



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

**WORLD LEARNING
STAR NETWORK**
STRATEGIES • TRAINING • ADVOCACY • RESOURCES
Women's Economic and Political Leadership

Croatia Trafficking Prevention Activity

Final Report

September 30, 2004-September 20, 2006

Cooperative Agreement 160-A-00-04-00113-00

Award Level: \$239,887

Submitted to
United States Agency for International Development
Croatia Mission, Zagreb

December 19, 2006

STAR Network of World Learning
Trg Bana Jelacica 15/IV
10000 Zagreb, Croatia
Ljiljana Varga, Chief of Party
Jill Benderly, Regional Director

World Learning for International Development
1015 15th St, NW, Suite 750, Washington, DC 20005
Jennifer Whatley, Program Manager

Guide to Acronyms

BATCOM – Bosnia-Herzegovina Anti-Trafficking Community Mobilization project

BiH – Bosnia-Herzegovina

CTPA – Croatia Trafficking Prevention Activity

COP – Chief-of-Party

OIP – Organization for Integrity and Prosperity

PETRA – Network of Croatian anti-trafficking NGOs

PTP – Participant Training Program

STAR/World Learning – The STAR (Strategies, Training, Advocacy and Resources)
Network of World Learning

USAID – U.S. Agency for International Development

WAB – Women’s Association Brod

WAV – Women’s Association Vukovar

WL – World Learning, Inc.

ZVUK – Subgrantee of NGO “Women’s Room”

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	4
II	PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND.....	6
	A. Background.....	6
	B. Project Goals and Strategy	6
III	ACTIVITIES	7
	A. Project Start-up and Needs Assessment.....	7
	B. Raising Awareness of Local Communities on the Risks of Trafficking	8
	1. <u>Women’s Association Vukovar</u>	9
	2. <u>Women’s Group “Korak,” Karlovac</u>	11
	3. <u>Organization for Integrity and Prosperity, Split</u>	12
	4. <u>Center for Women War Victims “ROSA”, Zagreb</u>	13
	5. <u>Women’s Association Brod, Slavonski Brod</u>	14
	6. <u>Women’s Room (Ženska Soba), Zagreb</u>	15
	C. Promoting Increased Knowledge of Professionals that Deal with Trafficking Issues	17
	1. <u>Social Workers</u>	17
	2. <u>Journalists</u>	20
	3. <u>Local Authorities</u>	21
	D. Cross-Border Cooperation.....	22
	1. <u>Cross-border Workshop in Karlovac (February 22-23, 2006)</u>	23
	2. <u>Cross-border Workshop in Vukovar (March 15-16, 2006)</u>	24
	3. <u>Cross-border Workshop in Slavonski Brod (April 5-6, 2006)</u>	24
	4. <u>Cross-border Workshop in Knin (May 16-17, 2006)</u>	25
	E. Networking and Advocacy	25
IV	LESSONS LEARNED	27
V	RESULTS	30
VI	CONCLUSION	33
VII	ATTACHMENT: Summary PMP Indicator Table	35

I EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Croatia has a strategic location along European human trafficking routes. The country is a source and destination country for human trafficking but also a bridge across which victims are transferred from Southeastern Europe and the former Soviet states to the rest of Europe, particularly Italy, France, Switzerland and Spain. Croatian communities along the borders of Bosnia-Herzegovina (BiH), Serbia, and Montenegro sit on the front lines of the fight against trafficking in humans.

From September 30, 2004 to September 20, 2006 the STAR¹ Network of World Learning implemented the Croatian Trafficking Prevention Activity (CTPA) through a \$239,887 cooperative agreement with USAID Croatia. CTPA's strategy for reducing trafficking in Croatia focused on a) raising awareness of local communities on the risks of trafficking; and b) promoting increased knowledge of professionals that deal with trafficking issues. Because trafficking is a regional problem, CTPA took a regional approach by supporting local-level awareness raising and networking particularly along Croatia's porous border with Bosnia-Herzegovina.

STAR/World Learning worked closely with the Croatian Government Office of Human Rights, key ministries, and leading NGOs to craft a project that supported their efforts, responded to needs they identified, and helped governmental and non-governmental actors work more effectively with each other. STAR/World Learning drew upon resources, knowledge, and lessons learned from other World Learning projects in the region as well as from STAR's decade of prior experience supporting women's political and economic development in Croatia and other Yugoslav Successor States. CTPA directly linked with the USAID Croatia Participant Training Program, which is also implemented by World Learning, as well as with STAR/World Learning's Bosnia-Herzegovina Anti-Trafficking Community Mobilization Project which operated from 2002-2006.

CTPA raised the awareness of nearly 2,000 youth and adults through direct activities including workshops and peer-to-peer trainings in schools, trained 162 social workers, local government authorities, and journalists in how to prevent trafficking, identify victims and properly respond, educated tens of thousands of people through media campaigns, posters, brochures, and brought together more than 80 representatives from government, NGO, media, education and other key agencies from local communities along trafficking routes on both sides of the Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatian borders.

CTPA's key results are:

Better coordination between Croatian NGOs and the Office of Human Rights – according to feedback from CTPA's NGO partners.

Better cooperation and information sharing between NGOs, local authorities, and other key figures in Croatia and their colleagues in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serbia – as evidenced by continued cross-border meetings between local officials in Slavonski Brod, Croatia and Bosanski Brod, Bosnia-Herzegovina, as well as joint activities conducted by NGOs in these three countries.

¹ Strategies, Advocacy, Resources and Training

Trained professionals actively engaged in combating trafficking – such as social workers who within a few months of CTPA trainings had used their new skills to identify 17 potential trafficking victims and assist nine victims.

Increased public awareness, particularly among youth, about the nature and risks of trafficking – resulting in a 20 percent decrease in support for legalizing prostitution among Slavonski Brod residents, as well as individual prevention activities such as verifying information before traveling abroad.

Increased number of calls to anti-trafficking hotlines -- leading to 20 criminal investigations, five cases of trafficking or forced labor identified and two traffickers prosecuted.

Communities and individuals empowered to act beyond the life of CTPA.

As CTPA ends the work it supported continues. The Ministry of Education has adopted a recommendation by CTPA grantee Organization for Integrity and Prosperity to include anti-trafficking education as an extracurricular activity for primary and secondary schools. Another grantee, Korak, trained peer educators continued their in school workshops that have reached more than 1,300 students in the Karlovac area thus far, most after CTPA's support had ended. Each county in Croatia now has a social worker with advanced training in interviewing techniques that can serve as a focal point for assisting trafficking victims and training colleagues.

During the past two years, Croatia has taken many positive steps towards combating trafficking, resulting in it being upgraded to Tier 2 in the U.S. State Department's annual *Trafficking in Persons Report*. While CTPA is ending, STAR/World Learning will continue to support prevention activities in Croatia and neighboring countries through its Regional Anti-Trafficking Mobilization for Prevention project.

II PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND

A. Background

Croatia has a strategic location along European human trafficking routes. The country is a source and destination country for human trafficking but also a principal bridge across which victims are transferred from Southeastern Europe and the former Soviet states to the rest of Europe, particularly Italy, France, Switzerland and Spain. Croatian communities along the borders of Bosnia-Herzegovina (BiH), Serbia and Montenegro sit on the frontlines of the fight against trafficking in humans. In recent years, illegal crossings into Croatia have increased, although there has been limited success in identifying trafficking victims and bringing traffickers to justice. Through 2004, Croatian authorities had officially identified only 35 victims, though NGOs engaged in the issue indicate that the number of victims was higher.

Victims identified in Croatia come predominantly from countries where the status and economic well-being of women declined dramatically during the economic transition following the collapse of communism: countries such as Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, Moldova, Ukraine, Romania, and Bulgaria. Local NGOs near Croatia's borders with Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, and Montenegro have raised the alarm about trafficking in their midst, but lack the resources and capacity to help authorities stop it. Furthermore, poorly coordinated border security makes Croatia easily penetrable to traffickers.

The Croatian government increasingly recognizes the severity of the challenge posed by human trafficking. In 2000, the government signed the *UN Convention Against Transnational Crime* as well as the *UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children*. Furthermore, in 2002, the government began designing and implementing National Action Plans for the Suppression of Trafficking in Persons. The government recognizes the need to improve its ability to identify trafficking victims, prosecute traffickers and coordinate with agencies in neighboring countries.

B. Project Goals and Strategy

To reduce trafficking in and through Croatia, CTPA's primary goals were to a) raise awareness of local communities on the risks of trafficking; and b) promote increased knowledge of professionals that deal with trafficking issues.

Croatia's ability to combat trafficking ultimately depends upon the ability of key governmental and non-governmental organizations to respond to the problem. From the outset, STAR/World Learning worked closely with the Government Office of Human Rights (whose head also serves as the National Coordinator of Croatia's anti-trafficking strategy), key ministries, and leading NGOs to craft a project that would support their efforts, respond to needs they had identified, and help governmental and non-governmental actors work more effectively with each other.

STAR/World Learning also recognized that combating trafficking in Croatia requires a regional approach. As noted above, victims are often transported across Croatia's long, porous border with Bosnia-Herzegovina. While top-level national officials from these two countries often communicate and meet through internationally supported events, the local communities and grassroots NGOs on the front lines of cross-border trafficking have few opportunities to engage their counterparts in

neighboring countries. CTPA therefore promoted cross-border activities and networking so that local anti-trafficking professionals could deepen their understanding of trafficking's regional nature and form relationships and contacts with colleagues in other countries who could assist their future anti-trafficking efforts.

In implementing CTPA, STAR/World Learning drew upon resources, knowledge, and lessons learned from other World Learning projects in the region as well as from STAR's decade of prior experience supporting women's political and economic development in Croatia and other Yugoslav Successor States. CTPA directly linked with the USAID Croatia Participant Training Program (PTP), which is implemented by World Learning, as well as with STAR/World Learning's Bosnia-Herzegovina Anti-Trafficking Community Mobilization Project (BATCOM), which operated from 2002-2006. The trainings for government officials described in section III.C of this report were funded through PTP and planned and organized by PTP and CTPA staff. BATCOM's coordinator and partner organizations served as trainers at CTPA events and partners in CTPA small-grant-funded projects.

III ACTIVITIES

CTPA activities fell into three main categories **a**– raising awareness among local communities (through small-grant-funded activities), **b**– increasing the knowledge of professionals that deal with trafficking (through training), and **c**– cross-border cooperation (through cross-border community workshops). This section also describes the project start-up and needs assessment, as well as networking and advocacy.

