

Against Trafficking in Human Beings

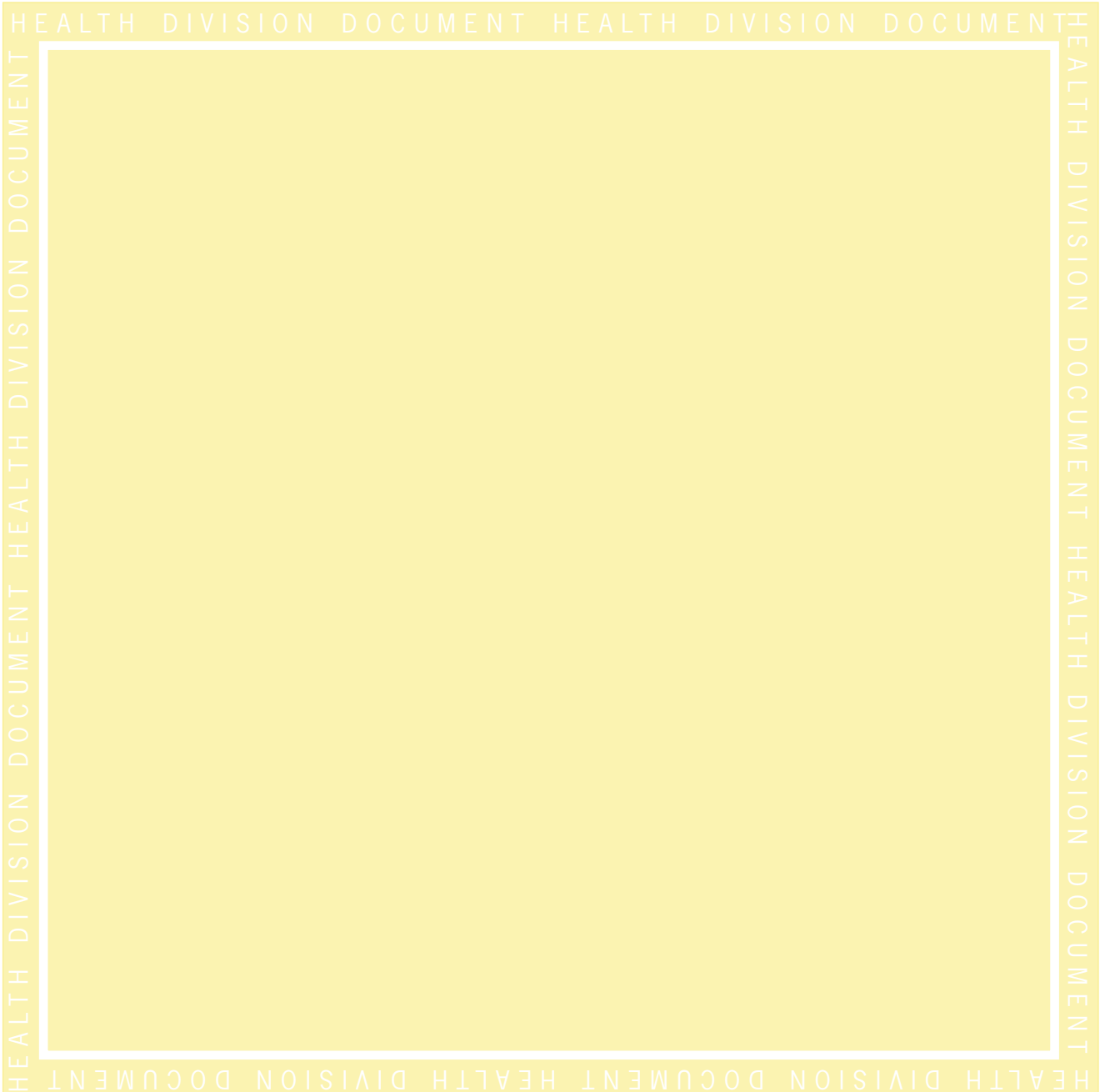


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The views and interpretations expressed in this document are the author's, and do not necessarily reflect those of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Sida.



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List of Acronyms

ASI	Anti-Slavery International
CoE	Council of Europe
DESO/DESA	Department for Democratic Governance, Division for Democracy and Social Development
DESO/Hälsa	Division for Democracy and Social Development, Unit for Health
ECPAT	End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes
INFO	Sidas Information Division
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
KtK	Kvinna till Kvinna
KvF	Kvinnoforum
MFA	Ministry for Foreign Affairs
MSEK	Million Swedish Kronor
NGO	Non Governmental Organisations
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
Policy	Sidas former Policy Division
PVPT	Centre to Victims and Prevent Trafficking in Human Beings
RELA	Regional Department for Latin America
ROKS	Riksorganisationen for Kvinnojourer i Sverige
SEKA	Department for Co-operation with Non-governmental organisations and Humanitarian Assistance
Sida	Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency
Sida Öst/Europa	Regional Department for Europe
SthC	Swedish Save the Children
Q Web	Women's Empowerment Base
TdH	Terres des Hommes
UNODC	United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime
UN	United Nations
UNIAP	UN Inter-Agency Project
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UMCOR	United Methodist Committee on Relief

Summary

To combat trafficking in human beings is an issue of priority both for the Swedish government and for Sida. In 2003 the government adopted a strategy, *“Poverty and Trafficking in Human Beings – A strategy for combating trafficking in human beings through Swedish international development co-operation”*. In the Letter of Appropriation¹ of 2003 Sida was commissioned to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings with a particular focus on women and children. Sida was further commissioned in the budget document of 2004 to report on the measures that had been done as to activities and projects to combat trafficking in human beings, in particular when it comes to women and children, in accordance with the strategy.

To fulfil these requirements Sida has decided to conduct an inventory on on-going projects and activities that could have a bearing on combating trafficking in human beings. For this study Sida has commissioned a team from Kvinnoforum and the Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation. The study is an overview of the activities and projects decided and implemented during the timeframe 1999–2004 with implementation period until 2007. It has the strategy as a guideline with a clear perspective of Swedish development policy. The overview includes an analysis of the on-going measures taken by Sida, identified gaps and with recommendations on how to proceed with the work against trafficking in human beings.

The report is a broad overview and does not have any evaluative components given the wide scope of the mission and the lack of time for deepening the collection of data and analysis thereof. As follows are the main findings, the gaps identified by the team as regards Sida’s interventions vis-à-vis the Swedish strategy on combating trafficking in human beings as well as the recommendations.

Findings at a glance

- 241 MSEK has been spent on the identified interventions during the years 1994–2004 (implementation period to 2007).
- 54 decisions on interventions related to trafficking in human beings has been identified at Sida, including three interventions with funding from the MFA.

¹ Regleringsbrevet

- 69% of the projects/programs have been in Eastern Europe and Central Asia.
- 59% of the total sum has been spent in Eastern Europe and Central Asia.
- There are two interventions in Western Africa and two in Asia (2% respectively)
- Five interventions are multicountry or global (11%).
- Activities in Latin America are only part of multi-country programs.
- Most interventions are multilateral where the predominant actor is IOM both in terms of projects and programs as well as in terms of budget. During later years the scope of actors has been expanded to international NGOs, Swedish NGOs and local NGOs. There is no direct bilateral co-operation with governments. Indirect support to governmental bodies is channelled among others through IOM in some countries.
- The overwhelming majority of the projects focus on trafficking for sexual purposes.
- There is little link between other areas of work that link to trafficking in human beings. Only in the case of HIV/AIDS there is an explicit link. In Africa examples of support to children is mentioned as example of indirect prevention of trafficking. Another example are some interventions in Latin America to the HR Ombudsman where trafficking is included in the dialogue.
- Most of the interventions target at combination of women and children victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation, potential victims and relevant authorities and NGOs.
- In Asia and Western Africa the focus is on trafficking in children for sexual exploitation but also for other purposes such as child soldiers, work at plantations (boys) and domestic work (girls)
- Only few interventions target the buyers and the demand side of the human trade.
- A majority of the interventions focus on curative actions, specifically on immediate support to victims and repatriation and rehabilitation.
- Among preventive actions most interventions focus on informing people at risk.
- Notably few preventive interventions include or focus on gender equality, discouraging demand or increase employment opportunities. No intervention relates to ensuring free movement.
- There are impediments for an efficient anti-trafficking work within Sida related to unclear responsibility and inefficient communication.

Some gaps identified

The overview has identified the following gaps as regards the identified interventions versus the Swedish strategy:

- There is a gap in developing preventive actions.
- There are very few interventions on components related to poverty reduction (i.e. employment opportunities, gender equality).
- There are very few interventions with a clear gender- and empowerment perspective.
- There is a gap in the awareness of the complexity of human trafficking, creating a gap on the links between other sectors and trafficking.

- SRHR is highlighted in the strategy, but the team has identified no clear interventions in this area.
- There are hardly any interventions targeting the demand for sexual services/abuse (only as regards demand for sexual abuse of children).
- There are hardly any interventions targeting displaced persons and refugees although these groups are singled out in the strategy (natural disasters and conflicts).
- There is a clear lack of research, development of methods and evaluation commissioned by Sida.
- There is a lack of a conflict perspective
- There is very little support to human rights-based organisations.
- There are no interventions through Sida targeting Latin America.
- There are no programs targeting trafficking in adults in Asia and Africa.
- There is very little support addressing other forms of trafficking in human beings besides for sexual exploitation (the only exception child soldiers, or child labour).
- There is little support to critical observers.
- There is little support to create employment opportunities.
- The balance when it comes to different target groups as well as actors is rather weak.
- Almost no interventions are targeting institutional development of governmental bodies.
- The link between migration and trafficking is not addressed, as could be seen in the fact that there are no interventions targeting freedom of movement.

Recommendations

Overall recommendations

1. Sida must ensure that all interventions related to trafficking in human beings have a clear gender-, empowerment and human rights perspective.
2. Sida should shift focus from supporting interventions with a victim's perspective towards an empowerment perspective, i.e. not acknowledging women and children as agents in charge of their own lives.
3. Sida should broaden the scope of actors through which to intervene to include UN agencies, regional organisations, government authorities through bilateral support and, civil society organisations and to analyse which actor has the competence and capacity for the different roles and responsibilities in the anti-trafficking chain.
4. The Swedish strategy stresses a balance between preventive and curative actions. Much of Sida's ordinary support could be labelled as preventive work in that it aims at reducing poverty. Yet, as regards the anti-trafficking work *per se* there is an unbalance in that Sida primarily supports curative Band-aid interventions. Even though needed, Sida should consider a more sustainable and long-term approach to curative work, such as institutional development of social services, rehabilitation programs etc.
5. Sida should address the gap in terms of supporting institutional development as part of the fight against trafficking in human beings.

6. As regards target groups supported, Sida should broaden to also address men, both as being buyers of sexual services, as criminal offenders in the trade (traffickers) as well as possible victims of trafficking (both for sexual exploitation but also for other purposes).
7. The target groups addressed in Africa and Asia are primarily children. Sida should consider to also addressing trafficking in adults in these regions.
8. Sida should address the gaps in terms of ensuring free movement and enhancing employment opportunities.
9. Sida should encourage the support to interventions targeting the demand for sexual exploitation through research, methods development, and work on gender equality with men, campaigns, etc.
10. Sida should address trafficking in human beings in the humanitarian aid work, conflict and post-conflict situation including work among refugees and internally displaced persons. With an integrated gender perspective on humanitarian aid, addressing trafficking in human beings should come automatically.
11. Sida should make a clear link between the fight against HIV/AIDS and the fight against human trafficking.
12. Sida should make a clear link between fighting organised crime and trafficking in human beings as a complement to the work to fight symptoms and consequences of the trade in human beings.
13. Sida should strengthen its' support to research and methods development in general which is also a gap globally in the work against trafficking.
14. As shown in the present overview, there is a clear emphasis of interventions in Europe and Central Asia, whereas there is hardly anything in Latin America and the Middle East. Sida needs to discuss whether this is the way forward or if there is a need to look further at the geographical coverage.
15. Sida should develop work addressing other forms of trafficking than for sexual exploitation.

Technical recommendations

16. Sida's field staff should, when relevant, strive to have a clear picture of the situation of human trafficking in their country/region of work.
17. Human trafficking should be included in relevant countries as a prioritised topic in the dialogue linked to poverty, gender equality and human rights. The dialogue should cover both what the countries themselves could do as well as what Sida could contribute with. Trafficking should also be included in the dialogue with countries as regards their Poverty Reduction Strategy.
18. Trafficking in human beings should be included in other Sida supported programs such as for instance the different trainings on human rights, SRHR, gender equality, poverty etc.
19. The focal point for trafficking in human beings at Sida should have an updated list of ongoing projects, and co-operation with focal points for HIV/AIDS, gender equality, organised crime etc.
20. There is a need for better co-ordination as regards the work against trafficking both within Sida, with MFA and other Swedish actors as well as with other actors in relevant countries. Relevant principles for such co-ordination should be developed and established.

