



LULUDI

Romani Asocijacija Džuvljenge thaj Ternenge
Ромска Асоцијација за Жени и Млади
Roma Women and Youth Association

ANALYSIS OF THE RESEARCH FINDINGS CONCERNING THE PERCEPTIONS AND UNDERSTANDING OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

Funded
by the European Union



EUROPEAN UNION

COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Implemented
by the Council of Europe





LULUDI

Romani Asocijacija Džuvljenge thaj Ternenge
Ромска Асоцијација за Жени и Млади
Roma Women and Youth Association

Publication of: Roma Women and Youth Association "LULUDI"
Skopje, May 2021.

Author : Gordana Nestorovska

Editor: Katerina Koneska Tankosik

This Analysis is initiated by:

Kjmet Amet - President of RWYA "Luludi"

Ines Djemail - Project Coordinator

Within the project: "All together in prevention of child and girls trafficking".

The Annual work plan of RWYA "Luludi" is supported by the Civica Mobilitas.

The contents of this publication are the sole responsibility of the RWYA "Luludi" and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of Civica Mobilitas, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) or implementing organizations.



The initiative "All together in prevention of child and girls trafficking" is supported by the action on "Preventing and combatting human trafficking in North Macedonia" within the joint program of the EU and the Council of Europe – "Horizontal Facility for the Western Balkans and Turkey 2019-2022 "(Horizontal Facility II).

© 2021 Council of Europe. All rights reserved. Licensed to the European Union under conditions. No part of this publication may be translated, reproduced or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic (CD-Rom, Internet, etc.) or mechanical, including photocopying, regarding or any information storage or retrieval system, without prior permission in writing from the Directorate of communications (F-67075 Strasbourg Cedex or publishing@coe.int).

This publication was produced with the financial support of the European Union and the Council of Europe. The views expressed herein can in no way be taken to reflect the official opinion of either party.

Funded
by the European Union



EUROPEAN UNION

COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Implemented
by the Council of Europe



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Roma Women and Youth Association “LULUDI” and the researchers hereby express their gratitude and appreciation to all associates engaged in this research, and in particular to the secondary school students that participated in the educational-preventive workshops on trafficking in human beings and who have filled in the questionnaire and devoted their time to sharing their experiences, viewpoints and opinions, as well as to the school management and teaching staff that supported and monitored the participation and engagement of the students in the workshops.

The masculine grammatical gender words refer to both genders (masculine and feminine) unless otherwise specified.

ORGANIZATION BACKGROUND

The Roma Women and Youth Association “LULUDI” is a nongovernmental, voluntary, non-profitable, non-partisan and an independent civil society organization active and operating on the territory of the Republic of North Macedonia. It was established in the year 2001 to meet the change related requirements and for the provision of support to any challenges encountered by Roma women and youth in Macedonia.

The general aims and objectives of the Association are targeted at creating conditions and providing organized approach and action with regards to continuous activities of women and youth, as well as monitoring, studying and initiating issues requiring societal resolution, and which are related to the promotion of the social and economic position of both women and youths.

In its year-long operation, the Roma Women and Youth Association “LULUDI” has strived at improving the status of Roma women and youth in the society and in the family alike, by their full integration in any social trends and in cooperation with other organizations and institutions at a local, national and an international level.

|| CONTENT

.....	4
ORGANIZATION BACKGROUND	
.....	6
INTRODUCTION	
.....	8
AIMS OF THE RESEARCH AND METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH	
.....	12
RESEARCH PARTICIPANTS	
.....	14
RESEARCH FINDINGS	
.....	27
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	
.....	29
APPENDIXES	

INTRODUCTION

This Analysis is a segment of the Project entitled “All Together in Prevention of child and girls trafficking” implemented by the Roma Women and Youth Association “LULUDI” in the time period between September 2020 and May 2021. This project was financially supported by the European Union and the Council of Europe within the framework of the joint program of the EU and the Council of Europe – Horizontal Instrument for Western Balkans and Turkey 2019-2022.

The main target group of the project was youths – secondary school students aged 15 to 29 residing in the municipalities of Skopje, Tetovo, Prilep and Kumanovo. The specific aims of the project were targeted at increasing the participation and engagement of children and youths at prevention and combat against trafficking in children at a local and at a national level and in terms of recognizing and reporting any potential incidents and cases of trafficking in children, with particular emphasis on communities at risk.

For the purpose of attaining the aims of the Project, several activities were undertaken. Namely,

- Workshops with secondary school students from the a fore-stated municipalities participating in the project. In the course of these workshops, several issues were raised and discussed pertaining to trafficking in human beings and respective prevention of its occurrence. During the workshops, a questionnaire was handed out to the students, the findings of which are outlined herein.
- Promotional activities led by the youths. Such promotional activities were implemented via production and promotion of short promotional videos that shall be used as a segment of the public campaign aimed at fight against trafficking in human beings. Having in mind that one of the aims is to encourage the youths, particularly girls to participate in the prevention of trafficking in human beings, and specifically in the contemporary forms of

trafficking, the production of the videos, i.e. screenplays were designed by the students that attended and completed the workshop and who expressed specific desire, interest and zeal to be engaged in the production of such videos, being mentored throughout the process. Approximately fifty students of different sex and different ethnicity participated in the video creation process.

The project is in conformity with the recommendations of GRETA (Group of Experts on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings, responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Convention), with reference to continuation of activities aimed at raising the awareness among the experts and the general public at large in terms of defining trafficking in human beings, as well as the differences and connection of trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants. As it is outlined in the Report of Greta, children account for the largest number of identified victims in Macedonia. Despite the endeavors made in the field of education and raising of awareness, as well as in terms of the measures aimed at reducing children's vulnerability towards trafficking in human beings, children of marginalized groups, and especially Roma children, remain susceptible to trafficking in human beings. The focal point of awareness raising is to remain on vulnerable groups and informing the general public regarding any occurring forms of trafficking in human beings, such as labour exploitation, forced begging, forced committing of criminal acts and trafficking within the country.

AIMS OF THE RESEARCH AND METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

The research concerning the perceptions and understanding among the secondary school students was implemented for the purpose of securing data and information about the youths' prior knowledge pertaining to the concept of trafficking in human beings, the forms of trafficking in human beings, recognition and identification of traffickers, the potential victims of trafficking in human beings, different aspects of children's lives in the country, the problems that the children encounter and any aspects that they deem necessary to be improved.

The aim of this Analysis was to give an overview of the perceptions and understanding of trafficking in human beings on the part of the secondary school students engaged in this very project and the ones that attended the educational-preventive workshops held in the course of December 2020 as set forth within the framework of this project. The Analysis derived findings, i.e. conclusions and recommendations are to have an impact on the relevant institutions so as to be embraced and recognized as relevant in the implementation of any future activities and measures.

For the purpose of having a clearer overview, the respondents were asked several sets of questions. Namely,

1. Questions referring to the familiarization with the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings and its forms;
2. Questions as to who may be the victim of trafficking in human beings, the most frequent victims and how they are lured into the chain of trafficking in human beings;
3. Questions as to where the traffickers in human beings would most often find their victims, how they recruit any potential victims of trafficking in human beings and as to who may be a trafficker, with a particular emphasis on the recruitment of potential victims via the Internet and social networks;
4. Questions as to the existence/state of trafficking in human beings in the Republic of North Macedonia;
5. Questions addressing the youths' means of information pertaining to trafficking in human beings and manners of prevention and reporting of any potential cases of trafficking in human beings.

