official opening & Introduction. Presentation of: MoE, Council of Europe Youth Directorate	Common concept of human trafficking	Human Rights Education as an effective tool of Human Trafficking prevention	IOM's Responses to Trafficking in human beings	Opportunities provided by COE and EC for human trafficking prevention	Recommendations to COE on human trafficking prevention working with minority youth	Departure of Participants
<b>11:00–11:30</b>				<b>BREAK</b>				
Session 2 11:30 to 13:00		Aims & Objectives Programme Expectations & Fears & Rules	Minority youth realities in human trafficking	Human Rights Education as an effective tool of Human Trafficking prevention	Open space	Project development	Recommendations to COE on human trafficking prevention working with minority youth	
<b>13:00–14:30</b>				<b>LUNCH</b>				
Session 3 14:30 to 16:00		Team/Group Building	Competences working with Human Trafficking prevention	Visiting local NGO	Free Afternoon	Project development	Action Plan 2007-2008 Conclusions and Recommendations	
<b>16:00–16:30</b>				<b>BREAK</b>				
Session 4 16:30 to 18:00		Common concept of human trafficking	Competences working with Human Trafficking prevention - campaigning	Visiting local NGO	Free Afternoon	Presentation of project ideas	Evaluation	
<b>19:00–20:00</b>				<b>BREAK</b>				
Session 5 20:30 to ...	Welcome Evening	International evening	Organisational Bazaar	Movie evening	Dinner in Town	Free evening	Farewell party	

### 3.3. Daily overview of the programme

#### ***Introduction***

The preparatory team met every day during the study session to discuss the day and the programme for the next day based on the draft programme finalised and feedback received from the participants at the end of the day. This helped the team to construct the programme of the study session in a way that would correspond to both the needs and expectations of the participants as well as the aims and objectives of the study session.

“*Social Committee*” was established on the first day of the study session for organising social events and entertainment activities.

“*Reporting Committee*” was also established on the first day of the study session to support the preparatory team and the study session for the writing of the final report.

#### ***18th November - Sunday***

##### **Welcome Party**

The team organised a set of name games/getting to know each other activities and provided the first relevant technical information to participants. The Study Session was officially opened the following day, i.e. Monday morning.

#### ***19th November - Monday***

##### **Official Opening & Introduction: Presentation of MoE and CoE, aims and objectives and programme of the study session**

##### Objectives:

- To welcome participants officially;
- To present the team / organising organisations and their roles ;
- To present participants with backgrounds, aims, methodologies and practicalities concerning the study session;
- To introduce participants to the environment they would be working in;
- To introduce participants officially to each other;
- To establish participants needs and expectations towards the topic of the study session and preparatory team;
- To establish basic ground rules of this study session – how the participants will work and communicate with each other.

This part of the programme provided information regarding the set-up and development of the two organisations and outlined the significance of the two in regards to Human Trafficking Prevention.

Annette Schneider (Council of Europe, Directorate of Youth and Sport) opened the study session and talked about the existing activities of the COE, DYS and the EYCB in human rights education, working with young people and human trafficking prevention.

Maksymilian Fras gave a very informative presentation (Annex A) on the work of Minorities of Europe, aims and objectives, activities, development areas etc.

In this session the team introduced and made a short overview of the programme and the flow of the week, including explanations of the study session background, aims and objectives, explanation of the methodology to be used during the week, presentation of the expected

follow-up and practical questions as well as the set of rules for work and communication during the study session which was developed and agreed upon by the participants.

### **Expectations and Fears**

#### Objective:

- To gauge the expectations, fears and contributions of the participants towards the study session, the team and other participants.

#### Methods:

Individuals were given 10 minutes to reveal their views and to document them, and then were put into groups for 30 minutes to find common denominators.

#### Outcomes/Results:

The participants shared their expectations, needs and contributions. The main points mentioned by them were:

##### *Expectations*

- Learn more about human trafficking realities
- To learn from other NGO's
- Networking
- Share different cultures
- Have fun

##### *Fears*

- Lack of experience and knowledge
- Too serious and theoretical
- Culture clashes

##### *Contributions*

- Ideas
- Information
- Exchange of experience
- Enthusiasm

### **Group building**

#### Objectives:

- To raise the dynamics of the group;
- To build the team of participants

#### Methods:

The group was divided into two small groups. They were asked to build a house, which would have the base on the floor, would be stable and would stand without any external help and that all participants could be hosted in it at the same time. One group built the roof, the other – the walls. They were given 50 minutes to work in their two groups and 10 minutes to assemble the house. Certain rules for communication, use of materials and work were set as well.

#### Outcomes/Results:

The participants successfully completed the exercise. During this programme session there was active participation of all participants and productive group work observed. The exercise energised the participants on a practical and emotional level. There were very interesting situations, latter used in the debriefing, that could be observed during the implementation and communication phase. The House was built and all the participants could fit inside. All the participants actively contributed to this exercise. The debriefing helped the participants to evaluate their own actions, mutual communication and team work. In the evaluation phase participants had the opportunity to get to know and discuss their work in both small groups.

Common mistakes, not used resources, reasons for miscommunication, imprecise division of work and roles within the groups were all discussed. In the end the group brought their past experiences to the fore as well as discussed the issues related to successful team work. The exercise not only raised the dynamics of the group, but also highlighted to the participants the importance of effective team work.

### **Common Concept of Human Trafficking**

#### Objective:

- To get individuals to discuss their own concepts of human trafficking and to decide whether their views correlate with that of the rest of the group and the commonly defined.

#### Methods:

The group was divided into five small groups – six people in each. Each small group was given a case of possible human trafficking. Group cooperation on what people considered to be human trafficking, by their own individual concepts, was discussed. All groups were given the same questions but different scenarios and given twenty minutes to complete the task.

The questions were:

- Was this case a case of human trafficking? Yes / No and Why?

If yes, then

- What are the criminal act(ion)s or attempts presented in this case?
- What are the means used to commit those acts?
- What is the goal – the purpose of exploitation?

#### The case of Kafui<sup>1</sup>

Kafui is 26 years old, a single mother from Togo. She has a secondary school certificate and worked as a clerk in Lome for 20USD per month. She worked as a street-based sex worker sometimes to make ends meet. She heard from a friend she could make 50 USD a week in Lagos, Nigeria working as a sex worker. Kafui decided to go with her friend, Jeannette who was a sex worker in Lagos. Jeannette introduced her to some clients. Kafui could choose her clients and where and when she wanted to work. She sent money home to her family for the upkeep of her baby in the care of her Aunt. She returned to Lome, and used the money saved to buy her own home there.

#### The case of Andreas

Andreas left his home and family in the Dominican Republic to accept a job as a housemaid in Spain. However the job as a maid was not what he was promised. On arrival, his employer took his passport and the return ticket away. His employer warned Andreas if he did not obey her orders, she would call the police to deport him. His employer made him work long hours every day till late at night and gave him hardly any food to eat. She forbade Andreas from having any contact with neighbours, or neighbour's servants. He could not stay in touch with his family. His employer never paid Andreas at all. When Andreas became ill for several days and in such terrible pain that he could not work, the employer got very angry. She drove Andreas for several hours and dumped him on the road. Andreas walked until he lost consciousness. He woke up in hospital. The police questioned him but Andreas had no papers, could not tell them where the house was located or the name of the family since he had never left the house and did not know the full name of the employer because he was illiterate.

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<sup>1</sup> Human Rights and Trafficking in Persons: A Handbook, Copyright © 2000 by Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women, Printed in Bangkok, Thailand, December, 2000. Page 31

### The case of Raya<sup>2</sup>

Raya was 23 and living in Kyiv, Ukraine. Her mother took in a lodger from Jordan named Azim. Raya fell in love with Azim and they had a child together. However, Azim did not want to marry her. After the child was born Azim returned to Jordan. When the child turned one year-old, Azim returned and insisted on adopting the child so they registered the adoption in Ukraine. Then Azim took Raya to Jordan to see his father. They lived with Azim's parents and life was terrible. Azim did not allow her to go out, made her cover her face and still did not want to marry her. Raya then realized that Azim needed their son only to get state benefits for the child. This went on for six months. One day Azim told Raya that she had to live with another man because he had sold her to him as a slave. Raya finally managed to escape with the help of the Ukrainian embassy but she was forced to leave her son behind in Jordan. From time to time, Azim still called Raya asking her to sell her flat in order to pay to get her son back.

### The Case of Noi<sup>3</sup>

Noi is from a poor family in the Shan state of Burma. Burma operates under a military regime, the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) army. Forced labour is a common human rights abuse inflicted upon citizens by SLORC. However, the potential victim can avoid it if a porter fee is paid to the authorities. Poor people like Noi's family, however, do not have the money to pay such fees. Consequently, young women often are forced to work for SLORC and become victims of sexual abuse by SLORC soldiers. Many of Noi's friends were victims of this kind of rape. Noi knew that she had to leave home if she wanted to find money to save her parents from forced labour and also to save herself from becoming the victim of rape. She knew that she could work in Thailand as a prostitute to make money for her family. She decided to go to Thailand; however, the agent who helped her reach Bangkok was a trafficker. Once in Bangkok, the trafficker forced Noi to work every day, never paid her any money and did not let her leave the brothel.

### The case of Liene<sup>4</sup>

Liene left Latvia because she couldn't get along with her family. She moved in with a friend. She had a few odd jobs but in the end she had nothing to eat. Her friend said that she had a friend who went abroad. So she called her friend and she told Liene to call a lady about working abroad. The lady told her that she could earn good money. Liene contacted the lady and they met. The lady lent her 3000 USD, supposedly for the fee for finding her a job and paying for her travel. They signed an agreement that she would pay the lady back. When Liene asked what kind of work it was, the lady said in a bar in Denmark. That is all. Only when she was about to get on the plane did the lady ask her whether she knew what kind of job it was. The lady told her she was going to be a prostitute and asked her whether she wanted the job. At that moment she did not think. She simply got on the plane and went to Denmark. On the first floor there was a bar and on the second floor they had their rooms where they had to live, eat, and do their job. The thing is she had never done anything like that before. The first time was very very difficult. Afterwards, she cried. They were from many places – Hungary, Turkey, and Russia. But most of the girls were from Latvia. And none of them knew the local language. But it didn't matter if they spoke Russian or Latvian. The most important thing was that they all wanted to go home. But how? How was it possible? It seemed impossible to pay back the money. And the woman got angry and sold her to go work in Germany. But then one night the police came and took all their clothes and money and put them in jail. She never felt so low.

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<sup>2</sup> Human Rights and Trafficking in Persons: A Handbook, Copyright © 2000 by Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women, Printed in Bangkok, Thailand, December, 2000. *Page 22*

<sup>3</sup> Human Rights and Trafficking in Persons: A Handbook, Copyright © 2000 by Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women, Printed in Bangkok, Thailand, December, 2000. *Page 37*

<sup>4</sup> Smooth Flight: A Guide to Preventing Youth Trafficking, Published as part of the Project for the Prevention of Adolescent Trafficking (PPAT). Copyright © 2003 by the International Organization for Adolescents. *Page 61*

She had her passport with her and soon the police sent the girls back home. When she returned to Latvia the woman soon found her and threatened her all the time. She said she would have her raped or killed. She does not know how long she is going to be safe.