21. Sida needs to further develop its' database system as to make it possible to report its work as regards cross cutting issues.

Recommendations for further studies, overviews and evaluations

Given the limitations of the present overview, complementary studies, overviews and evaluations are recommended:

22. It is recommended that a further overview of the support given through Forum Syd and SEKA is made as to see what is done within the Swedish NGO sector.
23. To further the strategy in the work against human trafficking Sida should look at lessons learned from other cross cutting issues such as drugs and narcotics, HIV/AIDS and other.
24. Sida should commission an overview over other international actors and donors on the international scene, especially those working in the geographical areas of priority according to the Swedish developing policy.
25. An in-depth evaluation of the impact of the support of counter trafficking measures as regards preventive and curative interventions should be carried out. Furthermore the comparative advantage of different actors for the various aspects of the counter trafficking work should be evaluated (i.e. victim assistance, protection, prevention, law enforcement etc)
26. Sida should evaluate the level of context specificity in some of the interventions, especially the IOM programs.

2 Introduction and Background

To combat trafficking in human beings is an issue of priority both for the Swedish government and for Sida. In 2003 the government adopted a strategy, *“Poverty and Trafficking in Human Beings – A strategy for combating trafficking in human beings through Swedish international development co-operation”*. In the Letter of Appropriation ² of 2003 Sida was commissioned to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings with a particular focus on women and children. Sida was further commissioned in the Letter of Appropriation of 2004 to report on the measures that had been done as to activities and projects to combat trafficking in human beings, in particular when it comes to women and children, in accordance with the Swedish strategy.

The strategy points out that the Swedish international development co-operation activities relating to trafficking in human beings should primarily be of long-term and preventive characteristic, which should not exclude curative actions to protect and support the victims.

Trafficking in human beings is on the international development agenda together with other prioritized issues. The whole complexity of trafficking in human beings should be seen through a holistic perspective, closely connected with the promotion of gender equality and empowerment. It should also be seen in connection with issues like HIV/AIDS, sexual and reproductive health and rights as well as the global drug trade.

To fulfil the responsibility to report what activities and projects have been implemented in the work against trafficking in human beings Sida has decided to conduct an inventory on on-going projects and activities that could have a bearing in combating trafficking in human beings. For this study Sida has commissioned a team from Kvinnoforum and the Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation. The study will be an overview of the activities and projects; it will have the strategy as a guideline with a clear perspective of international development co-operation. The outcome should include an analysis of the on-going measures taken by Sida and with suggestions on how to proceed with the work against trafficking in human beings.

² Regleringsbrevet

The report's goal is according to the terms of reference:

- To map and analyse present efforts to combat trafficking in human beings supported by Sida, with a framework of the Swedish strategy's priorities as well as other Swedish policy document (i.e. PGU and POP).
- Systematise and put forward examples of Sida supported efforts to combat trafficking in human beings.
- On the basis of the above mentioned, come up with recommendations for the future measures to be taken in the international development co-operation, including both form and substance.

The benchmarks of "*Poverty and Trafficking in Human Beings – A strategy for combating trafficking in human beings through Swedish international development co-operation*" should be reflected in the overview. Chapter 10 "Guidelines in brief" on pages 52–53 should consistently inspire the mapping and analysis. The team has chosen to, besides looking at the above-mentioned pages, also include chapter 8 of the strategy "Strategic considerations and priorities" to the report. The reason for doing so is to systemise the activities and projects as to be able to see where the gaps are when looking at the strategies priorities. It is of outmost importance that a gender perspective pervades all parts of the report.

Questions, which should be given special attention in the report

- The analysis should include a discussion on the balance between multilateral and bilateral co-operation as well as co-operation with non-governmental organisations (NGO).
- The analysis should, when relevant, look at the connections, or lack of connections, to other prioritised international development issues such as HIV/AIDS, SRHR and Narcotics)
- Look at the balance between different prioritised target groups (i.e. children, women, buyers) and also the balance between measures that are targeting the supply side and to discourage the demand for sexual services.
- Look into the balance between preventive measures, curative measures (i.e. lessening the consequences) and measures directed towards the root causes.
- Look at alternative when it comes to actors and channels for the Swedish support, with a perspective of the international development initiatives that exist today.

The team decided to look on measures taken by Sida from 1999/2000 and forward. As the Swedish strategy was not adopted until 2003 the analysis will be somewhat limping as to the bearing of the priorities of the strategies. Nevertheless as the priorities are there today it could still be of interest to see how the actions and projects supported by Sida to combat trafficking have changed over the years, according to the priorities set in the strategy.

In discussion with Sida it was agreed that the team would exclude the last question (see above in the box) as the team concluded that the time frame did not allow for a deeper look at other actors and channels. To do so in a more comprehensive way would demand more time than this report allow as to look into what the different actors on the international scene are doing today. It was also clear that to look into the projects and activities targeting the root causes would be too wide spectra to cover, as the first priority for all of Sida's work is to fight poverty, which is one of the root causes listed for trafficking in human beings.

3 Methodology

3.1 Theoretical framework

The overview has been made within a complex understanding of what trafficking in human beings is and how it involves an understanding of poverty as a multidimensional issue, of gender aspects, of a rights perspective, of children's perspective and empowerment. Chapter 4 gives a fuller presentation of the theoretical framework as well as a presentation of the Swedish policy framework for work against trafficking in human beings.

3.2 Methods used

3.2.1 The team

The overview has been carried out during the timeframe October 2004 to February 2005. The team consisted of Eva Zillén, Kvinna till Kvinna, Carolina Wennerholm and Jessika Rang Schmidt, Kvinnoforum.

3.2.2 Planning

The team presented a working plan to Sida in late September 2004. A planning meeting was held with Sida to identify informants and methods for data-collection.

3.2.3 Data collection

Archive research

A search was made on Sida's database "PLUS", where around 35 varying types of initiatives were identified as a start. Searches were made on the words "trafficking", "human trafficking" "människohandel", "prostitution" and "sex handel". There were no hits at all on the search word "sex handel". The time limit for the projects was decisions made from 2000 until today. However a few decisions made earlier, in 1999 were identified and thus included. Various interventions have been decided upon in 2004 and continue into the future, some until 2007.

Thereafter a team member gathered copies of Sida's Decision Memorandums³ of the initiatives found in the database, the project descriptions and key reports from Sida's archives were also copied. The searches in the database were complemented, due to the constraints of using only this system, with active contact with personnel at Sida. An e-mail was sent to each member in Sida's Gender Equality Network, asking them to

³ Besluts PM

identify trafficking projects and programs at Sida's divisions and departments and forward the information to the team. It was emphasised in the e-mail that not only "trafficking –specific" interventions were interesting, but also interventions focusing on other sectors that may impact on trafficking, such as SRHR, HIV/AIDS, Crime Prevention, Drugs, Prostitution, and Human Rights. Phone calls and reminders in more e-mails followed up the e-mail. There were only two persons who responded with information to the team as a result of the first contact taken. Sida Europa was the only department that had an established list of all their trafficking interventions.

This work was more time consuming than expected, which caused limitations for the team to search for other information from additional sources. The team had originally planned to contact all embassies, but as time got scarce, it had to be limited to just a few embassies. The contact with embassies was however complemented by some of Sida's departments' actions when making their own searches. Sida AFRA did for instance send a question to all embassies in their region, where one embassy replied with detailed information. The data-collection continued until January 15, 2005. Information provided thereafter has not been followed up or included.

Matrix

The data gathered has been synthesised in a matrix attached as Annex 1. The matrix presents the project title, the project objective, the key partner, time span, country region, target group, budget, type of intervention (multilateral, bilateral, NGO), the projects link to the Swedish strategy for work against trafficking, and lastly general comments. The matrix involves projects and programs from the following divisions at Sida: Europa, DESO/DESA, DESO/ Hålsa and Policy⁴. The matrix has served as a basis for the analysis of the interventions.

Other data

Data obtained from e-mails and phone contacts has been summarized and is available, yet not annexed in the final report. This information is not as comprehensive as the one presented in above-mentioned matrix and is therefore used when applicable in the report.

Interviews

A total of 11 interviews have been held. The persons identified were discussed with Sida and selected out of being persons with long experience of managing trafficking projects or for other key expertise. A mail was sent to all Heads of Regional Departments. Interviews were held with the Heads themselves or with somebody representing them for Africa, Europe and Latin America. It was planned to interview somebody at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Different persons were contacted, but none of these were either the right person or did not respond to our inquiry. The MFA consultant involved in developing the Swedish strategy for trafficking and development co-operation has been interviewed.

During the interviews the team took notes that were compared and written down. The full interviews are available. There are no direct quotations included in the report. A list of the persons met and interviewed is attached as Annex 7. The interview guide is attached as Annex 6.

⁴ The Swedish abbreviations will be used for Sida's departments and divisions throughout the report.

E-mail contacts

As the research was more time consuming than expected the team decided in consultation with Sida to limit the contacts with embassies. As mentioned above, three embassies were contacted, namely in Bangkok, Harare and Nairobi. The contacts with the several Sida Departments, both the thematic and regional, indicated that there probably is much more information on projects and programs to be collected from the embassies. This was confirmed by some of the informants who stressed that much of the work is decentralised and Sida HQ does not have the full picture of the interventions.

UNODC

The initiatives accounted for in this overview include a number of UNODC projects and programmes. These projects are not included in the economic analysis since the Swedish funding originates from the Foreign Ministry, and not Sida. It is however Sida's task to manage the dialogue with UNODC and the initiatives has therefore been deemed important to include in an overall analysis. It was furthermore Sida's explicit wish to include these interventions in the overview.

3.3 Limitations

The team has had the following limitations in making the present overview:

- The present report is an overview and not an evaluation.
- Lack of time planned for data collection and “detective research”. It has been very difficult to find the material and mostly it has involved various stages.
- Due to the time limitation the team decided in consultation with Sida not to include a questionnaire to all the Swedish Embassies.
- It has been very difficult to find examples of projects focused on other areas that may link or impact on trafficking in human beings.
- The team has used a broad understanding of an intervention, including not only projects and programs but also staff secondment, policy oriented interventions such as reports, seminars, conferences etc. It has been very difficult to find other interventions than projects and programs, and it has not been possible to get an overview over staff support, so called secondment and JPOs and BBS. Some examples of policy-oriented work are also included.
- The information gathered is based on the project documents and the reports made by the applicants, that is, basing the information on what the applicants/implementing agencies themselves present. These have not been evaluated by the team nor crosschecked with other sources. We believe that this data probably gives the picture of having accomplished more than would have been made visible if it had been an evaluation. Also all activities, goals and target groups are listed in the matrix as equally important, although a more thorough look at the different projects would have given a picture as to what the focus of the project was.
- The project documents reviewed vary very much in format, content and approach which has complicated a systematic presentation and analysis thereof. For instance “Target group” is not used as a sub-title consequently, not even in the decision memorandum.

- The team knows that the Ministry for Foreign Affairs has financed various initiatives and projects against trafficking, even before the first Sida financed projects. However these are not included in the present overview. Support to UNODC however is included. The MFA provides the funding but Sida manages the dialogue.
- Projects and programs in the pipeline, but which have not formally been decided upon have not been included. For instance there are two large IOM programs, in Caucasus and in South Africa respectively that have been excluded.
- Staff at Sida had an apparent lack of time to engage in the assisting the overview, in for instance providing information about initiatives, where the majority did not follow up the contact made by the team at all.
- Many of the contacted staff at Sida who has replied on requests for information has not provided information about initiatives dating back from 2001 but has rather focussed on the period 2003–2004. This may have results on the outcome.

4. Trafficking in Human Beings in a Development Perspective

4.1 Anti-Trafficking activities in a development context

Trafficking in human beings is a complex issue and addressing it is equally complex. Poverty and unequal gender- and power relations are the root causes to this modern form of slavery. Poverty means lack of choices and opportunities, lack of power and lack of resources. Poor women and men, boys and girls search for better lives but their opportunities are limited and thus they become vulnerable to the trade, either as potential victims or as part in the trade as traffickers, given the profitability of the criminal business. Trafficking in human beings occurs globally for a wide array of purposes: for sexual abuse in the sex-industry, for slavery like work in sweatshops, for domestic work, for adoption, for organs, for child-soldiers, for begging, for camel-riders just to mention some. Women and children are the group most vulnerable to becoming victims of trafficking, even though men also are part of this group. Poverty impacts hard on children, exposing boys and girls into an early adulthood and to abuse of their rights.