We would like to highlight that the purpose of this research was not to give an overview of the state in this specific area in the country, but rather to give an overview of the perceptions of students engaged in the project and participating in the educational-preventive workshops as well so trace a specific tendency that

is to be well addressed and considered as well as to be examined in depth at a national level.

In the course of designing the Questionnaire, the starting point was the definition of trafficking in human beings arising from the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, dating back to 2000, commonly known as the Palermo Protocol, Article 3:

(a) "Trafficking in persons" shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.

Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs;

(b) The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) have been used;

(c) The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered "trafficking in persons" even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article;

(d) "Child" shall mean any person under eighteen years of age.'

The research findings shall serve as a starting point in the drafting of any other activities on the part of the Roma Women and Youth Association "LULUDI", as well as on the part of other civil society organizations and institutions competent for youth education and prevention of trafficking in human beings.

The data were collected in the course of December 2020 via an online administered questionnaire. This questionnaire was filled in by the students that attended and participated in the preventive-educational workshops prior to the commencement of the workshops that were held online using the platform Zoom.

Prior to commencing with the questionnaire, certain baseline information was presented with reference to the very research necessary for the obtaining of an informed consent for participation, as well as guidelines for questionnaire completing. It was brought to the students' attention that the questionnaires shall not be publicly available and that the questionnaires shall be anonymous, thus exempting them from the obligation of writing down their name and surname. The students were informed that the data derived would be presented cumulatively and specifically used in line with the requirements of the project entitled "All Together in Prevention of child/girls trafficking" implemented by the Roma Women and Youth Association "LULUDI".

The Questionnaire consisted of a section of general information and 15 questions divided into four thematic units: familiarization with the concept of trafficking in human beings and recognition of the forms of trafficking in human beings; victims of trafficking in human beings; traffickers and prevention of trafficking in human beings.

The Questionnaire consisted of open-end and multiple choice questions in different formats (with the option of selecting one of the offered answers or with the option of selecting several answers), as well as combined (with the option of including one's own answer besides the offered ones). Such an approach provided for data collection both in terms of quantity and quality. The data were statistically processed using the statistical program SPSS and in Excel.

This Analysis outlines two aspects of perceptions, one on the side of the facilitators/trainers that conducted the trainings and one on the side of the youths that participated in the youth tailored trainings.

One of the crucial aspects of the performed evaluation/ research is to verify and prove the relevance of such or similar workshops when it comes to the issue of prevention of trafficking in human beings.

Another aim of the research is to arrive at specific conclusions and recommendations for the purpose of improving the quality of workshops in the future, provided that such type of education is deemed necessary.

The third aim is to adapt and tailor the workshop to the participants, i.e. the target group of the workshop.

The Questionnaire was administered for the purpose of collecting relevant data concerning the perception and understanding of trafficking in human beings on the part of the students participating in the workshops. The research was conducted among students aged 14 to 19, i.e. students from the first till the fourth year from ten secondary schools located in five municipalities in the Republic of North Macedonia. Namely,

- Secondary Municipal School Orde Chopela and Secondary Municipal School Gjorche Petrov, from Prilep
- Secondary Municipal School Nikola Shtejn, from Tetovo
- Secondary School of the City of Skopje Shaip Jusuf and Secondary Economic and Legal School of the City of Skopje Arseni Jovkov, from Skopje
- Secondary Municipal School Pero Nakov and Secondary Municipal School Nace Bugjoni, from Kumanovo
- Secondary Municipal School Dimitar Miraschiev, Secondary Municipal School Kole Nehtenin and Secondary Municipal School Jane Sandanski, from Shtip.

RESEARCH PARTICIPANTS

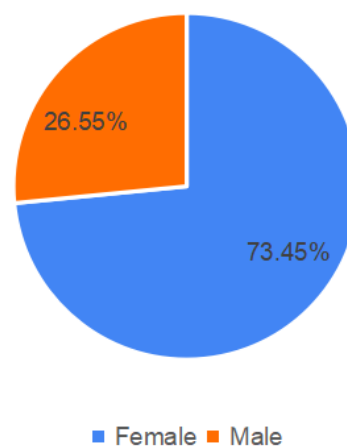
TOTAL NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS



Out of the total number of workshop participants, 411 secondary school students have filled in the Questionnaire, out of which 403 have been fully filled in, whereas the remaining 8 questionnaires were incomplete. The 403 questionnaires which were fully filled in were processed for the purpose of this Analysis.

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA AS PER THE SEX OF THE STUDENTS ENGAGED IN THE SURVEY

With reference to sex, out of the 403 respondents that answered the Questionnaire, 107 were male, i.e. 26,55%, whereas 296 were female, i.e. 73,45%. Such a discrepancy is in line with the target group of the very Project. Namely, greater focus was placed on the girls, more specifically on Roma girls. This is also visible from the demographic data about the participants with reference to their ethnicity, where the percentage of Roma accounts for 28,29%, which is approximately a third of the total number of participants.



Graph 1 – Demographic data as per the sex of the students engaged in the survey

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA AS PER THE SEX OF THE STUDENTS ENGAGED IN THE SURVEY

With reference to the age of the respondents, the secondary school students engaged in the survey were between 14 and 19 years of age, whereas their average age was 16,4. A more comprehensive overview is given in the table below.

Respondents' age	Number of respondents	Percentage	Male	Female
14 years of age	12	2.98%	1	11
15 years of age	92	22.83%	23	69
16 years of age	110	27.30%	28	82
17 years of age	101	25.06%	31	70
18 years of age	85	21.09%	24	61
19 years of age	3	0.74%	0	3
Total:	403	100.00%	107	296

Table 1 – Demographic data as per the age and sex of the students engaged in the survey

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA AS PER THE ETHNICITY OF THE STUDENTS ENGAGED IN THE SURVEY

With reference to ethnicity, out of the total number of respondents, 53,10% were Macedonian, 28,29% Roma, 8,44% Albanian, 3,97% Bosnian, whereas the remaining percentage were members of other ethnic groups. The ratio of male VS female participants with reference to their ethnicity is outlined in the table below.

Ethnicity	Number	Percentage	Male	Female
Macedonian	214	53.10%	61	153
Albanian	34	8.44%	3	31
Roma	114	28.29%	32	82
Bosnian	16	3.97%	4	12
Aromanian	4	0.99%	3	1
Serbian	6	1.49%	2	4
Turkish	14	3.47%	2	12
Croatian	1	0.25%	0	1
Total	403	100.00%	107	296

Table 2 – Demographic data as per the ethnicity and sex of the students engaged in the survey

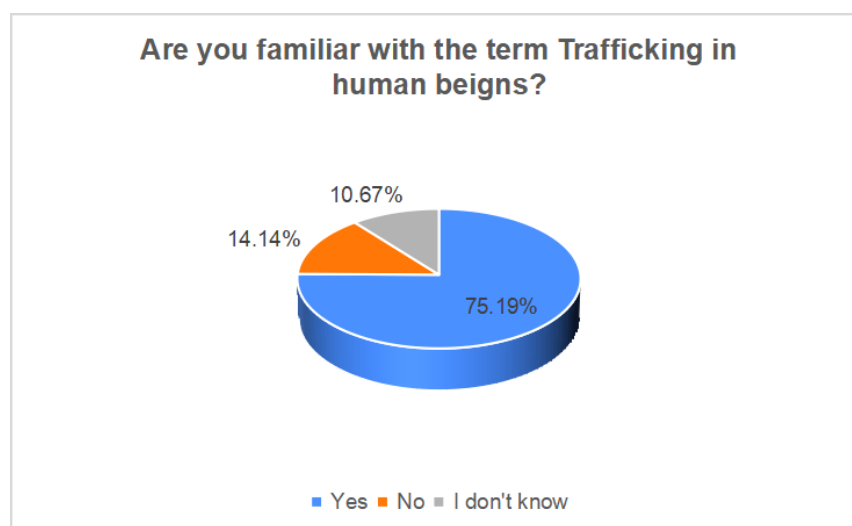
RESEARCH FINDINGS



1. Topic – Familiarization with the concept of ‘trafficking in human beings’ and recognition of the forms of trafficking in human beings