Outcomes/Results:

The final conclusion was that four out of the five scenarios were incidences of human trafficking, with the one exception being independent prostitution and migration. Also the participants discussed the motivations of human trafficking and concluded that imprisonment, slavery and blackmail were significant and common factors in criminal actions and attempts. The means used to implement human trafficking were: various personal situations, difficult home lives as well as psychological pressure, lies & deception, financial & social restrictions, confinement, sexual exploitation and threat to life. The ultimate goal of human trafficking was that of financial gain.

**Intercultural Evening**

Objective:

- To get to know more about the culture and traditions of the participants of the study session and to promote group cohesion

Methods:

Each participant brought food, drink, music, national flags and other paraphernalia from their respective countries to promote their country and cultural heritage.

Outcomes/Results:

Participants shared their national foods and drinks as well as listened to their national music and discussed local customs and traditions.

***20<sup>th</sup> November – Tuesday***

**Common Concept of Human Trafficking (Annex B)**

Objective:

- To ensure the common theoretical grounding of the human trafficking phenomena among participants, its definitions, history and causes
- To reflect on the terms that are being used during the study session (to prevent misunderstanding)

Methods:

This session was dedicated to the presentation of the history of human trafficking, existing definitions and the key words when talking about this issue such as the “push factors” of human trafficking, differences between migrant smuggling and human trafficking, existing legislation in the field and some examples of possible activities on different levels. The presentation was followed by a set of questions and answers.

Outcomes/Results:

This session helped those participants already working with human trafficking issues to reflect on their understanding of human trafficking, knowledge of human trafficking history, causes and existing legislation, possible actions and other related questions as well as those who had just started their work in the field, to have a clear understanding of the topic and basic theoretical grounding. After the presentation the participants actively participated in an interactive discussion about the topic. The participants had a lot of questions about the existing experiences of different organisations working on the issue of human trafficking, the sources – where to look for additional information, clarified any unclear moments. The participants were



provided with a list of useful websites (Annex C) and a legislation list relating to human trafficking issues (Annex D).

### **Minority Youth Realities in Human Trafficking**

#### Objective:

- To learn more about the realities of human trafficking, particularly minority youth in the participants countries.

#### Methods:

The group was split into five geographical regions: Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Greece & Turkey, The Balkans and the Caucasus's. This was done in order to determine countries of Origin, Transit and Destination of human trafficking. The groups were given one hour to discuss their regions and realities there and seven minutes to present the issues they came upon during the group work to the rest of the group so as to gauge commonalities and differences across Europe.

The participants had to reflect on the following questions during their group discussion:

- What groups/communities in your country are vulnerable to human trafficking?
- What is it that makes them vulnerable?
- What are the reasons of trafficking of young people from your country?
- What is the legislation base for working on human trafficking issues in your country?
- Which governmental and non-governmental organisations in your country are working on trafficking issues and what do they do?
- What are the problems as to preventing and combating human trafficking in your country?
- What can you personally do for the prevention of human trafficking in your community?

#### Outcomes/Results:

The groups presented the following results in the plenary:

#### **Balkans**

*Albania* – The victims are usually children and from the Roma community. Albania is also a destination and transit country for traffickers from Moldova

*Bulgaria* – An origin country to the UK, Italy & Spain for sexual exploitation of young girls.

#### **Caucasus's**

*Azerbaijan* – Is not part of any Conventions and NGO & Government sector. An origin and transit country. Azerbaijani females are sent to the Gulf and Saudi Arabia and is a transit country from the Far East through to Europe.

*Georgia* – Georgia is an origin and transit country for women and girls trafficked primarily to Turkey and the U.A.E. for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. Women and girls from Ukraine, Moldova, Russia, and other former Soviet states are trafficked through Georgia to Turkey, Greece and U.A.E. and Western Europe. Men are trafficked for the purpose of forced labour in the breakaway regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. The government of Georgia fully complies with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking due to all three criteria (prosecution of traffickers, protection of victims and preventative measures.)

#### **Western Europe**

*UK* – The UK is a destination country of human trafficking. Knowledge in the UK however is limited as this is not a widely reported topic. The UK is however a member of the EU and is signed up to all conventions regarding to this problem.



*Germany and Austria* – Both have a relaxed attitude towards the sex industry and therefore they are both deemed as destination and transit countries.

*Sweden* – Sweden was once a hotbed as a human trafficking destination country for the sexual exploitation of women. However, due to the government and NGO's harsh approach towards this 'industry', Sweden has now become more a country of transit. Survivors of human trafficking are fully supported in Sweden.

### **The Mediterranean Area – Italy, Portugal and Malta**

The major problem of Human Trafficking in these countries is prostitution.

*Portugal* - Women are trafficked from Brazil and Angola to Portugal

*Italy* – To Italy from Nigeria, Romania, Bulgaria (and other East European Countries)

*Malta* – Women are trafficked from Serbia, Russia and Ukraine.

The reasons for trafficking are

1. Economic
2. Bad conditions of life
3. Similar language
4. Previous colonies
5. Laws not applied

### **Legislation**

In all of the countries laws exist, but they are not implemented very well as they are not strong enough. There is the view that these countries lack the will to implement said laws and that the laws are generally too weak.

### **Plans to fight human trafficking**

- *Portugal* – National plan against Human Trafficking from 2007
- *Italy* – Palermo Protocol signed only in 2006
- *Malta* – Laws from 2004

### **Problems to prevent and combat**

- Lack of interest
- No information – no realisation and awareness of this issue

### **Ideas for the Struggle against Human Trafficking**

- Transmit knowledge
- Manifestation, concert, brochure
- Create networks

### **Eastern Europe**

*Poland* – In Poland there is no large problems of Human trafficking. When Poland joined the EU, Human Trafficking lost its sense. But Poland is still a very important transit country. People from the East (Ukraine, India, Afghanistan, Chechnya and even Africa) are smuggled to Poland where they will then try to pass through to Central and Western Europe. If someone is stopped by border guards, they will be detained and possibly deported unless he or she is a refugee. Human trafficking is low in Poland.

*Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus and Poland* - All are human trafficking transit countries but more so Belarus and less so Estonia. In the origin countries the main risk groups are young women, people from the countryside, drug addicts and single mothers etc. The main problem of legislation is that these are too general, but all countries are making progress in this sphere. The organisations are fighting each other and sometimes have too narrow a local view. The main organisations are: Red Cross, CARITAS, INTERPOL, Amnesty International. Through our

projects we can influence the different organisations (cooperation, fill the lack of information). Our activities draw others attention (Society) to the hidden problems of Human Trafficking.

### **Greece & Turkey**

*Greece* - Women are trafficked mostly from Russia, the Balkans, Romania, Bulgaria, and Nigeria for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation and forced labour. Women are also trafficked from Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus. Some Albanian men are trafficked to Greece for forced labour. Most children trafficked from Albania to Greece are trafficked for forced labour, including forced begging and petty crimes; some are trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Roma children are especially vulnerable to human trafficking to Greece. They are forced especially, by their own parents.

#### **What Should NGOs Do?**

NGOs should be permitted greater access to all deportation centres to screen for trafficked victims. Authorities should forge stronger collaborative relationships with NGOs, drawing on NGOs' expertise in identifying victims. The government should continue to provide trafficking sensitivity training for judicial authorities to improve the treatment victims receive in court and it should take steps to ensure that traffickers receive increased sentences.

#### **Legislation in Greece concerning Human Trafficking**

The Government of Greece does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so.

*Turkey* - Turkey is a major destination and transit country for women and children trafficked primarily for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. A small number of men from Turkey were trafficked to the Netherlands for the purpose of forced labour back in 2006. Women and girls are trafficked from Moldova, Russia, Ukraine and other countries in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. This year victims were also trafficked from Kenya, Nigeria and the Philippines. Some of these victims are trafficked through Turkey to the area administered by Turkish Cypriots for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

#### **What Do the Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations Do in Turkey?**

The governmental organisations in Turkey demonstrated strong prevention efforts. In 2006, the government contributed \$100,000 to an international public awareness campaign organised by NGO's focused on the Black Sea region. Authorities continued to distribute informative brochures by Non-Governmental Organizations to promote Human Rights. Turkish NGO's also continue to work on trafficking awareness through the financial help of European Fund.

### **Competencies Required for Working on Human Trafficking Prevention (Annex E)**

#### **Objective:**

- To reflect on the understanding of the competence, its dimensions and implications;
- To discuss with participants the competencies required for working with human trafficking prevention;
- To develop the campaigning competence of participants.

#### **Methods:**

The session was dedicated to the presentation of the understanding of the competence issue, its dimensions, implications and evaluation. The discussion about the campaigning followed. The group talked about what is campaigning; the main issues to consider when planning the campaign, the existing campaigns which take or have already taken place in participants' countries. Then the group were split into four small groups and given an hour to discuss and develop a campaign directed against any form of human trafficking in any medium they so wished.

### Outcomes/Results:

The session resulted in the presentation of four different campaigns prepared by the participants during the small groups' work. Each group demonstrated an understanding of the various factors of human trafficking and showed that various methods could be implemented to highlight the degradation, suffering, exploitation and embarrassment of the victims of human trafficking.

The four campaigns were

1. A mime against child prostitution 'Don't be a bystander, take action now.....it could be your child..... See, hear, speak and protect!'
2. A theatre production and poster on child trafficking
3. A theatre production highlighting slavery and forced labour 'Cheap slaves, 30% off!'
4. Advert highlighting the aggressive and violent nature of human trafficking

### **Organisational Bazaar**

#### Objective:

- To promote individual organisations of those who were represented at the study session, their work and experience.

#### Methods:

Through the format of a press conference participants were able to promote their organisation and to inform and network ideas regarding human trafficking as well as other areas of particular focus. The layout therefore enabled a question and answer forum for those interested in forming partnerships or just to gain more information regarding funding or other opportunities such as Youth Exchanges and European Voluntary Service.

### Outcomes/Results:

Organisations were able to promote their ideas and causes and people were able to broaden their own knowledge and that of their organisation. Participants developed a deeper understanding of the organisations represented and gained possible future contacts.

### ***21<sup>st</sup> November – Wednesday***

#### **Human Rights Education as an Effective Tool of Human Trafficking Prevention**

#### Objective:

- To introduce human rights education as an effective tool for prevention of human trafficking;
- To discuss the role of human rights education in prevention of youth and child trafficking;
- To increase the knowledge about the reality of the child labour;
- To develop critical thinking about the complexities of the problem.