A key question in the development work as relates to trafficking is whether to focus on root causes, through long-term strategies, or on short-term strategies that could be labelled “Band-Aid-interventions”. Band-Aid interventions do not necessarily address the root causes, but support the victims. They may not lead to a major shift in society, but they benefit the individual. As mentioned the root causes are found in poverty and the gender dimensions of poverty. It also relates to the collapse of social networks and of the social welfare, to lack of opportunities and a longing for another life. To engage in anti-trafficking activities which disturb the “business” can be very dangerous. Trafficking thus involves legal aspects, social aspects, economic aspects, migration aspects, health aspects, human rights aspects, security aspects and obviously gender and development aspects.

4.2 Swedish policy framework on development and trafficking in human beings

In a development perspective trafficking in human beings is framed by the governmental bill “*Shared Responsibilities – a Policy for Global Development*” and Sida’s guiding document, “*Perspectives of Poverty*” and finally by the strategy “*Poverty and trafficking in human beings- a strategy for combating trafficking in human beings through Swedish International Development Co-operation*”, Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

4.2.1 “Shared Responsibility: Sweden’s Policy for Global Development”

The Government Bill “*Shared Responsibility: Sweden’s Policy for Global Development*” was adopted by the Swedish Parliament in May 15, 2003. It presents a policy for global development where the proposed goal is to contribute to equitable and sustainable development. It is proposed that this goal should apply to all policy areas. The focus of the Bill is on poor people and poor countries. The policy aims at contributing to the Millennium Development Goals. Two perspectives permeate all parts of the policy: a *rights perspective* and the *perspectives of the poor*.

The content of the policy is formulated with respect to *eight central thematic areas* and component elements that mutually reinforce each other:

- Respect for Human Rights,
- Democracy and Good Governance,
- Gender Equality,
- Sustainable use of Natural Resources and Protection of the Environment,
- Economic Growth,
- Social Development and Social Security,
- Conflict Management and Human Security, and
- Global Public Goods.

4.2.2 “Perspectives on Poverty”

The aim of Sida’s guiding policy Perspectives on Poverty (POP) is to provide guidance in fulfilling Sida’s role, i.e. to assist in creating optimal conditions that help poor people (women, men, girls, boys) and countries in their struggle to reduce poverty. Poverty is stressed as dynamic, multi-dimensional and context specific.

The document discusses the *profiles and patterns* of poverty, highlighting the following aspects:

- Poverty is widespread and dynamic, its patterns changes over time.
- Poverty deprives people of the freedom to decide over and shape their own lives. The essence of poverty is not only the lack of material resources but also lack of power and choice. The democratic and human rights aspect of poverty interacts with the material dimension.
- Poverty is manifested in different ways: lack of power, of opportunities and security are key facets. The interaction of these can worsen poverty, but improvements in one aspect can lead to break the chain and fight poverty.
- Poverty is context specific (political, economic, environmental and socio-cultural situations).
- Poverty is reflected in the manifold dimensions of a society and is caused by many and varying aspects of society.

Neither poverty nor development is neutral to *gender*. Gender inequalities related to poverty usually have roots that lead beyond the immediate life situation of poor people. Causes of poverty differ between men and women, age categories, ethnic groups and other categories of people. Measures that affect both direct and indirect gender-poverty linkages are required.

Prerequisites for fighting poverty:

- Sustainable conflict management and peace- a basic prerequisite for sustainable development

- Democratic governance empowers people and increases security, makes governments more accountable.
- Economic and social development.
- A sustainable use of the environment.

4.2.3 “Poverty and trafficking in human beings

– A strategy for combating trafficking in human beings through Swedish international development co-operation”

The Swedish strategy for combating poverty and trafficking in human beings was published in 2003 and prepared in a parallel process to the Swedish Policy for Global Development (see above). Yet the strategy was framed by the overall goal of Swedish development policy “to raise the living standards of poor people” and refers to the Swedish Parliamentary Committee, “Globcom”, who at the time were preparing the bill for the new policy as well as to the Millennium Declaration.

While exposing Swedish experience and commitment to combat trafficking in human beings the strategy was presented: *“Strengthening continued efforts by Sweden to combat trafficking in the context of international development co-operation and ensuring a long-term focus on an institutional support for this task are predicated on the existence of a coherent strategy and effective guidelines”*(MFA 2003, p8). Furthermore the strategy *“is based on measures designed to fight all forms of human trafficking while focusing particularly on women and children, and on the most common and nefarious forms of exploitation, such as sexual exploitation, forced labour or services and hazardous child labour”* (Ibid).

The Swedish strategy is based on the definition of human trafficking set out in the UN Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime and supplementing Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. adopted in December 2000.

- a) Trafficking in persons shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other form of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payment or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs;
- b) The consent of a victim in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraphs (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) have been used;
- c) The recruitment transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered “trafficking in persons”, even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in sub paragraph (a) of this article.
- d) Child shall mean any person under eighteen years of age.

The strategy defines trafficking as a complex, multi-layered phenomenon. As a process it refers to be divided in three phases: recruitment, transferral and exploitation in the country of destination (Ibid p9)

It describes the complexity of the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings and describes Swedish experience as well as gives an overview over international actors in the field. The strategic considerations and priorities (chapter 8) gives however the general lines for the work against trafficking in human beings for the future five to ten years (Ibid p36).

As mentioned earlier the strategy aims at primarily trafficking in women and children, the group most at risk, but does not exclude adult men. It further focuses “*on the most common and worst forms of exploitation such as sexual exploitation and labour exploitation, especially forced labour and hazardous or harmful child labour.*” (Ibid p37).

As follows are the main strategic components of the strategy:

- To strengthen and develop especially relevant parts of poverty reduction programs in connection with Swedish development co-operation programs
- In the case of Sweden the main emphasis must be on long-term preventive measures such as the promotion of human rights, counter-ing discriminatory attitudes towards women and children, helping to ensure that children and young people are given relevant information and education and the creation of jobs and income opportunities for young women.
- No two situations in a given country, region or context are exactly alike. Each situation requires its own specific combination of measures.
- A broader and deeper understanding of the problem is needed.
- Efforts to promote co-ordination and co-operation must therefore form a part of any strategy for combating human trafficking.

The strategy furthermore presents specific priorities divided in four parts:

- Preventive measures
- Curative measures
- Analysis, implementation and follow-up
- A combination of instrument and channels used by Sweden in international development co-operation work

The strategy highlights that much of the policy work has been done, what remains is to put the policies in practice. It recommends continuous work through multilateral assistance, through bilateral co-operation, in the humanitarian assistance, through NGOs as well as in research.

5 Mapping of Sida's Anti-trafficking Work

5.1 Development of the anti-trafficking work at Sida

To get a full picture of the development of the anti-trafficking work at Sida has proven to be difficult. Most of the information has been collected through interviews and the team has noted that some of the interviewees have not referred to initiatives taken more than a few years back.

Therefore what follows here can be seen as part of the history of Sida's work on the issue. The interventions the team has looked at starts in 1999. The team has knowledge about one project that was funded from 1998, the global IT network Q Web run by Kvinnoforum⁵. There could be others before this year but it is more likely that these projects and programmes have not been categorized as anti-trafficking initiatives but rather forced labour or other. As for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the first initiative known by the team was taken in 1997, which would indicate that MFA was engaged in the issue before Sida.

An historical overview (See Annex 2) indicates that during the first years IOM was the main actor receiving funding from Sida, except from ECPAT that had initiated activities in 1999 for a global overview and above mentioned KvF /Qweb. In 2002 some NGOs received funding for anti-trafficking interventions, expanding the scope of actors even more in 2003 and 2004.

Number of projects beginning per year

Year	Number of projects
1999	2
2000	6
2001	7
2002	10
2003	19
2004	10
Total	54

It should be noted that several of the projects run over more than one year.

⁵ Q Web has received funding from Sida since 1996 but trafficking in human beings was included as a topic from 1997–98

The development of the work, as found in the interviews and other contacts with Sida, follows here divided in different geographical areas as well as the work around the Swedish strategy for combating trafficking in human beings.

5.1.1 Sida Europa

It seems that Sida Europa during the first years (2000–2001) was ahead of many other departments with initiatives against human trafficking. According to one of the informants the focus of the department was gender equality and social work and in that context it became clear that Sida had an added value when it came to addressing human trafficking.

The first application that Sida Europa received was from IOM in Kosovo in 1999. At that point Sida had no deeper knowledge of the issue and the Division for South East Europe discussed how to handle the question. It was decided to be seen as a human rights issue and quite soon it became evident that human trafficking was a major problem in the Balkan region.

Through the work in the Balkan region it became clear that certain countries were the main countries of origins. This was for example Moldova and Ukraine and therefore it was logical for Sida to find partners in these countries. The only organisation that Sida could see as a capable partner at the time was IOM. They had the capacity and were the one that Sida had chosen as partners in Kosovo. IOM became the main partner to Sida Europa during the first years.

Sida Europa has a list of all trafficking projects from 2001 and forward, and the reason that they are the only department with this is that they have a double role: to implement projects as well as to serve as a regional department (especially the Division for South East Europe). This has made it easier to have control of what happens in the region. They have been an active player in international foras such as the Stability Pact for South East Europe's Trafficking Task Force. There has not yet been a strategy where Sida seeks strategic implementing partners, as applications continually are submitted to Sida from a variety of different actors. However, there has been a discussion to broaden the variety of actors supported, especially after the evaluation commissioned by Sida of IOM's anti-trafficking work in the Balkan region. A focal point was formally appointed in 2002, and already since 2001 time and financial means are set aside for the development of knowledge in trafficking in human beings for the (then informal) focal point.

When the Swedish strategy came it made a difference in that it became clear that there was a need to look more carefully at preventive measures and also the demand side. The strategy has also helped in opening up a discussion about what targets groups should be in focus.

As for the development of the issue in Central Asia it has been a slightly different approach as the countries in question have been much poorer, without that many donors. Here it becomes even more obvious that the issue is closely linked to questions around poverty, gender equality and HIV/AIDS.

The focus for Sida Europa has been on trafficking in women and children for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

5.1.2 Other departments of Sida

When looking at other departments of Sida it has been harder to see how the work has developed. A description of the different activities can be seen below in 5.2.3.

The interviews show that many of Sida's staff relied on the focal point to be the driving force of the issue, as well as the person with most knowledge on trafficking in human beings.

Both RELA and AFRA had been discussing the issue from a wider perspective, for instance including the issue in dialogues (RELA) and in discussions around HIV/AIDS as well as when it comes to child soldiers (AFRA).

When DESO made the decision to support UNICEF in West Africa (2002) this was because the issue came up and was discussed for example by the Swedish permanent delegation to the UN, that is, the issue was brought up rather from MFA than from Sida. As DESO wanted their support to be substantial and make a difference they contacted UNICEF that they had previous good experience of. The focus shifted during the course of the project duration as conflicts started in the region and it was necessary to address issues like child soldiers in some of the regions.

5.1.3 Focus on trafficking in women and children for the purpose of sexual exploitation

It is clear that the focus of the work at Sida has been mainly on trafficking in women and girls for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The differences that can be seen are that departments aside from Sida Europa have focused more on children as a target group, also including issues around child labour and child soldiers. As the work developed for this overview it became more and more clear for the team that it was difficult to find out if Sida had some programs and projects that in many ways could count as combating human trafficking but did not explicitly say so. One of the reasons for this could be the focus on human trafficking for sexual exploitation as well as the focus on curative actions (see 5.2.5)

5.1.4 When did trafficking in human beings become a big issue?

One of the questions the team put forward in all the interviews was when the person interviewed thought that trafficking in human beings had become a "big" issue at Sida. The answers on this question varied a lot. Some stated that this was yet to happen, some said that the peak of interest for the issue had already passed; some said that it had become a major issue during the spring of 2001 and the Swedish presidency of EU. Some pointed out that even if it could be considered a major issue as to political will and discussions, the financial means to prove that was not yet allocated.

5.1.5 Sida's involvement in the work with the strategy

The Swedish strategy on combating trafficking in human beings in the development co-operation was elaborated by the MFA. However, Sida was involved in the work. At the time when the work with the strategy was proceeding there was a good discussion between the MFA and Sida and a working group was established with people from Sida and MFA in order to ensure ownership at Sida. In the process, a meeting was also organised at Sida to discuss how the issue should be treated in the country strategies.

