

RESEARCH ON THE CITIZENS' LEVEL OF AWARENES REGARDING HUMAN TRAFFICKING



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REGARDING HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

**Ferizaj
2013**

Published by: **CARITAS KOSOVA**
Sheshi Imzot Nikë Prela
70000 Ferizaj
Republic of Kosovo



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Project: Support for the fight against human trafficking in Kosovo
(SECTOR FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT)

Data processing: Fitim Uka (Centre for Psychosocial and Medical Research)

Supported by: **SECOURS CATHOLIQUE (CARITAS FRANCE)**



Printing
co-financed by: **CARITAS LUXEMBOURG**



Translated by: European Language Center

Design: Robert Gjergji

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Protection of human values

Each human being on earth, from the beginning of its inception should initially enjoy the right to live, to be protected and safe. Therefore, any kind of manipulation or exploitation of human beings can not be justified nor treated otherwise, except for being qualified as serious crime against humanity. Nobody has the right to exploit any one, by violating or destructing one's human dignity, which is also protected by the Declaration of the UN Human Rights which in Article 1 expresses admiration upon personal dignity by appealing to respect the basic rights of every person regardless of nationality, gender, race, religion, etc.

Respect for human dignity, the protection of the gift of life of others, promotion of human freedom and prosperity in various forms, support for the abused and marginalized people are values of the Caritas Kosova¹ mission in itself. In fulfillment of this mission, Caritas Kosova implements various projects and activities, among which is this research project: **"Support for the fight against trafficking in human beings in Kosovo"**, a project supported from Caritas France - Secours Catholique, Caritas Switzerland dhe Catholic Relief Services (CRS).

This reseach was realised with the support of Caritas France - Secours Catholique.

For their contribution to the realisation of this research Caritas Kosova would like to express its gratitude to non governmental organisations such as: "Gëzimi Ynë Rinorë" (Ferizaj), "Future Without Fear" (Shtërpçë), "Klokot Radio" (Klllokot).

The research will serve as a basis for the design of future campaigns and issues on which relevant stakeholders should be focused. This commitment represents the ongoing work of Caritas Kosova in support of the fight against trafficking in human beings, especially in supporting the prevention of this phenomenon, which in the Strategic Plan (2013-2017) of Caritas Kosova is considered a high priority.

Don Viktor Sopi
General Director
Caritas Kosova

¹ **Strategic Plan (2013-2017)** of Caritas Kosova. Mission - Caritas Kosova, as a charitable institution in Kosovo, analyzes the needs of people and communities in Kosovo and in compliance with those needs promotes movement, initiatives, developing programs and projects to improve the quality of life, development and protection of human rights including peace-building, education and care for people in need and marginalized. www.caritaskosova.org

Kosovo's Government and civil society fight against trafficking in human beings

Office of the National Coordinator respectively the Ministry of Internal Affairs, welcomes civil society activities against trafficking in human beings, in this case the research conducted by Caritas Kosova. We are determined that with all our forces and means in an institutional way to fight against the phenomenon of trafficking, which directly affects human dignity. Kosovo is considered as a source, a possible transit country and destination of the victims of human trafficking.

The purpose of the Kosovo Government is to raise awareness and protect the citizens of Kosovo in order for them to feel safe, in this respect the cooperation with civil society helps in achieving this goal. The pillar with which we can take pride is the one of Prevention. We are raising the level of public awareness about human trafficking, and are reducing the number of potential victims through various campaigns implemented by relevant institutions.

Furthermore, the work of the inter-ministerial group under the Ministry of Internal Affairs has made our fight against trafficking, more effective. This group, composed of state institutions and civil society organizations, coordinates all anti-trafficking activities at the national level. Caritas Kosova, as part of this group, gives major contributions in the field of prevention and provides assistance in strengthening the capacity of shelters and reintegration of victims of trafficking. This research conducted by Caritas Kosova fulfills a part of the National Strategy against Trafficking in Human Beings and Action Plan 2011-2014.

This research will serve as a basis for the design of innovative awareness campaigns, providing clear results and recommendations. Therefore, in evaluating the work and the commitment of Caritas Kosova in the fight against trafficking, we would like to thank you and to encourage you in your further work.

Saša Rašić

Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs

National Coordinator against Trafficking

Research summary

This research was conducted by Caritas Kosova in order to reflect the knowledge of the Kosovo citizens Serb and RAE respectively, in regards to human trafficking. Parts of the data analysis were 674 respondents who were randomly recruited by professional teams of data collection of Caritas Kosova.

Over 50 percent of respondents believe that they have little knowledge about the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings and most of them who have little knowledge about the phenomenon belong to the young age group or have low level of education.

Even that little knowledge which respondents claim to have about trafficking have been gained from television, while only about 25% of the respondents were informed through other channels, such as personal interest, radio, brochures, posters and alternative methods.

However, only 13% to 50% of the respondents know about the various forms of human trafficking. Thus, only about 1 out of 10 respondents qualify slavery as a form of trafficking, whereas every second respondent believes that organ trade is a form of human trafficking. Again, those who most often give incorrect answers are young age groups and respondents with a low level of education.

Respondents also have little knowledge in regards to the campaigns which were conducted against trafficking in human beings, while only about 15% of them report that they can recall such campaigns and an even a smaller percentage is able to remember the exact name of any campaign organized against this phenomenon.

Most respondents believe that everyone is vulnerable to the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings, as the dominant opinion is that children and women are the most vulnerable categories of trafficking.

One of the most positive aspects that this research revealed is the high level of knowledge that citizens have in regards to the reporting of human trafficking cases. Police and Ministry of Interior (MOI) are two addresses which over 85% of respondents chose to report on human trafficking.

Only a ¼ of respondents say that they have heard of cases of human trafficking in their municipality, whereas 20% of them claimed that they do not know where the trafficking in human beings occurs.

As seen from the results, people think that the biggest contribution against trafficking is given by media, but a good portion of respondents appreciate the contribution made by NGOs and in particular by Caritas Kosova in this field.

Subjects require more commitment to the prevention of trafficking in human beings and in particular they require the strengthening of the law enforcement as the best response to this phenomenon. There are 95% of respondents who qualified the questionnaire prepared by Caritas Kosova as very clear.

In general, the results show that citizens have modest knowledge on human trafficking. Therefore, the intensification of activities is recommended as well as trainings and campaigns against human trafficking.

Introduction

Human trafficking is a very serious global problem which is increasing, and which violates human dignity and integrity.

Trafficking is a modern version of slavery.

In this respect it is important to understand that human trafficking does not mean always or necessarily to be associated with the crossing over international borders. There are many known cases where people who live in extreme poverty in remote rural areas and the poor, for example, are trafficked or sold as slaves and used in another area within a state.

Caritas, as the United Nations Convention against Transnational² Organized Crime considered the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings as:

"Recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception or abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability, or the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs. "

In Kosovo, under applicable law³, trafficking in persons is defined as the recruitment, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abuse, fraud, deceit or abuse of power, or difficult position, or composition or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.