A. Project Start-up and Needs Assessment

CTPA Chief-of-Party (COP) Ljiljana Varga officially joined the project on November 15, 2004 after giving the required six weeks notice to her previous employer. As STAR/World Learning had an existing office in Zagreb staffed by STAR Regional Director Jill Benderly and finance/administrative experts, the project got off to a quick start. In addition to submitting a year one workplan and Performance Monitoring Plan, Ms. Varga and Ms. Benderly also met with potential project partners and conducted a needs assessment during the project start-up phase.

During the needs assessment CTPA staff met with the Government Office of Human Rights, other key ministries, and members of PETRA – the Croatian anti-trafficking NGO network. The information gathered shaped the project in several ways. CTPA originally planned to facilitate inter-agency workshops incorporating relevant ministries, and the Office of Human Rights, with participation of NGO representatives and the bar, to develop concrete implementation strategies for the new National Action Plan. During the needs assessment STAR/World Learning learned that the Office of Human Rights had already secured funding for such workshops. Instead, STAR/World Learning and the Office of Human Rights agreed to increase the number of CTPA-sponsored cross-border workshops (see section III.D) from two to four.

STAR/World Learning also used the needs assessment to identify target communities for the cross-border workshops and the small grants program. During proposal preparation STAR/World Learning identified the following communities as probable target areas:

- Vojnic and Karlovac (Croatia) with Bihac (Bosnia-Herzegovina)
- Metkovic and Cavtat in the Dubrovnik area (Croatia) with Trebinje (Bosnia-Herzegovina)
- Slavonski Brod (Croatia) with Modrica and Doboj (Bosnia-Herzegovina)
- Vukovar (Croatia) with Bijeljina (Bosnia-Herzegovina)
- Pakrac and Virovitica (Croatia) with Kljuc (Bosnia-Herzegovina)

The needs assessment led CTPA to add Imotski and Knin, outside of Split (Croatia) and Mostar (Bosnia-Herzegovina) as well.

Finally, the needs assessment identified subjects and target audiences for future trainings. CTPA learned that training for social workers and for local government officials was particularly needed. Social workers often come into contact with children at risk of being trafficked or who have been trafficked. With proper training they can play a key role in identifying actual or potential victims and linking them with services.

During Ms. Varga's second week as COP, she joined Ms. Benderly, and WL DC Program Manager Jennifer Whatley in Bosnia-Herzegovina to attend a conference organized by the BiH National Coordinator for Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and a lessons-learned workshop with BATCOM partners. This allowed STAR/World Learning to introduce CTPA to potential BiH partners, chart a path for future cooperation, and gather information about useful strategies from BiH that could be applied to CTPA.

B. Raising Awareness of Local Communities on the Risks of Trafficking

STAR/World Learning launched a small grants program in order to raise public awareness and facilitate government-NGO cooperation to combat trafficking in selected border communities. The seven small grants (\$5,000 per grant) competitively awarded to Croatian NGOs were targeted to increase public understanding of trafficking in local communities along the country's border. Thus, the grants *only* supported awareness-raising and prevention-related activities. Importantly, the projects chartered original and alternative ways of spreading anti-trafficking messages. They engaged a wide variety of local players (including local authorities) and partnered with NGOs from across the border in BiH and Serbia.

STAR/World Learning implemented the small grants program with support of both the governmental and non-governmental anti-trafficking communities. CTPA coordinated the launching of small grants activities with the Governmental Office for Human Rights and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This ensured that key government agencies were supportive and able to collaborate with NGOs assisted through the small grants program. Furthermore, STAR/World Learning connected with PETRA members in designing and implementing its small grants program. Project staff sent application kits to PETRA partners in addition to issuing calls for proposals on the Government Office for Human Rights website and the ZamirNet website. In total, five of the six grantee recipients were PETRA members. As described below, PETRA members often worked collaboratively to increase the impact of their activities.

It is important to note the cross-border premise of the CTPA's small grants program. All Croatian grantees were partnered with BiH organizations. This helped to promote necessary cross-border communication between anti-trafficking actors in both countries. Furthermore, CTPA's cross-border approach ensured that the project raised awareness in communities on both sides of the border.

The CTPA included two grant award cycles. Each cycle followed the same procedure: after establishing that all applicants submitted all the required documentation, copies of their proposals were forwarded to CTPA's review board consisting of four STAR/World Learning staff members. Review board members were charged with reviewing all proposals and awarding grants. Four NGOs were awarded grants in the first cycle and three in the second. One organization was awarded grants in both cycles, however, these grants funded different projects. Finally, six of the seven grants funded activities in local border communities, while the grant to the Center for Women War Victims "Rosa" in Zagreb funded a national media campaign which included large-scale TV programming.

- *Cycle One Grantee Organizations:* Women's Association Vukovar, Association Korak from Karlovac, OIP from Split, and the Center for Women War Victims "Rosa" from Zagreb.
- *Cycle Two Grantee Organizations:* Women's Association Vukovar, Women's Association Brod from Slavonski Brod, and Ženska Soba from Zagreb.

1. Women's Association Vukovar

First Project Cycle

Women's Association Vukovar (WAV) was the only organization to receive two CTPA grants during the life of the project. In the first cycle, the organization implemented a six-month education project. This project presented youth, teachers and young NGO activists from Vukovar-Srijem County with essential information regarding human trafficking. WAV adopted a multifaceted approach to information dissemination. The organization undertook the following strategies:

- *Workshops* – WAV implemented workshop and "awareness sessions" with local youth, teachers and NGO activists. The organization trained two groups of 15 young people from the local NGO Youth Peace Group "Dunav." This group, in turn, held 18 workshops with 196 participants. Dunav information sessions made use of film and other materials supplied by WAV. Furthermore, WAV teacher workshops enabled teachers in Vukovar to present their students with information about trafficking. These teachers were also able to train 18 peer educators who helped disseminate trafficking information to their classmates.
- *Promotional Materials* – WAV developed brochures, posters and informational packets which provided information regarding human trafficking. For example, the organization printed 1,000 copies of a UN-themed anti-trafficking poster which referred viewers to an SOS phone line operated by PETRA member organizations. Similarly WAV worked with local police to distribute 7,000 copies of a brochure.
- *Radio Programming* – WAV produced two radio shows on the issue of trafficking. These programs were broadcast on Radio "RAPSODIJA" in Borovo and Radio "DUNAV" in Vukovar.

Importantly, they presented listeners with practical information regarding trafficking. The shows reached a combined audience estimated at 15,000-17,000 people.

WAV worked collaboratively with other local institutions including teaming with Radio Dunav to train young people in local schools, with local radio stations and police departments to carry out media campaigns, and with the Bosnian NGO LARA to hold a cross-border roundtable on anti-trafficking activities. Importantly, these collaborative activities helped forge relationships between WAV and local actors on both sides of the border. Furthermore, the organization's anti-trafficking efforts seem to have produced results. There was a marked increase in calls made to the SOS hotline promoted by WAV. In the months following the organization's work, calls to the hotline rose from 35-80 per month to as high as 731 calls per month.

Second Project Cycle

Women's Association Vukovar continued its awareness raising activities and strengthened its cross-border collaboration with a second CTPA grant. WAV partnered with Lara (Bijeljina, Bosnia-Herzegovina), ASTRA (Belgrade, Serbia) and Esperanca (Novi Sad, Serbia). WAV's second cycle work aimed at building informal, cross-border NGO networks in order to promote the exchange of information, experiences and best practices. It was strategically significant that an organization from Vukovar helped to initiate the beginnings of a cross-border anti-trafficking alliance; the city is on the "Balkans Route," along which victims are trafficked from, to and through BiH, Serbia and Montenegro.

The partners met several times during the course of the project to learn about each organization's approach to preventing trafficking and exchange information about trafficking patterns in their communities. Partners learned about WAV's work with the SOS phone line, national media campaigns, and its involvement with the National Committee for Suppression of Trafficking in Persons. Lara offered insights from running a shelter and serving more than 300 victims of trafficking over the past five years and from organizing workshops for secondary school students. Astra described its strong network of anti-trafficking NGOs, which offers a positive example for Croatia and BiH where NGO anti-trafficking networks are weaker. Esperanca learned that there were three trafficking victims from Novi Sad at Lara's shelter in Bijeljina. Esperanca used this information in its youth workshops, driving home the reality that trafficking does happen in their community. Esperanca has continued to work with Lara to explore ways to help victims returning from BiH to Serbia.

As in the first project cycle, WAV (along with its partners) employed a variety of means for raising public awareness about human trafficking. These efforts included the following:

- *Radio Programming* – Following cross-border anti-trafficking meetings in January and March of 2006, Radio Vukovar produced a show featuring workshop participants that was aired May 2, 2006. The show reached approximately 25,000-30,000 people in a region that includes parts of Croatia, Slovenia, Serbia, and Bosnia-Herzegovina.
- *Research* – WAV worked with the School for Crafts, a local secondary school, to research what students know about trafficking. School surveys revealed that 95 percent of respondents were aware of human trafficking and knew that it occurred in Croatia. Furthermore, the survey identified students' sources information: TV (74 percent), radio (19 percent), foreign films (5

percent), bus station posters (11 percent) and neighbors (48 percent). The survey also showed that 67 percent of students had seen information about the SOS hotline in their community. Most students, however, also revealed that they had never discussed or learned about trafficking in their schools. The research, therefore, provided WAV with valuable information about gaps youth information regarding information. Most notably, it pointed to the need to equip teachers with the skills and information to inform students about trafficking.

- *Youth Activism* – WAV also worked with students from the School for Crafts to use art to discuss the issue of trafficking. The organization provided students with paint and a canvas with which they expressed their feelings about trafficking. This work was exhibited at a regional conference organized by PETRA and Care International in Zagreb on June 8-11, 2006. Furthermore, WAV included the artwork at a public screening of “Dream Job,” a film that shows how young girls fall victim to traffickers as they seek careers in show business and modeling.

2. Women’s Group “Korak,” Karlovac

Korak’s principal activity was training a core group of “peer educators” from Karlovac high schools. The logic of the project was simple, by training a relatively small number of students, peer educators could, in turn, train their fellow students.