For different reasons it took some time before the strategy was finalised and presented. At the time it was difficult to organise a high level meeting at Sida as it was wished. Yet the focal point did arrange a meeting marking the fact that the strategy had been handed over to Sida.

5.2 Projects and programs

5.2.1 Numerical, geographic and financial overview⁶

54 decisions on interventions related to trafficking in human beings have been identified at Sida including three interventions with funding from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Of these are 43 anti-trafficking field projects decided and listed for the period 1999–2004⁷ at Sida Europa and DESO/DESA. One of the 54 interventions is an evaluation commissioned by Sida Europa on one of the larger programs in the region. Another of the interventions (three decisions) is a global Internet network run by the Swedish organisation Kvinnoforum in Sweden (Q Web). Three interventions are financed by the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs but Sida manages the dialogue (UNODC).

In addition three decisions have been made for interventions for policy development. These include participation in seminars, response to government bill and a study on Swedish experience on prostitution. The full list is presented in a matrix in Annex 1.

Decisions made per division at Sida

Division at Sida	Nr of decisions
Sida Öst/Europa	36
DESO/DESA	8
DESO/Hälsa (Q Web)	3
Policy	4
MFA but dialogue through Sida (UNODC)	3
Total	54

Other divisions that have had trafficking related interventions are⁸:

INFO

- support to NGOs for information in Sweden (Kvinna till Kvinna, Svenska Unicef-kommittén, Ecpat Sweden and Rädda Barnen – unknown sum).
- published a number of articles on trafficking in the Sida paper “OmVärlden”.
- presentation for youth at Zenit on child-labour and trafficking.

SEKA/EO

Support to Swedish NGOs has been identified as follows:

- Svenska Kyrkan (2 in the Philippines, 1 Romania, 1 Moldavia, 380.000 SEK from Sida)
- Svenska Missionsrådet (1 in pipeline, 230.000 SEK from Sida)
- Forum Syd (Kvinnoforum for Q Web 208.000 SEK)
- Rädda Barnen (Indochina and Eastern Europe, no sum known)

PEO

Support through secondment has been difficult to identify. However OSCE has had an Anti-Trafficking Advisor in Albania 2003–2004 and a Gender Advisor in Vienna during 2004. The team believes there are

⁶ The listed interventions do not include policy related interventions or staff secondment.

⁷ Various interventions have been decided in 2004 and continue into the future, some until 2007.

⁸ Information from these divisions has been obtained through e-mail and telephone contact, however the team has not received any decisions. Therefore the information is limited and not included in the matrix (Annex 1).

more secondments in the field, for instance to IOM, yet the time has limited the possibilities for further research.

Geographical scope

An overwhelming majority of the projects/programs (69% of 54) have been/are being implemented in Eastern Europe and Central Asia,

5 programs (8%) have a global scope and 2 (4%) are multi-country programs in various regions of the world.

There are 2 (4%) programs in Western Africa and Asia respectively.

There is only one project (2%) in Latin America and the Middle East respectively, even though some Latin American and Middle Eastern countries are included in the multi-country programs. Both the referred to projects are financed through the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, even though the dialogue is managed by Sida.

List of projects/programs per region (including policy interventions)

Region	Nr of projects /programs	% of nr of interventions
Europe (36 Sida Europa+ 1 UNODC_MFA)	37	69 %
Global (2 ECPAT, 3 Q Web)	5	8 %
Multi-country (cross-regional) El Salvador, Guatemala, Russia (ECPAT) Costa Rica, Ghana, India, Kenya, Pakistan, Sudan Bangladesh, Qatar, South East Asia, Brazil, Chad Mauritius, Mali, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Sudan, Guinea, Conakry (ASI)	2	4 %
Western Africa (UNICEF)	2	4 %
Asia Thailand (ECPAT) Cambodia, China, Laos, Burma, Thailand–Vietnam (UNIAP)	2	4 %
Colombia (UNODC- MFA)	1	2 %
Lebanon (UNODC-MFA)	1	2 %
(Policy interventions)	4	7
Total	54	100%

Economic overview of projects

A total of 241 585 835 SEK⁹ has been spent on the identified anti-trafficking projects decided during the years 1999–2004 (implementation period 1999–2007).

59% of these have been spent on projects in Eastern Europe and Central Asia and 41% in other regions, primarily Western Africa and Asia. (See also Annex 1 for a more specific list).

Total sum for anti-trafficking projects/programs decided 1999–2004

Region	Sum	%
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	144 595 835,00	59%
Other Regions	97 088 000,00	41%
Total	241 585 835,00	100

Two international organisations, IOM (Western Balkans) and UNICEF (Western Africa), an UN Inter-agency program and MTV have received funding for budgets more than 10 MSEK.

⁹ Only refers to projects decided at Europa, DESO/DESA, and DESO/Hälsa.

Project or program budgets more than 10 MSEK

Actor	Region	Sum
IOM	Regional Western Balkans	28 MSEK
IOM	Regional Western Balkans	30 MSEK
UNICEF	Western Africa	34,5 MSEK
UNICEF	Western Africa	34,2 MSEK
MTV	Europe	11,5 MSEK
UNIAP	Asia	12 MSEK
Total		150,2 MSEK

IOM is the actor that has received the most funding. IOM has received a total of 107 193 200 MSEK (44%).

Three other actors (UNICEF, MTV, UNIAP) have received a total of 92 200 000 (38%)

The other 12 actors¹⁰ have shared a total of 42 290 000 MSEK (17%). (See Annex 3 for a specific list)

Division between IOM and other actors

Actor	Sum	%
IOM	107 193 000	44
Actors receiving more than 10 MSEK (excluding 2 IOM)	92 200 000	38
Other Actors	42 290 000	18
Total	241 683 835	100

5.2.2 Actors – balance between multilateral, bilateral and NGO-co-operation

It is very difficult to assess the number of actors out of the present overview. The total number of actors listed is 16 in the annexed matrix. However with the NGOs listed by SEKA (4) this adds to 23. Yet, funding through organisations like Kvinna till Kvinna, Terres des Hommes, Aids Info Share, Kvinnoforum, ECPAT and IOM goes to local NGOs. The number of these local NGOS has not been possible to assess.

The types of actors are:

- Multilateral organisations (IOM, UNODC, UNIAP, The Council of Europe)
- International NGOs (Norwegian Refugee Council, Terres des Hommes, Save the Children, UMCOR, Anti-Slavery International)
- Local NGOs (Aids Info Share, PVPT, Angel Coalition)
- Organisations which cooperate with/provide funding to local NGOs (KtK, TdH, KvF, ECPAT, IOM)
- Swedish NGOs (Kvinna till Kvinna, Kvinnoforum, ROKS, Svenska Kyrkan, Rädda Barnen, Forum Syd, Svenska Missionsrådet)
- Other (MTV Foundation)

One of the projects referred to is an evaluation of one of the regional IOM programs carried out by Swedish NGOs/consultants.

However the actor that predominate the arena is IOM even when including the SEKA NGOs and local NGOs. 23 (45%) of the total (51)¹¹ of the Sida projects are run by IOM (See Annex 3 List of Actors). As seen above IOM has received 44% of the total funding. In Europe the support to IOM programs is even stronger. 59% of all the decisions on

¹⁰ 16 actors listed, however some of these includes many local NGOs and other actors.

¹¹ This sum does not include the three MFA funded interventions to UNODC.

interventions in Europe and Central Asia refer to programs run by IOM. As follows is a list of the number of project run by the various IOM offices in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, as well as of other actors in the same region.

List of actors in Europe and Central Asia and number of projects

Actors	Nr of projects
IOM – total	23 (59%)
Albania	1
Baltic States	4
Belarus	2
Kazakhstan	3
Kyrgyz Republic	2
Kosovo	1
Moldova	2
Macedonia	1
Regional Western Balkans	2
Tajikistan	1
Ukraine	3
Other actors- total	15 (41 %)
Terre des Hommes- Albania	1
NRC- Georgia	1
UMCOR- Kosovo	1
PVPT-Kosovo	1
MTV-Regional Europe	1
Aids Info Share – Russia	1
Kvinnoforum -Western Balkans	1
Kvinnoforum/Angel Coalition-Russia	1
ROKS/Angel Coalition-Russia	1
Kvinna till Kvinna –Western Balkans	2
Council of Europe- South Eastern Europe	1
Save the Children-South Eastern Europe	1
Evaluation IOM KvF/KtK	1
UNODC- Moldova (MFA)	1
Total	37 (100%)

Outside Europe, in other regions the actors are the UN (UNICEF, UNIAP and UNODC) and international NGOs (Anti-Slavery International, ECPAT) and one Swedish NGO (Kvinnoforum/Q Web) based in Sweden.

These actors work in Western Africa (UNICEF) and Asia (UNIAP) and Thailand (ECPAT). Anti-Slavery International and ECPAT have multi-country programs (ASI in 6 African and Asian countries and ECPAT in El Salvador, Guatemala and Russia). UNODC has one program in Colombia, Moldova and Lebanon respectively.

List of actors in other regions and number of projects

Actors	Nr of projects
Anti-Slavery International	1
ECPAT (2 Global, 1Thailand, 1 Multi- countries)	4
UNICEF (Western Africa)	2
Kvinnoforum QWeb (global from Sweden)	3
UNODC (Lebanon Colombia, MFA)	2
UNIAP	1
Total	13

It may be concluded that multilateral co-operation through IOM predominates the co-operation both in terms of funding as in terms of number of projects/programs. There is no direct bilateral co-operation with governments even though some contracting agencies collaborate with ministries and state authorities, for instance IOM. However during later years the co-operation has expanded to international NGOs, the UN, Swedish NGOs and local NGOs with the exception of ECPAT and Kvinnoforum, through which collaboration started already in 1999 and 1998 respectively with a global scope.

5.2.3 Interventions in other sectors related to trafficking in human beings

The data collected and listed in the matrix gives at hand to conclude that most of the interventions focus on trafficking for sexual purposes.

The majority of the interventions focus on trafficking in women for sexual abuse, even though a growing number include both adult women and children. In other regions than Eastern Europe and Central Asia, the programs focus on trafficking in children. (See more under chapter 5.2.4)

Among the child interventions a broader understanding of trafficking in human beings is used, including also bonded labour, domestic child labour, child soldiers and other:

- The UNICEF program in Western Africa, worst forms of child labour, i.e. boys for work at plantations and girls for domestic work, children at risk in general. Eventually the program was expanded also to work with child soldiers.¹²
- The Anti-Slavery International program includes domestic child labour, sexual exploitation, forced marriages.

As mentioned earlier it has been difficult to identify interventions where the focus is on other issues/sectors, which still link to trafficking in human beings, or that impact on the trafficking of human beings:

- The NRC program in Georgia targets teachers among Internally Displaced Persons, where a combined approach of drama in education, HIV/AIDS, human rights and gender and trafficking has been used. Focus is on development of education and training for teachers. Trafficking is included as an aspect of gender inequality, human rights and HIV/AIDS.
- Aids Info Share focus on prevention of HIV/AIDS among women in prostitution. Trafficking is not in focus, but included as an aspect of prostitution.

¹² Information from interview.

Both these programs link trafficking with HIV/AIDS, which is also the case in the UNICEF program in Western Africa.

However, information gathered through interviews and e-mails indicates that there are many other interventions in other sectors that do link to trafficking in human beings. The examples identified are presented as follows:

Africa

Within the governance program in Zambia the following examples can say be preventing trafficking:

- Support to Rädde Barnen (2,5 MSEK 2004) for support for local NGOs in Zambia to strengthen children's rights and to support groups of children at risk.
- Support to Diakonia (5,6 MSEK 2004) for support to local NGOs in Zambia for strengthening the position of women, to inform about HIV/AIDS and support democratic development.
- Support to the Judiciary for the program Juvenile Justice (0,9 MSEK 2004) for developing the Judiciary to better deal with children and youth, create alternatives to jails for children, etc.
- The Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation supports an education program to enhance physical and psychological support for children at risk.

The work with demobilisation of child soldiers in Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo and Liberia can be said to counteract trafficking in children. HIV/AIDS is a prioritized area in Africa. Persons victims of trafficking are included in this group.

One example of an intervention in another area, which may counteract trafficking, even though it is not made explicit, is the support to the Kenya and Tanzania component of ILO "International Program on the Elimination of Child Labour, IPEC". 4 MSEK was granted for the 2003–2004 period. The project supported within this large program aims at eliminating domestic child labour.