#### Methods:

The group was introduced to the understanding of Human rights education and Compass – a manual on human rights education with young people. The participants were offered to experience an exercise from Compass - (Ashique's story) adapted to the topic of the study session and specifics of the group – Tamango's story. (Annex F).

Overview: This activity used small group discussions to explore the issues of:

- The reality of child labour
- The causes of child labour and how to end it
- Related: The right to protection against harmful forms of work and exploitation
- The right to education

➤ The right to play and recreation

The task given to participants was to read Tamango's life story and to try and find a solution to his problems. The objective was to discuss and present what, as an individual, we could do today, in a month and in the long term future, to help Tamango. People were put into five groups and were given an hour to discuss his situation and to develop ideas and solutions. Then an hour and half was designated for presentations and questions and answers. After the activity the participants as a group discussed and reflected on the relevance and usefulness of human rights education for work within the scope of human trafficking prevention.

Outcomes/Results:

The groups primarily came up with suggestions that were quite general and which could be implemented for any child/children suffering from child labour rather than a focus on Tamango. However, various views were expressed and differed depending on the group dynamics. Some groups delivered ideas which seemed to be in theory very proactive, such as financial incentives for families and children centres. However, in contrast other groups which had members who work directly with children and communities in similar situations proved that these ideas and projects had been implemented and unfortunately failed. Some proposed to give the children food instead of money as it has worked on some occasions and to find different alternatives. Some people said that it would be really difficult for children to be separated from their families even for education, food, etc - so they opposed the group who proposed separation.

*Here are the suggestions developed by participants for actions in the short and long term:*

Today: many groups suggested conversations with the child and parents, to give them information and support. Also to advise the local social services of the situation and to communicate with schools and other local organisations.

In a month: a campaign against giving money to children like Tamango.

In the future: Give families and their children better opportunities through education, although some children would not be affected by this but future generations could be.

After the activity the discussion involved considering the following:

- The usefulness of Compass- it's adaptability and relevance of Human Rights education in the prevention of human trafficking

Reflecting on the activity and the ways the exercise can be used when going home: the group mentioned that the exercise was easy to adapt to different contexts/countries/cultures and that it is very relevant as it makes people think about the issue. The participants pointed out that this session has been a valuable learning experience on human rights education and also highlighted the usefulness of Compass as a tool.

**Visiting NGO – NANE Women's Rights Association**

Objective:

- To gain further information on the realities of human trafficking and the structures in place by a local NGO (NANE) in Budapest.

Methods:

To visit a local NGO who works directly with trafficked people and potential victims.

Outcomes/Results:

The representative of the organization NANE (Gyorgyi Toth) provided the participants with valuable information, support and deep understanding of the situations which can lead people into being trafficked. The meeting provided an opportunity to understand the situation in

Hungary and the financial obligations of the government and the EU into funding the various initiatives run by NANE, such as a free phone hotline and awareness campaigns at festivals and concerts etc, as well as the chance to speak to a person who has personally been a victim. The meeting at NANE gave the opportunity for questions and answers for those who had limited or no experience of human trafficking as well as an opportunity for active members in human trafficking prevention organisations to compare experiences and to exchange information and ideas. This visit therefore enabled all those of varying experience and knowledge to gain vital and important information on all levels.

### **Movie Night – Lilja 4ever**

#### Objective:

- To understand the progression from everyday life to the consequences of human trafficking.

#### Methods:

The participants were offered to watch the film “Lilja 4-ever” directed by [Lukas Moodysson](http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0300140)  
<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0300140>



Those who wanted to share their reflections and feelings after the film were welcomed to do it.

#### Outcomes/Results:

The film night was a real eye-opener to the realities of human trafficking and highlighted how easily a person can succumb to the deception employed by traffickers on the vulnerable. The film documented the tragic home life of a young 16 year old girl and how quickly a person can fall into a life of desperation and how easily they can be deceived. Everybody who watched the film was stunned. A possible discussion at the end of the film was non-obligatory as some felt that they would rather not discuss their experience due to the severe nature of the film. Others on the other hand, were quite open to discussion. Discussions centred upon the fall into prostitution and also the severity of violence implemented upon the victim.

### **22<sup>nd</sup> November – Thursday**

#### **IOM responses to trafficking in human beings**

#### Objective:

- To inform and educate the participants about the work of IOM and its responses to human trafficking;
- To share with the participants the experiences of IOM's work in Hungary and the situation of human trafficking in Hungary.

#### Methods:

It was a presentation by Agnes Novoszel, Programme Manager, who highlighted the work of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and its responses to trafficking.

IOM was formed from the International Organisation for Migration in South Eastern Europe which was formed in 1951 to deal with the migration problems after World War II. There are 340 offices worldwide with 5500 members of staff. IOM is not a donor but an intergovernmental organisation service provider and implements projects of migration. The service areas are; Irregular migration (illegal), information campaigns, Health, assisted voluntary return, resettlement, post conflict operations, refugee camps and counter trafficking.

#### Outcomes/Results:

Agnes highlighted the broad expertise of IOM, the numbers of involved organisations, TIP, services provided for victims as well as the success of their campaigns and how challenges are being met united. The input from an expert in the field gave vital information, both financial and project based, for those already working in the field as well as a good general overview and insight into the mechanics of such an organisation.

### **Open Space – Discussion Groups on Human Trafficking**

#### Objective:

- To introduce to the participants the tool (Open Space) which can be used afterwards for working with human trafficking issues;
- To provide the space for participants to discuss issues related to human trafficking that they are interested in discussing but did not have enough space for it during the previous days of the programme.

#### Methods:

The participants were offered to experience the open space methodology. Firstly they were introduced to “What is Open Space?” Do you sometimes find that the most interesting and useful discussions take place during the coffee break? Ever started an interesting discussion during a break and not had the chance to develop your ideas throughout the meeting? Open Space creates a space where participants organise their own agenda of discussions on topics of interest to them and combines the level of energy present in a good coffee break, with the activity and results of a good meeting.

#### How does Open Space work?

Open Space involves building on the knowledge, skills and attitudes that already exist within the group. There will be a circle of chairs and a lot of wall space. On the walls will be an area containing a blank agenda that specifies times and places where discussions can be held. After a brief explanation, we will begin "filling" the space. Each person who has an idea or a question they want to discuss will be asked to write a title and their name then the “time and place” and announce their idea to rest of the group. You do not have to bring a polished presentation to convene a session - just be willing to take responsibility\* to show up at the appointed time and place, remind others who show up of the theme and invite people to get involved in discussing your idea or question. (\*responsibility is to convene the meeting NOT to facilitate the discussion, just ensure that someone takes a record of the discussion and outcomes. A report format is provided).

1. All of the issues that are MOST important to the participants will be raised.
2. All of the issues raised will be addressed by those participants most qualified and interested in getting something done on each of them.

#### What are the principles of Open Space?

1. Whoever comes are the right people
2. Whatever happens is the only thing that could have happened
3. When it starts, is the right time



4. When it's over, it's over (when the energy is gone, it's time to move on)
5. Protect and promote "The Law of the Two Feet." (If you find that you're in the wrong place, get up and move)
6. Be prepared to be surprised!

What to bring?

- Your thoughts about your experience related to the topic of human trafficking.
- Your reflections on what worked or didn't work for you in terms of doing projects or any other experience which could be relevant
- Your ideas about what could be important to help you and others in similar circumstances for future work in human trafficking prevention
- Your enthusiasm!

#### Outcomes/Results:

Various groups were created and a lot of valuable information was provided and experiences swapped and examined. Those with limited knowledge were able to discuss as well as listen to those who work directly in the field as well as experienced human trafficking prevention workers being able to gain new perspectives on the issue.

#### ***23<sup>rd</sup> November - Friday***

#### **Opportunities provided by Council of Europe and European Commission for human trafficking prevention**

##### Objective:

- To provide the participants with information about funding opportunities within Europe for NGO's and other organisations and individuals working in the field of human trafficking prevention.

##### Methods:

Through a PowerPoint presentation funding sources were described as follows

- CoE funding
- EU funding
- Other sources
- Discussion

CoE Funding includes and covers the;

- European Youth Foundation
- Study Sessions
- Solidarity Fund for Youth Mobility

The European Youth Foundation is split into four categories

- Category A (seminars, conferences etc.)
- Category B (publications, information)
- Category C and C-bis (administration)
- Category D and D-HRE (pilot projects)

Study Sessions are held at the European Youth Centres in Budapest or Strasbourg and provide educational and logistical support.

Solidarity Fund for Youth Mobility:

- contributes to RAIL travel costs for participants of international youth meetings.



European Union cover;

- Youth in Action Programme
- DAPHNE III

European Union's Youth in Action Programme:

- local funding opportunities
- international meetings
- networking
- information
- Local funding opportunities under Year Programme:

**Youth Initiatives:** group projects designed at local, regional and national level and networking of similar projects between different countries, in order to strengthen their European aspect and to enhance cooperation and exchanges of experiences between young people. Youth Initiatives address mainly young people between 18 and 30.

**Youth Democracy Projects** – support for young people's participation in the democratic life of their local, regional or national community and at international level. It is open to young people between 13 and 30

- International funding opportunities under Youth in Action Programme:
- Youth Exchanges
- Seminars
- Training Courses
- Partnership-Building Activity (PBA)
- Job Shadowing
- European Voluntary Service
- Information and Networking:
- network creation
- network meetings
- production of printed and electronic material

DAPHNE III:

The Daphne Programme is a European Community action programme, managed by the European Commission, with the objective to prevent and combat violence against children, young people and women and to protect victims and groups at risk.

- identification and exchanges of good practice and work experience with a view in particular to implementing preventive measures and assistance to victims;
- mapping surveys, studies and research;
- field work with the involvement of the beneficiaries in all phases of project design, implementation and evaluation;
- creation of sustainable multidisciplinary networks;
- training and design of educational packages;
- development and implementation of treatment programmes and support for victims and people at risk, as well as for perpetrators;
- development and implementation of awareness-raising activities targeted to specific audiences;

Further Information - <http://www.coe.int/youth>, <http://ec.europa.eu/youth>

### **Project Development and Presentations**

Objective:

- To provide participants the creative environment for project development;

- To encourage participants to work in teams;
- To encourage the participants to listen to other's experience and accept each others opinion;
- To encourage decision making processes and implementation of gained knowledge;
- To encourage participants in using contacts gained during the study session.

#### Methods:

Four and half hours were given to participants for discussion and brainstorming as well as compilation of a PowerPoint presentation for the project idea. People chose, from their groups in open space, to develop their ideas into reality and were given a basic structure which included the following stages:

- Why? (Aims)
- Who? (Organiser/Target)
- Where?
- When?
- How? (Methodology)
- Funding? £\$

#### Outcomes/Results:

The participants developed five project ideas which can be found in the next section of the report "Outcomes and Follow up." The participants presented briefly their project ideas to the rest of the group, partners and future steps to be taken. Each presentation was followed with a questions and answer session.