Korak trained 23 peer educators in a series of three workshops held between September and December 2005. The initial workshops gave the young participants a comprehensive understanding of human trafficking. Importantly, the sessions equipped peer educators with information on how to avoid falling prey to traffickers and identified local and national organizations to which young people can turn for help. The later workshops (especially the final session) helped train peer educators in teaching methodologies. Peer educators were able to share their initial instruction experiences and discuss ways to improve their presentation skills. Representatives from the NGO “Zene sa Une” (Women from Una) from Bihac, BiH joined Korak staff as trainers.

Korak provided peer educators with materials to use in their own awareness sessions. This included hundreds of brochures, videos and other printed material. The organization even provided occasional access to an LCD projector and a PowerPoint presentation for use in school education sessions. Furthermore, Korak exposed peer educators to top trafficking experts in their training workshops, such as Mrs. Ines Loknar Mijatovic from the Office for Human Rights.

The peer educators and Korak decided that it was most important to inform students about the dangers of seemingly harmless activities, such as applying for jobs and study abroad opportunities through advertisements. The student educators found homeroom classes to be the best venues for instruction (Croatian curricula mandate that the homeroom teacher must spend at least one hour a week on social subjects such as drug abuse prevention, human rights, domestic violence, and tolerance). Korak observed some of the trainings held by peer educators and provided ongoing assistance to the student volunteers.

Korak’s peer education project far exceeded its original objective of reaching 350 students through its peer educators. From September to December 2005, the peer trainers organized 22 workshops for 605 high school students in all Karlovac high schools. This represented approximately one third of the total population of the targeted age group (17-19 year olds). Furthermore, peer educators continued to provide training beyond the life of the CTPA grant project. As of April 21, 2006, Korak peer

educators had held a total of 51 workshops for a total of 1,363 pupils from eight Karlovac secondary schools. Peer educators from the forestry school also held three parent workshops and organized a training session with students from a state-run children's home.

Korak also organized radio broadcasts (through local Radio Karlovac) in order to inform the wider public about planned prevention activities. Radio Karlovac covers the territory of Karlovac County and part of Zagreb County, home to approximately 150,000 inhabitants. In the absence of official statistics, Korak estimated that approximately 50 percent of the population (75,000 people) regularly listens to Radio Karlovac. A press conference was held before the trainings to present the project objectives through local and national newspapers (*Vecernji list*, *Jutarnji list* and *Karlovacki tjednik*) and local radio stations (Radio Mrežnica and Karlovac).

3. Organization for Integrity and Prosperity, Split

OIP educated teenagers and teachers in six high schools in Split and Imotski (a small town close to the BiH border). This project was carried out over six months (May-October 2005) and was supported by the NGO Zene BiH, from Mostar, BiH. Split, located on the Adriatic coast, is Croatia's second largest city. It is a tourist gateway to Croatia's islands and beaches and is also one of the country's most important centers of international trade. The relative poverty of the surrounding inland areas, such as Imotski, makes Split a magnet for traffickers and their victims.

OIP carried out workshops for high school students in Split and Imotski. 160 students (110 from Split and 50 from Imotski) learned how to avoid becoming victims of traffickers in a series of six workshops. OIP's partner Zene BiH played a critical role in these workshops. The guests from Bosnia-Herzegovina explained that youth across the border face the same risks and challenges – in particular, the temptation of accepting unverified job opportunities in foreign countries. Zene BiH supported their observations by presenting actual stories of trafficking published in the book *Margarita*. Furthermore, the organization's experts highlighted the connection between human trafficking on the one hand and sex and drug abuse on the other. Furthermore, they explained that victims are frequently exposed to HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases.

The sobering message related by OIP and Zene BiH was well received by students and teachers alike. Each workshop was organized for several classes, accompanied by resident teachers. Several teachers who attended the workshops expressed interest in seminars designed specifically for them. Thus, OIP plans to develop teacher trainings in the future. Furthermore, the organization is exploring new ways to involve parents directly in educational activities. OIP implemented some of these ideas through its involvement in the CTPA-funded project conducted by Women's Room (see section III.B.6), where OIP included parents activities in Imotski Secondary School.

OIP expanded on their youth training experience to design a plan for incorporating anti-trafficking education into the standard curriculum for primary schools. This plan was submitted to the Ministry of Education and Sports and complemented the Ministry's commitment to increasing education on trafficking in schools. Similarly, the proposal was consistent with the goals of the National Action Plan. Following the Ministry's review, OIP's approach was recommended for use in the regular education system. Furthermore, the organization was listed as one of the key implementers of its anti-trafficking program. This means that teachers across the country who wish to discuss human trafficking can invite OIP to facilitate educational sessions and offer technical assistance.

4. Center for Women War Victims “ROSA”, Zagreb

Rosa conducted a national “Campaign Against Trafficking in Women and Girls”. The organization, in collaboration with other PETRA members, adopted a comprehensive strategy aimed at raising public awareness about human trafficking throughout Croatia. This campaign made use of posters, postcards, television, radio and public panels. Rosa’s awareness-raising work was followed by a marked increase in calls to an SOS anti-trafficking hotline. These calls led to investigations into several cases of trafficking and even to the prosecution of two traffickers.

A central objective of Rosa’s campaign was to produce and distribute high quality public advertisements regarding human trafficking. Thus, the organization translated four posters – originally printed by the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC) – into Croatian. Rosa then distributed more than 1,700 posters to the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, the Ministry of Internal affairs, and various NGOs that are active in the fight against trafficking. Significantly, many of these NGOs – primarily PETRA Network members – reprinted the posters and distributed them in their own areas of operation.

Rosa also worked to place the posters in direct public view. The posters were shown in prominent city locations, such as bus and railway terminals. Furthermore, they were published in the magazine “IN ZG” A Monthly Guide to City Events in April, May, June, and July 2005, using a different image every month. This magazine has a monthly circulation of 10,000. Thus, a total of 40,000 guides reached residents and tourists of Zagreb. Finally, Rosa distributed 5,500 postcards to PETRA Network members which contained anti-trafficking messages and advertised the group’s SOS hotline.

In addition to distributing posters and postcards, Rosa hit the airwaves in its effort to provide public education on human trafficking. The organization subtitled two sixty-second public service announcements (PSAs) originally produced by UNODC. The PSAs – “Trafficking in Persons” and “Better Future” – were aired free of charge on national Croatian TV. Furthermore, Rosa produced specialized copies of the PSAs in a variety of formats for use by PETRA Network member organizations; at least one NGO, “Dolphin” Pakrac, was able to get its local TV station to air the PSAs. Rosa also translated and subtitled a third PSA, “Cleaning Lady,” for use by the network’s women’s organizations.

The national campaign included a radio jingle produced by Women’s Group “Brod,” a PETRA Network member, that was aired on Croatian Radio, I and II Program, and Radio Sljeme free of charge three times a day, continuously beginning June 3, 2005. The PSA was played an estimated 1,200 times over four months.

Rosa also organized three public panels between May and September 2005: two in Zagreb and one in Cakovec. They appeared in media (interview, information or articles) on at least 18 different occasions either presenting their own work or information about trafficking in general.

The Impact of Rosa’s Awareness Campaign

It is difficult to account for the full impact of projects like Rosa’s public awareness campaign. Clearly many people came into contact with Rosa-sponsored materials. The organization’s posters were prominently displayed in city centers and at

transportation hubs. Similarly, thousands of people came across anti-trafficking information in the magazine IN ZG and saw Rosa's PSAs on national television. However, the overall effect of the organization's work is not immediately obvious.

One indication of the Rosa's impact was the increase in calls made to the PETRA Network's SOS hotline during and following its campaign. The network found that people often made calls to the hotline immediately after viewing a Rosa-sponsored PSA or spotting the organization's posters. In the wake of Rosa's public awareness campaign, calls made to the hotline spiked to 30-35 calls a day (this far outpaced the weekly call rate during the previous year). The significant increase in hotline use was evidenced by the fact that calls in July 2005 (746) outnumbered those from all of 2004 (630).

Increases in hotline activity suggest that Rosa's campaign made the public more aware of human trafficking and at least one resource for its prevention. However, those calls also impacted the lives of real victims. They led to the discovery of four cases of trafficking in women and one case of an enslaved man. In total, hotline calls provided police with twenty cases for investigation (18 for trafficking and 2 for other crimes). Furthermore, they led the prosecution of at least two traffickers.

5. Women's Association Brod, Slavonski Brod

Women's Association Brod (WAB) operates in Slavonski Brod, a transit town located on the border with Bosnia-Herzegovina. In its CTPA-funded project, WAB used local media to bring attention to trafficking in women and children. The project responded to the fact that although trafficking and sexual exploitation have become global issues, there is little recognition of these problems in East Slavonia. This is particularly problematic given that socio-economic difficulty in the region puts an increasing number of women at risk of sexual exploitation. WAB used television and radio programming to teach about human trafficking in general and advocate against the legalization of prostitution. It partnered with the NGO Budocnost from Modrica BiH.

WAB produced one television program and two radio shows as part of its awareness campaign. The 90-minute television show titled "Trafficking in Humans/Women for Sexual Exploitation" was broadcast on November 15, 2005. The program featured Mr. Luka Maderic, head of the Government Office for Human Rights and National Coordinator for Suppression of Trafficking in Humans. Furthermore, the show presented leading experts from various NGOs and local institutions. In particular, many of the guests discussed the connection between human trafficking and the business of prostitution.

WAB's television program was followed by two sixty-minute radio shows titled "Trafficking in Humans/Women for Sexual Exploitation" and "The Perception of Prostitution in Our Community." These shows aired locally on Radio Brod and featured local officials and experts from NGOs. These individuals focused on explaining the scale of the problem facing the local communities of the listening audience. Furthermore, the guests described the overall legal framework governing anti-trafficking efforts. CTPA's COP participated in one of the shows and presented the project's accomplishments and future plans.

In addition to producing television and radio programs, WAB also developed television and radio advertisements. A television ad promoting the toll-free SOS hotline to report victims of trafficking was aired 900 times on Brodsko-posavska TV. According to Women's Association Brod, the station covers the population of their entire county (175,000). With an average of 14 percent of the total population as viewers, the message was seen by an estimated 24,500 people. One of the NGOs that staff the SOS hotline reported a 30 percent increase in calls for first quarter of 2006 following the advertisements.

400 radio jingles were also broadcast on Radio Brod, Radio Slavonija and ZOS Radio from Dobo, Bosnia-Herzegovina. These radio stations reach both sides of the Croatian-Bosnian border; an estimated 60,000 inhabitants of Croatian Brodsko-posavska County (35 percent of the population) and 60,000 inhabitants of northern Bosnia-Herzegovina were exposed to the safety messages.