Latin America

There is only one specific anti-trafficking program in Latin America, the UNODC program in Colombia. As mentioned, this program is financed by the MFA. In general terms RELA does not focus on single issues, rather on institutional development in general. However the problem has been highlighted within the dialogue with some of the institutions such as the Human Rights Ombudsman in Nicaragua, in Bolivia and Colombia, as well as in the support to the police- and child support in Nicaragua.

In Nicaragua, Forum Syd supports a gender equality program, which may be seen as prevention of trafficking.

RELA has taken the initiative to have an internal seminar¹³ on trafficking in human beings in Latin America in order to discuss whether to do more in the field. RELA will further make gender profiles during 2005 where trafficking in human beings will be an integrated part.

Europe and Central Asia

At the department for Europe much work aims at support for enhancing employment opportunities and work, support to the judiciary, for increasing women's participation in the political work and to fight poverty.

¹³ The internal seminar was held in December 2004

All these aspects are in fact parts of preventive work as regards trafficking in human beings. However, as seen in the listed matrix, Sida Europa has a long list of trafficking specific projects.

Asia

E-mail contact with Asia¹⁴ informs that all interventions are at the Sector Unit level (DESO/DESA) and that there are no other trafficking related interventions in the region.

One intervention in China was forwarded as an example of an intervention in another sector that could be seen as linked to trafficking in human beings. The program is at an initial stage and an assessment Memo has been forwarded (April 1st, 2004) on a decision to undertake an in-depth preparation on comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention and care in China in collaboration with WHO. Among the vulnerable population the following are mentioned “female sex workers, men who have sex with men and the migrant population”, which are groups that are at risk of being trafficked.

It may be concluded that there is little link made by Sida staff of other areas of support to trafficking in human beings. The area where a link has been made is HIV/AIDS where there are three project examples. Apart from this, a few persons have made the reflection that the overall work, specifically as regards poverty reduction, the promotion of gender equality and human rights, as well as support to the judiciary is in fact preventive work. As identified, only in some programs in Latin America there has been dialogue where trafficking in human beings has been included with contracting/implementing partners (the HR Ombudsman).

5.2.4 Target groups

As seen in the matrix (Annex 1) the target groups for each project can cover a wide range of actors. The most common combination is victims of trafficking, potential victims of trafficking, relevant authorities and NGOs. One could guess that some of the target groups are the main focus, but that is not possible to read from the project documentation at hand for the team. We have chosen to identify who have targeted adult women, children or men as listed below.

Target	Organisations
Organisations targeting specifically adult women	Most IOM projects, Aids Info Share, Kvinna till Kvinna supported NGOs
Organisations targeting children	Terre des Hommes, Save the Children, ECPAT (4), UNICEF (2), ASI
Organisations targeting both women and children	IOM in Baltic states target youth., MTV targets youth, NRC, UMCOR, Kvinnoforum/Angel Coalition, ROKS/Angel Coalition, IOM Western Balkans, Kvinna till Kvinna supported local NGOs
Organisations targeting men	No one identified
Other (criminal justice systems, ministries, different professional groups, own staff)	UNODC, some IOM projects, Council of Europe, PVPT, UNIAP, AC/KvF

¹⁴ The team did not manage to get an interview with the Head of the Department or somebody representing him.

Many of the projects covered in the matrix have a focus on trafficking in women and girls for the purpose of sexual exploitation, which can also be seen on the mentioned target groups. This group is defined in a variety of ways, such as “potential women victims” (in vulnerable communities), “potential victims between the age of 15–30”, “victims of trafficking trapped abroad or in need of aid to return”

A couple of the projects have as a target group their own staff to better the impact of their work (PVTP Kosovo, and partly KvF/Angel Coalition), which could mean that they are on their way to further develop methods of the work. Some others could be said to, at a glance, have a more narrow focus such as the Council of Europe in South Eastern Europe that particularly single out institutions involved in the criminal law reform process following the aim to contribute to effective criminalisation of trafficking and protection of victim’s human rights. NRC’s project (in co-operation with Kvinnoforum) in Georgia, is the only project that targets the IDP and refugee population, a target group that is mentioned several times in the strategy.

One of the projects, Aids Info Share Russia, differs, as it is a project targeting women in prostitution rather than victims of trafficking. This project’s main aim is HIV prevention and to be able to do so they also target the clients, as well as possible clients and tourism agencies, staff of hotels etc. This is the only project mentioning target groups like this and also one of the few projects found by the team that has bearing on the fight against human trafficking without specifically say so in the aims listed.

It may be noted that no project explicitly mentions they target men, either as victims, traffickers or buyers.

5.2.5 Balance between curative and preventive measures

In this chapter the different projects that Sida has supported are listed under the different sections in the Swedish strategy “Poverty and Trafficking in Human Beings – A strategy for combating trafficking in human beings through Swedish international development co-operation” (Annex 5). This is done to get an overview on how the strategy might link to Sidas programming, or to how it may have affected the work that Sida has done, but also to see which areas that are not yet covered. It is important to note that the projects initiated before 2003 were decided upon before the Swedish strategy was adopted.

As mentioned, this overview has its limitations as it does not include any evaluation of different activities. The team has only had the project documentation, i.e. more or less what the implementing organisation say they will do – and what they say they have done. This normally tends to show a picture that includes more ingredients than the actual project might live up to. This is something that is necessary to keep in mind while reading this overview. Another limitation is that this overview does not show what components have been the main focus on one specific project, all components are listed as equally important and that again does not give the true picture of Sida’s work against trafficking in human beings.

Preventive measures

Preventive measures/number of projects under each heading

Strategy components	Number	Number of interventions
Increasing employment opportunities for young people and improving working conditions	8.2.1	6
Ensuring free movement	8.2.2	0
Education for children at special risk	8.2.3	11
Promoting gender equality	8.2.4	6
Promoting children's rights	8.2.5	8
Strengthening the social safety net	8.2.6	7
Discouraging the demand for sexual services	8.2.7	3
Informing people at risk	8.2.8	24
Relevant and harmonised legislation	8.2.9	8
Effective law enforcement and legal prosecution	8.2.10	16

The largest group of projects indicates that they will inform people at risk (8.2.8) under the preventive measures, and quite a few that they aim to promote effective law enforcement and legal prosecution (8.2.10) although most of the latter seems at a glance to be more involved in short-term trainings than actually changing the structure of the legal system.

Worth noting is that none of the projects work towards ensuring free movement (8.2.2) something that in the strategy is explained as measures to ensure safe free movement for women and girls which can be seen as essential for any empowerment processes. Other areas that are not addressed by more than a few are promoting gender equality (8.2.4) and discouraging the demand for sexual services (8.2.7) both aims where Sweden has considerable knowledge and experience, and which are political priorities. The projects listed under 8.2.7 can mostly be seen as only indirectly targeting the demand side.

Curative actions

Curative actions/number of projects under each heading

Strategy components	Number	Number of interventions
Facilitating reporting of violations	8.3.1	17
Immediate assistance and support to victims	8.3.2	26
Reforming the police and judiciary	8.3.3	13
Development of social services	8.3.4	18
Repatriation and rehabilitation	8.3.5	23
Co-ordination of government authorities	8.3.6	16
Support to critical observers	8.3.7	4

The two goals that are said to be the aim of most projects are immediate assistance and support to victims (8.3.2) and repatriation and rehabilitation (8.3.5). There seems to have been a focus on direct support to victims and to ensure safe journeys to their home countries. As stated in the strategy these aims could include other measures such as making sure the victims know their rights and aid them in legal processes.

The one goal among the curative actions that has the lowest numbers of projects addressing it is support to critical observers (8.3.7). This could maybe give a wrong picture as it is possible that other projects, targeting media and human rights groups, have not been listed as interventions dealing with human trafficking.

Analysis, implementation and follow-up

Analysis, implementation and follow-up/number of projects under each heading

Strategy components	Number	Number of interventions
Supplementary information	8.4.1	12
Methods development	8.4.2	6
Collaboration between players	8.4.3	13
Follow-up and evaluation	8.4.4	1

As mentioned earlier the team has had difficulties to find reports, studies etc that Sida might have supported. Therefore it is possible that there are more initiatives that should be listed under these headings. The different personnel that Sweden has sent out, as well as the conferences Sida has attended could also be listed here. The team assumes that there are numbers missing.

Worth mentioning is that collaboration between players (8.4.3) in the strategy is mentioned as developing more consistent forms of collaboration, including players like researchers as well as NGOs authorities and institutions. Most projects listed in the overview have rather mentioned that they have co-operation/contact with other players.

Balance between preventive and curative measures, and analysis and follow-up

Balance between preventive and curative measures, and analysis and follow-up

Preventive measures	Curative actions	Analysis, implementation and follow-up
87	117	33

There is no balance between the three categories of interventions. There is a majority of interventions on curative actions and a clear deficit of analysis, implementation and follow-up. It could be worth noting that many of the interventions listed as preventive measures are short-term interventions.

One can also find that among the interventions listed here as preventive there is a clear over-representation of NGO's, whereas there is almost an equally clear under-representation of the main actor IOM.

A conclusion is that the main focus of Sida's work against human trafficking has been direct support to the victims and other curative actions in terms of immediate assistance and support to victims and repatriation and rehabilitation.

The main bulk of projects listed have 4–5 activities each that they cover, a few have up to 11 different measures that they say they cover, something that might indicate that there would be little possibility to tackle every measure in depth within the project.

5.3 Internal structure of the anti-trafficking work

During the work with the overview there are a number of issues related to the internal structure of the work at Sida that has become obvious and therefore deserves some attention.

5.3.1 Responsibility for the issue

The interviews give at hand that there are different views of who is responsible for the issue in terms of knowledge, as well as who is responsible for developing the work against trafficking in human beings. Some argue that it is only the focal point for trafficking that should both be in charge of being knowledgeable about the issue and its actors, as well as responsible for developing the work at Sida, including managing the incipient network of trafficking responsible managers at the different departments and divisions.

Others argue that the focal point only is there to co-ordinate with external actors (MFA, others), to arrange the meetings for the network and co-ordinate common activities (such as the present overview). Commonly, the persons arguing the latter, have themselves developed their own knowledge and a more substantive set of anti-trafficking projects and programs.

The responsibility seems to be very dependent of the person in charge. However, the issue of responsibility remains unclear.

5.3.2 Communication

The internal communication on trafficking related issues and programs is not satisfactory. Only at Sida Europa there was a list of the programs and projects supported. The reason for this, as one of the informants said, is that there has been a lot of interest from MFA, the parliament, media and others on what Sida does in Eastern Europe and Central Asia against trafficking. However a communication of this list with other departments work has not been made until the present overview.

There is an incipient network for desk officers responsible for anti-trafficking projects. The network met a few times during 2002 and 2003. However since then, the network has been inactive. The team wanted to make use of the network for gathering information, however it was not possible to get a present list of its members.

The communication with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs is also uneven across time and across departments and divisions. The fact that there has not been a coordinator overall responsible for trafficking at the MFA during the last year has made the communication difficult. This was also clear when the team wanted to interview somebody at the MFA. However at some departments, such as Sida Europa there is good communication with the MFA division for the same region.

5.3.3 Delegation to the embassies

As has been mentioned, many of the informants (either in e-mail contacts or in the interviews) have said that there probably are many more interventions that the embassies manage, but which Sida HQ does not have any information on. It is problematic in an overview such as the present that the delegation of the management to the embassies makes it so difficult to gather the full information of Swedish development funding within a reasonable time frame.

- 241 MSEK has been spent on the identified interventions during the years 1994–2004 (implementation period to 2007).
- 54 decisions on interventions related to trafficking in human beings has been identified at Sida, including three interventions with funding from the MFA.
- 69% of the projects/programs have been in Eastern Europe and Central Asia.
- 59% of the total sum has been spent in Eastern Europe and Central Asia.
- There are two interventions in Western Africa and two in Asia (2% respectively)
- Five interventions are multi-country or global (11%).
- Activities in Latin America are only part of multi-country programs.
- Most interventions are multilateral where the predominant actor is IOM both in terms of projects and programs as well as in terms of budget. During later years the scope of actors has been expanded to international NGOs, Swedish NGOs and local NGOs. There is no direct bilateral co-operation with governments. Indirect support to governmental bodies is channelled among others through IOM in some countries.
- The overwhelming majority of the projects focus on trafficking for sexual purposes.
- There is little link between other areas of work that link to trafficking in human beings. Only in the case of HIV/AIDS there is an explicit link. In Africa examples of support to children are mentioned as examples of indirect prevention of trafficking. Another example are interventions in Latin America to the HR Ombudsman where trafficking is included in the dialogue.
- Most of the interventions target a combination of women and children victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation, potential victims and relevant authorities and NGOs.
- In Asia and Western Africa the focus is on trafficking in children for sexual exploitation but also for other purposes such as child soldiers, work at plantations (boys) and domestic work (girls).
- Only few interventions target the buyers and the demand side of the human trade.
- A majority of the interventions focus on curative actions, specifically on immediate support to victims and repatriation and rehabilitation.
- Among preventive actions most interventions focus on informing people at risk.
- Notably few preventive interventions include or focus on gender equality, discouraging demand or increase employment opportunities. No intervention relates to ensuring free movement.
- There are impediments for an efficient anti-trafficking work within Sida related to unclear responsibility and inefficient communication.