The legal basis of national legislation, is based on a set of documents, international conventions and in a wide range of international and domestic laws such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (2005) and its explanatory report; optional Protocol to the Convention on the rights of children, trafficking, prostitution and child pornography (2002), the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and punish Trafficking in human beings; Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo; Criminal Code of Kosovo, 03/L-002; Criminal Procedure Code 03/L-003, the Law of the Kosovo Police 03/L-035; Labour Law no. 03/L-212 dated 02/11/2010; Law on Protection from Domestic Violence 2010/03-L-182, Code on Juvenile Justice 2010/03-L193, Gender Equality Law 2004/2: Health Law 2004/4, Law on Preventing and Combating Cybercrime 2010/03-L-166. Furthermore, the bill to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings and protection of victims, is in process and is expected to be approved by the Assembly of Kosovo by the end of this year.

² International Convention for the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their families, adopted by General Assembly resolution 45/158 of the General Assembly of the United Nations on 18 December 1990. This convention entered into force on 1 July 2003.

³ Provisional Criminal Code of Kosovo, Article 139

Phenomenon of trafficking in human beings in Kosovo

Kosovo has an area of 10,908 km² with 1,815,606⁴ inhabitants. After 1999, as a result of the war in Kosovo, major changes have occurred which have made a significant number of the population shift from rural to urban places, from North to South and vice versa, thus affecting the social-economic situation in the country.

Kosovo is characterized by a youthful population, which over 60% is 15-64 year olds. Compared to the region, Kosovo has the highest rate of unemployment. It is estimated that in 2012, approximately 35.1%⁵ of the workforce was unemployed. Out of the unemployed 60.2% of them are young. Unemployment tends to be long term. Number of students who are forced to leave school continues to be a concern, especially among girls.

Traditional social and macroeconomic indicators of Kosovo are not encouraging, with limited growth (GDP), which is failing to reduce unemployment and poverty rate, which remains at a high level.

Low socio-economic indicators illustrate the developmental contradictions of the country which have generated not only economic and social problems, but also problems related to organized crime. Kosovo is considered as source, destination and transit country for trafficking in human beings.

The situation which was created in Kosovo after the war, the presence of peacekeeping troops, international missions of various governmental and non-governmental organizations, etc, all these created employment opportunities and greater flow of cash, which resulted in a change of people's mentality, these socio-economic changes were accompanied by the growth of demand and supply for negative phenomenon, not excluding the demand for sexual services as a form of human trafficking. Seeing all these developments, Kosovo was seen by traffickers as a possible destination for the development of trafficking, forced prostitution mainly, bringing many young women from different countries of the region. This went on for several years, but in recent times we see that the number of identified victims of trafficking is mainly of Albanian and Kosovo citizenship. In addition, Kosovo was faced with an influx of persons exploited for forced labor, among them the children beggars. The largest number of them comes from Albania.

Caritas Kosova's engagement in the fight against trafficking in human beings

Fight against human trafficking is one of the fields with highest priority of Caritas Kosova since 2005, where projects focused on prevention, through lobbying and promoting the fight against this phenomenon were continuously implemented. With the support of our partners Secours Catholique (Caritas France), Caritas Switzerland and Catholic Relief Services (CRS), various activities have been developed, with the aim of strengthening the capacity of existing shelters that work with victims of trafficking; for their social and economical reintegration; for better understanding of the victims'

⁴ Kosovo Agency of Statistics, Estimation-Kosovo Population 2012

⁵ Kosovo Agency of Statistics, Labour Force Survey 2012.

cases; as well as promoting the fight against trafficking through awareness campaigns at national level.

Specifically, we helped with shelters, shelters member of the Coalition (KSC), and victims of trafficking who are the focus of the project, the new socio-economic reintegration of victims of trafficking through employment. With this, we aim reintegration into normal social life and ensure their economic welfare. Furthermore, within the project, shelters were assisted in increasing the capacity of their staff to work with victims through organized training in specific areas. In addition, Caritas Kosova is a member of the Euro-Mediterranean Regional Project of Secours Catholique - Caritas France against trafficking in human beings, part of which project are Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Lebanon, Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey, Morocco and Ukraine. The project aims to exchange experiences and best working practices and creating contacts with partners at the regional level.

Caritas Kosova is part of the Inter-Ministerial Group against Trafficking, led by the Office of the National Coordinator against Trafficking in Human Beings in the Ministry of Internal Affairs. As a result, Caritas Kosova cooperates with all stakeholders involved in the fight against trafficking at the national level by being an active part of joint activities, such as national campaign 'Open Your Eyes, Be Careful'.

Finally, Caritas Kosova has been part of the EU Office in Kosovo project- "Strengthening institutions in the fight against human trafficking and domestic violence." Furthermore, in order to increase the identification of trafficked persons in Kosovo, we have piloted a new approach, known as "Field work and low threshold services," where a multi-disciplinary team consisting of social workers, a lawyer and a psychologist, have contacted victims in their work environment and have offered them advice on human rights, health, legal and economic issues that affect their awareness, by supporting the empowering of victims.

The purpose of the research

Evaluation of citizens' awareness level on trafficking with human beings.

Objectives of the research

- Evaluation of the impact that previous raising awareness campaigns on the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings have had, with the special focus on Serb and RAE community
- Issuing recommendations for future campaigns and activities in general

Metodology

To reflect the respondents' knowledge, in regards to the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings, the quantitative method of accessing the opinions of respondents has been selected. Such method has been selected in order to have a much larger number of respondents included in the data analysis, which enables the quantitative study.

However, given the need not only to identify trends but also to establish the reasons of such a trend, it has been decided to apply various open questions, which are intended to break down in detail the reasons which drive respondents to hold certain stands against this phenomenon.

In order to make the survey acceptable by the respondents and in order to gather data from a larger number of citizens as part of the target population, the application of a short questionnaire has been selected

Therefore, apart from the demographic data, the questionnaire has 14 questions designed to measure the knowledge of citizens for trafficking, sources of information, quality of information and their messages (see Annex 1).

Sample and demographic data

In the survey conducted by Caritas Kosova, 674 respondents have replied. Given the structure of the population which was studied as well as the phenomena, such sample is estimated to be representative.

The average age of the subjects included in this study was 29.27 years, whereas the youngest subject was 12 years old and the oldest subject was 63 years old. The age which is mostly represented in this sample is 18 years old (17.3%). On the subject of the gender proportion, 52% of respondents were male and 48% were female.