Significantly, WAB was able to forge strategic relationships with local radio and television stations through its project. Radio Brod continued to broadcast jingles free of charge beyond the life of this project. Through their work with WAB, the station's staff developed a real dedication to female victims of trafficking and other forms of violence.

Local Opinion on Legalizing Prostitution

Opinion polls undertaken by Women's Association Brod suggest that the organization's anti-trafficking and anti-prostitution message may have taken hold among many local residents. In a March 2, 2006, survey WAB found that 70 percent of respondents favored legalizing prostitution in an informal opinion poll. Six months later, following months of television and radio advertising, the organization found a 20 percent decline in support of legalization.

6. Women's Room (Ženska Soba), Zagreb

Women's Room implemented a public awareness campaign in five rural communities in Lika and Dalmatia: Knin, Imotski, Donji Lapac, Benkovac and Zadar. The selected communities were chosen based on their proximity to the BiH border and their high levels of unemployment, factors which make them susceptible to traffickers both as places of origin and transit. The CTPA small grant received by Women's Room enabled it to sponsor pilot activities conceived of in its anti-trafficking handbook for young people, *It's Cool When You Know It*. The handbook includes action plans for various low cost anti-trafficking initiatives that can be implemented by youth organizations and other groups of concerned citizens.

Women's Room selected five community groups to put aspects of its handbook into practice: HUK from Knin; Women's Group Donji Lapac from Donji Lapac; Zadarska vizija urbane culture (ZVUK) from Zadar; Tintilinic from Benkovac; and OIP from Split, a previous CTPA grantee. These organizations were chosen because of their knowledge of the targeted communities and their experience working with young people. Furthermore, three of the organizations – HUK, Women's Group Donji Lapac, and ZVUK – had played a role in developing Women's Room's handbook.

Each of the selected organizations received a copy of *It's Cool When You Know It* and developed awareness-raising activities. These groups met in Knin on March 16, 2006 to present their planned initiatives. This gave participants an opportunity to share and critique their ideas. Furthermore, it allowed Women's Room to ensure that the proposed activities were in keeping with their handbook. Following this meeting, the groups implemented their initiatives within their communities. These activities are briefly described below:

- *ZVUK* – The organization held a public screening of the MTV documentary *Exit* for students from Zadar. The event was held on May 3, 2006 at the town's business school and was followed by a presentation and discussion on human trafficking. Importantly, ZVUK organized the event with the full support of local teachers and principals (the organization presented and received approval for their plan in a meeting with local school officials).
- *Tintilinic* – Tintilinic developed, published and distributed a leaflet with basic information about human trafficking. The organization printed 300 copies of the leaflets and distributed them at a local street fair. Furthermore, they used the leaflet information to produce educational posters on trafficking. These posters were placed in the public library and local shop windows.
- *HUK* – HUK organized a rave concert on May 27 at the Knin town fortress. The concert featured two anti-trafficking documentaries, *The Story of Olga* and *Exit*. Furthermore, the organization distributed MTV leaflets on human trafficking to the estimated 80 concertgoers. The event received coverage from the local radio station Radio Knin.
- *Women's Group Donji Lapac* – Women's Group Donji Lapac organized several different activities, starting with school workshops supported by posters, videos and educational handouts. It also organized three educational workshops for a total of 99 young people, set up a month-long informational board in the Donji Lapac Public library that was viewed by an estimated number of 200 people, and conducted "The Sheets Tour." "The Sheets Tour" was held in Donji Lapac, Gospić and Otocac and ended on 24 June 2006 at the NGO Fair in Otocac. At each stop, members of Women's Group Donji Lapac displayed a large sheet in the center of town at a busy time of day and invited citizens to write down anything they could think of related to trafficking in persons. By the end of the tour, the Women's Group had four sheets (including one compiled by children from one of the workshops) which they presented at the NGO fair in Otocac. The action was covered by several media organizations -- Vecernji list newspaper, HRT TV/Radio and Radio Otocac.
- *OIP* – OIP conducted a half-day anti-trafficking awareness campaign at an Imotski school. Following the advice of the school principal, OIP put up an information stand in the school hall, decorating it with posters and informative brochures on this topic. The school librarian disbursed OIP's materials to all students who visited the library during the three-hour activity. A total of 100 students were directly involved in discussions at the information stand and in the library, all of whom also received the information materials. During the action, five parents also approached OIP and discussed the issue and received the brochures. This way of dynamic communication with a young population has proven to be efficient in passing the information to a large number of students, but also to teachers and parents. Moreover, it has introduced OIP to new ways of passing the message beyond workshops and lectures for OIP's future work in prevention and education on human trafficking. OIP had already worked with this school through an earlier CTPA grant and this action was a logical continuation of those efforts.

The activities undertaken by Women's Room and its local partners highlighted the degree to which youth organizations can implement meaningful anti-trafficking initiatives with little expense. Thus, the CTPA-sponsored project largely confirmed the approach outlined in the organization's handbook, *It's Cool When You Know It*. Another lasting benefit of the project was the lasting relationships forged between Women's Room and its five grassroots partners. Women's Room helped to develop the capacity of its implementing associates. Furthermore, it established an informal network of organizations that can work together on future anti-trafficking initiatives.

C. Promoting Increased Knowledge of Professionals that Deal with Trafficking Issues

CTPA engaged in capacity building efforts with key professionals directly involved with combating human trafficking. This educational component of the project complemented CTPA's support for grassroots initiatives. While the activities carried out by CTPA grantees raised public awareness among local populations affected by trafficking, the project's capacity building program targeted those on the frontlines of the fight against trafficking in humans.

The CTPA identified three groups of professionals for anti-trafficking training: social workers, journalists and local officials. While these groups frequently come into contact with human trafficking, they have traditionally been given no formal training in anti-trafficking methodologies. Thus, CTPA workshops gave participants critical information and practical skills for approaching cases of trafficking.

CTPA organized a total of eight comprehensive training sessions. CTPA relied primarily upon the Governmental Office of Human Rights or other key ministries to identify participants. This was so that the relevant agencies would identify participants best suited for the training and to help these agencies develop rosters of trained professionals. The remainder of this section will describe the project's capacity building efforts.

1. Social Workers

The needs assessment undertaken at the start of the CTPA demonstrated a critical need to increase knowledge about trafficking among two sets of public employees: social workers and local governmental officials. The project's decision to begin its capacity building workshops with social workers was influenced by a few factors. First, social workers are important first responders in situations of trafficking, but are typically unprepared to identify and act on those cases of abuse. Second, local elections were scheduled for May 2005 and had the potential to lead to significant changes in municipal governments. Thus, STAR/World Learning chose to target local officials after new governments were established. Third, the social worker training sessions were spurred on by the CTPA's close relationship with the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

CTPA and the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs worked collaboratively to develop the workshop curriculum. The training sessions focused on giving participants practical skills which they could use in their everyday work. The workshops featured lectures from leading experts in human trafficking and concrete case studies of real cases of human trafficking. The social workers learned how best to respond to specific situations. Furthermore, they learned about resources and other professionals at their disposal if they identify a case of trafficking.

One participant described the usefulness of the workshop as follows: *“I have already attended two seminars on [trafficking], but this time I am pleasantly surprised to see that things have moved beyond planning and strategizing. I thought that once again it will be a lot of talking, but I am pleasantly surprised by the practicality of this workshop.”*

The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, as well as other government departments, gave both logistical and technical support to the workshops. The Ministry selected the more than eighty social workers who attended the first three workshops. It sent top officials to take part in the training sessions, such as Vice Minister Dragutin Keserica. Similarly, Mr. Luka Maderic, the head of the Governmental Office for Human Rights, participated in the final training session. These officials signified the importance of human trafficking as a concern to workshop participants. Furthermore, they were able to offer their expert knowledge of trafficking and discuss relevant government policies.

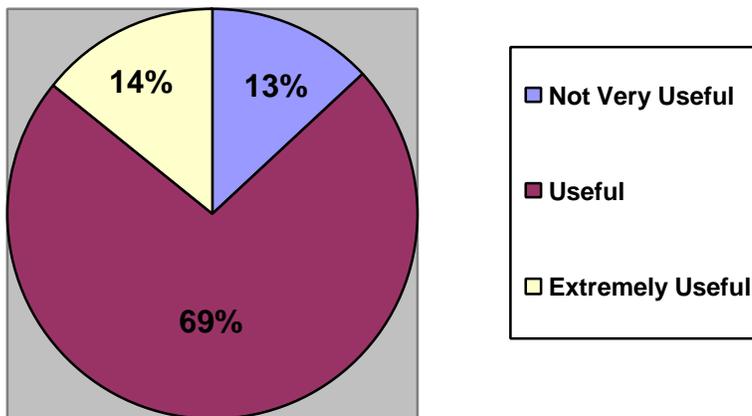
A total of 85 participants took part in three two-day training sessions. The workshops took place in different locations in order cover the entire country. These sessions are outlined below:

- 21 social workers from eastern Croatia attended a workshop in Osijek (June 2-3, 2005).
- 32 social workers from central Croatia attended a session in Zagreb (September 15-16, 2005).
- 32 social workers from coastal Croatia attended a workshop in Zadar (October 13-14, 2005).

STAR/World Learning sought to understand the impact of the training sessions in a series of participant surveys. Workshop attendees reported that the sessions were effective in explaining the role of social workers in prevention activities. Similarly, workshops helped social workers understand the larger legal framework governing the way in which they can deal with cases of trafficking. As one participant explained, *“I [was] very satisfied to hear about legislation changes that allow us to be active within legal boundaries. I learned that the prosecution is thinking in the same direction and has priorities similar to ours – to protect the victim first.”* Other participants believed that their participation in the training sessions led to *“direct contacts that will improve the cooperation”* of different actors in the fight against trafficking.