6 Findings related to the strategy

It should be noted that the Swedish strategy addresses a wide range of issues as components to combat trafficking in human beings such as supporting women in politics, improvement of work conditions, supporting the public administration in the partner countries etc. Sida may address such issues in other programs not visible in this overview. As follows are the identified gaps and issues, which the team has identified, as most important in the context of combating trafficking in human beings.

6.1 Fighting poverty and enhancing gender equality

The Swedish policy framework as regards trafficking in human beings in the development co-operation clearly stresses that the fight against poverty and enhancing gender equality is fundamental. The aim in the Swedish policy for global development (PGU) is to contribute to the equitable and sustainable development, with focus on the poor; furthermore with a rights perspective and the perspectives of the poor (an empowerment perspective). Among other crosscutting issues, a human rights and a gender perspective should be applied. Sida's guiding document, Perspectives on Poverty, also highlights the fight against poverty as a priority and describes its complexity, not the least as regards the differing impact of poverty on women and men, girls and boys. Lastly, the strategy for combating trafficking in human beings highlights as a first priority *“to strengthen and develop especially relevant part of poverty reduction programs in connection with Swedish development co-operation programs”*.

Yet, as may be concluded from chapter 5, Sida's anti-trafficking work has focused on what can be labelled Band-aid interventions or curative actions. That is, short-term actions focused on immediate support to victims and repatriation and rehabilitation. The focus is on victims, without an empowerment perspective, i.e. that the women and children are not seen as agents with control over their own lives.

As is noted in chapter 5, there are very few interventions, i.e. 6 out of 54 identified, which at all mention gender equality as a focus. Notably the implementing organisations are Swedish women's organisations, NGOs and one IOM office. To promote gender equality is a central aspect to fight poverty. The result of the overview indicates that Sida support does not prioritise poverty reduction initiatives.

The strategy components on poverty reduction relate to preventive measures. Among these, focus is on informing people at risk, which

cannot be considered a direct anti-poverty component, whereas issues such as increasing employment opportunities and improving working conditions only relates to 8 interventions. Three of these relate to children, four are through the KtK support to local NGOS and one is the NRC program with KvF. There is no intervention ensuring free movement. The latter is a central issue for many women and men in the world, the right to freely move in search for a better life.

Facilitating reporting of violations is the one strategy component among the curative that as many as 17 interventions cover and that could be seen as an empowerment measure. Many of them are IOM interventions, related to the development of their internal database. NGOs are highlighted by the strategy as particularly strategic for setting up hot-lines, reporting, advisory hotlines and shelters for victims and possible witnesses. There are only five such initiatives. Thus focus has been on development of the IOM internal database rather than strengthening the civil society's- or other governmental initiatives.

Conclusion:

It is concluded that the anti-trafficking interventions promoted by Sida as identified during the present overview, during the years 1999–2004 (implementation period to 2007) do not focus on the key parameters and goals of Swedish development policy, reducing poverty and enhancing gender equality. Also, very few of the interventions have an integrated empowerment perspective, which is fundamental according to the Swedish policy for global development.

6.2 Long term measures

The Swedish strategy further stresses the importance of long-term preventive measures such as the promotion of human rights, countering discriminatory attitudes towards women and children, helping to ensure that children and young people are given relevant information and education and the creation of jobs and income opportunities for young women. As noted above the focus of Sida's initiatives has been on curative actions and not primarily on the issues listed here.

The only preventive measure addressed by as many as 26 interventions is informing people at risk by a mix of actors (for instance IOM, UMCOR, MTV, ECPAT, local NGOs'). None addresses people living in refugee camps, despite that the strategy highlights this group specifically and that it is generally known that traffickers use refugee camps as places of recruitment. Furthermore important long-term measures are the issues of relevant and harmonised legislation that has been addressed by 7 interventions, as well as an effective law enforcement and legal prosecution, addressed by 16 interventions. Among curative actions reforming the police has been addressed by 13 interventions. This may be seen as a considerable contribution, although most of the interventions listed here are short-term trainings and could not be considered as having a long-term impact.

Education for children at special risk has been addressed by 12 interventions, also here through a mix of actors. It is not possible within the present overview to assess whether any of these interventions include sexual- and reproductive health and rights, something that is highlighted in the strategy. What can be said is that it has not been mentioned by any of the actors, which could lead to the conclusion that it has not been a prioritised issue.

To strengthen social support for families with social problems, and to especially support the safety-net in event of sickness, sudden death or accidents is important to the prevention for human trafficking stressed in the strategy. It is specially noted that in times of disasters, civil conflicts and refugee situations the condition leading to human trafficking should be given close attention in the context of humanitarian aid. It could be worth to note that the projects listed under this heading mostly target social service workers in some kind of training. Real strengthening of social safety net was not an aim of any of the 9 interventions found in this overview.

Psychosocial services and counselling is not always available in developing countries. Hence there is a need to train social workers and support institution building. Even though it is the state that is responsible to give support to victims of trafficking in human beings, the role of NGOs are often essential to give the actual social support to the women and children. Development of social services is said to be targeted by 19 interventions. Most of these actors run shelters where they give psychosocial support to the victims or give shorter training to social workers, but very few have a long-term perspective on this.

As regards measures addressing analysis, implementation and follow-up, crucial for any long-term perspective there is only one evaluation made so far of all the interventions. In addition there are two interventions that are partly follow-up on strategies. To achieve better understanding of the extent, nature and tendencies of human trafficking the strategy stresses that Sweden should support development of methods for systematic data collection at local, national and regional levels and efforts to piece together the fragmentary but growing body of information available in order to obtain a fuller picture. This would include also support to research and evaluation efforts. There is only one research based project among the 12 interventions listed under this heading.

The strategy stresses there is a need for developing methods for effective ways of supporting individual victims as to contribute to their rehabilitation. In this work it is particularly important to listen to the victims themselves. 6 interventions are listed, whereas it is not known whether the victims have been heard in any of these.

Consistent forms of collaboration between players are highlighted by the strategy, especially on a national and regional level. This should include both collaboration between researchers and practitioners in the field as well as between NGOs, authorities and institutions. It could be made through for instance information networks on the web. 14 interventions are listed. These vary as regards to the long-term perspective of collaboration between players. Many of them have simply listed that they have collaboration today whereas 4–5 have a longer-term perspective on the collaboration.

Conclusion:

It may be concluded that focus has been on short-term actions rather than long-term measures, both as regards preventive as curative interventions. There is a gap as regards analysis, research and evaluation that is needed to have a long-term preventive perspective in the work to combat trafficking in human beings.

6.3 Preventive measures versus curative actions

It is clear from the overview that most interventions relate to curative actions. 120 interventions relate to curative actions (an average of 17 interventions on each listed strategic component) whereas there are 96 interventions related to preventive measures (an average of 9,6 on each listed component).

Important Swedish policy priorities, such as promoting gender equality, discouraging the demand for sexual services, increasing employment opportunities for young people and improving working conditions, as well as ensuring free movement are all listed as preventive measures. It is notable that there are almost no interventions addressing these issues.

Worth noting here is that most of the projects listed as regards increasing employment opportunities here have an aim to give shorter trainings that might not lead to a job, and the main aim might also be to empower the children and women attending the courses. Also worth noting is that quite a few of the listed projects have children as a target group, which would indicate that it is rather educational training than any employment measures.

The strategy spells out the necessity for supporting a range of measures designed to make it easier and safer for women and girls to move freely, and for tighter controls on agencies that hire workers. There is no intervention related to this component. As some interventions that are aiming to combat trafficking can have as one effect to impede the freedom of movement of women and girls.

Measures focusing on changing the behaviour of buyers and perpetrators and thereby reducing direct demand are needed, as are to foster an open attitude to the subject of sexuality and to create the necessary space to discuss the issue in public. There are three projects listed here targeting the demand side, of which at least one does this only indirectly.

Among curative actions the focus is on supporting the victims through immediate assistance (27) and repatriation and rehabilitation programs (24). There seems to have been a focus on direct support to victims and to ensure safe journeys to their home countries. As stated in the strategy these aims could include other measures such as making sure the victims know their rights and aid them in legal processes.

The one goal among the curative actions that has the lowest numbers of projects addressing it is support to critical observers (4). This could maybe give a wrong picture as it is possible that other projects, targeting media and human rights groups, have not been listed as interventions dealing with human trafficking.

Conclusion:

It is concluded that the focus of Swedish development co-operation has been on Band-aid curative actions whereas less focus has been given to long-term preventive and curative measures.

Although several Swedish priorities such as promoting gender equality, discouraging the demand for sexual services, increasing employment opportunities for young people and improving working conditions, as well as ensuring free movement are listed in the strategy, none of these has been a priority in Sida's work to combat trafficking in human beings. Swedish comparative advantages in this respect are not used. There are also very few interventions that have a clear empowerment perspective, something that is essential for a sustainable support to victims of trafficking.

6.4 Each situation requires its own specific combination of measures

Context specificity is a key concept in the PGU, the POP as well as in the strategy for combating trafficking in human beings. As has been stressed, the present overview is not an evaluation. Yet, the team also draws on earlier experience in working against trafficking in addressing this priority of the Swedish strategy. Obviously it would require a deeper analysis to be able to conclude anything as regards the context specificity of the interventions identified, yet the clear over-representation of programs through the IOM gives at hand to recommend a further evaluation as regards their adaptation to local needs.

Yet some other actors implement their programs through local NGOs that may serve as context specific adaptation. There is no direct bilateral intervention with a governmental authority. Many of the IOM interventions however target and collaborate with governmental bodies, as do some of the other international agencies and organisations supported by Sida. The interviews with Sida staff explained the focus on IOM with that there was no other relevant actor at the time and that it was important to get started. This may well be the case in some countries, yet it does not explain the domination of interventions in countries where there have been other actors, actors that had already worked with the issue before IOM came into the country. Some also discussed it from a perspective of a need of an international organisation as trafficking in human beings is a trans-national phenomenon, and IOM did deliver.

As stated, every situation requires its own combination of measures. However, this overview indicate that there is a lack of strategy at Sida as to which actor would suit each situation best as well as the competence and capacity of different actors for the roles and responsibilities in the anti-trafficking chain.

Conclusion:

It is concluded that Sida may wish to analyse which actor has the capacity for the different aspects of trafficking and furthermore may wish to evaluate the level of context specificity in some of the interventions, especially the IOM programs.

6.5 A deeper understanding of the problem

Trafficking in human beings is an old phenomenon, yet very new on the development agenda. There has been a need for deeper knowledge and understanding of the phenomenon, which is also stressed by the Swedish strategy.

Sida interventions addressing this directly are few. Some strategy components among curative actions link however to this, such as facilitating reporting of violation (17 interventions) or support to critical observers (4 interventions). 12 interventions state they address supplementary information and 7 focus on methods development. Only one evaluation has been identified, and one study on the Swedish experience of dealing with prostitution ¹⁵.

As mentioned earlier the small numbers of interventions on support to critical observers could be much higher. Support to a critical media, human rights organisations, women's rights organisations and others are not necessarily seen as part of Sida's work against human trafficking.

¹⁵ Furthermore a study on the demand for sexual services was at a time commissioned by the Swedish MFA, and discussed with Sida. However, given the results and the approach of the study Sida withdraw their funding. The study was eventually published by IOM without Swedish funding.

That gives at hand that there might be many more interventions that should have been listed under this heading.

As stressed in 6.2 there has hardly been any support to research, analysis, and development of methods or follow-up. This is a gap given how the need for deeper knowledge is stressed not only in the Swedish strategy, but also in the global debate.

Conclusion:

It is concluded, with the material the team could find, that there has been very little done on getting a deeper understanding of the problem.