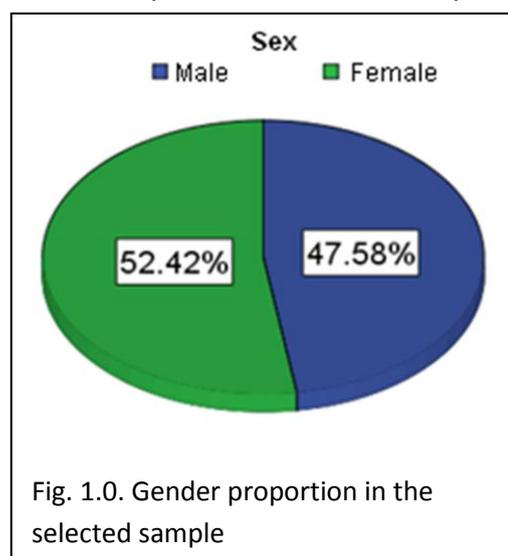


Fig. 1.0. Gender proportion in the selected sample

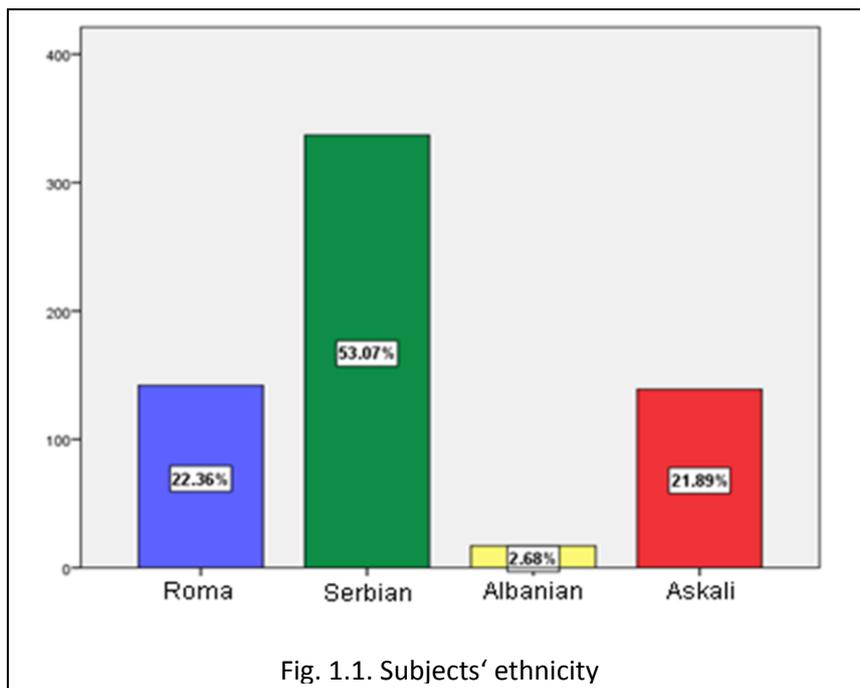


Fig. 1.1. Subjects' ethnicity

The majority of the respondents have completed secondary education (42.1%), followed by subjects who have completed primary education (32.2%). However, only 22.4% of respondents reported university education as their level of education. From the sample selected for this survey, only 3.3% of respondents did not state at all their level of education. Most subjects of this survey belong to the Serbian community (53.07%). Whereas, (22.36%) of the Roma

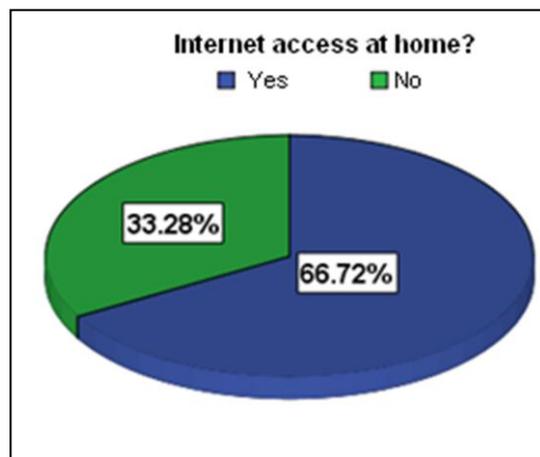
community and (21.89%) of Ashkali community are represented proportionally in the selected sample. Only 2.68% of subjects are Albanians.

The respondents of this survey came from various regions of Kosovo. The sample selected for this research was focused on six main municipalities: Mitrovica (128 respondents), Leposavic (103), Klokot (93), Prizren (103), Štrpce (87) and Ferizaj (145). Only 15 respondents did not state their place of residence.

In general subjects consider their economic situation as average (61.4%), while the rest appear in between the two extremes "not good" (20.9%) and "good" (16.0%). In this questionnaire the subjects were also asked about the number of family members. The majority of them or 25.8% live in households with 5 members.

Meanwhile, it is understood from the data that the largest number of respondents (39.2%) have only one family member employed; while 13.1% of them stated that none of their family members is employed.

The last question concludes the order of the required demographic data, which is: access to the Internet. The majority of subjects represented by 66.7% do have access to the Internet access, while 33.3% do not have access to the Internet in their homes.

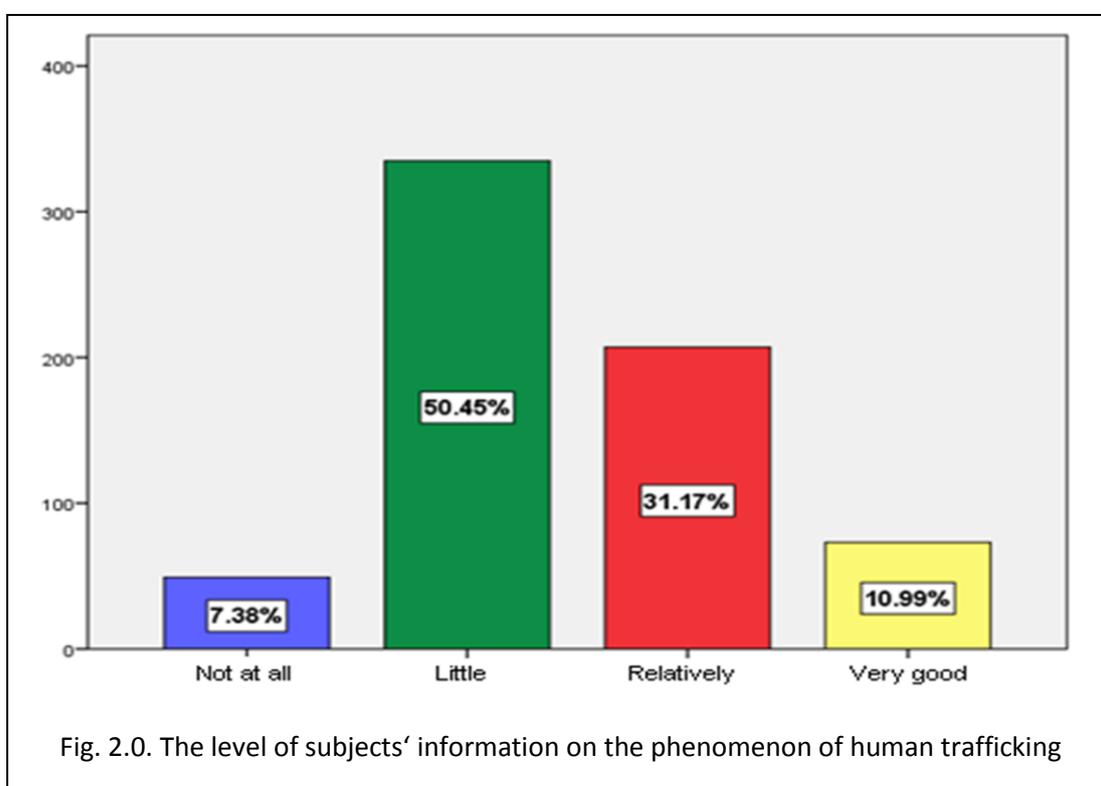


All these questions have offered the possibility of collecting demographic data which are relevant to analyse the results of this research. In the concluding analysis some of these data were taken as basis of it and were checked for their effect on the obtained results.