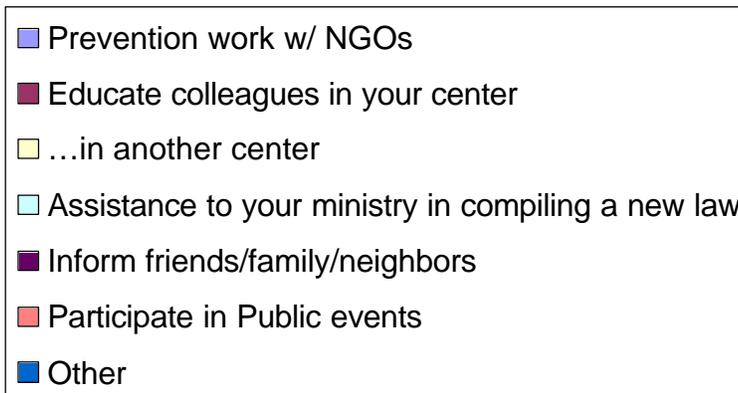
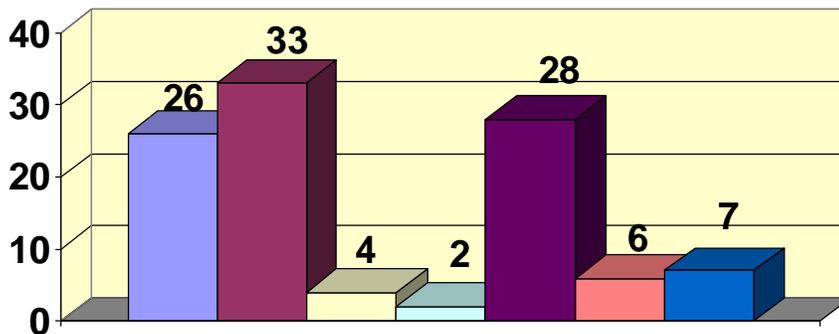
CTPA found that most participants (83 percent) found the workshops to be either “useful” or “very useful” (these findings were based on 67 responses to participant surveys).

To what extent has the training on human trafficking been useful in your work?



Participants were also asked whether they would like to participate in other anti-trafficking efforts.

Would you like to take part in any of the following anti-trafficking efforts?
 (multiple responses are possible; totals for all respondents)



Participants left the workshops wanting to know more about the human trafficking; 77 percent of respondents believed that they had more to learn about the issue. CTPA concluded that the workshops were effective in presenting high quality, practical information to social workers regarding human trafficking. More importantly, after conducting a follow-up survey STAR/World Learning found that the knowledge acquired by workshop participants was being put to use (see section V for results).

Many participants expressed a desire to learn more, particularly about how to interview trafficking victims. As a result, the Ministry of Social Welfare asked that CTPA facilitate other training sessions. After discussion with the USAID Mission, CTPA used funds originally planned to produce a journalist's handbook to organize this follow-on training for social workers.

In this advanced training, participants delved more into identifying trafficking victims and those at risk of being trafficked and learned how to interview these victims. The workshop sessions included information on age-appropriate interview techniques, victim protection concerns, identifying at-risk situations for child and adult victims, and resources available to social workers. The training was conducted by psychologists from the Department of Psychology and the Police Academy as well as experts from the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and OIP. The training took place September 6-7, 2006 in Opatija, a location which is convenient for organizing events with participants who travel from throughout the country. The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare selected 21 participants, one from each of Croatia's counties, from among the 87 who participated in the earlier CTPA trainings. This training was intended to further the effort toward making social workers an integral part of the anti-trafficking framework in Croatia. Social workers with advanced anti-trafficking training are better able to pass on their knowledge to colleagues all over the country and support the efforts of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and the Governmental Office for Human Rights as direct liaisons for trafficking issues in their counties.

2. Journalists

Journalists have a critical and difficult role to play in reporting on cases of human trafficking. On the one hand, they must satisfy their editors and perform to the standards of their profession. On the other hand, they have a moral obligation to respect the dignity and identity of fragile victims. Too often, journalists in Croatia and elsewhere forget the repercussions of their writing and leave victims of trafficking exposed to public ridicule and, in the worse cases, violence.

In consultation with the Government Office for Human Rights, CTPA organized a capacity building workshop designed to enable journalists to navigate the professional and ethical challenges of reporting on human trafficking. The goal of the training session was to promote objective and *sensitive* journalism regarding the issue of trafficking. Importantly, the workshop exposed participants to the unintended consequences of thoughtless journalism. Furthermore, the session introduced attendees to the legal framework governing privacy, in particular the Law on Protection of Information in Croatia.

Sixteen journalists attended the workshop titled "Reporting on Victims and Personal Data Protection" on December 15, 2005. CTPA designed a training program that was similar to the sessions developed for social workers. The workshop brought together experts who gave presentations about human trafficking and different approaches to reporting on the issue. The training session also presented participants with concrete case studies and stories of victims. The workshop demanded that attendees

consider different options for approaching cases of trafficking. This included engaging in dialogue over the ethical and legal dilemmas presented by each case study.

CTPA benefited from STAR/World Learning's experience with conducting anti-trafficking trainings with journalists in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Ms. Indira Topcagic, who manages media relations for the BATCOM project, participated in the seminar. Ms. Topcagic related her experience with working in the media in BiH. Importantly, she demonstrated that journalists face the same challenges across the border as they do in Croatia. The lead trainer for the workshop was Mr. Saša Lekovic, an experienced reporter who manages the Center for Investigative Reporting and Media Education at Media Centar in Sarajevo. Mr. Lekovic had earlier conducted a similar workshop for the STAR/World Learning BATCOM project and used feedback from that workshop to hone his CTPA training.

CTPA originally anticipated following up this training with a journalists' manual for reporting on trafficking, a priority included in Croatia's National Action Plan implementation strategy. Based on feedback from the initial social workers training and discussions with the Governmental Office of Human Rights, the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, and USAID Croatia, CTPA instead chose to conduct advanced training of social workers. The Governmental Office of Human Rights intends to produce a journalist manual at some point in the future.

3. Local Authorities

In response to the needs identified by the Office for Human Rights and PETRA Network NGOs, CTPA worked to educate local officials in order to increase the efficiency of community anti-trafficking efforts. By increasing their knowledge of trafficking, it was believed that local officials could become more capable of identifying ways to successfully combat human trafficking, support local anti-trafficking initiatives and assist the NGO sector in implementing activities. In essence, CTPA sought to turn local officials into key partners in the fight against trafficking.

STAR/World Learning proposed three regional training sessions for approximately 60 local officials from all over Croatia. The Office for Human Rights agreed to select participants for each workshop. After an exhaustive selection process, CTPA ended up with the total of 40 participants for the following two-day training sessions:

- *Samobor Workshop* – 9 local officials from central Croatia attended the session in April 2006.
- *Vodice Workshop* – 16 local officials from coastal Croatia attended the session in May 2006.
- *Osijek Workshop* – 15 local officials from east Croatia attended the session in July 2006.

The training venues were located in the home regions of attendees. This served to reduce the travel time and cost of participation in the sessions.

CTPA designed the training sessions for local officials after reflecting on the experience of the project's social worker and journalist workshops. STAR/World Learning and its governmental partners determined that it was important to choose Croatian experts to facilitate the seminars. Thus, Nela Pamukovic and Đurdica Kolarec from the Center for War Victims Rosa served as the lead trainers for the sessions. These and other experts gave participants a broad overview of human trafficking through a series of lectures, presented concrete case studies, and emphasized practical

approaches to dealing with trafficking. In addition to receiving training, participants left with materials for use in their future anti-trafficking initiatives. This included printed materials as well as copies of the MTV documentary *Exit*.

An important theme of the training sessions with local officials dealt with approaches to local government-NGO collaboration. Trainers and NGO presenters highlighted the challenges faced by local organizations in working with local authorities. Presenters and participants were then able to identify areas in which they could join forces to carry out anti-trafficking activities. The second day of the workshops gave participants the opportunity to develop and present plans for combating trafficking in their municipalities and counties (one aspect of these plans dealt with collaborating with local NGOs).

STAR/World Learning maintained its emphasis on cross-border information sharing in its workshops with local officials. CTPA arranged for representatives from the NGO Kljucki Biseri from Kljuc to participate in the Samobor training. Likewise, the NGO Medica from Zenica took part in the Vodice and Osijek workshops. These BiH partners shared their experience with community mobilization. Furthermore, they offered advice on bridging the divide between the NGO and public sectors at the local level. As in previous trainings, participants appreciated these cross-border perspectives.

STAR/World Learning was disappointed by the levels of participation in the training sessions with local officials. Only nine individuals attended the first workshop and many of them (30 percent) excused themselves from the second day activities. The project, however, took steps to increase participation in the second and third training sessions. STAR/World Learning and the Office for Human Rights reached out to mid-level officials, as top officials were frequently too busy to attend the workshops. Furthermore, the project reemphasized the requirement that participants attend both days of the sessions. As a result attendance and participation improved for the second and third workshops. The problems with attendance underlines that top local officials appointed to work on anti-trafficking in their municipalities and counties do not in fact have time for this addition to their portfolio, and that the charge should be given to mid-level officials who proved more interested and motivated for anti-trafficking work.

D. Cross-Border Cooperation

Human trafficking is a transnational problem that requires transnational solutions. Communities on both sides of the borders separating Croatia from Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, and Serbia are impacted by the trade in humans. CTPA therefore sought to improve communication and cooperation among actors on either side of the Croatian borders.

CTPA's cross-border initiative was facilitated in large part by the existence of STAR/World Learning's BATCOM project, headquartered in Sarajevo, BiH. BATCOM provided CTPA with an established network of civil society actors with whom Croatian NGOs could partner. Furthermore, BATCOM's close relationship with key government institutions enabled CTPA to bring together Croatian and BiH public officials. As described in section III.B.1, CTPA's small grants program also facilitated cooperation with NGOs from Serbia.

STAR/World Learning developed two primary vehicles through which it promoted cross-border cooperation: CTPA's small grants program and the project's cross-border workshops. As previously discussed, CTPA's small grants program required all Croatian grantees to partner with BiH,

Montenegrin, or Serbian NGOs. These cross-border partnerships led to varying degrees of cooperation. At a minimum, they fostered important dialogue between civil society actors on both sides of the border. Croatian NGOs invited their cross-border partners to help them implement their anti-trafficking initiatives. Importantly, the Croatian organizations benefited from the experience and expertise of their BiH and Serbian partners. Furthermore, in some cases the partnerships led to the full implementation of cross-border projects. For example, the Women's Association Brod partnered with the BiH NGO Budocnost to implement a radio campaign that broadcast in both Croatia and BiH.