6.6 Efforts to promote co-ordination and co-operation

16 interventions claim to address co-ordination and co-operation between different actors in the fight against trafficking. It is not possible with the information available in this study to conclude anything out of this. One could say that if looking at the target groups, as well as mentioned partner organisations, there would be small chances to actually work on a good co-ordination and co-operation with each and every one of them as every single intervention aims to target so many different actors.

As mentioned in annex 5, many of other strategic objectives, such as development of social services and co-ordination of government authorities mainly are interventions that gives short time training and therefore without a main aim of co-ordination. One of the listed projects; KvF/ Angel Coalition, aims directly at better the co-ordination within five districts, mainly through getting the different actors together and discuss the roles of each actor. Another interventions, Terres des Hommes in Albania, has chosen to work with NGOs also in the countries where the children are shipped to (Italy and Greece), aiming to a better co-operation between countries of destination and country of origin. There might be some other examples on this strategic way of working towards better co-operation that would have been seen in an evaluation. During interviews with Sida staff one of the reasons for choosing IOM as a partner was that they planned to work together with different actors.

6.7 A combination of instruments and channels used by Sweden in international development co-operation work

The overview clearly shows that Sida has chosen to channel its support through multilateral agencies, primarily through IOM, but also later through UNICEF. The historical overview shows how during the first years IOM was the only actor in the work in Europe and Central Asia. However, after some years other actors appear on the arena, not the least during 2004. An evaluation of an IOM program in 2003 has impacted on this as informed in an interview. However in other regions than Europe, the actors are less uniform, even though dominated by ECPAT and UNICEF. During later years some international and Swedish NGOs, and organisation that channel funding to local NGOs, have received funding and the spectra of actors has widened. Yet, no direct bilateral co-operation has been identified with governmental bodies.

Interestingly in Europe focus has been primarily on addressing trafficking in women, whereas in the other regions focus has been on trafficking in children.

Most of the interventions have focused on direct field interventions. As mentioned, it is known to the team that Sida does contribute substantially through staff secondment and JPOs, however it has been very difficult to map this in the present report. Yet this is also an important instrument, not the least to promote Swedish values and priorities.

A key instrument for Sida's work is the dialogue. Only at RELA it was mentioned that trafficking in human beings was addressed in the dialogue with relevant partners such as the Human Rights Ombudsman. This is however an interesting approach, that also was brought up at AFRA as something that should be addressed.

Conclusion:

It is concluded that Sida has used a rather uniform set of instruments and channels in the interventions addressing trafficking in human beings, focusing on field projects implemented by multi-lateral organisations, primarily IOM.

6.8 Connections to other prioritised international development issues (HIV/AIDS, SRHR and Narcotics)

As has been stressed in the overview it has been difficult to gather information on interventions in other prioritised areas such as HIV/AIDS, SRHR and narcotics with clear links to trafficking in human beings.

Three interventions have been identified which address HIV/AIDS with clear link to trafficking, the NRC program among internally displaced persons in Georgia, Aids Info Shares work in Russia among women in prostitution and their clients and the UNICEF program in Western Africa with children at risk. 70% of the infected in Africa are women, which will have the consequence that the deficit of women will increase the price of women. This will make the trade even more profitable for human traffickers.

The only program identified as having SRHR as part of their goal is the Internet based global network Q Web run by Kvinnoforum, which also has trafficking in human beings as a prioritised area of work. Yet, Sida has a long tradition of programs as regards SRHR that are not presented herein as the informants at Sida did not identify them.

The UNODC clearly has a mandate as regards organised crime and narcotics, and is therefore the only example of a program linking narcotics with trafficking in human beings as identified by the team. Again, there might be links in other programs which have not been possible to identify given the timeframe and limited possibility to deeper study each intervention.

Conclusion:

It may be concluded that Sida still faces the challenge to link other prioritised areas such as HIV/AIDS, SRHR and narcotics with trafficking in human beings. This gives at hand to conclude that the awareness among Sida staff in general may be increased as regards the complexities of trafficking and its links to the mentioned areas of work.

6.9 The balance between different prioritised groups

There is a distinction as to the balance between prioritising target groups between Europe and Central Asia and other regions of the world.

The focus on children is clearly stronger in Asia and Western Africa, whereas in Europe and Central Asia the focus is primarily on women, even though various interventions address both women and girls, and there are two interventions in Europe which explicitly target trafficking in children.

ECPAT can be seen as the main organisation addressing the demand for sexual abuse of children. Apart from them it cannot be said that there are clear interventions focusing on the clients or the buyer. Aids Info Share target the clients of prostitution, but rather of the HIV/AIDS perspective than with specific activities against the demand for sexual services. The team knows from own experience that the demand aspect may be included in the activities of others, however as spelt out in the project documents reviewed there is a clear gap here.

From above it may further be deduced that the balance as regards measures targeting the supply side versus the demand side, clearly indicates an over-weight on measures targeting the supply side.

There is a gap as regards to several important target groups mentioned in the strategy, for instance refugees, IDPs and men. Moreover it has been impossible in this overview to get a full picture of which target groups are set for the preventive measures.

Conclusion:

In this overview it has been impossible to see any results as to the balance between different prioritised groups. This is because the different target groups are here given the same importance, combined with the fact that the Swedish strategy to combat trafficking includes a high number of prioritised groups. It is clear however, that there is an over-weight on measures targeting the supply side vis-à-vis the demand side

6.10 Impact and sustainability

A total of 241 585 835 SEK has been spent on the identified anti-trafficking projects decided during the years 1999–2004 (implementation period 1999–2007). Most has been implemented by international organisations such as IOM and UNICEF, whereas far less has been channelled through local NGOs or targeting governmental bodies and institutions.

It is impossible in this overview to get a clear picture of the impact that the Swedish development co-operation has had as regards to combating trafficking in human beings. As stated above there is a lack of interventions with a long-term perspective, by which one could assume that the impact of the issue might not be of any significance whereas the immediate support to victims have helped individuals.

As most support is channelled through multilateral agencies it may be questioned how far this enhances the sustainability of the support provided.

6.11 Identified gaps

The overview has identified the following gaps as regards the identified interventions versus the Swedish strategy:

- There is a gap in developing preventive actions.
- There are very few interventions on components related to poverty reduction (i.e. employment opportunities, gender equality).
- There are very few interventions with a clear gender- and empowerment perspective.

- There is a gap in the awareness of the complexity of human trafficking, creating a gap on the links between other sectors and trafficking.
- SRHR is highlighted in the strategy, but the team has identified no clear interventions in this area.
- There are hardly any interventions targeting the demand for sexual services/abuse (only as regards demand for sexual abuse of children).
- There is hardly any interventions targeting displaced persons and refugees although these groups are singled out in the strategy (natural disasters and conflicts)
- There is a clear lack of research, development of methods and evaluation commissioned by Sida
- There is a lack of a conflict perspective
- There is very little support to human rights-based organisations.
- There are no interventions through Sida targeting Latin America.
- There are no programs targeting trafficking in adults in Asia and Africa
- There is very little support addressing other forms of trafficking in human beings besides for sexual exploitation (the only exception child soldiers, or child labour).
- There is little support to critical observers.
- There is little support to create employment opportunities.
- The balance when it comes to different target groups as well as actors is rather weak
- Almost no interventions are targeting institutional development of governmental bodies.
- The link between migration and trafficking, is not addressed, as could be seen in the fact that there are no interventions targeting freedom of movement.

7 Recommendations

7.1 Overall recommendations

1. Sida must ensure that all interventions related to trafficking in human beings related interventions have a clear gender-, empowerment and human rights perspective.
2. Sida should shift focus from supporting interventions with a victim's perspective towards an empowerment perspective, i.e. not acknowledging women and children as agents in charge of their own lives.
3. Sida should broaden the scope of actors through which to intervene to include UN agencies, regional organisations, government authorities through bilateral support and, civil society organisations and to analyse which actor has the competence and capacity for the different roles and responsibilities in the anti-trafficking chain.
4. The Swedish strategy stresses a balance between preventive and curative actions. Much of Sida's ordinary support could be labelled as preventive work in that it aims at reducing poverty. Yet, as regards the anti-trafficking work *per se* there is an unbalance in that Sida primarily supports curative Band-Aid interventions. Even though needed, Sida should consider a more sustainable and long-term approach to curative work, such as institutional development of social services, rehabilitation programs etc.
5. Sida should address the gap in terms of supporting institutional development as part of the fight against trafficking in human beings.
6. As regards target groups supported Sida should broaden to also address men, both as being buyers of sexual services, as criminal offenders in the trade (traffickers) as well as possible victims of trafficking (both for sexual exploitation but also for other purposes)
7. The target groups addressed in Africa and Asia are primarily children. Sida should consider to also addressing trafficking in adults in these regions.
8. Sida should address the gaps in terms of ensuring free movement and enhancing employment opportunities.
9. Sida should encourage the support to interventions targeting the demand for sexual exploitation through research, methods development, and work on gender equality with men, campaigns, etc.
10. Sida should address trafficking in human beings in the humanitarian aid work, conflict and post-conflict situation including work among

refugees and internally displaced persons. With an integrated gender perspective on humanitarian aid, addressing trafficking in human beings should come automatically.

11. Sida should make a clear link between the fight against HIV/AIDS and the fight against human trafficking.
12. Sida should make a clear link between fighting organised crime and trafficking in human beings as a complement to the work to fight symptoms and consequences of the trade in human beings.
13. Sida should strengthen its support to research and methods development in general which is also a gap globally in the work against trafficking.
14. As shown in the present overview, there is a clear emphasis of interventions in Europe and Central Asia, whereas there is hardly anything in Latin America and the Middle East. Sida needs to discuss whether this is the way forward or if there is a need to look further at the geographical dissemination
15. Sida should develop work addressing other forms of trafficking than for sexual exploitation.

7.2 Technical recommendations

1. Sida's field staff should, when relevant, strive to have a clear picture of the situation of human trafficking in their country/region of work.
2. Human trafficking should be included in relevant countries as a prioritised topic in the dialogue linked to poverty, gender equality and human rights. The dialogue should cover both what the countries themselves could do as well as what Sida could contribute with. Trafficking should also be included in the dialogue with countries about their Poverty Reduction Strategy.
3. Trafficking in human beings should be included in other Sida supported programs such as for instance the different trainings on human rights, SRHR, gender equality, poverty etc.
4. The focal point for trafficking in human beings at Sida should have an updated list of ongoing projects, and co-operation with focal points for HIV/AIDS, gender equality, organised crime etc.
5. There is a need for better co-ordination as regards the work against trafficking both within Sida, with MFA and other Swedish actors as well as with other actors in relevant countries. Relevant principles for such co-ordination should be developed and established.
6. Sida needs to further develop its database system as to make it possible to report its work as regards cross cutting issues.

7.3 Recommendations for further studies, overviews and evaluations

Given the limitations of the present overview, complementary studies, overviews and evaluations are recommended:

1. It is recommended that a further overview of the support given through Forum Syd and SEKA is made as to see what is done within the Swedish NGO sector.
2. To further the strategy in the work against human trafficking Sida should look at lessons learned from other cross cutting issues such as drugs and narcotics, HIV/AIDS and other.

3. Sida should commission an overview over other international actors and donors on the international scene, especially those working in the geographical areas of priority according to the Swedish developing policy.
4. An in-depth evaluation of the impact of the support of counter trafficking measures as regards preventive and curative interventions should be carried out. Furthermore the comparative advantage of different actors for the various aspects of the counter trafficking work should be evaluated (i.e. victim assistance, protection, prevention, law enforcement etc)
5. Sida should evaluate the level of context specificity in some of the interventions, especially the IOM programs.