#### ***24<sup>th</sup> November – Saturday***

#### **Recommendations to CoE, DYS and youth organizations on human trafficking prevention**

##### Objective:

- To come up with recommendations to CoE, DYS and Youth Organisations after gaining vast knowledge of the subject of Human Trafficking over the past week, such as an increase in the budget, avoiding repetition and an inter-network (CoE)

##### Methods:

The group was split into three smaller groups and given 20 minutes per section to discuss and decide upon various recommendations for the appropriate sector. The main focus points were:

- What needs to be changed/ improved to better address the issue of human trafficking?
- Why?
- How?

##### Outcomes/Results:

The participants developed a list of recommendations to the above mentioned auditorium, i.e. 8 recommendations for CoE, 3 – for DYS and 10 - for youth organisations. The list of developed recommendations is in the next section of the report "Outcomes and follow up".

#### **Evaluation and Closing**

##### Objective:

- To reflect on the learning process;
- To get participants evaluations and feedback on the Study Session;
- To conclude planning for the follow-up to the Study Session and close the study session.

At the beginning of the session, evaluation forms were distributed and the participants spent some time filling them out. Furthermore, expectations and fears were reviewed and it was clear that the vast majority of expectations and contributions were realised and that the initial fears which people had highlighted were proved to be unfounded. An interactive evaluation conducted by the team provided the opportunity for the participants to express non-verbally their satisfaction with a number of workshop-related issues. The evaluation session was concluded with a round of individual comments on selected questions.

After the evaluation the participants were provided with the DVD containing:

- all presentations and materials used during the study session by the project team;
- all materials and presentations prepared by participants during the study session;
- pictures made during the study session;
- list of literature and other information resources;
- financial resources that can be used by participants after the study session. That they will be able to use in their future work.



## SECTION 4

### OUTCOMES AND FOLLOW UP

#### 4.1. Learning Outcomes of Participants

The main learning points for participants during study session were:

- Overall understanding of the human trafficking phenomenon;
- Information on situations within human trafficking and initiatives for prevention in countries represented by participants;
- New strategies to be applied in participants represented countries for human trafficking prevention;
- Competences to be used for working with human trafficking prevention
- New competences of human rights education and how it can be used and applied for human trafficking prevention at local, national and international levels;
- Compass as a tool to be used for prevention of human trafficking;
- Support and funding opportunities for projects on the prevention of human trafficking.
- The new methods and techniques to be used in the future work of participants.

The main issues discussed during the study session were:

- Human trafficking concept and history
- Differences between migrant smuggling and human trafficking
- International legislation in the field of human trafficking
- Minority youth realities in human trafficking of each member country
- Competences working with human trafficking prevention
- Campaigning as a tool for human trafficking prevention
- All Different – All Equal Campaign and Living Library
- Human Rights Education as an effective tool of human trafficking prevention
- The experience of the Hungarian NGO N.A.N.E. Women’s Association working in the field of human trafficking prevention
- Funding opportunities provided by COE and EC and other donors for human trafficking prevention
- Recommendations to COE on human trafficking prevention working with minority youth
- Action Plan for 2007-2008 for human trafficking prevention

The main outcomes or comments of the evaluation on the session by the participants were:

- On general the participants were satisfied with the programme and the work done by the team of trainers. They were happy that they took part in the study session. The study session mostly met their expectations.
- The opinion of participants regarding the methodology used during the study session due to their professional background was very diverse. Some of them were satisfied with the selected methodology, some of them would like to have more lectures and some expressed the wish that they would be happier to have more interactive methods.
- The majority of participants really enjoyed the group of participants and the cultural and professional diversity of participants as the study session brought together many various people that promoted intercultural learning and overall personal development as well as making participants think of their role in the prevention of human trafficking and other important related issues. Only few of participants expressed dissatisfaction about the group.
- Participants found the presentations of invited lecturers very useful, which could be of help in the future for the participants. Regarding visiting of local NGO (NANE) some of participants in their evaluation form mentioned that they would like, instead of visiting the NGO, to have had participants from Hungary, as the time of visit was too short and

they did not have enough time to understand the real situation of human trafficking in Hungary. Another group of participants mentioned that the input of NANE and the invited expert did really help them to see the situation of human trafficking in Hungary in a very broad sense. Some participants said that they would like to have had a chance to meet other local NGOs working in the field.

- Some of the participants felt that there was too much specialisation on human trafficking and less on human rights education. They would have found it more useful to spend more time in the programme for discovering human rights education as a tool for human trafficking prevention.

#### 4.2. Main Outcomes of the Study Session

The most important outcomes of the study session were:

- Motivation of participants to work on human rights education to prevent human trafficking.
- Participants shared realities of the countries and regions in the field of human trafficking and preventive actions.
- Participants shared experiences and best practices working with human trafficking prevention.
- New contacts and friendships made, participants found people working on similar issues within different countries and organisations.
- New methods on using Human Rights Education as a tool for preventing human trafficking were explored.
- Five joint projects were designed by participants during the project planning session (please see below) which will stand as the follow up to the study session.

#### THE PROJECTS DEVELOPED BY THE PARTICIPANTS

##### Project Idea One

##### **Name: Human trafficking: Photography Exhibition**

Prepared by: Dace, Sveta, Priit

1. Purpose of the exhibition (Why?)
  - Promoting the problem of human trafficking
  - Prevention
2. Organisers:
  - MoE,
  - NGO (Dace, Sveta, Priit)
3. Target group:
  - Youth and adults from 14-25 years
4. Countries of exhibition (Where?):
  - Origin countries: Latvia, Bulgaria, Romania
  - Places of exhibition:
    - Universities
    - Youth centers
    - Cultural centers
    - Pubs/Clubs
    - Cinemas
    - Medical centers (specialised to youth)
5. Period (When?):
  - Springtime 2009 (2<sup>nd</sup> week of April)
6. Organising, methods and making it a reality (How?):
  - Photos from professional photographers and amateurs as well
  - Quotes from reality
  - Media installations



- Short movies
- Analysis from authorized professionals: psychologists and society leaders in human trafficking

7. Financial sources:

- European Council (for Balkan countries)
- Nordic Council (for Latvia)

8. Mission of the exposition:

Making society aware about the hidden problems of human trafficking. The exhibits are anonymous and it could be that the victims shown in the exposition look like everyday people with which the visitors could identify with. The exhibition shows what difficulties the victims have had to face, expressing the thoughts and feelings that had occurred through their harsh experiences of human trafficking. The exhibition shows the step-by-step process of the development of human trafficking: causes of getting into the human trafficking (problematic families, unemployment etc.), traps to be trafficked (advertisements, fake promises etc.), ways of getting trafficked and abused and the consequences of these traps.

Project Idea Two

**Name: THE DAY AGAINST HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

STAND UP, SPEAK OUT! WILL YOU STAND UP AGAINST HUMAN TRAFFICKING WITH US IN SEPTEMBER 2008 IN MACEDONIA?

**AWARENESS-ADVOCACY-ACTION!**

Prepared by Aris, Federico, Kamran, Elcin, Katerina (GR), Katerina (MK), Maya

PARTICIPANTS' PROFILE

The module is prepared as a Multilateral Youth Exchange of about 6 leaders +30 participants between 18-25 years who:

- Are interested on Human Trafficking
- Have some knowledge and / or experience
- Have willingness to explore and implement global activities to prevent the human trafficking
- To be a Turkish/ Macedonian/ Italian/ Estonian/ Greek / Azerbaijan based.

ACTIONS

-The basic action is the Campaign which will be held at the end of the project by the help of all participants in these six countries. A day will be planned against the Human Trafficking with the slogan

‘STAND UP, SPEAK OUT! WILL YOU STAND UP AGAINST HUMAN TRAFFICKING?’

- Participants will be together to organize Day Against Human Trafficking, the promotional materials and street activities will be decided and designed during the sessions

TOOLS

The methods of the exchange will be different workshops on the mentioned topic, organisation's fair, various presentations, group & team building games, excursions and simulations games which will be used in the street activities of The Day Against Human Trafficking. A main part of the programme is the workshops for planning the day, activities in order to create concrete project ideas related to the development & the promotion of the Day Against Human Trafficking

Expected Results

- By the sharing of tools and good practices the different participants and their organisations will improve the way they work and be more effective in helping youth to work Against Human Trafficking.
- Their capacity and their own understanding of the topic will be increased.

- Success of the project will be based on new projects that are evolved and implemented in the future and that the network has established will 'continue to exist' and will increase in size.
- The Day against Human Trafficking will be held in these six countries as the production of the seminar.

#### COSTS

100% of the accommodation expenses in Macedonia and 70% of the travelling expenses will be covered by the project budget. Participants for this exchange will only need to cover the remaining 30% of travel costs.

#### Project Idea Three

##### **Name: INTERNATIONAL WEEK OF PREVENTION**

We are local associations/ organisations who work in Human Trafficking Prevention, focusing upon our local communities in our own countries.

We want to organise a week of prevention in our respective areas.

We intend to have an international network to coordinate our 'Week of Prevention' as well as to forge links and cooperation across Europe and the Caucasus.

#### Why?

- To inform the public of Human Trafficking with a focus on providing information to vulnerable groups.
- We will focus upon countries of origin, transit and destination – Dependent upon host country

#### Who?

Organisers:

- our individual organisations with support from local government and communities, international network

Targets:

- general public with special emphasis on age appropriate information

#### Where?

In different places in one town as a pilot project such as town squares, parks and concert halls.

#### When?

Spring 2009 - The period when we believe traffickers would be moving youth and the best period to involve people because of the weather

#### How?

We will use several tools to reflect this topic:

- exhibitions like theatre, photography, and expressive arts
- movies
- concerts
- seminaries
- installations such as banners, posters,
- survivors: trafficked people
- police liaison officers, psychologists and others associations
- Web link from local government website to a Human Trafficking Prevention
- Information website
- Brochures



- Presentations from experts of human trafficking
- Role play / Role reversals

#### Funding?

- Ministry of Internal / Home Affairs
- Local and National Government
- Youth Development Project
- DAPHNE III
- European Youth Foundation – Sectors B and D- HRE
- Sponsorship – Companies
- Lottery Funds
- Charity Foundations

#### Conclusion

After the Week of Prevention, all network partners will exchange their outcomes and experiences about the success of the event. Also to discuss future projects on larger national and international scales.

#### Project Idea Four

##### **Name: DON'T LET THEM TRAFFIC YOUR LIFE**

##### Why?

Because the lack of knowledge in H.T subject in our local community.

##### Aims:

- to inform the people about Human Trafficking.
- to prevent Human Trafficking

##### Who?

The organizations:  
-NGOs

##### Target:

-high school students

##### Where?

In high schools (first we find 10 schools in each country and involve them in this program)

##### When?

September 2008-March 2009, i.e.:  
The beginning of September – Preparation meeting  
October – February – Local projects  
The end of March – Evaluation meeting

##### How?

1. Meeting of the organisations [make a general plan for the local projects in every country]
2. Put the project into action
3. Meeting of the organisations [sharing experience, evaluate and develop future projects.