Results

Subjects' information on the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings

This research highlights the knowledge that citizens believe they have in regards to the phenomenon of human trafficking. As the results show, the vast majority of respondents (49.7%) consider that they have little knowledge on human trafficking. However, only 7.3% of respondents have no knowledge about this phenomenon. On the other hand 207 respondents or 30.7% were among those who consider having relatively good knowledge about trafficking and only 10.8% of them believe they have quite extensive knowledge on human trafficking. A graphic representation of these results is presented in Figure 2.0.



Results show that there is no difference in the information obtained from subjects on gender basis. Therefore, men and women do not differ significantly in terms of information they received about the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings.

However, significant differences were observed between subjects who possess internet at home and those who do not possess Internet in terms of information against trafficking. Subjects who have internet at home report higher levels of information on human trafficking: $t(658) = 7799, p = .000$.

On the other hand, the correlational analysis shows that age and level of education are two factors that may play a role in informing the subjects on trafficking. There is a positive

correlation between age and information $r(647) = .14, p = .000$. This shows that the older the subjects are the more confident they feel on their knowledge against this phenomenon. Furthermore, there is also a positive correlation between education and information $r(645) = .25, p = .000$, indicating that the higher the level of education is, the greater is the knowledge that the subject believes to have on human trafficking

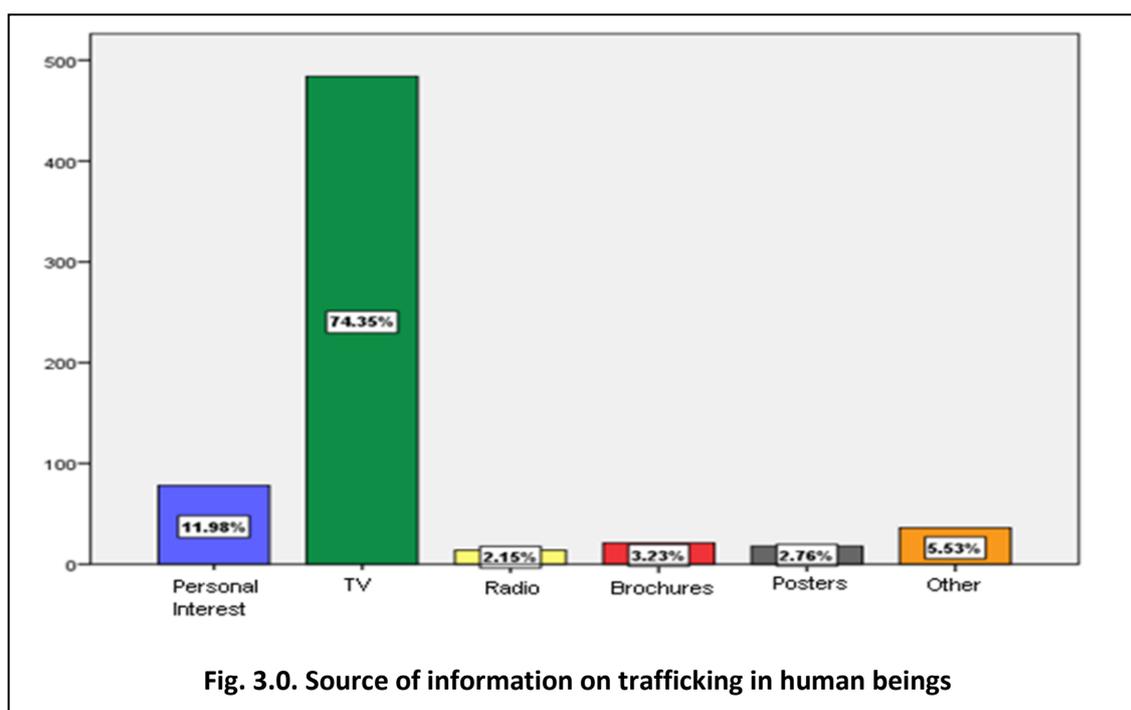
Method of obtaining information

This research was not only focused on identification of the level of knowledge which citizens believe they have on trafficking but also on the identification of channels and sources of information. Fig.3.0. shows the dominance of television as the main source of information for citizens on human trafficking. Approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of respondents have taken their knowledge directly from the television whereas only $\frac{1}{4}$ of them have identified other sources as possible ones to get information on trafficking.

It is worth noting that only 12% have received information based on their personal interest. Identified sources of information, of those pursued based on their personal interest are through internet, daily newspapers, conversations with colleagues, training, posters, brochures and lessons learned in school.

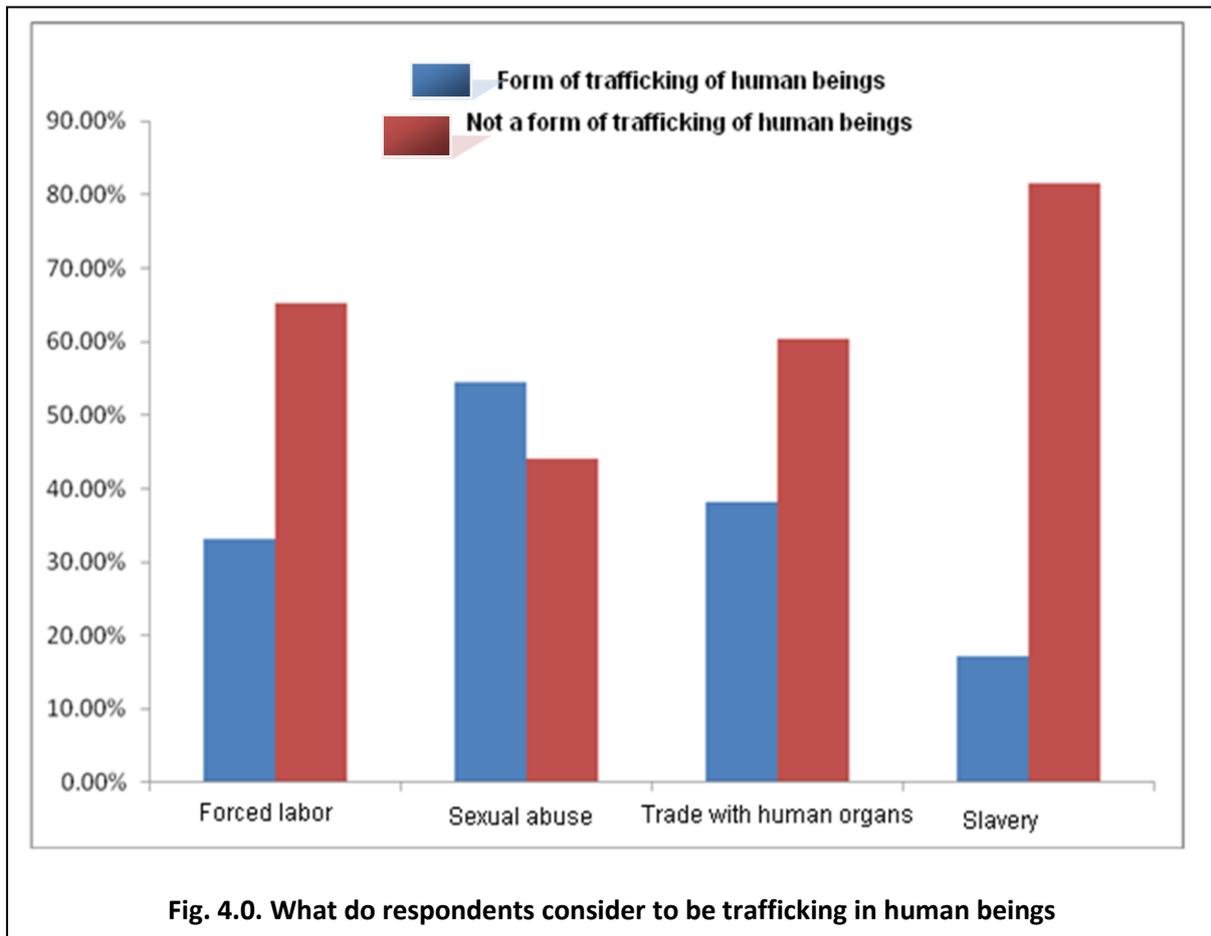
Just 2.15% of respondents received information about trafficking by radio, while 3.23% from brochures and 2.76% from posters.