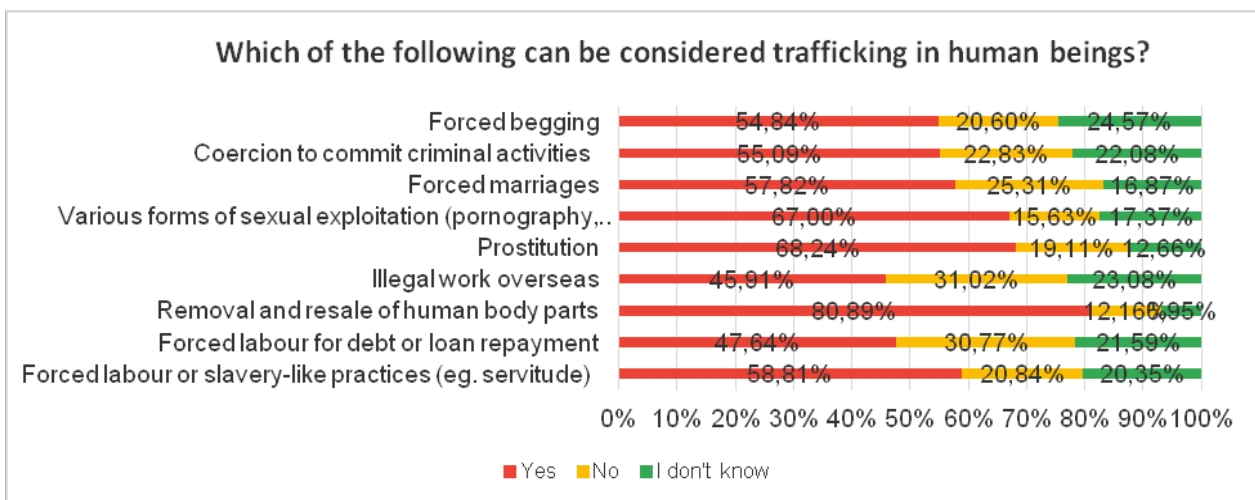
In the course of this section we examined whether and to what extent students were familiar with the concept of trafficking in human beings and their recognition of the most common forms of trafficking in human beings.

In this context, to the question ‘Are you familiar with the concept of trafficking in human beings?’, $\frac{3}{4}$ of the students stated YES, i.e. stated that they were familiar with the concept of trafficking in human beings, 14,14% stated that they were not familiar, and 10,67% stated that they did not know. The situation does not indicate any significant discrepancies even though this question was considered from the aspect of the obtained socio-demographic data.



Graph 2 – Students’ familiarization with the concept of trafficking in human beings

Regarding the data obtained it may be observed that even though a large percentage of the students stated that they were familiar with the concept of trafficking in human beings, the answers to the more specific questions concerning the forms of trafficking in human beings highlight the need of in-depth clarification to the youths as to the coverage of trafficking in human beings. Namely, the students are relatively certain about: removal and sale of human organs (80.89%), prostitution (68.24%) and different forms of sexual exploitation (67%). Nevertheless, they are not certain when it comes to forced labour or slavery-like practices or illegal work overseas. Hence, we may infer that particular attention is to be paid to any further activities aimed at awareness raising and to the fact that a significant percentage of youths do not perceive forced labour for debt or loan repayment as a form of trafficking in human beings.



Graph 3 – Students’ recognition of the forms of trafficking in human beings

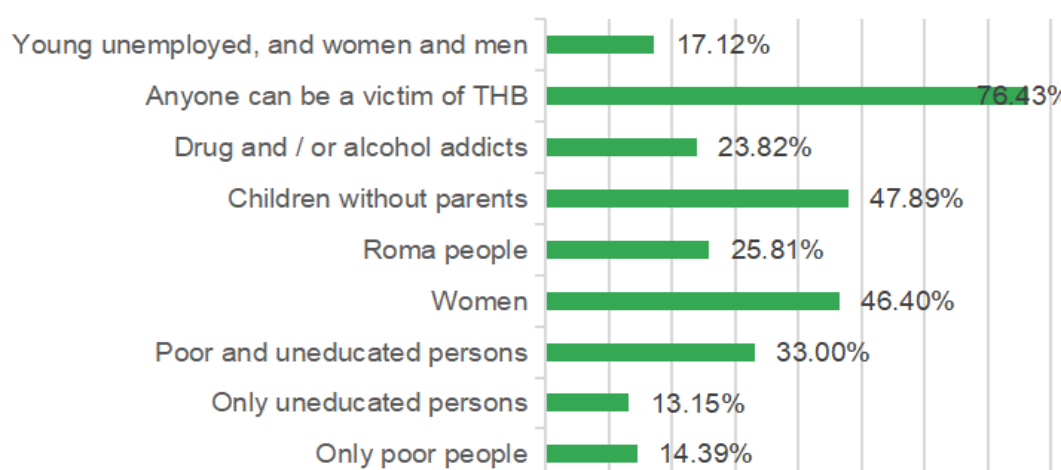
This question depicts the ‘recognition’ of trafficking in human beings. The almost equal proportion of ‘No’ and ‘I don’t know’ answers indicates that the young are not sufficiently informed about the forms of trafficking in human beings.

2. Topic - Victims of trafficking in human beings and recognition of potential victims of trafficking in human beings

The questions in this section refer to the potential victims of trafficking in human beings, the most common victims and how they are coerced into the chain of trafficking in human beings.

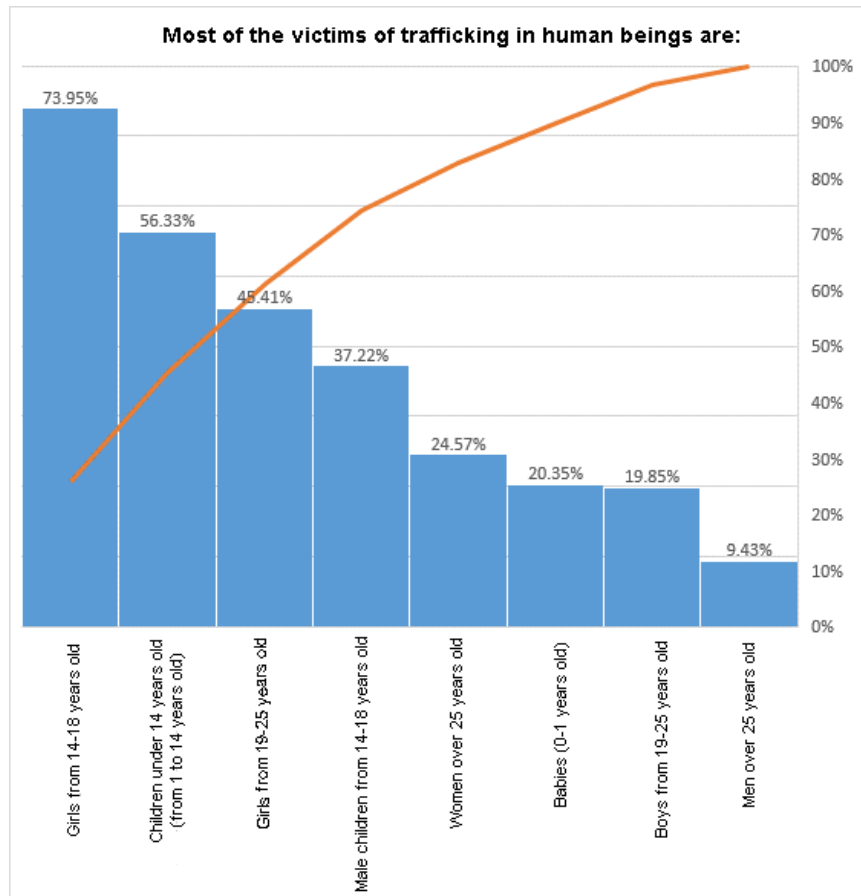
To the question posed as to who may be victims of trafficking in human beings, the vast majority of youths stated that anybody could be a victim of trafficking in human beings. A high percentage of 76,43% stated that anybody could be a victim of trafficking in human beings. The most vulnerable groups that they singled out were as follows: parentless children (47,89%), women (46,40%), the poor and the uneducated (33%) and the Roma (25,81%).