##### Funding

Youth in action: 1.2 youth initiatives

One of the groups is making an application, applying to the national agency and managing this project.

*1. Meeting of the organisations.* This meeting is for the preparation the project during five days.

- Share ideas about we will do in the local areas;
- Make together a plan of how exactly we can develop our project;
- 2. Background ideas for the local project:*
- To host a concert with famous local singers;
- To make posters and flyers and use them in schools, to make a card with information of going aboard;
- Visit schools in the local area, hosting an introduction about Human Trafficking, showing the movie and in the end have a debate;
- 3. Meeting of the organisations*
- Share experiences;
- Evaluation of the project in every country
- Think about new projects and new partnerships;

#### Project Idea Five

#### **Name: TRANSCONTINENTAL CHILD LABOUR PREVENTION**

#### Trans-continental Child Labour Prevention

Alexia, Silvia, Zora, Budapest 2007

#### **Aims and Objectives**

- Contact making
- Exploring child labour realities in two continents, broadening knowledge on the phenomenon
- Best practices
- Campaign design and implementation activities in participants' countries

#### **Participants**

Target group:

Youth, aged 16-21

From: Brazil, Bulgaria, Colombia, Italy, Romania, and Venezuela

One team leader (from a human rights organisation) + 5 youth per country

Core organising body CISV, Italy

Partner organisations from BG and Malta

#### **Schedule and Location**

- 2 days preparatory meeting July 2009 – organising body + 6 team leaders, Turin, Italy
- 12 days of the exchange - Sep 2009 (may vary acc. to travel arrangements, availability), Turin, Italy (organized by CISV)
- 3 days follow-up meeting – March 2010, Sofia, Bulgaria

#### **Preparation**

- Intl preparatory meeting: 6 team leaders + organising body / 3 trainers – set up program, train in managing youth participants and facilitating, outline information that needs to be prepared in advance.
- Local preparatory meetings for youth participants
- Organising body selects and invites experts / lecturers on child labour issues (IoM, save the Children, etc.)
- Arrange a field trip to a local NGO
- Organising final presentation audience

#### **Exchange**

- Day 1-3 – lectures, information sharing, presenting own realities, open space, interactive exercises, role games, debates to further understand the child labour phenomena

- Evening 1-3 – national evening (presenting documentary on situation in the country, cultural exchange, dances, music, fun, discussions)
- Day 4 – morning – visiting local NGO, free afternoon and evening (tourism, etc.)
- Day 5-7 lectures, information sharing, presenting own realities, open space, interactive exercises, role games, debates to further understand child labour phenomena
- Evening 5-7 – national evening (presenting documentary on situation in the country, cultural exchange, dances, music, fun, discussions)
- Day 8 – free day
- Day 9-11 – group work (detailed preparation of campaigns – making a documentary, theatre, installation, brochures, logistical planning)
- Day 12 morning – pilot presentation (in school or other)
- Day 12 afternoon - evaluation

### **Follow-up activities**

- Monthly local meetings and international video conference /Internet.../ - feedback on progress of implementation, plans for future activities
- Forum sections on participating organisations' websites
- Follow-up meeting March 2010 – concrete feedback on project results and proposals for future action

### **Sources of Funding**

- Youth in Action Program, Action 1
- Supplementary – in-kind contribution from experts / lecturers, petty local sponsorship

- Recommendations to CoE, DYS and youth NGOs on human trafficking prevention (please see below).

<b>THE RECOMMENDATIONS DEVELOPED DURING THE STUDY SESSION</b>
<b>Recommendations to Youth NGOs:</b>
• To foster more cooperation between NGO's with the same topic
• To create a network of NGO's to share experiences
• To increase cooperation among local NGO's that are working on the same or similar topic , in order to fight the problem together
• To increase the exchange of knowledge among local structures
• To organise NGO forums on a local level
• To promote events for students that NGO's should organise together with schools
• To organize NGO fairs in schools
• To encourage NGO's to cooperate with local companies in order to raise money for different events
• To foster networking initiatives
• To act jointly in order to multiply information
<b>Recommendations to Directorate of Youth and Sport:</b>
• To provide more information about DYS' work to the general public, e.g. through an information campaign
• To promote DYS during sport events
• To include of Human Trafficking-related exercises and information in the Compass manual
<b>Recommendations to Council of Europe:</b>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To create a database of all NGO's in Europe;</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To run awareness campaigns on Human Trafficking</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To raise the profile of Human Trafficking Prevention work, e.g. through creation of a Human Trafficking Directorate</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with private companies for advertising;</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More active campaigning among the general public on topic of human trafficking (leaflets, brochures, posters)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To use Euro 2012 European Football Championship to address issues of Human Trafficking Prevention</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To develop links between police and NGO's through organising joint events;</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus more on specific countries that are identified as countries of origin/destination of Human Trafficking</li> </ul>

## ANNEXES

**Annex A: The Presentation of Minorities of Europe**

**Annex B: The Common Concept of Human Trafficking**

**Annex C: The List of Useful Web Sites Related to Human Trafficking**

**Annex D: The List of Human Trafficking Legislation**

**Annex E: Competencies Required for Working on Human Trafficking Prevention**

**Annex F: Compass Exercise Adopted**

**Annex G: Participants List**

## **ANNEX A: THE PRESENTATION OF MINORITIES OF EUROPE**

### **Minorities of Europe – “One Europe for All”**

#### *Aims and objectives:*

- To provide a framework for co-operation and exchange between minority groups, especially those who feel most isolated in Europe
- To contribute to the development of an inter-cultural Europe, open to and based upon the contribution and participation of all communities, particularly those facing exclusion and alienation from the process of European integration.

#### *Background*

- Minorities of Europe (MoE) is a ‘Pan European Inter-minority project’ which supports and assists the co-operation, solidarity & exchange between different minority communities and young people in Europe
- MoE was established in 1995 as a result of the Council of Europe’s campaign against Racism, Anti-Semitism, Xenophobia and Intolerance in Europe. The campaign, entitled ‘All different – All Equal’

#### *MoE today:*

- Consultative Status with the Council of Europe
- Over 50 members in 23 European countries
- 7 European Consulates Network
- Member of the CoE Youth Advisory Council
- European Voluntary Service – Sending & Hosting

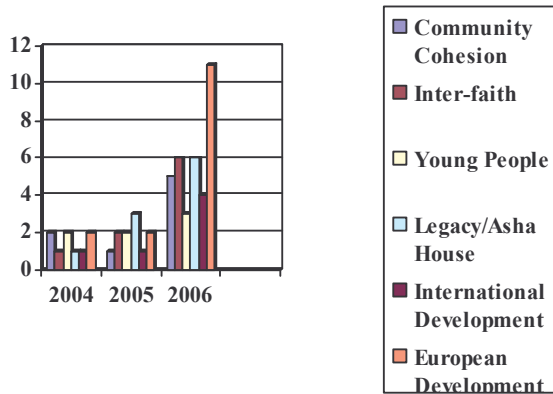
#### *Milestones*

1995 – All Different All Equal Campaign by Council of Europe, Strasbourg  
1996 – Popringa, Belgium – (Statement of Values)  
1997 – Minority Youth Participation in Europe, Izmit, Turkey – (MoE Charter)  
1998 – Minority Youth Participation Lithuania / Moldova – (Governing Documents)  
1999 – Legacy House  
2000 – Values Have No Boundaries Action For the Millennium – (Minority Networks)  
2001 – UN World Conference Against Racism, Durban South Africa – (Youth Summit)  
2001 – Respect Not Tolerance Exhibition  
2002 – Beyond Labels, Leicester – (UK Youth Strategy & Review of ADAE)  
2003 – Swapping Cultures Initiative – (Community & Social Cohesion Programme)  
2004 – Sharing the Sacred –Serving the World, Barcelona – (Interfaith Programme)  
2005 – All Different All Equal – (10 Year Anniversary)  
2006 – Legacy / Asha House Refurbishment – (Home Office Grant)  
2007 – Levoca – (Review & Update MoE Charter & Statement of Values)

#### *Programme areas*

- Community cohesion
- Inter-faith
- Action centres
- Young people
- International development
- European development

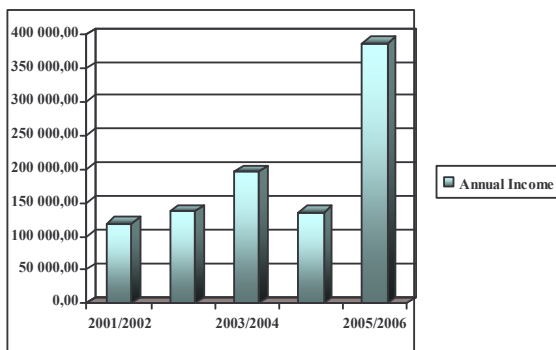
*Key Events/Activities 2004 & 2006*



*European Development Activities for 2008*

- 1 study visit
- 2 contact making seminars
- 3 training courses
- 4 conferences/seminars
- 2 study sessions
- 3 youth exchanges
- 5 planning visits
- 5 European meetings

*Financial resources*



*What we do*

Services – 11%

Cultural practice – 45%

- Sharing the Sacred – Serving the World
- Swapping Cultures
- All Different All Equal

Influencing policy – 8%

- Strength in Diversity
- Substance Miss-use
- Asylum & Refugee Communities
- Police Recruitment from BME Communities

Education – 9%

- Henley College



- Regent College
- Blue Coat School
- Cambridge University
- Institutes of Community Cohesion

Resources – 27%

- Exhibitions
- Pathways to Peace
- Posters, Postcards
- DVD
- Tool-Kit

Services – 11%

- British Council
- Development Education Association
- Asha Foundation

*Membership*

Minorities of Europe (MoE) was established to include Organizations and/or individuals who can become Members, the only condition is that they agree and are committed to MoE Charter. Formal membership of MoE from January 2006:

<b>Regions</b>	<b>Individual</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
<i>Mediterranean</i>	7	1
<i>South Eastern</i>	1	4
<i>Central Europe</i>	1	1
<i>Western Europe</i>	9	1
<i>Scandinavia/Baltic</i>	0	1
<i>Eastern Europe</i>	0	10
<b>Totals</b>	18	18

## ANNEX B: THE COMMON CONCEPT OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

### *The history*

- Archaic forms – trafficking in slaves
- 13<sup>th</sup> – 19th century – slavery vanished
- 19th century – trafficking denounced - 1885 Berlin Agreement for the Suppression of Slave Traffic.

### *Suppression of exploitation of women*

- 1904 1st International document for the suppression of trafficking in people – Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic.
- 1910 International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic.