CTPA designed cross-border workshops to bring together government and civil society actors from both Croatia and BiH. Thus, the workshops included the partners of STAR/World Learning's CTPA and BATCOM projects. In essence, these workshops served two fundamental objectives. First, they enabled Croatian and BiH actors to learn together and share their respective anti-trafficking experiences. Second, they provided a forum in which participants began to build lasting relationships and plan future cross-border initiatives.

STAR/World Learning organized four cross-border workshops that were carefully designed to achieve the twofold objectives. The sessions were facilitated collaboratively by CTPA's COP and BATCOM's Project Coordinator. This enabled the workshops to give equal weight to the Croatian and BiH anti-trafficking experience. The day and a half sessions included time for learning, reflection and planning. Day one included informational lectures, presentations, and exchanges of experience. Day two allowed participants to design future plans for cross-border collaboration in small working groups.

In selecting the locations of the four cross-border workshops, CTPA sought to satisfy two conditions. First, the project identified communities close to the border of BiH that were along principal trafficking routes. Second, the project chose localities in which it had an active NGO partner involved in anti-trafficking work; the "host" NGO partner played a significant role in sharing its own work with workshop participants. In cooperation with its NGO partners, CTPA selected the following host communities: Karlovac, Vukovar, Slavonski Brod and Knin. The remainder of the section will discuss some of the unique outcomes of these individual workshops.

1. Cross-border Workshop in Karlovac (February 22-23, 2006)

CTPA's first cross-border workshop included 20 participants: seven local authorities; eight representatives from four NGOs; two representatives from the Governmental Office for Human Rights in Croatia; one public prosecutor from Bosnian and Herzegovina; and one journalist from a local radio station. STAR/World Learning relied heavily on its local partner, Korak, to identify local authorities for the workshop.

Korak's work with local high schools became a principal focus of the first workshop. Thus, the three working groups proposed future cross-border activities designed to increase awareness among young people: two groups proposed educational activities and the other group proposed a media campaign. Importantly, Korak agreed to serve as the "point" organization to provide advice to participants as they continued to develop their cross-border plans. Furthermore, an NGO from Bihac, BiH planned to team up with Karlovac and Velika Kladuša to create "radio bridges," which would broadcast anti-trafficking information simultaneously on radio stations reaching both sides of the border.

Local media reported positively on the fact that the cross-border workshop took place in a small community (on the frontlines in the fight against trafficking) and not in the national capital. Local radio stations Karlovac and Mrežnica, daily newspapers *Vecernji list* and *Karlovacki list*, weekly newspaper *Karlovacki tjednik*, and TV4 reported on the event. Moreover, local newspapers highlighted the professionalism of peer educators. This served as motivation for this young cadre of activists to continue their important work.

2. Cross-border Workshop in Vukovar (March 15-16, 2006)

CTPA organized the second cross-border workshop in the border town of Vukovar in close cooperation with its NGO partner, Women's Association Vukovar. As in the earlier workshop, four partner NGOs from Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina took part in the session (no Serbian organizations were able to attend). However, local governmental authorities from both countries participated in greater numbers than they did at the Karlovac workshop. Two representatives came from the Governmental Office for Human Rights from Croatia including the Head, Mr. Luka Maderic. A public prosecutor represented the Office of the National Coordinator for Suppression of Trafficking in Persons from Bosnia-Herzegovina. In total, 17 participants took part in the Vukovar workshop.

The workshop emphasized the importance of collaboration between NGOs and government institutions in carrying out anti-trafficking work. Participants developed three proposals in their working groups. One group relied on the expertise of an NGO from Tuzla to propose a media campaign. Another group proposed working with various NGOs to promote the exchange of information regarding best practices for anti-trafficking education. Finally, the last group proposed educating parents and older primary school students about the techniques used by traffickers to recruit the young. Significantly, the host organization, Women's Association Vukovar, incorporated some of the ideas from the education proposals into their own CTPA-sponsored work with youth.

The Vukovar workshop also succeeded in attracting media coverage. Local Vinkovacka TV, FM radio from Vinkovci, Radio Borovo and Radio Vukovar broadcast short reports on the workshop. Furthermore, an article was published about the session in the local issue of the newspaper *Vecernji list*.

3. Cross-border Workshop in Slavonski Brod (April 5-6, 2006)

CTPA conducted its third cross-border workshop in Slavonski Brod in collaboration with its partner organization, Women's Association Brod. The workshop included a total of 24 participants: 10 representatives of local authorities and institutions; eight representatives from four NGOs; two journalists from local radio stations; two representatives from the Governmental Office for Human Rights in Croatia; and a border police detective from the Office of the National Coordinator for Suppression of Trafficking from Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Women's Association Brod's expertise and experience in the area of media work became a focus of the workshop. This was represented in one working group's proposal to create "radio bridges" to link both sides of the border. Radio ZOS from Doboje, BiH suggested that participants organize the simultaneous broadcast of anti-trafficking jingles using the Radio Free Europe Radio Network (a network that includes 35 local radio stations in BiH). In a non-media related proposal, NGOs from

Brod, Modrica and Derventa proposed facilitating communication between local authorities and NGOs through regular monthly meetings.

As with the previous workshops, the Slavonski Brod session generated positive media coverage. Local Radio Brod, the daily newspaper *Vecernji list*, and local Slavonsko-brodska TV reported on the event.

The Slavonski Brod workshop served to spur on more cross-border communication. Only a few days after the meeting, local border officials from Bosanski/Srpski Brod invited their counterparts from Croatia to continue the exchange of experiences. Officials from the Center for Social Welfare in Bosanski/Srpski Brod attended the meeting, marking the first time that they had been included in anti-trafficking activities. Along with members of Association Brod, they discussed the situation in their communities and possibilities for further cooperation and exchange of information. They decided that coordination meetings should be organized on a regular basis and extended to include representatives of local police, schools and NGOs active in anti-trafficking. This initiative is a direct result of the cross-border workshop and has a high potential to change the way in which Croatian and BiH regional actors communicate.

4. Cross-border Workshop in Knin (May 16-17, 2006)

CTPA organized the final cross-border workshop in Knin in close cooperation with its NGO partner, Ženska Soba. The specific focus of this meeting was the geographical position of Knin-Sibenik and Split-Dalmatian counties, where the region's mountainous terrain makes the border with Bosnia-Herzegovina very porous. Importantly, the event received special media coverage in the form of live reporting by Radio Knin.

Once again, representatives of local governmental authorities from both countries participated in the workshop. Border officials, police and staff from the Center for Social Welfare participated in greater numbers than they did in the earlier workshops. Two representatives attended from Croatia's Governmental Office for Human Rights along with two representatives from the Office of the National Coordinator for Suppression of Trafficking in Persons from Bosnia-Herzegovina. Eight representatives of local authorities and eight representatives of five NGOs also participated in the workshop. Finally, the workshop benefited from the very active participation of a public prosecutor from County Prosecution in Split. In total, 20 participants took part in the session.

The three proposed cross-border activities all centered on education and awareness raising. One group proposed educating students in Knin not only about human trafficking, but also more broadly about gender roles and gender-based violence. The group members felt that this education was critically important given that local youth still suffer from the social and emotional consequences of war. Another group suggested that local NGOs and authorities could organize roundtable discussions and produce educational material to teach local populations about trafficking. Finally, a third group proposed an educational campaign to inform local communities about the legal and ethical consequences failing to inform state institutions about trafficking and other illegal activity along the border. This proposal responded to the fact that local populations are often aware of such activity, but hesitate to inform the proper authorities.

E. Networking and Advocacy

The Croatia Trafficking Prevention Activity recognized the importance of bringing international attention to the issue of human trafficking. The project sought to connect Croatian anti-trafficking actors not only to cross-border organizations in BiH and Serbia, but also to the larger international anti-trafficking community. In essence, STAR/World Learning served as an interlocutor between its local and national partners and the international community. Thus, CTPA did its best to explain the reality of trafficking in Croatia to international organizations. Furthermore, it brought lessons learned and best practices from international anti-trafficking actors back to its domestic partners.

CTPA carried out its networking and advocacy work in a combination of ways. Much of its networking grew somewhat informally out of STAR/World Learning's reputation as a leader in the regional fight against human trafficking. The project regularly consulted with government institutions, most notably the Croatian Governmental Office for Human Rights. Through these consultations, CTPA was able to raise the profile of human trafficking within Croatia and connect the government to its grassroots partners. Furthermore, the project maintained close contact with other anti-trafficking organizations in the region, especially in BiH through the BATCOM project.

The participation of project staff in international conferences and meetings was a principal means through which CTPA carried out its international networking and advocacy work. CTPA COP Ljiljana Varga and STAR Regional Director Jill Benderly served as the project's primary spokespersons on the international stage. The following list of activities provides a snapshot of the types of international events in which CTPA took part:

- At the outset of the CTPA, Ms. Varga and Ms. Benderly spent one week in Bosnia-Herzegovina. During this time, they networked with NGOs and government institutions involved in the fight against human trafficking in BiH. Furthermore, they were able to observe closely the work of CTPA's sister project, BATCOM. This networking included participating in a two-day conference focused on the regional challenge of human trafficking organized by the BiH National Coordinator's Office and a "lessons learned" workshop organized by the BATCOM project.
- In March 2005, Ms. Varga, Ms. Benderly, BATCOM Coordinator Selma Hadžihalilovic, and Program Manager Jennifer Whatley presented STAR's anti-trafficking approach at World Learning for International Development's conference, "Local Communities Leading Global Change: Knowledge Building for Sustainable Action," in Harpers Ferry, WV. At this conference, project staff discussed methods for applying CTPA's anti-trafficking approach to other regions in which World Learning works.
- In March 2005, Ms. Varga, Ms. Benderly and Ms. Hadžihalilovic presented their work at a roundtable titled "Trafficking in Persons in Southeastern Europe: The Scope of the Problem and NGO Prevention Strategies." The event was hosted by the Protection Project at The Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies in Washington, DC. More than 50 participants – including representatives of the governments of Croatia, the United States, and Serbia and Montenegro – attended the roundtable discussion. This discussion was featured on the Voice of America's Croatian and Bosnian programs (the broadcast can be found at <http://www.voanews.com/croatian/2005-03-20-voa1.cfm>).
- In October 2005, Ms. Varga participated in an international conference sponsored by the Croatian government titled "Stop Trafficking in Persons." This conference marked the five-year anniversary of the country's signing of the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized

Crime. It conference convened 140 participants, including: Croatian government officials, foreign diplomats, universities, and NGOs. CTPA used the conference as an opportunity to network with regional anti-trafficking actors. In particular, Ms Varga's discussions with representatives of ASTRA in Serbia led to increased cross-border cooperation with the organization.