Furthermore, only 5.53% of respondents were informed about this phenomenon through other sources, as reported: workshops, magazines, student public debates, conversations with people, various seminars. Given the complete dominance of television as a source of information, no significant differences were found between respondents and their forms of information on this phenomenon.



Respondents' knowledge on human trafficking

Out of 674 respondents involved in this study, only 224 of them consider forced labor as a form of human trafficking. Whereas, the remaining part which represents 65.3% of the respondents believe that forced labor has nothing to do with human trafficking.



Otherwise, 54.5% of respondents considered sexual abuse as a form of human trafficking, while 44.1% did not consider such a thing. Only 38.1% consider trade with human organs as a form of trafficking, and only a small part of the selected sample or 17.1% believe that slavery is a form of human trafficking.

In this case too, age and education appear to be the factors which influence the respondents' knowledge about human trafficking. Therefore, there is a positive correlation between age and the rightful knowledge which subjects have on trafficking, as well as between education and knowledge at the level of $p = .000$.

Information against human trafficking campaigns

Respondents were also asked for the knowledge they have in regards to the different campaigns which were organized against human trafficking. However, only a small fraction of them were able to recall these campaigns. Out of 557 respondents who replied to this question only 14.90% of them claim to remember a campaign against trafficking in human beings, whereas the majority which constitutes 85.10% of the selected sample was not able to recall any campaign against trafficking.

Results show that subjects who have internet access in their homes have also a better knowledge about campaigns

against trafficking in human beings, even though regression analysis results show a low variance explained by this factor:

($R^2 = .14$, $F(1,552)=11.448$, $p = .001$).

The results also show a significant difference between respondents in the younger age and those of older age in terms of the knowledge they have in regards to campaigns against human trafficking. Young people can better recall the campaigns and their messages compared to older people: $t(538) = 4,718$, $p = 0.004$.

However, a smaller number was still able to remember the message of campaigns. Only 52 respondents have written a campaign message, which was not always accurate. Among the messages most often remembered by the respondents are:

"Open your eyes", "You too be careful", "Stop trafficking in human beings", "Stop human trafficking."

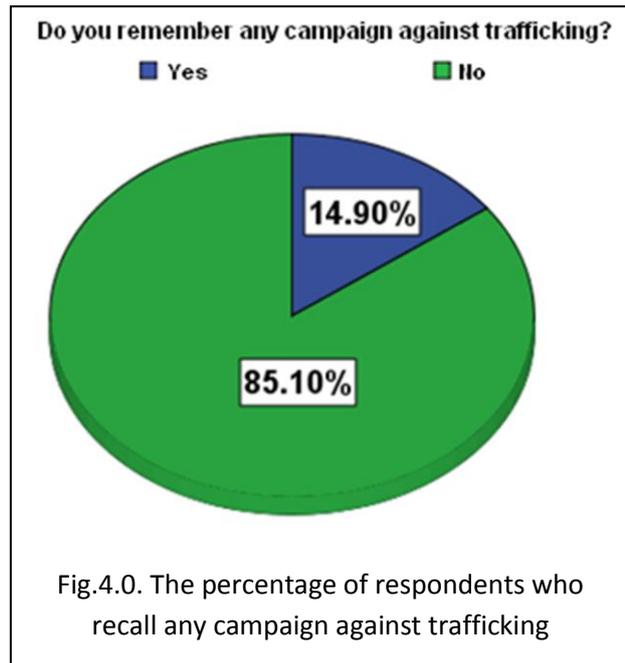


Fig.4.0. The percentage of respondents who recall any campaign against trafficking

The risk of trafficking in human beings

A special section of this research is dedicated to the subjects' risk perception in regards to trafficking in human beings. Question submitted to the subjects "who may be at risk of human trafficking?", has given the opportunity to identify vulnerable groups, as categorized by the citizens.

The respondent's prevailing opinion is that everyone is at risk from human trafficking. While such a view represents the majority of the selected sample (31.3%), a great number of respondents which in this questionnaire is represented by 24.5% believe that women and children are at risk from human trafficking.

A set of responses which identify children by (9.2%) women and girls by (7.0%) and females by (13.5%) as vulnerable groups, make the

children and females as the most vulnerable group identified by respondents. Only a small percentage of 3.3% think that young people are a vulnerable group of human trafficking and only 3.9% believe that the poor are vulnerable to this phenomenon. But, how much is the phenomenon of human trafficking spread in the municipalities of our respondents? Have they heard of cases of human trafficking in their municipality? Only 27.57% of respondents say they have heard of cases of human trafficking in their municipality of origin.

Whereas the other part, which constitutes $\frac{3}{4}$ of the selected sample, deny having heard of human trafficking cases in their municipality.

There is a significant correlation between respondents' places of origin and reported cases of trafficking for which they have heard: $r(629) = .103, p = .010$. Respondents, who admitted they had heard of cases of trafficking in municipalities where they come from, are from Prizren, Mitrovica and Ferizaj.

Table. 5.0. Groups at risk from human trafficking as per the respondents' opinion

Answers	Respondents	Percentage
Children	62	9.2 %
Children and women	165	24.5 %
Everyone	211	31.3 %
Girlst/women	47	7.0 %
The poor	26	3.9 %
Të young	22	3.3 %
Females	91	13.5 %

Have you heard of such cases in your Municipality?