### *The link between trafficking and prostitution: 1949 Convention for the Suppression of the Trafficking in Person and Exploitation of the prostitution of others.*

- 1949 Convention and Convention for Elimination of All forms of Discrimination (CEDAW) failed to provide a definition, focus on the punishment of traffickers
- 1980's and 1990's migration to Western countries, trafficking as complex phenomena not only sexual exploitation

### *Definition of HT*

- Definitions of countries (USA), organizations (CoE), NGOs (GAATW).
- Palermo Protocol – the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Person, Especially Women and Children, the supplementary protocol of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.
- Signed by 100 countries in 2000.
- Entered into force in 2003.

### *Trafficking in human beings is:*

The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, or abduction, or fraud, or deception, of the abuse of power or of the 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 includes, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.

### *Three separate parts:*

- The criminal act(ion)s of : recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of person;
- By means used (to commit those acts) of: threat or use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability, or giving payments or benefits to a person in control of the victim, debt bondage;
- Goals – for the purpose of exploitation, this includes, at a minimum, exploiting the prostitution of others, other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or similar practices, domestic work, marriages and the removal of organs.

### *The Key Words*

- The country of destination;
- The country of origin;
- The country of transit.
- The victim
- The trafficker

*The “push factors,, of human trafficking*

- Economic
- Gender based discrimination
- Media portrayal of Western countries
- Armed conflict or natural disaster
- Religious /cultural practices

*Migrant smuggling & human trafficking*

- Migration – where a person moves from one country to another (legal or illegal means, voluntarily or forced. Displacement of person and trafficking - examples of forced migration.
- Smuggling is a transportation of person (with their consent) to another country through illegal means.
- The core element of trafficking:
  - Movement of a person with deception or coercion into a situation of forced labour, servitude or slavery-like practices.

*Three differences between MS and HT*

- The consent: the smuggling of migrants involves migrants who have consented to it. Trafficking victims never consented or the consent has been rendered by the coercive, deceptive or abusive actions of the traffickers.
- The exploitation: Smuggling ends with the migrants’ arrival at their destination, whereas trafficking in persons involves the ongoing exploitation of the victims in some manner to generate illicit profits for the trafficker.
- The transnationality: smuggling is always transnational, whereas trafficking in persons may not be (moving the victim from place to place).

*Legislation*

- Palermo Protocol – UN
- Council Framework Decision of 19 July 2002 on combating trafficking in human beings – EU
- Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings – CoE
- Other International, regional and national documents.

*Some examples of possible activities at different levels:*

<b>Local/National</b>	<b>Regional</b>		<b>International</b>
<i>a. services provision</i>	- set up shelter for victims of trafficking - counselling - information about migration - family support -legal services - comprehensive health care	- assist trafficked persons during repatriation process - welcome and instantiate new migrants	- support local NGOs in the process of repatriation and reintegration - welcome and initiate new migrants

<i>b. research/ documentation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- document cases at immigrant detention centre</li> <li>- mapping of villages in border areas</li> <li>- research on working and living conditions of migrant workers especially in unregulated sectors.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- research on migrants' repatriation and reintegration programmes between countries of origin/transit and destination</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- coordinate comparative analysis of impact of trafficking, immigration, labour and prostitution laws on trafficked persons</li> </ul>
<i>c. information/ education</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- meet with officials and share selected information about cases with them</li> <li>- provide gender sensitivity or human rights training</li> <li>- organise migration information campaign in villages in countries of origin</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- send information or documentation to regional mechanisms e.g. European, American or African Commissions</li> <li>- conduct regional human rights trainings for NGOs and relevant agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- send information or documentation to international mechanisms e.g. Special Rapporteur on violence against women, Special Rapporteur on Human Rights of Migrants, Commission on Human Rights, CEDAW</li> <li>- coordinate international campaign to raise awareness about NGOs in countries of destination</li> </ul>
<i>d. advocacy</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- public demonstration</li> <li>- letter-writing to government</li> <li>- lobby government on existing laws, policies and practices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- lobby at regional conferences such as meetings of regional UN agencies, ASEAN, SAARC, EU, OAS, OAU</li> <li>- campaigns/action alerts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- lobby relevant bodies of the UN and international bodies such as ILO, World Bank</li> <li>- petition action</li> </ul>

## **ANNEX C: THE LIST OF USEFUL WEB SITES RELATED TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

### **Anti-Slavery International, ASI**

ASI promotes the eradication of slavery and slavery-like practices, and freedom for everyone who is subjected to them. Among the abuses, which ASI opposes, are trafficking of women and forced prostitution. ASI focuses on the rights of people who are particularly vulnerable to exploitation of their labour, notably women, children, migrant workers and indigenous peoples.  
[www.antislavery.org/](http://www.antislavery.org/)

### **Coalition to Abolish Slavery & Trafficking (CAST)**

CAST is a network of human service providers and advocacy organizations assisting women and girls trafficked to Los Angeles.  
[www.trafficked-women.org/](http://www.trafficked-women.org/)

### **CATW - Coalition Against Trafficking in Women**

The Coalition Against Trafficking in Women is a feminist human rights nongovernmental organisation that works internationally to oppose all forms of sexual exploitation.  
[www.uri.edu/artsci/wms/hughes/catw/](http://www.uri.edu/artsci/wms/hughes/catw/), [www.catwinternational.org](http://www.catwinternational.org)

### **CAPCAT**

Coalition Against Prostitution and Child Abuse in Thailand. The CAPCAT Project is an all-volunteer, secular, non-profit, non-governmental project of both Thai and foreign citizens working together since September 1994 to find solutions to the problems of poverty, prostitution and the abuse of children in labour and prostitution.  
[www.capcat.ksc.net/](http://www.capcat.ksc.net/)

### **Captive Daughters**

Captive Daughters is a non-profit organisation dedicated to ending sex trafficking of girls. The main office is in Los Angeles, California, USA.  
[www.captive.org](http://www.captive.org)

### **Council of Europe**

[www.coe.int/T/E/Committee\\_of\\_Ministers/Home/](http://www.coe.int/T/E/Committee_of_Ministers/Home/)

### **CRIN**

[www.crin.org](http://www.crin.org)

### **ECPAT International**

ECPAT - End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and the Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes.  
[www.rb.se/ecpat/index.htm](http://www.rb.se/ecpat/index.htm), [www.ecpat.net](http://www.ecpat.net)

### **EU Daphne Initiative**

[europa.eu.int/comm/justice\\_home/project/daphne](http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/project/daphne)

### **EU STOP Program**

[europa.eu.int/comm/justice\\_home/project/stop\\_prov\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/project/stop_prov_en.htm)

### **Fundación Esperanza**

[www.fundacionesperanza.org.co](http://www.fundacionesperanza.org.co)

### **GAATW**

GAATW was formed in 1994 with the aim "not to stop the migration of women but to ensure that human rights of women concerned are taken into consideration by authorities and agencies involved. Our strategy is to promote the involvement of grassroots women in all work against this form of modern slavery in order that any work done addresses the real problem and does not aggravate their vulnerable situation." GAATW has over 100 individual and organisation members and the site contains extensive documentation, on-line newsletter and much more.  
[www.inet.co.th/org/gaatw/index.html](http://www.inet.co.th/org/gaatw/index.html) , [www.thai.net/gaatw/](http://www.thai.net/gaatw/)

#### GEMS

E-mail: [gemsgirls@aol.com](mailto:gemsgirls@aol.com)

#### Human Rights Watch Trafficking Page

[www.hrw.org/women/trafficking.html](http://www.hrw.org/women/trafficking.html)

#### HumanTrafficking.org

[www.humantrafficking.org](http://www.humantrafficking.org)

#### ILO

The ILO has a programme on conditions of work, which includes migration for employment.

[www.ilo.org](http://www.ilo.org)

#### ILO-IPEC

[www.ilo.org/childlabour](http://www.ilo.org/childlabour)

#### Immigration News

[www.asylumsupport.info/links/trafficking.htm](http://www.asylumsupport.info/links/trafficking.htm)

#### International Federation Terre des Hommes

[www.terredeshommes.org](http://www.terredeshommes.org)

#### IOFA

[www.iofa.org](http://www.iofa.org)

#### IHRLG Initiative Against Trafficking In Persons

[www.hrlawgroup.org/initiatives/trafficking\\_persons/](http://www.hrlawgroup.org/initiatives/trafficking_persons/)

#### IOM

[www.iom.int](http://www.iom.int)

#### Kvinnoforum

[www.kvinnoforum.se/english/index.html](http://www.kvinnoforum.se/english/index.html)

#### Kvinnoforum's Q-web

[www.qweb.kvinnoforum.se/trafficking/indexII.html](http://www.qweb.kvinnoforum.se/trafficking/indexII.html)

#### NSWP

[www.nswp.org](http://www.nswp.org)

#### OSCE

[www.osce.org](http://www.osce.org)

Protection Project  
[www.protectionproject.org](http://www.protectionproject.org)

Prostitutes' Education Network  
An information service comprised of information for sex workers and activists/educators who study issues of decriminalisation, human rights in the context of prostitution, violence against prostitutes and women, sex workers and pornography, as well as current trends in legislation and social policy in the U.S. and internationally.  
[www.bayswan.org/penet.html](http://www.bayswan.org/penet.html)

Save the Children  
<http://www.savethechildren.org/crisis/exploited.shtml>

SIDA  
[www.sida.se](http://www.sida.se) (link to English language site available)

Stop-Traffic Listserv  
[fpmail.friends-partners.org/mailman/listinfo.cgi/stop-traffic](mailto:fpmail.friends-partners.org/mailman/listinfo.cgi/stop-traffic)

Stop-Traffic Listserv Archives  
[fpmail.friends-partners.org/pipermail/stop-traffic](mailto:fpmail.friends-partners.org/pipermail/stop-traffic)

UNDP  
[www.undp.org](http://www.undp.org)

UNFPA  
[www.unfpa.org](http://www.unfpa.org)

UNHCHR  
[www.unhchr.ch](http://www.unhchr.ch)

UNHCR  
[www.unhcr.ch](http://www.unhcr.ch)

UNICEF  
[www.unicef.org](http://www.unicef.org)

UNIFEM  
[www.unifem.undp.org](http://www.unifem.undp.org)

UNODCCP Global Program against Trafficking in Human Beings  
[www.odccp.org/trafficking\\_human\\_beings.html](http://www.odccp.org/trafficking_human_beings.html)

US Department of State Human Trafficking pages  
[usinfo.state.gov/topical/global/traffic](http://usinfo.state.gov/topical/global/traffic)

US Department of Labour  
[www.dol.gov](http://www.dol.gov)

USAID  
[www.usaid.gov](http://www.usaid.gov)



World Vision  
[www.worldvision.org](http://www.worldvision.org)

Foundation Against Trafficking in Women (STV), Utrecht  
The Foundation Against Trafficking in Women / Stichting Tegen Vrouwenhandel, STV has worked against Trafficking in Women since 1982 and was the first NGO in Europe to address the issue. STV has together with the Global Alliance Against Trafficking in Women produced a report on Trafficking in Women for the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women.  
[www.bayswan.org/FoundTraf.html](http://www.bayswan.org/FoundTraf.html)