The international contacts that STAR/World Learning developed through CTPA provide a solid basis for a new anti-trafficking initiative launched by STAR/World Learning in August 2006 – the Regional Anti-Trafficking Mobilization Project (RAMP).

To showcase the work of Croatian organizations, STAR/World Learning published *Croatia Trafficking Prevention Activity*, a 33-page booklet in both English and Croatian. It includes short articles written by CTPA grantees, PETRA, the Office of Human Rights, the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, and STAR/World Learning. The publication ends with a chilling, real-life account of a trafficking victim's experience of deception, abuse and escape.



The publication presents CTPA's accomplishments and the efforts of Croatian organizations and institutions to suppress human trafficking. Copies of the booklet were distributed to CTPA partners at the June lessons learned workshop (see section IV) and a hard copy was delivered to the USAID Croatia Mission on June 6, 2006. The publication can be downloaded in both languages free of charge at the WL/STAR web site: <http://www.worldlearning.org/wlid/star/resources/materials.html>.

CTPA's local partners used the publication to promote their activities to potential donors, but also to present information to local authorities in their communities. Several NGO partners mentioned that the booklet helps to present their organization as a part of larger effort to combat human trafficking.

IV LESSONS LEARNED

As described in Section III, CTPA coordinated closely with Croatian partners and adjusted tactics and activities to take advantage of opportunities that developed during the course of the project. To draw out additional lessons learned, CTPA brought partners together for a lessons-learned workshop in June 2006.

CTPA organized a one and a half day workshop for partners to discuss the project's strengths and weaknesses. In particular, STAR/World Learning asked participants to identify the challenges to achieving the goals agreed upon by CTPA and its partners and grantees. The first day of the workshop was dedicated to presentations by each of the partner organizations. The second day allowed for small group discussion about how to more effectively respond to challenges that the organizations face in carrying out anti-trafficking activities.

Thirteen individuals participated in the partners' workshop. This included representatives from the Governmental Office for Human Rights, the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and all NGO grantees. The workshop was also attended by Ms. Selma Hadžihalilovic and Ms. Jennifer Whatley.

Ms. Silvija Trgovec Greif represented the Office for Human Rights as Luka Maderic, head of the Office and National Coordinator for Suppression of Trafficking in Humans, was participating in a State Department anti-trafficking study tour in the US organized by World Learning's Delphi International unit. Ms. Greif said her office's collaboration with CTPA had been successful. She explained that the small grants program reached large segments of the population in need of anti-trafficking education. Furthermore, she expressed satisfaction with the level of coordination between STAR/World Learning and the Office for Human Rights regarding CTPA activities. Finally, both the Office for Human Rights and the Ministry of Social Welfare stressed that the capacity building component of CTPA brought valuable training to professionals who come in direct contact with trafficking, most notably social workers.

STAR/World Learning's NGO partners presented their experience with designing and implementing anti-trafficking activities with both CTPA and the Office for Human Rights. The NGO comments are summarized below:

- *Cooperation between Office for Human Rights and NGOs improved during the life of the CTPA:* PETRA network members were frustrated by the lack of cooperation between the Office for Human Rights and PETRA when the project began. The NGOs did not feel accepted as equal partners by the government. Since then, cooperation has improved significantly and moved closer to becoming a real and equal partnership between the two entities. The activities initiated and funded by CTPA have contributed to this improvement. The CTPA grantees initiated projects that supported the Office for Human Rights anti-trafficking efforts.
- *Media campaigns need to be more frequent and sustained in order to educate the public about combating not only trafficking, but also other human rights violations.* NGO participants stressed that too often media campaigns are short, one-time events that do not hold the public's attention. Significant increases in calls to the SOS hotline correlate with media campaigns. However, it is necessary to continue these successful campaigns.
- *The civil society and public sectors need to improve the coordination of their activities.* NGOs explained, for example, that the government and an NGO held a journalist training at the same time in December 2005 – the two entities were not aware of their overlapping activities. Improved communication will enable the public and NGO sectors to avoid competing with each other.
- *NGOs sometimes face difficulty in obtaining permission to conduct educational activities in schools.* Thus, NGO participations explained that civil society organizations and the Office for

Human Rights need to explore ways to overcome obstacles that obstruct NGO activities in schools.

- *NGOs lack access to promotional materials.* Several organizations produced excellent brochures and other material on trafficking. However, it is costly to publish this material. The NGOs discussed the need to identify new sources of funding for printed producing and distributing printed material.
- *CTPA capacity building activities resulted in higher levels of participation in anti-trafficking activities.* The NGO participants explained that after attending CTPA trainings, social workers increased their participation roundtable discussions and public events on human trafficking. This suggests that capacity building is an effective means for promoting anti-trafficking activism.
- *NGOs need to develop more systematic approaches to providing anti-trafficking training to professional teachers and school pedagogues.* Expanding the number of teachers who are knowledgeable about trafficking will ensure that new generations of students receive education about the phenomenon.
- *NGOs can replicate their experiences in new communities, but, when possible, they should include local NGOs that know the target communities well.* This recommendation reflects the experience of CTPA grantees that local knowledge is essential to successful anti-trafficking activities. NGO participants explained that existing manuals and materials can be transferred to new NGOs who adapt them to suit the needs of their specific community.
- *Small NGOs in border communities are excellent intermediaries for outreach to small, local radio stations.* These local radio stations are frequently the only affordable means of disseminating information to rural, isolated populations.
- *Cross-border workshops with local key players from all sectors were an excellent opportunity to improve the coordination into a more operational direction.*

The observations listed above served as the basis for very specific recommendations made by CTPA's NGO participants. These recommendations were drawn up on the second day of the workshop and are presented below:

- **Continue educational work with journalists.** Both NGOs and the Office for Human Rights need to reassess their strategies related to the selection of journalists and editors who attend the trainings. Existing contacts need to be used to reach the editors who are in a position to decide what news is broadcast, aired and publicized. Journalists need to be involved directly into the creation of guidelines for reporting on all sorts of gender-based violence, including trafficking.
- **NGOs need to improve their cooperation with the media.** This may require NGOs to lower their expectations of the media and consider the fact that they often work with inexperienced journalists who write on numerous different subjects. Importantly, these journalists need education before and during the reporting process. One way for NGOs to improve their cooperation with journalists might be to work with the Croatian Journalists' Association.

- **Coordination with public institutions has evolved, but there is far more room for improvement.** Information flows need to be improved not only with the Office for Human Rights, but with other relevant ministries as well. For example, NGOs should work with the Ministry of Health and Social Work to improve the protocol on the treatment of victims. Furthermore, NGOs can push for legal changes and promote decentralization.
- **Ensure the continuity of members of the National Committee for the Suppression of Trafficking in Persons representing relevant ministries.** The Office for Human Rights needs to be more precise in defining the role of committee members and consider naming a deputy for each committee member who will assume the obligations in case the first choice committee member is absent. It is also necessary to make sure that these individuals (the committee member and their deputy) are equally able to make decisions on behalf of their ministry.
- **The NGO sector needs to have a formal relationship with the government defined by a formal document.** This formalization of relations should be done through one channel, ideally the Office for Human Rights/National Coordinator.
- **NGOs need to formalize their cooperation with the police.** This step needs to be taken in order to ensure that victims receive appropriate treatment and that reported cases are investigated. Furthermore, NGOs can play a watchdog role in suppressing corruption within the police corps. Concretely, the police might need to educate NGOs on their jurisdiction, structure, mechanisms and limitations.

V RESULTS

CTPA's key results are:

- Better coordination between Croatian NGOs and the Office of Human Rights;
- Better cooperation and information sharing between NGOs, local authorities, and other key figures in Croatia and their colleagues in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serbia;
- Trained professionals actively engaged in combating trafficking;
- Increased public awareness, particularly among youth;
- Increased number of calls to anti-trafficking hotlines, leading to 20 criminal investigations, five cases of trafficking or forced labor identified, and two traffickers prosecuted; and
- Communities and individuals empowered to act beyond the life of CTPA.

The potential for CTPA's work to have impact beyond the life of the project is evident by actions CTPA has already inspired. The meeting between police, Center for Social Work officials and local authorities from Slavonski Brod and Bosanski Brod following the CTPA cross-border workshop in that region indicates that interest in cross-border collaboration will continue. Likewise the work that Women's Association Vukovar, Lara, and Esperanca have initiated can help all three become more effective at preventing trafficking and assisting victims. Public awareness activities are leading to changes in attitudes, including a 20 percent drop in support for legalizing prostitution in Slavonski Brod. Social workers, journalists, and local authorities will use their new skills beyond the life of CTPA. A survey of social workers conducted only a few months after their CTPA supported training found that they had already used their new skills to identify 17 potential victims and assist nine

victims. In addition, every county in Croatia now has a social worker trained in age-appropriate interviewing techniques and able to be a resource for colleagues.

STAR/World Learning also measured project results and impact through the CTPA Performance Monitoring Plan. The Performance Monitoring Plan indicators and results are described below.

Sub-IR 1: Increased awareness of the risks of trafficking

Results indicator 1.0.1: Percentage of persons reached by workshops who have retained the messages and percentage of persons reached who have taken an anti-trafficking “action”.

NGOs that received CTPA grants were asked to distribute a standard questionnaire to their beneficiaries at least one month after their CTPA funded activity had ended. CTPA received only 52 valid questionnaires, all from either the Women’s Association Vukovar or Women’s Association Brod. All 52 respondents (100 percent) remembered at least one message from the anti-trafficking activities. Twenty-three (44 percent) said that they had taken some sort of action following the training, primarily informing others about trafficking, though eight had taken the preventative measure of verifying information before traveling abroad and one had told hotline workers, police, or NGOs about a suspected case of trafficking.

Results indicator 1.0.2: Number of people reached (total) by anti-trafficking/prevention activities

CTPA reached 1,931 people through direct activities and an estimated 180,703 through media campaigns such as TV and radio broadcasts, posters, and brochures. Together this constitutes 27 percent of the total population in selected municipalities covered by activities.

Results indicator 1.1.1: Number of anti-trafficking support mechanisms put in place

CTPA resulted in two new mechanisms – the Anti-trafficking Education Project by OIP Split recommended to schools by Ministry of Education and the Radio Bridge between Radio Brod in Croatia and ZOS Radio Dobož in BiH.