Potential victims of human trafficking by socio-economic status are:



Graph 4 – Students' perception regarding potential victims of trafficking in human beings as per their socio-economic status

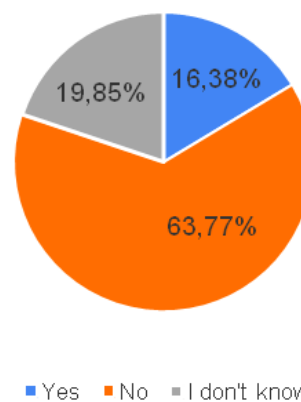
According to the youths, the most common victims of trafficking in human beings with reference to age are girls aged 14 to 18, followed by children aged 1 to 14, girls aged 19 to 25 and boys aged 14 to 18.



Graph 5 – Students’ perception regarding the number of victims of trafficking in human beings with respect to the victim’s age

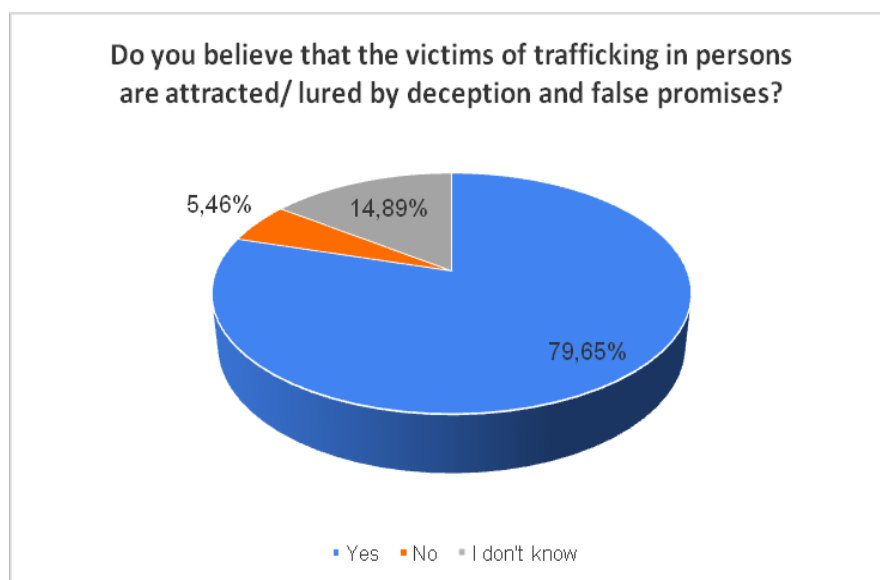
Despite the recognition of any potential victims, the youths were not quite certain whether the victims of trafficking in human beings were personally responsible for having found themselves in such a state. Hence, to the question posed “Do you believe that the victims of trafficking in human beings are personally responsible for having found themselves in this situation?”, 16,38% of the youths were of the opinion that the victims were personally responsible, whereas 19,85% of the victims stated that they did not know.

Do you believe that the victims of trafficking in human beings are personally responsible for having found themselves in this situation?



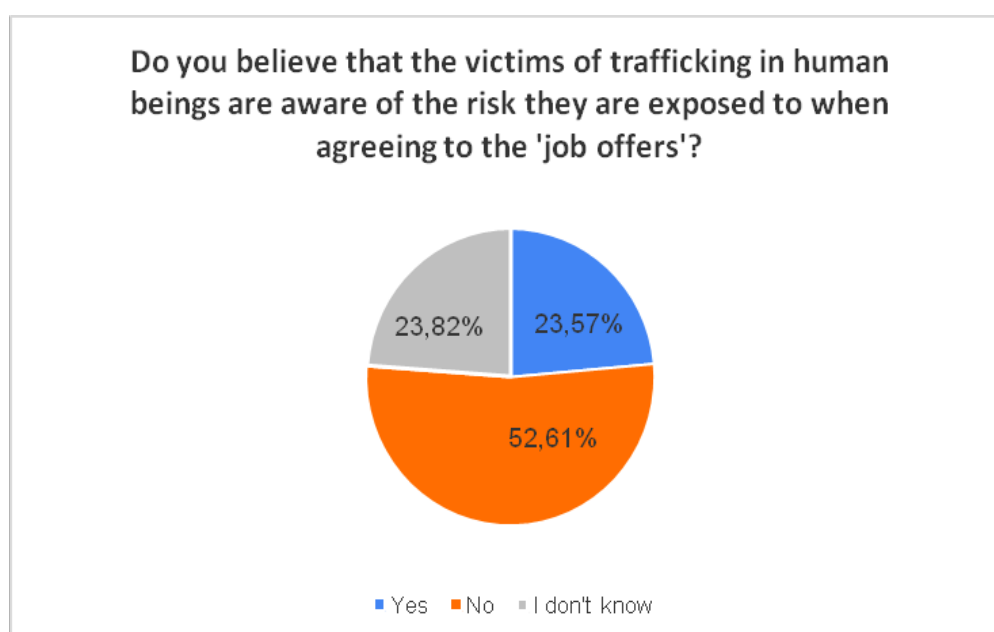
Graph 6 – Students’ perception regarding the victims of trafficking in human beings

The youths stated that the traffickers would tempt the potential victims by use of deception or fraud (question no.6) and thus as regards the question “Do you believe that the victims of trafficking in human beings are attracted/lured by use of deception and false promises (for example offer of a well-paid job overseas, as babysitters, construction workers or marriage proposals)?”, 79,65 of the respondents gave a positive answer, 14,9% stated that they did not know, whereas 5,46% gave a negative answer.



Graph 7 – Youths’ perception regarding the manner of attracting/luring victims of THB

In addition to the deception and fraud, the secondary school students were not certain whether the victims were always aware of the risk they were exposed to when agreeing to the ‘job’ offers. Hence, 52,6% believed that they were unaware of the risk, 23,6% believed that they were aware whereas 23,8% stated that they did not know.