Global Survival Network  
The GSN has done extensive investigations and subsequent media campaigns to expose the growing international trade in people, and the exploitation inherent in the associated debt bondage schemes.  
[www.globalsurvival.net/](http://www.globalsurvival.net/)

International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism, IMADR  
IMADR is an international non-profit, non-governmental human rights organisation devoted to promoting the rights of persons subject to racism and/or discrimination.  
[www.imadr.org/](http://www.imadr.org/)

Organized Crime Home Page - Committee For A Safe Society (CSS).  
The site contains information on trafficking and other crimes against women.  
[www.alternatives.com/crime/](http://www.alternatives.com/crime/)

La Strada, the Czech Republic  
La Strada focuses on prevention of traffic in women, support of victims of traffic in women, influencing legislation and disseminating information on the issue.  
[www.ecn.cz/lastrada/indexA.htm](http://www.ecn.cz/lastrada/indexA.htm)

The Vital Voices Global Democracy Initiative  
The Vital Voices Global Democracy Initiative is an ongoing global initiative which implements U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright's commitment to promote the advancement of women as a U.S. foreign policy objective. Vital Voices has a section on trafficking in women.  
[www.usia.gov/vitalvoices/issues.htm](http://www.usia.gov/vitalvoices/issues.htm)

World Congress Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children  
Fact sheets, Theme papers, Declaration and more from the World Congress in Stockholm, Sweden 1996.  
<http://193.135.156.14/webpub/csechome/default.htm>

## **Annex D: The List of Human Trafficking Legislation**

### **UN**

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights of December 10, 1948 [[pdf](#)]
  - Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others of December 2, 1949 [[pdf](#)]
  - Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 18 December 1979 [[pdf](#)]
  - Convention on the Rights of the Child of November 20, 1989 [[pdf](#)]
- and the:
- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography [[pdf](#)]
- United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime of 13 December 2000 [[pdf](#)]

And its optional protocols:

- Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime [[pdf](#)]
- Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime [[pdf](#)]

### **Conventions**

- Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings ENG [[pdf](#)]
- Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental freedoms - ETS nr 005 (1950) ENG [[pdf](#)]
- European Convention on Extradition – ETS nr. 024 (1957) ENG [[pdf](#)]

*And its Protocols:*

- Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition - ETS nr. 086 (1975) ENG [[saite](#)]
  - Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition - ETS nr. 098 (1978) ENG [[pdf](#)]
- European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters ETS nr 030 (1959) ENG [[pdf](#)]

- Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters - ETS n° 099 (1978) ENG [[pdf](#)]

- Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters - ETS n° 182 (2001) ENG [[pdf](#)]

■ European Social Charter– ETS nr. 035 (1961) ENG [[pdf](#)]

- Additional protocol to the European Social Charter -ETS n° 128 (1988) ENG [[pdf](#)]

- Protocol amending the European Social Charter - ETS n° 142 (1991) ENG [[pdf](#)]

- Additional Protocol to the European Social Charter Providing for a System of Collective Complaints - ETS n° 158 (1995) ENG [[pdf](#)]

■ European Social Charter (Revised) – ETS n° 163 (1996) ENG - [[doc](#)]

■ European Convention on the International Validity of Criminal Judgments – ETS n° 070 (1970) ENG [[doc](#)]

■ European Convention on the Repatriation of Minors – ETS n° 071 (1970) ENG [[doc](#)]

■ European Convention on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters – ETS n° 073 (1972) ENG [[doc](#)]

■ European Agreement on the Transmission of Applications for Legal Aid – ETS n° 092 (1977) ENG [[doc](#)]

■ European Convention on the Compensation of Victims of Violent Crimes – ETS n° 116 (1983) ENG [[doc](#)]

■ Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons ETS n° 112 (1983) ENG [[doc](#)]

- Additional protocol to the Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons - ETS 1n° 167 (1997)  
ENG [[doc](#)]

■ Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Data ETS n° 108 (1981) ENG [[doc](#)]

- Additional Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Data - ETS n° 181 (2001) ENG [[doc](#)]

■ Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime ETS n° 141 (1990) ENG [[doc](#)]

■ Criminal Law Convention on Corruption – ETS n° 173 (1999) ENG [[doc](#)]

■ Convention on Cybercrime ETS n°185 (2001) ENG [[doc](#)]

## **Directives**

Council Directive 2004/81/EC of 29 April 2004 on the residence permit issued to third-country nationals who are victims of trafficking in human beings or who have been the subject of an action to facilitate illegal immigration, who cooperate with the competent authorities. ENG [\[link\]](#)

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## **Resolutions and recommendations**

### **■ Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe**

■ Recommendation No. R (91) 11 of the Committee of Ministers to member states concerning sexual exploitation, pornography and prostitution of, and trafficking in children and young adults (adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 9 September 1991 at the 461st meeting of the Ministers' Deputies).

ENG [\[link\]](#)

■ Recommendation No. R (97)13 of the Committee of Ministers to member states concerning intimidation of witnesses and the rights of defence (adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 10 September 1997, at the 600th Meeting of the Ministers' Deputies).

ENG [\[link\]](#)

■ Recommendation No. R (2000) 11 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on action against trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation (adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 19 May 2000, at the 710th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies).

ENG [\[link\]](#)

■ Recommendation Rec(2001)11 of the Committee of Ministers to member states concerning guiding principles on the fight against organised crime (adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 19 September 2001, at the 765th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies).

ENG [\[link\]](#)

■ Recommendation Rec(2001)16 of the Committee of Ministers on the protection of children against sexual exploitation (adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 31 October 2001 at the 771st meeting of the Ministers' Deputies).

ENG [\[link\]](#)

■ Recommendation Rec(2001)18 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on subsidiary protection (adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 27 November 2001 at the 774th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies).

ENG [\[link\]](#)

■ Recommendation Rec(2002)5 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the protection of women against violence (adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 30 April at the 794th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies).

ENG [\[link\]](#)

### **■ Recommendations and resolutions of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe**

- Recommendation 1325 (1997) on traffic in women and forced prostitution in Council of Europe member states (Text adopted by the Assembly on 23 April 1997 (13th Sitting)).  
ENG [[link](#)]
  
  - Recommendation 1450 (2000) on violence against women in Europe (Text adopted by the Assembly on 3 April 2000 (9th Sitting))  
ENG [[link](#)]
  
  - Recommendation 1467 (2000) on clandestine immigration and the fight against traffickers (Text adopted by the Assembly on 29 June 2000 (23rd Sitting))  
ENG [[link](#)]
  
  - Recommendation 1523 (2001) on domestic slavery (Text adopted by the Assembly on 26 June 2001 (18th Sitting))  
ENG [[link](#)]
  
  - Recommendation 1526 (2001) on a campaign against trafficking in minors to put a stop to the east European route: the example of Moldova (Text adopted by the Assembly on 27 June 2001 (21st Sitting))  
ENG [[link](#)]
  
  - Resolution 1307 (2002) on sexual exploitation of children: zero tolerance (Text adopted by the Assembly on 27 September 2002 (32nd Sitting))  
ENG [[link](#)]
  
  - Recommendation 1545 (2002) on a campaign against trafficking in women (Text adopted by the Assembly on 21 January 2002 (1st Sitting)) ENG [[link](#)]
  
  - Recommendation 1610 (2003) on migration connected with trafficking in women and prostitution (Text adopted by the Assembly on 25 June 2003 (21st Sitting)) ENG [[link](#)]
  
  - Recommendation 1611 (2003) on trafficking in organs in Europe (Text adopted by the Assembly on 25 June 2003 (21st Sitting)).  
ENG [[link](#)]
  
  - Recommendation Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe 1663 (2004) on domestic slavery: servitude, au pairs and mail-order brides ENG [[link](#)]
- 
- 

## **Other**

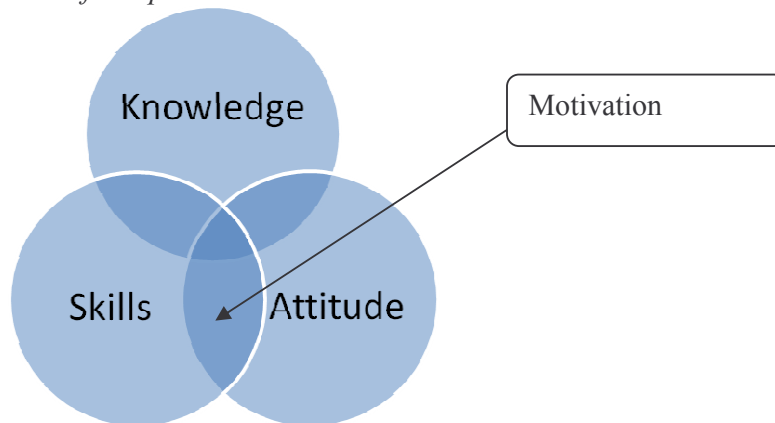
- Council Framework Decision of 19 July 2002 on combating trafficking in human beings  
ENG [[link](#)]
  
- Council Resolution of 20 October 2003 on initiatives to combat trafficking in human beings, in particular women ENG [[link](#)]
  
- Council framework Decision 2004/68/JHA of 22 December 2003 on combating the sexual exploitation of children and child pornography ENG [[link](#)]

## ANNEX E: COMPETENCIES WORKING WITH HUMAN TRAFFICKING

### *Competence – definition*

Is the combination and result of knowledge, skills and attitudes of person in a specific area or domain, either required for or developed during the work

### *Dimensions of competence*



### *Being competent implies...*

- *being able to make use of something.* It is not enough to possess knowledge or skills in order to be competent. You need to know how to put them into practice when necessary and under the certain circumstances. *Preparing a menu*
- *being able to mix and match.* The professional should be able to select what is necessary from his/her resources, to organise them and to use them in order to perform in a professional manner. *Choosing the right basic colours to make a particular tone*
- *being able to adapt.* Every competence is transferable or adaptable to different conditions. *Handouts on HT for different target groups*
- *an ability that has been tried and tested.* A competence has to have been tested in reality, according to objective criteria.

### *Evaluation - Competence is...*

- not measurable in itself but is expressed through actions that can be measured. Competence is the result of a group of elements that are mainly grouped together. A person is competent on condition that s/he is able to coordinate her/his actions.
- a product of an individual or group in a given professional situation. It is therefore directly related to a working environment. It is directly defined and validated by the environment.
- It refers to achieved results (or qualitative or quantitative attained objectives).
- It corresponds to a mobilisation and combination of a certain number of individual or collective resources.