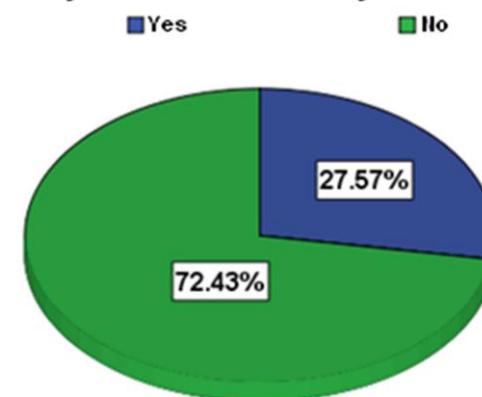


Fig. 5.0. Percentage of respondents who have heard of trafficking in their municipality

The research also points out the subjects' opinion in regards to the place where human trafficking occurs.

Every fifth respondent included in the data analysis in this research does not know where trafficking in human beings occurs. However, there are 21.5% of respondents who think that the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings is a global phenomenon. On the other hand

Answers	Respodents	Percentage
<i>Global, everywhere</i>	145	21.5 %
<i>Big cities</i>	89	13.2 %
<i>Undeveloped and war-torn countries</i>	26	3.9 %
<i>Poor countries</i>	16	2.4 %
<i>Night clubs/coffee bars</i>	19	2.8 %
<i>Big states</i>	8	1.2 %
<i>Countries in transition</i>	6	.9 %
<i>Don't know</i>	136	20.2 %

13.2% of the subjects believe that big cities are the places where human trafficking occurs.

Among the various opinions of subjects, which are presented in Table 5.1., undeveloped and war-torn (3.9%), poor countries (2.4%), nightclubs (2.8%) are some of the places which were mostly mentioned as potential places where human trafficking occurs.

Subjects' knowledge on reportings of trafficking cases

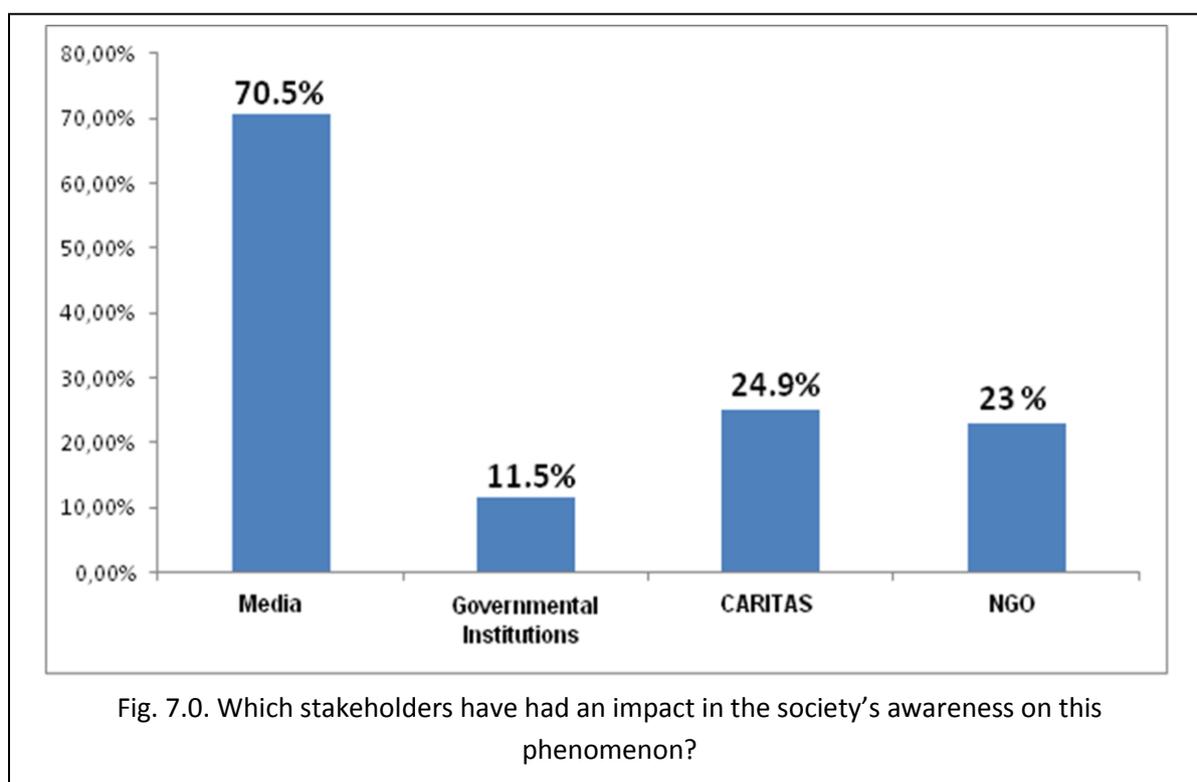
The absolute majority of respondents recruited for this study would have reported cases of human trafficking to the police or the Ministry of the Interior Affairs. A total of 581 respondents or 86.2% of respondents have identified this address to report cases of trafficking. There are 54 respondents who have not stated their opinion on this question, 10 do not even know where to address the issue and the rest would choose other address as Caritas, the International Police and military services, media and social protection centers. In addition the Ministry of Justice, Centers for Social Protection, CDHRF, media, international services, Ombudsperson, CARITAS, EULEX are other addresses mentioned by the respondents besides police and Ministry of Interior Affairs that deal with the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings .

Institutions that contribute to the awareness of citizens

To the question "Which stakeholders have contributed to the awareness of the society on this phenomenon?", where more than one answer was possible to be selected, the media have dominated the responses given by the respondents with 70.5%. Caritas' contribution to the awareness of society for this phenomenon was identified by 24.9% of respondents.

The evaluation of the respondents for the work of non-governmental organizations in the fight against human trafficking is almost at this level.

Lastly, governmental institutions are ranked, for which only 11.5% of respondents think that contributed to the fight against human trafficking.



Citizens' opinion on the preventive ways against trafficking in human beings

Table 8.0. Prevention of trafficking as per the citizens' opinions

Answers	Frequency	Percentage
Through police	74	11.0
Through information, awareness campaigns	107	15.9
More institutions should be engaged in the fight against this phenomenon	45	6.7
Through the law	90	13.4
From above	1	.1
Through youth employment	2	.3
At the international level	1	.1
Don't know	74	11.0
With the awareness of Roma community	24	3.6
With the awareness of community		
Through campaigns, various trainings ...	4	.6
With the awareness of population	9	1.3
Prevention of these phenomena	1	.1
With the awareness of females	3	.4
Sensibilisation of the population, especially females and children	2	.3
Through trainings, individual meetings	7	1.0
By reporting the cases we witness to the police	2	.3
Informing the youth about this negative phenomenon and avoidance	1	.1
Through prison	9	1.3
There is not a way to fight it	1	.1
People's cooperation with competent bodies	1	.1
Improvement of economical conditions	1	.1
Children should be cautious in regards to their friends	1	.1
Total	461	68.4
Answers missed	213	31.6

Respondents identify various ways to fight this phenomenon. They are presented in tabular form in Table 8.0. Among the methods most preferred by the respondents to prevent trafficking is the one of raising awareness through various campaigns. This idea is supported 15.9% of respondents, followed by the 13.4% of others who believe that with the enforcement of the law and with its implementation the prevention of such phenomenon would be easily achieved. Although the citizens' ideas are sometimes not specific, it is clear that public awareness and the development of cooperation between citizens and law enforcement will have a positive impact in this regard. In general, respondents believe that by informing citizens, by promoting cooperation, by strengthening and implementing the rule of law, human trafficking will fade considerably. A separate part of this questionnaire was dedicated to the

respondents' messages. Most of those who have written their message, request more fight against trafficking in human beings and this is in full compliance with the previous question,

where citizens have openly expressed the need for coordination of activities and greater involvement of all stakeholders in this regard. At the same time, a large part of them requested to be talked about it, to have debates and to organize more campaigns and training on trafficking in human beings, in order for such a phenomenon to weaken and disappear.