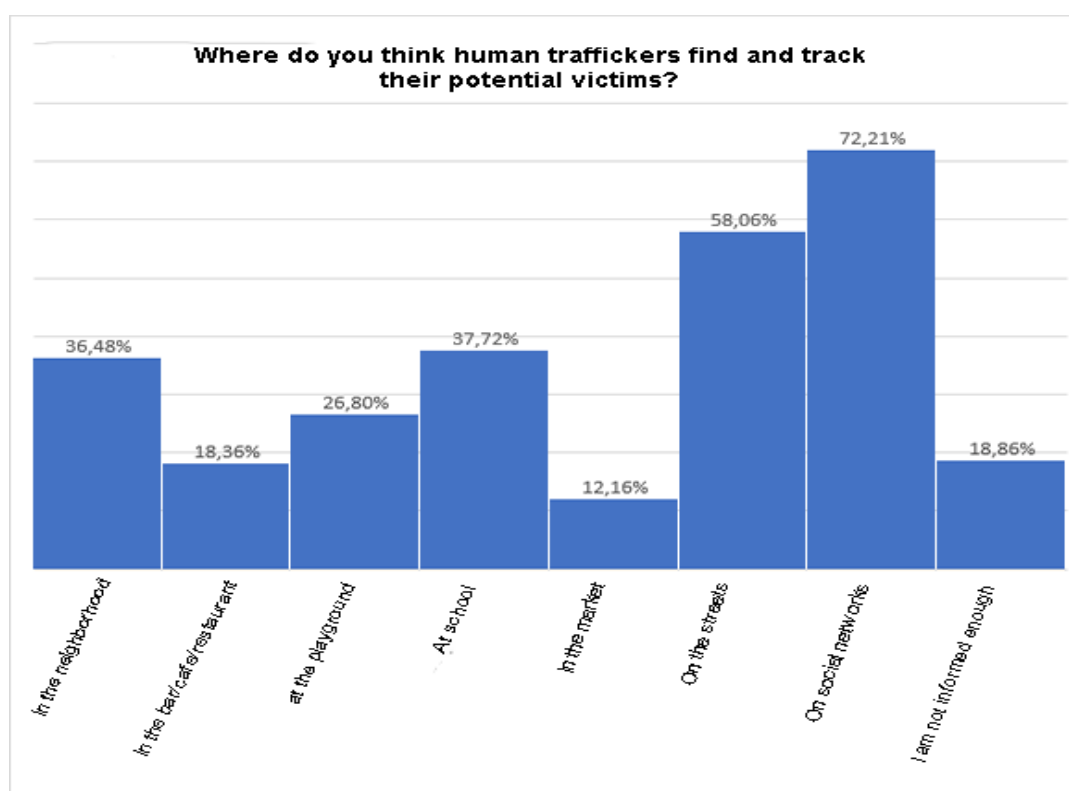


Graph 8 – Students’ perception regarding the awareness on the part of the victims of THB in terms of the risk they are exposed to when agreeing to the ‘job’ offers

3. Topic – Most frequent manners of recruitment of potential victims of trafficking in human beings and recognition of traffickers

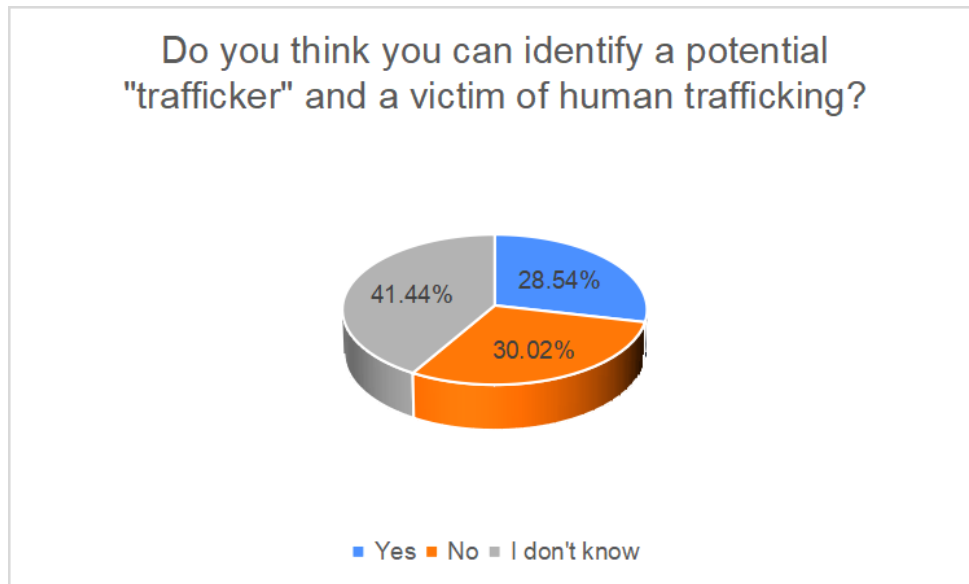
This section consisted of questions aimed at obtaining a clearer image of the youths' views as to where traffickers would most often find and follow their potential victims, as to who may be a trafficker and as to how traffickers may be identified.

The youths can relatively well identify the manners that the 'traffickers' apply when following and tempting their potential victims. They were aware of the fact that the traffickers would most often find and follow their potential victims via social media (72,21%). As to the location where the traffickers would find and follow their potential victims, the youths' perceptions were expressed with the following percentages: in the street – 58,06%, in the neighbourhood – 36,48%, at school 37,72%, on the playground 26,8% and in taverns 18,36%. Nearly equal is the percentage of youths who stated that they did not know - 18, 86%.



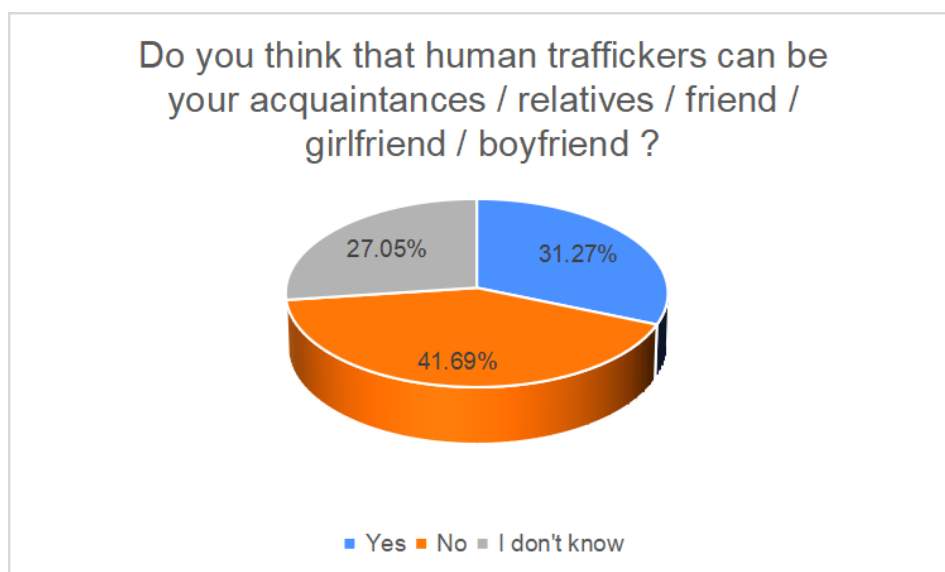
Graph 9 – Youths' perception as to where the traffickers would most often find their potential victims

The youths were not certain whether they could identify a potential 'trafficker' and a victim of trafficking in human beings. Namely, 30% of them stated that they would not be able to identify whereas 41,4% stated that they did not know whether they would identify a potential 'trafficker' and a victim of trafficking in human beings.