### *Implications – Competence...:*

- is about turning knowledge into action
- has to do with the capacity to face new contexts and responds to new challenges
- is doing and acting, so that a competent person not only knows something, but also knows how to do something with what s/he knows

*Conclusions - Competence is:*

- a construction based upon personal resources (knowledge, skills and attitudes) and environmental resources (relationships, documents, information) that are mobilised to attain a performance. (Guy Le Boterf, 1999)
- the ability to perform according to required standards throughout a wide range of circumstances, and to respond to changing demands. (The United Kingdom's Institute of Health Care Development)



## **ANNEX F: COMPASS EXERCISE ADOPTED**

### **Tamango's story**

*Child labour creates necessary income for families and communities. Take it away and it is the children who will suffer most. Is it so?*

**Themes:** Children, Social rights, In-family trafficking

**Time:** 90 minutes

#### **Overview:**

This activity uses small group discussions to explore the issues of:

- The reality of child labour
- The causes of child labour and how to end it

#### **Related rights:**

- The right to protection against harmful forms of work and exploitation
- The right to education
- The right to play and recreation

#### **Objectives:**

- To increase knowledge about the reality of the child labour;
- To develop critical thinking about the complexity of the problem;
- To encourage the values of justice and the feeling of responsibility for finding solutions;

#### **Materials**

- Copies of the facts of Tamango's life - one copy per participant
- Pens and markers
- Flipchart paper or large sheets of paper (A3)

#### **Preparation**

- Copy the design for the "ideas for solutions" sheet onto large, A3-size sheets of paper or flipchart paper: one per small group, plus one for the plenary
- Gather some of the further information below to use to introduce the activity

#### **Instructions**

1. Tell the participants that the activity is based on a case study of a child worker in Balkans. The aim is to try to find possible ways of changing Tamango's situation and to underline the "in-family trafficking".
2. To warm up, do a round of "composed story-telling". Make up an imaginary and imaginative story about a day in Tamango's life. Go round the circle asking each person in turn to add a sentence.
3. Divide the participants into small groups with a maximum of 5 people per group. Give everyone a copy of Tamango's life facts. Allow 5 minutes for reading and sharing comments.
4. Give each group a copy of the "ideas for solutions" sheet. Explain that their task is to brainstorm solutions to the problems faced by Tamango and other child labourers. They must write down in the appropriate columns the possible steps that can be taken to solve the problem "by tomorrow", "by next month" and "in the future". They have 30 to 40 minutes to complete this task and to nominate a spokesperson to report back.

5. In plenary, take it in rounds to get feedback on each column in turn. Summarize the ideas on the flip chart. Allow discussion on the ideas if desired, but be aware of time constraints!
6. When the table is complete, move on to a fuller discussion and debriefing.

### **Debriefing and evaluation**

The depth of the discussion will depend on the participants' general knowledge but try to cover questions both about their views on child labour as well as on the possible solutions.

- How much did people already know about the existence of child labour before doing this activity? How do they know? Where did they get the information from?
- Is there child labour in their country/town? What work do children do and why do they work?
- Should children work? Should they be able to choose whether to work or not?
- "Child labour creates necessary income for families and communities. Take it away and it is the children who will suffer most." How do you answer this?
- In what ways do we, as consumers, benefit from child labour?
- How difficult was it to think of possible steps to solve child labour? Which of the three columns - "by tomorrow", "by next month" and "in the future" - was the most difficult to fill in? Why?
- There have been many national and international declarations and conferences about the issue of child labour. Why is it still such a large-scale problem in the world?
- Who should be responsible for the solving the problem? (Take a different colour pen and write the suggestion on the chart.)
- Can ordinary people like you and I help solve this problem? How and when?

### **Tips for facilitators**

If participants know very little about child labour, you may want to start the activity by giving them a few facts about child labour and its consequences. A fun way to do this might be to take the statistics below and turn them into a short quiz.

It may be difficult for groups to find ideas for the first two columns (tomorrow and next month) which might create a feeling of powerlessness and frustration.

You could motivate them by reading out the following statement:

*"The task is big, but not so big as to prove either unmanageable or oppressive. It is worth developing countries dealing with child labour. This shows that what has caused the problem of child labour here is really not a shortage of resources, but a lack of real zeal. Let this not continue."*

Supreme Court in the case of *M. C. Mehta v. the State of Tamil Nadu and Others*, India, 1986

Usually participants realize that, in order to find effective and lasting solutions to a problem, it is first necessary to identify the causes. Having analyzed the causes, solutions often become more apparent. However, you may have to point this out to some groups, especially if they are getting bogged down with identifying solutions.

You could provoke ideas for solutions by suggesting one or more of the following:

- reduce poverty so there is less need for children to work
- increase adults' wages so there is less need for children to work
- develop education so that it is more attractive and relevant to children's needs
- develop international standards for the employment of children
- ban products made with child labour

- develop global minimum labour standards as a requirement for membership of the World Trade Organisation (WTO)

Use any current news reports about child labour - either local or global - to make the activity topical and more interesting.

### **Variations**

If you want to develop participants' knowledge on the concept of child labour, previous to the activity, you can use a quiz. You can find numerous quizzes on the ILO web page (<http://us.ilo.org/ilokidsnew/whatis.html>) and on the UNICEF web page

### **Suggestions for follow up**

Find out more about youth campaigns against child labour, for example, "Kids Can Free the Children", a children's rights foundation, which was created by a 12-year-old Canadian boy ([www.icomm.ca/freechild/](http://www.icomm.ca/freechild/)).

You may like to go on to take a look at issues of inequality of opportunity for young people in your own society through the activity, "[Take a step forward](#)".

There are many aspects to issues about children working. What about parents using their children to undertake duties in the home or family business? What were people's own experiences? If the group wants to follow these ideas up, then look at the activity, "[My childhood](#)" in the *all different all equal education pack*.

### **Further Information**

In chapter 5, in the background information sections on children and on social rights, there are statistics about child labour, and information about what is made with child labour, about international law and about child labour and the consequences of child labour for the child.

The scale of the problem of child labor means that there is a wealth of information available on this issue. Useful Internet sites include the International Labor Organization ([www.ilo.org](http://www.ilo.org)), UNICEF and Save the Children ([www.savethechildren.org.uk](http://www.savethechildren.org.uk)).

## Handouts

### Tamango's life facts



#### Personal Data

*Name:* Tamango  
*Age:* 11 years old  
*Nationality:* Roma traveller  
*Citizenship:* Balkans  
*Family:* Unemployed parents,  
2 sisters and 3 brothers  
*Family Income:*  
about 70€ /month

#### "Professional" Data

*"Profession":* bagger or illegal worker  
*Working Hours:* between 12 to 16 hours a day (1/2 hour break) - 7 days a week  
*Wage:* a minimum of 50 EURO  
*Working since* he was 5 years old

#### Other Information

His family tries to arrange a marriage for their daughters, one 12 years old and the other one 14 years old. The children are against it but cannot oppose and also this is an ethnic trait that they assume they need to obey.

The money asked as a dot for each of the girl in order to have the marriage accepted by the "in-law's" are 5000 EURO per each girl and 35 gold coins from the kingship.

Tamango was sent to school for 3 months by his father put him back to work. The family income is very low and consequently insufficient to send the children to school and to provide adequate food and health care.

Hence, Tamango and his brothers are forced to go and either to do illegal work or bag for money, but they weren't allowed to return back home every night without having earned a minimum of 50 EURO each.

#### Source

*Free the Children campaigns:* [www.freethechildren.org](http://www.freethechildren.org)

#### Ideas for solutions

What can be done about Tamango's situation - and that of other child labourers?

By tomorrow?	By next month?	In the future?

## ANNEX G: PARTICIPANTS LIST

### Participants

#### ALBANIA / *ALBANIE*

Mimoza HASANTARI Roma Active Albania

#### AZERBAIJAN / *AZERBAIDJAN*

Kamran AGHAMALIYEV Azerbaijan Community Development Research,  
Training and Resource Centre

Elshad Mikayilov Yuva Humanitarian Centre- Volunteers Group

#### AUSTRIA / *AUTRICHE*

Bettina Egger Infoeck Austria

#### BELARUS / *BELARUS*

Nadya LOBACH YWCA of Belarus

#### BULGARIA / *BULGARIE*

Zora BLAGOEVA Manfred Wörner Foundation & Atlantic Club of  
Bulgaria

#### ESTONIA / *ESTONIE*

Priit Kaldma Erasmus Student Network

Pavel SMULSKI PTP Estonia

#### FRANCE / *France*

Timothé MATHIEU Belgian Union of Jewish Students

#### GEORGIA / *GEORGIE*

Mariam TSITSISHVILI The University of Georgia

#### GERMANY / *ALLEMAGNE*

Mathias KRAFT AEGEE Europe Brussels

#### GREECE / *GRECE*

Poppy Tsougou “Youth Information Centre” of Komotini

Aristodimos PARASCHOU Kids in Action

Katerina CHARMANI Amnesty International

#### ITALY / *Italie*

Silvia CARENA CISV

Marcella SUSENNA	CISV Torino
Federico GAVIANO	TDM 2000
<b>LATVIA / LETTONIE</b>	
Eva ZALCMANE	Youth information and mobility centre “JUMC”
<b>LITHUANIA / LITUANIE</b>	
Justina SAPOLAITE	Vilnius’ Caritas
<b>MALTA / MALTE</b>	
Alexia ROSSI	Amnesty International Malta
<b>POLAND / POLOGNE</b>	
Seweryn GALYSZ	Association Hope
<b>PORTUGAL / Portugal</b>	
Claudia SANTOS	TOMIC-ACAF
Dace EKERTE	GARE
<b>ROMANIA / ROUMANIE</b>	
Luisa MARIN	European Centre for Diversity
Svetlana Craciun	The Russian-Lipovans Community in Romania
<b>SWEDEN / SUEDE</b>	
Josefine LISTHERBY	European Centre for Diversity
<b>THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA / L’EX REPUBLIQUE YUGOSLAVE DE MACEDOINE</b>	
Katerina DIMOVSKA	CID - Centre for Intercultural Dialogue
Maja LUTOVSKA	NGO “For Happy Childhood”
<b>TURKEY / TURQUIE</b>	
Dilek Elcin CAVLAN	Zusters Augustinessen Von Santa Monica
<b>UNITED KINGDOM / ROYAUME-UNI</b>	
Kelly DOBSON	Minorities of Europe
<b>Preparatory team:</b>	
Maksymilian FRAS	Minorities of Europe – United Kingdom
Natalja GUDAKOVSKA	Minorities of Europe- the Branch for Baltic and Scandinavian States - Latvia
Aleksandrs MILOVS	Youth Information and Mobility Centre “JUMC” - Latvia

## **Lecturers/External speakers**

Agnes Novoszel

IOM – Budapest

Gyorgyi Toth

NANE Women's Rights Association - Hungary

Annette Shneider

Council of Europe, Directorate of Youth and Sport,  
EYCB

## ***External trainer***

Marius JITEA

Department for Interethnic Relations

## ***Educational advisor***

Iris Bawidamann

Directorate of Youth and Sport, Council of Europe