However, it is worth noting the risk of the spread of this phenomenon, which is highlighted by some respondents.

Among those that required more commitment and campaigns, there were also those who chose to write that such a thing is terrible and call for application of harsher sentences for traffickers or those who in any way assist this phenomenon.

The month against trafficking in human beings

A not very positive indication in terms of knowledge that citizens have on trafficking in human beings, is the fact that they do not know about the month against trafficking in human beings. Therefore, the vast majority of them declared that they have no knowledge in regards to the month which is against trafficking in human beings and there is also a significant part of them who gave an incorrect answer to this question. Respondents' answers to this question are presented graphically in Figure 8.0.

Furthermore, a large proportion of respondents did not give an answer to this question, which constitutes 29.2% of the survey's sample. Meanwhile, those who answered, 62.9% chose the option "do not know" in response to the question asked "What is the month against trafficking in human beings?".

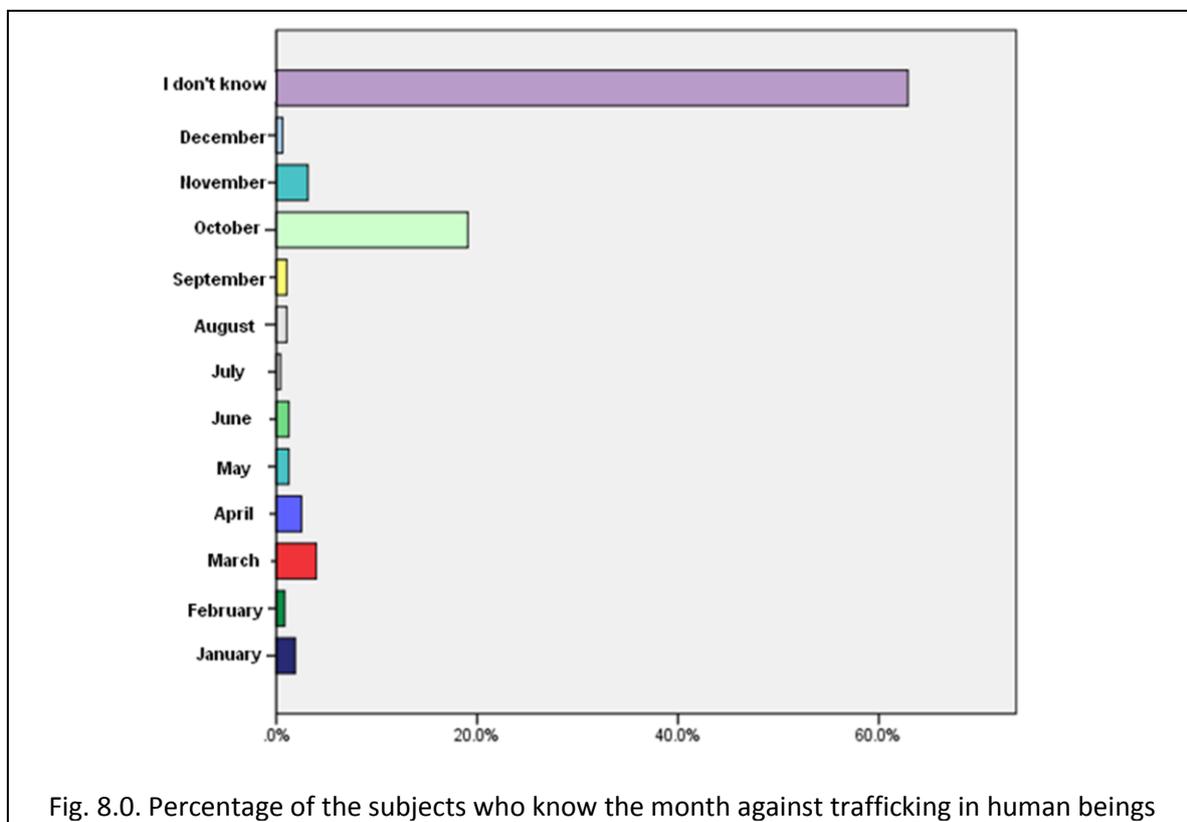


Fig. 8.0. Percentage of the subjects who know the month against trafficking in human beings

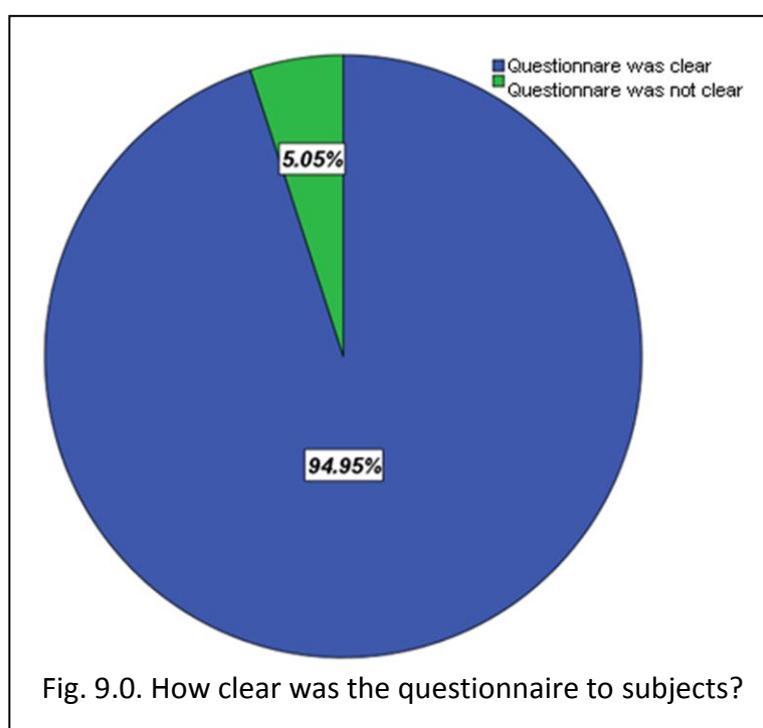
There are only 19.1 percent of respondents who gave a correct answer, stating that the month of October is against trafficking in human beings, while the 18 percent have chosen other incorrect answers.