Graph 10 – Youths' perception as to whether they can identify a potential 'trafficker'

As to who may be a trafficker, the youths stated that a trafficker can even be a person that is close to them (31,3%), whereas 41,7% stated a trafficker cannot be a person that is their relative or a familiar person (acquaintances, friends, etc.).



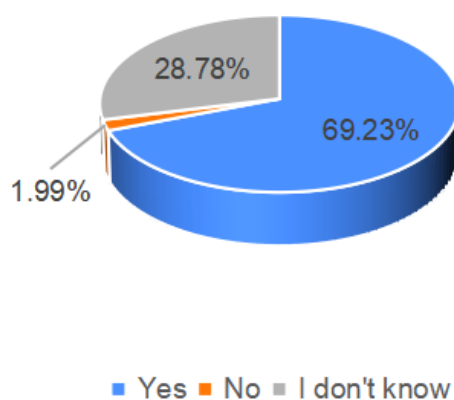
Graph 11 – Youths' perception as to who may be a trafficker

4. Topic – State of trafficking in human beings in the Republic of North Macedonia

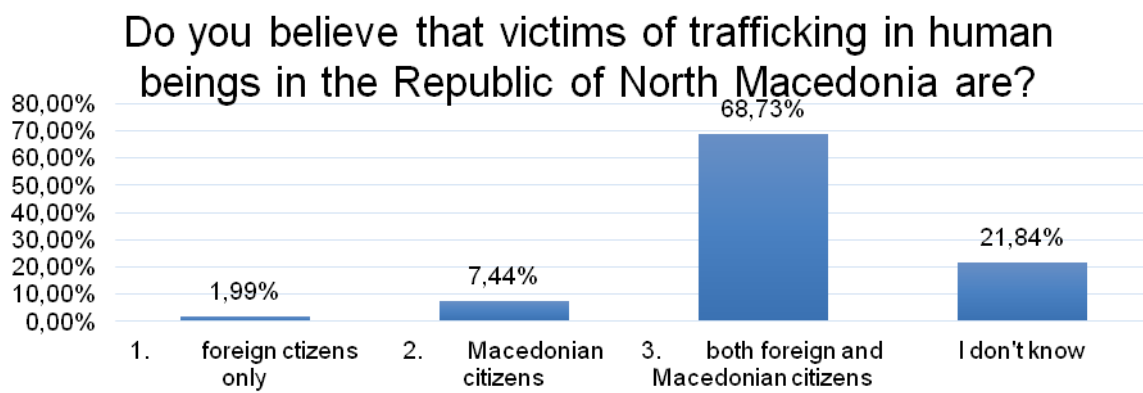
This set of questions dwelled on whether the secondary school students believed that there was trafficking in human beings in the Republic of North Macedonia and if trafficking in human beings was happening who would be the most frequent victims, i.e. whether they would be Macedonian citizens, foreign nationals, or both.

As regards the information they have at their disposal, the youths are aware that trafficking in human beings is present in the Republic of North Macedonia as well, and that the victims may be both domestic and foreign nationals. Namely, as to the question posed “Do you believe that trafficking in human beings is happening in the state?”, 69,2% of the respondents gave an affirmative answer, 2% gave a negative answer, whereas 28,8% of the respondents stated that they did not know.

Is trafficking in human beings happening in the country?



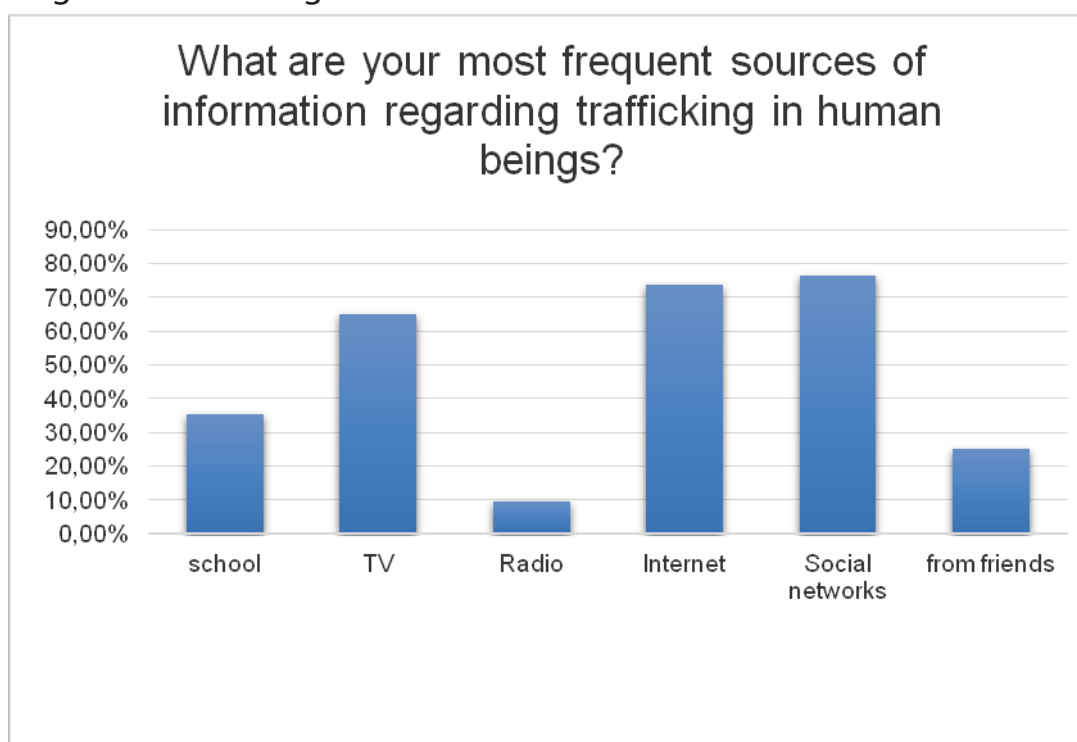
Graph 12 – Students' perception as to whether there is trafficking in human beings in North Macedonia



Graph 13 – Students' perception regarding the origin of the victims of trafficking in human beings

5. Topic – Prevention and reporting of potential cases of trafficking in human beings

For the purpose of creating adequate activities aimed at raising the awareness of the young regarding the issue of trafficking in human beings, some of the questions within the set of questions set out in the questionnaire were addressed to the youths' sources of information and as to whether they knew who to address if they were victims themselves or provided that they noticed any occurrence of trafficking in human beings.



Graph 14 – Most frequent sources of information for the youths regarding THB

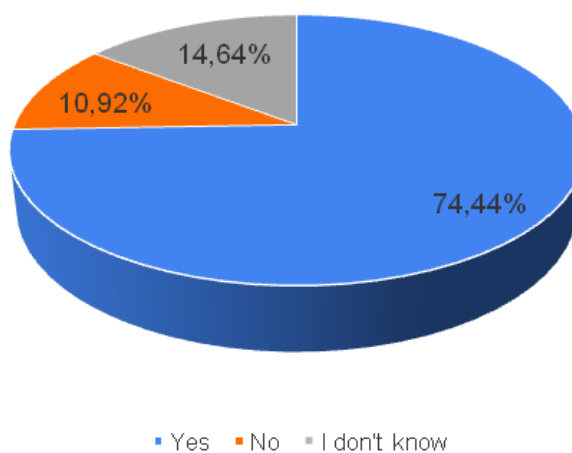
The most frequent sources of information for the youths regarding the danger of trafficking in human beings are the social media (76,43%), the Internet (73,70%) and the television (65,01%). Much lower is the percentage of the school (35,24%), the friends (25,06%) and the radio (9,43%) as sources of information.