Results indicator 1.2.1: Number of cross-border activities implemented and joint activities identified to improve coordination (of activities or information)

Eleven joint activities were implemented by NGOs from Croatia, BiH and Serbia.

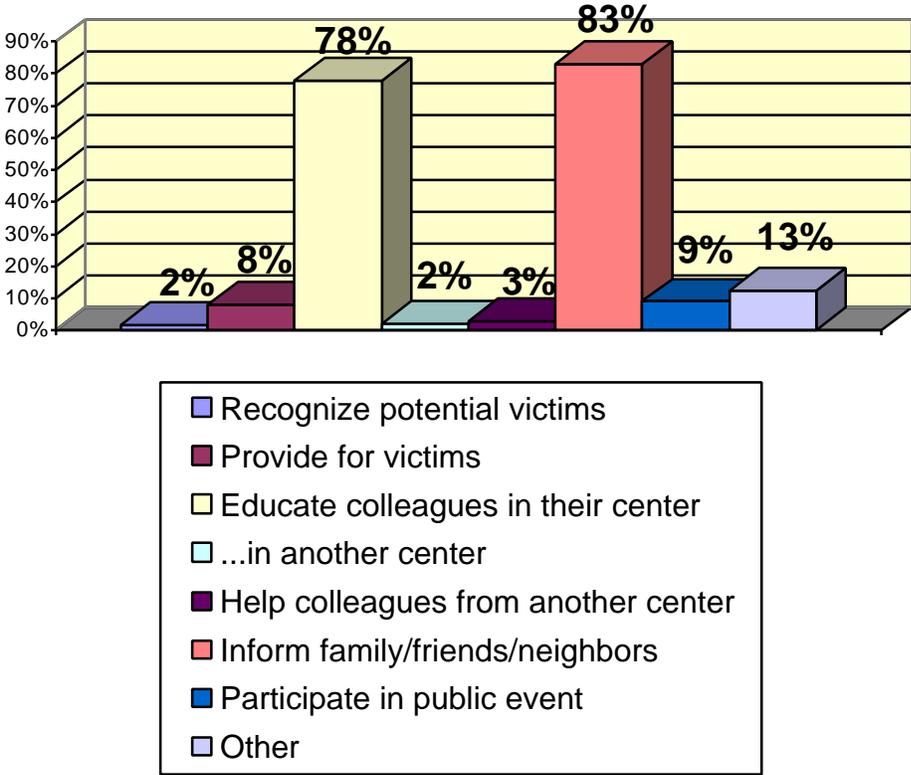
Sub-IR 2.: Increased knowledge of professionals that deal with trafficking in persons

Results indicator 2.0.1: Percentage of professionals reached who can identify at least one concrete and positive step that has been taken resulting in improved anti-trafficking efforts.

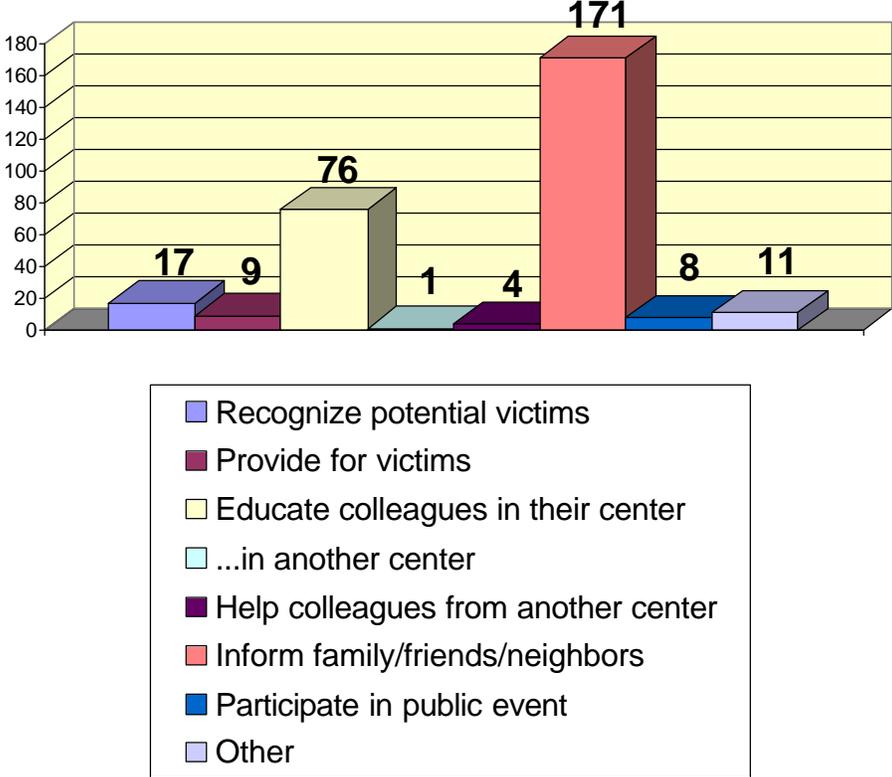
Following the initial trainings for social workers the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs surveyed 64 of the 85 social workers who participated in CTPA trainings. In addition to providing initial results from the training, the information gathered also helped the Ministry and STAR/World Learning identify future training needs for social workers. All 64 (100 percent) said that they had used the information in some way and 12 (19 percent) had taken a concrete action resulting in

improved anti-trafficking efforts. For the purpose of this indicator STAR/World Learning counted identifying a potential victims and/or assisting a victim as a concrete action. In addition, the large majority of respondents educated colleagues as well as family, friends, or neighbors about trafficking after the training. Others provided information or assistance to other Centers for Social Work or participated in public events such as coordination meetings, roundtables, radio shows, or television shows.

Percentage of Social Workers Who Took the Following Actions At Least One Time



**Total Number of Actions Taken by Type of Action
 (multiple responses possible)**



Results indicator 2.1.1: Number of implementation plans developed and adopted

The crossborder workshops resulted in 14 action plans. By project’s end one had been implemented.

VI CONCLUSION

CTPA focused on preventing trafficking in human beings by supporting locally designed prevention projects, educating key professionals, and linking Croatian government and non-governmental organizations with counterparts in neighboring countries as well as within Croatia. In promoting relationship building and networking between local communities on either side of the Croatian border, CTPA filled a niche often overlooked. CTPA’s success stemmed from close cooperative relationships with the Governmental Office of Human Rights, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, and local NGOs, and from STAR/World Learning’s ongoing anti-trafficking work in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

STAR/World Learning will benefit from lessons learned from this project in planning new projects and programs. We also believe that our project partners from both NGO and governmental sectors

will be able to incorporate the experience and knowledge gained through this project into their future planning for combating trafficking.

Last but not least, many CTPA initiatives will continue through the Regional Anti-Trafficking Mobilization for Prevention (RAMP) project which STAR/World Learning began on August 1, 2006. Based in Bosnia-Herzegovina, RAMP combines a regional approach with support for grassroots community initiatives in BiH, Croatia, Montenegro, and Serbia. Recently RAMP awarded a small grant to the Women's Association Vukovar to continue the joint work with Lara and Esperanca. Through RAMP the Croatian NGO Korak and the BiH NGO Kljucki Biseri will conduct awareness raising activities in Karlovac, Croatia and Kljuc, BiH involving youth and community members through plays and workshops. The idea for this project came from action planning during the CTPA cross-border workshop held in Karlovac. As noted in Section III local officials from Slavonski Brod (Croatia) and Bosanski Brod (BiH) are continuing cross-border networking initiated during the CTPA workshop in Slavonski Brod. A RAMP small grant will allow two BiH NGOs (Women's Association Derventa and Budocnost) to facilitate collaboration between local government and NGO leaders in these two cities and the nearby communities of Derventa and Doboj.

STAR/World Learning is grateful for the support that USAID Croatia has provided since 2004 for the CTPA project. We look forward to building upon CTPA's legacy to support community anti-trafficking work and cross-border cooperation throughout the region.

VII ATTACHMENT: Summary PMP Indicator Table

Results Hierarchy	Indicators	Estimated EOP Targets	Results Achieved Total
Sub-IR 1: Increased awareness of the risks of trafficking	1.0.1. Results indicator: % persons reached by workshops who have retained the messages (% persons reached who have taken an anti-trafficking "action")	60 % of individuals participating in activities (20 % of them taking 'action')	from the survey conducted with selected participants, the total of 78% retained the message and 19% acted on them
	1.0.2. Results indicator: # people reached (total) by anti-trafficking/prevention activities	5-10 % of total population in selected communities (baseline in Census of 2001)	26.9% of total population of 674,000 in selected municipalities covered by activities (including media outreach) (1,931 individuals reached by anti-trafficking/ prevention activity, outreach to 180,703 individuals through media activities: TV, radio, posters, brochures)
Objective 1.1. : Through grants to local NGOs, raise public understanding of trafficking and establish community level prevention mechanisms	1.1.1. Results indicator: # anti-trafficking support mechanisms put in place	2-5	2 (Anti-trafficking Education Project by OIP Split recommended to schools by Ministry of Education + Radio Bridge between Radio Brod in Croatia and ZOS Radio Doboj in BiH)
Objective 1.2. Improve cross-border communication and collaboration between communities and government officials in border areas of Croatia and Bosnia	1.2.1. Results indicator: # cross-border activities implemented and joint activities identified to improve coordination (of activities or information)	5	11 joint activities implemented by NGOs from Croatia, B&H and Serbia and Montenegro (7 by Vukovar, Novi Sad and Bijeljina, 1 by Karlovac, Bihac and Kljuc, 1 by Slavonski Brod, Derventa, Bijeljina and Doboj, 1 by Knin, Benkovac, Zadar and Mostar, 1 by Split and Mostar)
Sub-IR 2.: Increased knowledge of professionals that deal with trafficking in persons (TIP)	2.0.1. Results indicator: % of professionals reached who can identify at least one concrete and positive step that has been taken resulting in improved anti-trafficking efforts (EOP survey)	20 % of trained professionals	19% of all trained professional can identify at least one positive step taken resulting in improved anti-trafficking efforts. (total 181 professionals trained, survey conducted with selected participants, n=64)
Objective 2.1. Develop and implement concrete strategies of the new National Action	2.1.1. Results indicator: # implementation plans developed and adopted	20 % of 2.0.1.	14 action plans developed, 1 implemented in Slavonski Brod