The clarity of the questionnaire

Finally, respondents were asked in regards to the clarity and comprehension of the questionnaire. Thus the results show a considerable acceptance of the questionnaire by the respondents, whereas questionnaire was reported as clear by 94.95% of respondents. In figure 9.0 graphical results of this question are presented. This shows that only 5.05 percent of respondents did not find such questionnaire clear, which could have been influenced by subjective reasons.

However, Caritas Kosova teams who have done the research in the field have reported a high degree of acceptance for responding to this questionnaire, which consequently shows the willingness of citizens to contribute to the fight against human trafficking.

Even from their comments, which they left at the end of the questionnaire, it was perceived that the questionnaire has been comprehended and well accepted by the respondents. This is an additional reason to believe that the results from this study are a reflection of people's general attitude towards this phenomenon.



Discussion

Reports of international organizations present Kosovo as a transit country for human trafficking. However, there are also reports which rank Kosovo as a destination for human trafficking or as the source of trafficking. The fact that those reports point to the increasing number of women trafficked from Kosovo or even the increasing trend of internal trafficking of children in order to put them to work, is quite disturbing.

All these facts make it necessary to actually research the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings. Results clearly show that the majority of respondents indicate a low level of knowledge about the phenomenon of human trafficking. This is also reflected in their uncertainty which accompanies them in reporting the knowledge, while most of them claim to have little knowledge about the phenomenon.

Yet, the fact that only a small fraction of them is able to identify methods of trafficking is worrying. The fact that only 1/3 of respondents considers that forced labor is a form of trafficking and almost only 1 in 10 respondents thinks that slavery is a form of trafficking shows best that the knowledge of the respondents from the communities involved in this research is truly small and also incorrect.

This further raises another issue and directly affects the reporting of human trafficking. Given that citizens do not recognize forms of trafficking; neither of them is expected to report such cases, while they don't see them as forms of human trafficking.

This confirms the European Commission's report on Kosovo, where among others it is said that "despite these alarming figures, the number of identified victims of trafficking remains small and the traffickers are rarely prosecuted or punished."

Such fragment of the European Commission's report only empowers the respondents' opinion that law enforcement will drastically strengthen the fight against human trafficking.

As the report of the European Commission and of the U.S. Department of State suggest, Kosovo's efforts in the fight against trafficking in human beings are not very advanced. Dissatisfaction with the fight against trafficking in human beings was expressed by the subjects, who rightly demand greater commitment, coordination and concrete approach of the Kosovo institutions.

It is worth noting the fact that despite the initiative of Kosovo institutions which is expressed through the adoption of the operational plan against trafficking in human beings, only about 11% of respondents see the Government as a worthy contributor in the fight against trafficking.

On the other hand, the reconfirmation of television as the main source of information on human trafficking is interesting. Although such kind of information does not have the informative component, again the media are evaluated for their contribution in this regard.

Reports of civil society and those of international organizations reconfirm the fact that NGOs are the ones which, with the help of funds they received, have done the only work on raising awareness against human trafficking. But, despite the fact that many local and international NGOs were engaged in conducting trainings and awareness campaigns, only a tiny fraction of surveyed respondents have benefited from them. This raises the need for better organization of such trainings and the need to guarantee the delivery of information to the family members, friends and their circle and not to isolate the information only to the person who participated in the training.

Furthermore, the reconfirmation of the superficial and deficient data shows the fact that there are few respondents who recall any campaign against trafficking and even fewer are able to cite at least one message of those campaigns.

The uncertainty of citizens against this phenomenon is also added to the general unoptimistic situation, as reflected by reports of local and international organizations and confirmed by this report. The majority of respondents in this research believe that everyone is vulnerable to this phenomenon. On the other hand, it is a well-known fact that women and children are labeled as more vulnerable groups. And, it adds to the need for additional training at least for these groups (women and children).

Only a very small number of respondents have heard of cases of human trafficking in the municipality of their origin. However, it is a positive fact that most of them know the address of where the reporting of human trafficking cases should be done.

In full compliance with the institutional stance that improving the level of justice's work in the country diminishes the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings, the subjects of this research also believe that law enforcement is the best response to trafficking.

Recommendations

Based on the results from this research, Caritas Kosova in cooperation with experts who have made data analysis has drafted recommendations, whose implementation can make the fight against human trafficking more efficient.

- Given the small number of respondents who believe that they have sufficient knowledge on the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings, it is recommended to develop new awareness campaigns on the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings as well as the continuation of the existing ones.
- Given the high number of respondents who report that their knowledge was gained primarily by the television source, it is recommended to further use such a source and to produce television commercials, television shows and debates which would affect the advancement of citizens' awareness in regards to this phenomenon.
- Also, given the incomplete knowledge which the citizens have related to the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings, it is recommended to develop the new trainings for the young people, by using new and innovative methods of training.
- Given the fact that the majority of training participants are the only ones who benefit from the training, the application of "snow ball" technique is recommended. This approach would ensure that not only the trainees benefit but also the flow of information which would be distributed to other family members and friends of the trainees.
- The use of social networks and other alternative methods provided by the Internet to inform citizens and especially young people for human trafficking is also recommended.
- Given the results it is recommended to organize training and information designed in particular for subjects with low levels of education, such as training for adolescents and young adults.

Annex

Questionnaire

	Information on the respondent	Date:
Location:	_____	
	(village, municipality)	
Age:	_____	
Sex:	M F	
Education:	primary secondary university	
	(circle one)	
Ethnicity:	_____	
	(write it)	
Economical conditions:	not good average good	
	(circle one)	
Number of family members:	_____	
	(write the number)	
Number of employed members:	_____	
	(write the number)	
Internet access at home:	Yes No	
	(circle one)	

Questionnaire

1. How informed are you in regards to human trafficking phenomenon?

- a) Not at all
- b) A little
- c) Relatively
- d) Very much

2. You gained your information from:

- a) Personal interest _____
- b) TV _____ (explain)
- c) Radio
- d) Brochures
- e) Posters
- f) Others-explain _____

3. How do you understand the notion "trafficking in human beings"?

- a) Forced Labor
- b) Sexual Abuse
- c) Trade with body organs

d) Slavery

4. Can you recall any campaign against trafficking and what was its motto?

5. Who may be at risk from trafficking in human beings?

6. Have you heard of such cases in your Municipality?

7. In which countries, as per your opinion, human trafficking occurs?

8. Where should cases of trafficking be reported?

9. Do you have information on other institutions which deal with cases of trafficking?

10. Which stakeholders have had an impact on the awareness of the society on this phenomenon?

a) Media

b) Governmental Institutions

c) Caritas

d) NGOs

e) Others:

_____ (write down which ones)

_____ (write down which ones)

11. In what form should trafficking in human beings be fought?

12. Any other comment in regards to the trafficking in human beings:

13. Which month of the year is the month against trafficking in human beings?

14. How did you find the questionnaire:

a) Clear!

b) Unclear! (write down which questions were unclear):