Such responses reaffirm that the youths spend most of their time in front of the Internet and on social media, hence such media would be the most frequent sources of information for the young. Nevertheless, it is to be borne in mind that more and more often the majority of traffickers in persons recruit their potential victims by virtue of social media. Therefore, it may be inferred that greater youths' education is required as regards cyber security and as to the manners of protecting themselves and their data on the Internet, as to their ability of recognizing any potential traffickers and their respective response and reporting, etc.

As to the question posed “Would you help anyone informing you about being at risk or in a situation of trafficking in human beings?”, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of the respondents stated that they would help anyone informing them or otherwise hinting to be part of the trafficking in human beings or at risk of being involved in the chain of trafficking in human beings. Such responses indicate that the youths are characterized by responsibility in terms of assistance and support and that they are not indolent concerning any events or occurrences surrounding them. To the contrary, they are willing to assist and provide support paying particular attention to the vulnerable groups of citizens.

Furthermore, the youths shared some instances as to how assistance may be provided to a person(s) that may happen to be in such a situation. One of these instances is presented in one of the videos produced by the students themselves, i.e. when a person that is a victim of trafficking in human beings is forced to beg and who hands a small slip of paper with the word ‘help’ to a random passer-by, who later on reports the case to the police.

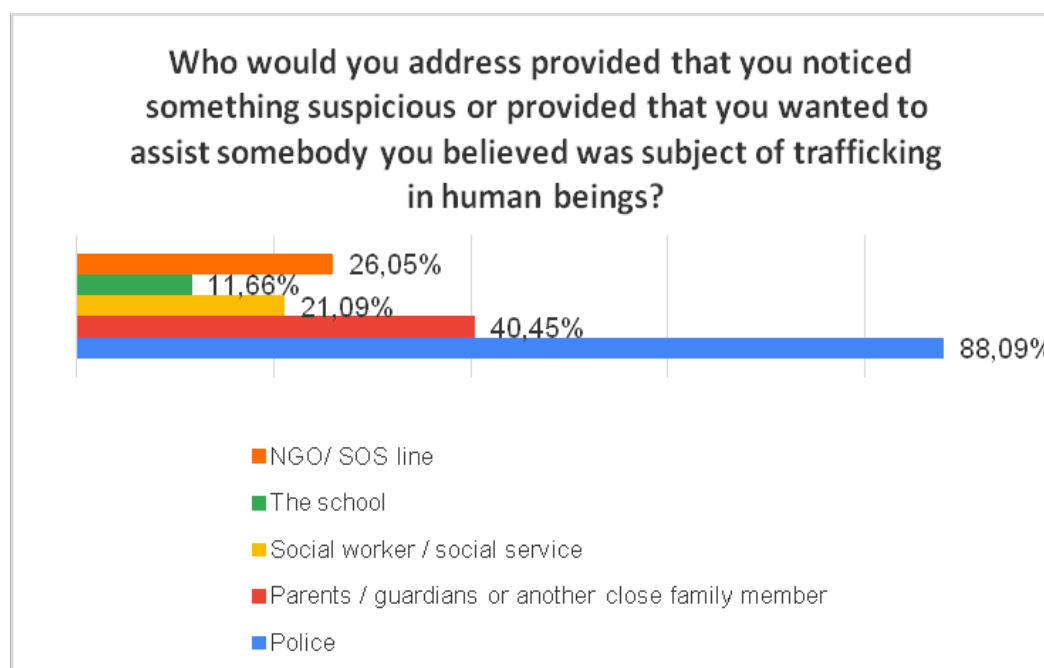
Would you assist anyone informing you to be at risk or in a situation of trafficking in human beings?



Graph 15 – Students’ responses as to whether they would assist anyone informing them to be at risk of THB

Provided that they observed something suspicious or they wished to assist anyone they believed to be a victim of trafficking in human beings, their first option of reporting authority would be the Police. A high percentage of 88,09% of the youths stated that they would first contact the Police. This percentage is followed by 40.45% of the respondents that stated that they would report/discuss the issue with their parents/guardians or another close member of the family. 26.05% of the respondents would report it to a non-governmental organization, i.e. an SOS

helpline for victims of trafficking in human beings, 21.09% stated that they would report it with a social worker/social services, and only 11.66% would report the case to the school. It is worth highlighting that this question had the highest percentage of affirmative answers in the overall questionnaire, i.e. the police was opted as an authority with the highest percentage. This points out that the youths recognize the role and competence of the police as an authority that is directly accountable for the combat against trafficking in human beings.



Graph 16 – Entity that the youths would contact provided that they wished to assist anyone they believed was a victim of trafficking in human beings

In our opinion it is worth highlighting that in the course of the workshop-held discussions, some of the participants expressed their sufficient trust in the competent institutions, and therefore one of the recommendations is to proceed with such preventive-educational workshops in the future as well. Representatives of the competent authorities combating the trafficking in human beings are to be invited to these workshops so as to elaborate on the operation of these institutions, on their role, on the manner of acting upon a reported case, etc.

WORKSHOPS' EVALUATION

In the course of the final workshops' evaluation, the students themselves stated that additional education is required in this area and that more workshops are to be held for their classmates, and for primary school students.

Some of the proposals for further activities in this area are stated below thus emphasizing the youths' awareness of the necessity of further education. The youths are familiar with the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings, but just in broad terms, without having any in-depth knowledge of cases of trafficking in human beings, manners of prevention and acting in risky situations. In their opinion, particular attention is to be paid to the issue of protection and our overall contribution to reduction in trafficking in human beings.



- ***The workshop was rather educational. However, I believe there should be a workshop on raising the awareness about respecting of human rights.***
- ***Such a lecture is to be held in the primary schools as well with students who are younger than 15 years of age.***
- ***Particular attention could be paid to other topics as well, such as bullying, cyber bullying... Anyways, this topic was very appealing to me and I would like to continue working on it and supporting it in the future. Thank you for the lecture. I would be interested in more such events.***
- ***It would be good to have a workshop on the topic of social networks.***

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- It may be inferred that even though a large percentage of the students (75.19%) replied that they were familiar with the concept of trafficking in human beings, the responses to the more specific questions regarding the forms of trafficking in human beings indicate that more comprehensive and in-depth clarification is to be provided for the youths on the scope of trafficking in human beings. Particular attention is to be paid to raising the awareness concerning labour exploitation, coercion to commit criminal activities and forced begging.

- As regards the respondents' opinion about potential manners of recruitment of victims, the recruitment via social media is on the increase due to the lengthy periods of time that the youths spend on the Internet. In this direction, in cooperation with the schools, additional informative sessions are to be held with the students pertaining to the use of social media, manner of protection, but also pertaining to the manner of reporting of any stalking, following or harassing via social media. Some class time should be devoted to discussions dwelling on these topics.

- High-quality prevention in the direction of analytical consideration of the issue of trafficking in human beings and adaption and tailoring of the prevention programs to the age and necessities of the target groups thus contributing to better recognition of occurrences and forms of trafficking in human beings, in particular to any more contemporary and novel forms, i.e. the so-called cyber/technology occurrences and forms.

- Additional education is required in the section of prevention, i.e. in terms of recognizing trafficking in human beings, as well as presentation and analysis of certain specific cases.

- Sharing and exchange of positive cases where potential cases of trafficking in human beings have been prevented, particularly cases involving youths.

- Greater engagement of the competent authorities in the education of youths, in particular the police, so that the youths could become more familiarized with the operation of the police, the manners

of reporting, etc.

- Engagement of youths in peer education referring to trafficking in human beings, as well as to protection mechanisms and reporting.

- The schools are to be more proactive in their approach to introduction and promotion of programs aimed at recognition, reporting and prevention against trafficking in human beings. These programs are to be administered on a continuous basis both by the teachers and the professional and administrative services within the schools. The engagement of parents/guardians and the students in the administering of such programs is a precondition with reference to their sustainability, i.e. to raising the awareness of all stakeholders regarding the relevance of prevention and reduction in trafficking in human beings.

- Due to certain stereotypes and prejudices expressed and put forward by some of the students as regards gender roles and relations, educational workshops dwelling on gender, sex, stereotypes and prejudice related topics are to be held in addition to general workshops on introducing secondary school students to human rights. This is to be performed on a continuous basis in all years of schooling.

APPENDIXES

Appendix 1

A list of participating schools in the research

	School	Municipality
1.	Secondary Municipal School Orde Chopela	Prilep
2.	Secondary Municipal School Gjorche Petrov	Prilep
3.	Secondary Municipal School Nikola Shtejn	Tetovo
4.	Secondary School of the City of Skopje Shaip Jusuf	Skopje
5.	Secondary School of the City of Skopje Arseni Jovkov	Skopje
6.	Secondary Municipal School Pero Nakov	Kumanovo
7.	Secondary Municipal School Nace Bugjoni	Kumanovo
8.	Secondary Municipal School Dimitar Miraschiev	Shtip
9.	Secondary Municipal School Kole Nehtenin	Shtip
10.	Secondary Municipal School Jane Sandanski	Shtip

Appendix 2
Questionnaire for the students

TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS QUESTIONNAIRE

Instructions: You are to fill in this Questionnaire as a participant in an educational workshop on prevention of trafficking in human beings the target group of which is secondary school students. These Questionnaire shall not be publicly available. The Questionnaire shall be anonymous so you do not need to write down your name or surname. The data obtained shall be used solely for the purpose of the project entitled “All together in prevention of child and girls trafficking” implemented by the Roma Women and Youth Association “LULUDI”, that is financially supported by the European Union and the Council of Europe and is a sub-grant within the framework of the joint project entitled “Prevention and Fight Against Trafficking in human beings in North Macedonia”.

More than one answer is possible for most of the questions which implies that several answers may be selected/circled. The Questionnaire consists of 15 questions. The time to answer all the questions is approximately 10 minutes.

Thank you!

GENERAL INFORMATION about the respondent

1. Sex:

- A) Female B) Male

2. Ethnicity

- A) Macedonian
- B) Albanian
- C) Romani
- D) Turkish
- E) Serbian
- F) Aromanian
- G) Other_____

3. Year:

- I II III IV

4. How old are you? _____

5. School _____

6. Municipality _____

QUESTIONNAIRE

1.Are you familiar with the concept of ‘trafficking in human beings’?

- 1.yes
- 2.no
- 3.I don’t know

2.According to you, which of the following may be regarded as trafficking in human beings?

		1	2	3
2-1	Forced labour or slavery-like practices (for example servitude)	Yes	No	I don’t know
2-2	Forced labour for debt or loan repayment	Yes	No	I don’t know
2-3	Removal of organs and organ trade	Yes	No	I don’t know
2-4	Illegal work oversees	Yes	No	I don’t know
2-5	Prostitution	Yes	No	I don’t know
2-6	Different forms of sexual exploitation (pornography, prostitution, etc.)	Yes	No	I don’t know
2-7	Forced marriages	Yes	No	I don’t know
2-8	Coercion to commit criminal activities	Yes	No	I don’t know
2-9	Forced begging	Yes	No	I don’t know
2-10	Anything else:			

3.Potential victims of trafficking in human beings according to the socio-economic status are as follows:

(Circle minimum three answers)

- 1.Only the poor people
- 2.Only the uneducated (the ones that have not completed secondary school as a minimum)
- 3.The poor and the uneducated
- 4.Women
- 5.Parentless children
- 6.Drug and/or alcohol addicts
- 7.Anybody can be a victim of trafficking in human beings
- 8.Young unemployed men and women
- 9.Add if you do not agree with any of the afore-given statements:

4.Most of the victims of trafficking in human beings are:

(Circle minimum three answers)

- 1.Children under 14 years of age (from 1 to 14 years of age)
- 2.Girls aged 14 to 18
- 3.Girls aged 19 to 25

4. Women above the age of 25
 5. Boys aged 14 to 18
 6. Boys aged 19 to 25
 7. Men above the age 25
 8. Babies (0 to 1 year of age)
 9. Add any category that has not been mentioned above:
-

5. Do you believe that the victims of trafficking in human beings are responsible for the situation that they have found themselves into:

1. yes
2. no
3. I don't know

6. Do you believe that the victims of trafficking in human beings are tempted/lured by deception and fake promises (for example, an offer for a well-paid job overseas as a babysitter, construction worker or marriage proposals)?

1. yes
2. no
3. I don't know

7. Do you believe that the victims of trafficking in human beings are aware of the risk they are exposed to once they agree to these 'job' offers?

1. yes
2. no
3. I don't know

8. Do you believe that the traffickers in persons find and follow their potential victims:
(Circle minimum three answers)

1. In the neighbourhood,
2. In taverns,
3. On the playground,
4. At school,
5. At the market,
6. In the street,
7. Via social networks such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram ...
8. I am not sufficiently informed
9. Other _____

9. What is your most frequent source of information about the danger of trafficking in human beings:

(Circle minimum three answers)

1. The school
2. TV
3. radio
4. the Internet

- 5.social media
- 6.friends
- 7.Other: _____

10.Is there trafficking of persons in the country?

- 1.yes
- 2.no
- 3.I don't know

11.Do you believe that victims of trafficking in human beings in the Republic of North Macedonia are:

- 1.Foreign nationals only
- 2.Macedonian citizens
- 3.Both foreign nationals and Macedonian citizens
- 4.I don't know

12.Do you believe you can identify a potential 'trafficker' and a victim of trafficking in human beings?

- 1.yes
- 2.no
- 3.I don't know

13.Do you believe that your acquaintances/ relatives/ friends/girlfriend/boyfriend could be traffickers?

- 1.yes
- 2.no
- 3.I don't know

14.Would you assist anyone who has informed you that he/she is subject of trafficking?

- 1.yes
- 2.no
- 3.I don't know

15.Who would you address provided that you noticed something suspicious or provided that you wanted to assist somebody that you believed was subject of trafficking in human beings?

- 1.The police
- 2.Your parents/guardians or any other close family member
- 3.Social worker/ Social Services
- 4.The school
- 5.An NGO/ SOS helpline
- 6.Anybody else (please specify) _____

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE ACTION “ALL TOGETHER IN PREVENTION OF CHILD AND GIRLS TRAFFICKING” on the website: www.luludi.mk

The initiative “All together in prevention of child and girls trafficking” is supported by the action on “Preventing and combatting human trafficking in North Macedonia” within the joint program of the EU and the Council of Europe – “Horizontal Facility for the Western Balkans and Turkey 2019-2022 “(Horizontal Facility II)

Website: <http://horizontal-facility-eu.coe.int>

This publication was produced with the financial support of the European Union and the Council of Europe. The views expressed herein can in no way be taken to reflect the official opinion of either party.

Funded
by the European Union



Implemented
by the Council of Europe