Annex 1

MAPPING OF SIDA'S INITIATIVES AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS SINCE 2000

<u>PROJECT TITLE</u> <u>REGISTRATION NUMBER</u> <u>CONTACT PERSON</u>	<u>PROJECT OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>PARTNER *</u>	<u>TIME SPAN</u>	<u>COUNTRY /REGION</u>	<u>TARGET GROUP i</u>	<u>BUDGET (SEK)</u>	<u>TYPE OF EFFORT ii</u>	<u>STRATEGY iii</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
EUROPA									
1. Transnational Action against child trafficking 2003-000385 Per Byman	Overall goal is to make child trafficking recognised as a serious crime in Albania, Greece and Italy and to establish a participatory child protection system in these countries. The concrete objective is that by its end at least 80% of the identified children in the agreed "zones of intervention" should benefit from prevention, protection, assisted voluntary return and re-integration through a co-ordinated network, incl. participation of the children.	Terre des Hommes in co-operation with NGOs, Albanian authorities and partners in Greece and Italy.	Jan 2003- Jan 2006	Albania Greece Italy	Primary beneficiaries are children and their families. Other relevant target groups are the ones that constitute the immediate environment of the child: parents, siblings, neighbourhood, fellow pupils, teachers and social workers.	2 295 000	1 C	8.2.3 8.2.6 8.2.8 8.3.1 8.3.2 8.3.5 8.3.6	Other donors are USAID, Oak Foundation, UNICEF
2. Inter-Agency Referral Systems (IARS) Project for Return and Reintegration Assistance to Victims of Trafficking 2000-000539 Per Byman	To advance international counter-trafficking efforts through the development of a responsive and sustainable inter-agency network in Albania that facilitates the successful return and reintegration of trafficking victims.	IOM In co-operation with ICMC (International Catholic Migration Commission) implementing partner in Albania	2000- 2001 (12 months)	Albania	The target groups are not explicitly spelled out but trafficked women from Albania are the primary target considering the activities.	1 700 000	2 A	8.3.2 8.3.4 8.3.5 8.3.6 8.4.3	In application IOM mentioned local NGOs that they planned to co-operate with. Would be interesting to see in the report how this turned out.
3. Prevention of trafficking in Women in Baltic Sea States I a 2001-002530 (phase 2: 2003-000962) Madeleine Hägg-Liljeström	Increase awareness of emerging problems of trafficking among general population, relevant authorities and NGOs and to discourage and prevent future trafficking in the region. Establish network among Baltic gov officials, local and foreign consular officers and NGOs in order to increase their awareness and strengthen their institutional capacity.	IOM Riga and Vilnius under co-ordination of Helsinki	Aug 2001 – Dec 2002	Baltic States	P: potential women victims in vulnerable communities. S: relevant Baltic authorities	3 400 000	2 A	8.2.8 8.4.3	Extension of project made after a year. See no 4. Final report followed by application for phase 2

4. Prevention of trafficking in Women in Baltic Sea States I b 2001-002530 (phase 2: 2003-000962) Madeleine Hägg-Liljeström	Increase awareness of emerging problems of trafficking among general population, relevant authorities and NGOs and to discourage and prevent future trafficking in the region. Establish network among Baltic gov officials, local and foreign consular officers and NGOs in order to increase their awareness and strengthen their institutional capacity.	IOM Riga and Vilnius under co-ordination of Helsinki	Aug 2001 – Dec 2002	Baltic States	P: potential women victims in vulnerable communities. S: relevant Baltic authorities	450 000	2 A	8.2.8 8.4.3	
5. Prevention of trafficking in women in the Baltic States, phase II 2003-000962 Madeleine Hägg-Liljeström EUROPA	-institutional capacity building/training of Baltic Sea law enforcement -increased availability of social assistance to victims/prevention -info dissemination among media -increase awareness of potential victims	IOM	April 2003 – Oct 2004	Baltic States	P: gov's of Baltic States NGOs working in the field Social workers and police officers S: trafficked women, incl. minors & potential victims	1 988 200	2 A	8.2.8 8.2.10 8.3.4 8.3.7	The support to critical observers was a training for journalists for sensitisation and knowledge raising. The project received extra funds for the media work.
6. Prevention of trafficking: Information for Youth in the Baltic States III 2003-3465 Madeleine Hägg-Liljeström	Overall: contribute to national efforts to prevent trafficking in Baltic states Specific: -Introduce counter-trafficking education in educational system -empower girls and boys to make informed choices when going abroad enable boys and girls to distinguish b/w employment offers -increase capacity of educational personnel to spread reliable info -support peer-to-peer education -provide consultations on Internet -reduce overall potential risk for youth in relation to go abroad	IOM Helsinki w Vilnius, Tallinn and Riga. Co-operating closely w ministries and local NGOs (they have mentioned name of great number in application)	2004-2005	Baltic States	P: school children (14-18) Teachers Future teachers Schools' administration S: governments of Baltic Sea States and NGOs working in the field of trafficking	4 050 000	2 A	8.2.3 8.2.8 8.3.1	
7. Combating trafficking in women in Belarus – phase I 2002-000562 Rolf Büchel	-Enhance effectiveness and improve capacity of relevant Belarus authorities to outlaw & prosecute trafficking in women. -Institute measures to strengthen ability of relevant authorities and NGOs to provide legal assistance to victims. -Improve and facilitate international and regional co-operation within judiciary law enforcement	IOM Minsk Their Belarusian main partners: -UNDP -Interior Ministry -Office of General Prosecutors -Young Women's Christian Association -Women's Independent Democratic	Sept 2002-sept 2003	Belarus	Victims of trafficking in Belarus, national and international law enforcement, prosecutors and judiciary. Other relevant authorities and NGOs dealing w trafficking.	1 700 000	2 A	8.2.10 8.3.1 8.3.3 8.3.6 8.4.3	Co-ordination with a UNDP project implementation process according to application 8.3.1 – for discussion – possible to do in different ways. 8.3.3 – for discussion, what do

		Movement (+a range of other more in-direct gov and NGO partners)							we mean with 'reform' - is improving implementation of laws the same as reform?
8. Combating Trafficking in Women – prosecution and criminalisation – phase II 2003-002649 Rolf Büchel	-Enhance effectiveness and improve capacity of law enforcement -Institute measures to strengthen ability of relevant authorities and NGOs to provide legal assistance to victims. -Improve and facilitate international and regional co- operation within judiciary law enforcement (exactly the same as phase 1)	IOM Minsk Gov will provide tech support for activities, incl. personnel to continue work when project is finished, NGOs for monitoring implementation and impact of info dissemination & for provision of referral assistance.	Oct 2003 – Dec 2004	Belarus	-National and international law enforcement & judiciary -victims of trafficking in Belarus Other relevant authorities and NGOs dealing w trafficking. (no differentiation made b/w targets)	2 200 000	2 A	8.2.10 8.3.1 8.3.3 8.3.5 8.3.6	Re: 8.3.5 – is stated as imp aspect but also stated as no project focus
9. Georgia: Education HIV, Aids and Gender 2003-000083 Nina Strandberg	Increased capacity, knowledge and competence for war-affected teachers and local colleagues in creative teaching w a focus on drama in education, HIV/Aids awareness and gender issues, and incl. trafficking specifically.	NRC With Swedish, British and Norwegian consultants among them Kvinnoforum for the gender and trafficking training	Jan 2003 – Jan 2005	Georgia	P: IDPs & refugees S: local population	3 000 000 SEK	1 C	8.2.4 8.2.1	
10. Combating trafficking in women, phase I: National Information Campaign in Kazakhstan 2001-001700 Kerstin Gyllhammar	- provide target groups with concrete, credible and objective information on mechanisms of trafficking - develop specific means of information to reach the target groups and influence their perception of trafficking - increase capacities of NGOs in gathering info from victims and informing potential victims of dangers and in assisting victims - Co-operate with media - Lay basis for future training activities of law enforcement and for inclusion of knowledge about trafficking in educational curricula of Ministry of Education - Define a strategy for a government response against trafficking in co-operation w the National Commission for Family and Women's Affairs	IOM Almaty in co-operation with National Commission for Family and Women's Affairs, Ministry of Education (other partners agencies mentioned by IOM: OSCE, other ministries and local NGOs)	June 2001- June 2002	Kazakhstan	Potential female victims of trafficking in Kazakhstan between the age 15-30 Victims of trafficking National authorities, Parliament	1 050 000	2 A	8.2.3 8.2.8 8.2.9 8.3.2 8.3.7 8.4.1	
11. Combating trafficking in women, phase II	-Inform potential victims (women 15-30) and population in general about trafficking risks. -Give potential victims possibility to receive free and confidential consultations about jobs abroad from	IOM Almaty (in co-operation with inter-ministerial group on	July 2002 – July 2002	Kazakhstan	Real and potential victims of trafficking Governmental partner agencies (a great number	1 000 000	2 A	8.2.3 8.2.8 8.2.9 8.2.10	In background description trafficking for other purposes is

2001-001700 Kerstin Gyllhammar	hotlines run by NGOs. -Provide legal and reintegration assistance to victims, and to encourage them to take legal action -Collect and present information about trafficking -Assist and advise authorities, in particular the ad hoc inter-ministerial working group to improve legislation -Provide training to law enforcement and judicial officials and experts -Co-operate with Ministry of Education and educational institutions about school curriculums	trafficking and a great number of other governmental partners – 10 mentioned by name in application, OSCE, UNICEF and partner NGOs)			specified in application)			8.3.1 8.3.2 8.3.3 8.3.5 8.4.1	mentioned, but target seems to be mainly sexual exploitation.
12. Combating trafficking in persons in Central Asia III 2003-002732 Kerstin Gyllhammar	Improve legal and institutional framework for counter-trafficking Promote development and adoption of guidelines for investigation and prosecution Increase technical capacity of law enforcement and judicial officials Inform population and social risk groups about risks Assist potential and actual victims	IOM Almaty in co-operation with trafficking focal point at Ministry of Justice	Nov 2003- Aug 2005	Kazakhstan	Real and potential victims of trafficking Community-based organisations Governmental partners involved in legislation and responsible for protection and prosecution.	1 600 000	2 A	8.2.9 8.2.10 8.3.1 8.3.2 8.3.5 8.3.6	Sida here funds the Kazakhstan-part of a larger regional project incl. Tadjikistan and Uzbekistan
13. Assistance to victims of trafficking in human beings I 2002-001643 Kerstin Gyllhammar	Data collection and establishment of database Direct assistance to victims Training local actors Regional exchange and learning tour to Ukraine Regional conference for enhanced co-operation	IOM in co-operation with a number of governmental authorities	Sept 2002 – Feb 2004	Kyrgyz Republic	P: Actual trafficked victims (women and men who have been trafficked from the country) S: NGOs and Crisis Centres Kyrgyz authorities Law enforcement agencies Social workers	1 555 000	2 A	8.2.8 8.3.1 8.3.2 8.3.3 8.3.6 8.4.1 8.4.3	
14. Development of NGOs to provide effective assistance to victims of trafficking II 2004-000355 Kerstin Gyllhammar	Strengthen capacities of local NGOs in providing assistance Increase number of local NGOs in trafficking network Improve capacities of shelters in the North and two hotlines in North and South awareness-raising of population about problem Increase awareness of gender matters in all aspects of project Strengthen capacities of state authorities through support to National Council on trafficking	IOM in co-operation with the National Council of Counter-trafficking (+ a great number of gov authorities and NGOs)	24 months – until late 2006	Kyrgyz Republic	Victims of trafficking Local NGOs Relevant state authorities	4 000 000	2 A	8.2.4 8.2.8 8.3.1 8.3.2 8.3.4 8.3.5 8.4.3	
15. UMCOR Shelter for victims of Trafficking 2003-003668 Per Byman	Protect international trafficked persons in Kosovo by providing temporary, safe accommodation in an independent self-sustaining Crisis Shelter until repatriation. Prevention of trafficking through awareness raising activities.	UMCOR (United Methodist Committee on Relief)	Jan 2004- Jan 2005	Kosovo	P: International trafficked persons in Kosovo who participate in IOM repatriation program (girls 15-30 and boys).	605 000	1 C	8.2.8 8.3.2 8.3.4 8.3.5	Preparing the handing over of the shelter from UMCOR to the local NGO PVPT (see below)
16. Centre to Victims and Prevent Trafficking in Human Beings, PVPT	Strengthen the organisational capacity of a counter-trafficking NGO to operate as a sustainable organisation by end of project. Enhance the professional development of the NGO	PVPT, Kosovo	Oct 2004- Sept 2005	Kosovo	P: Staff of PVPT	1 250 000	1 B	8.3.4 8.3.2 8.3.5 8.4.2	

2004-002505 Per Byman	staff to support increased productivity and efficiency at end of project.								
17. Anti- Trafficking Programme 1999-004872 Per Byman	Co-ordinate and implement awareness raising activities, with and for civil society and actors of international and local community. Develop civil society networks strengthen prevention activities Conduct a comprehensive assessment and data gathering	IOM	Jan 2000-March 2002	Kosovo	Civil society Public administration International community	1 700 000	2 A	8.2.10 8.3.1 8.3.3 8.4.3	Agreement was extended. The project was initially 15 months but IOM needed more time for implementation. But budget remained the same.
18. Counter-trafficking Program through prevention, awareness raising and direct assistance to victims 2000-003652 Per Byman	Facilitate a dignified return for trafficked persons Establish an effective system to protect, support and return trafficked migrants, in co-operation with Ministry of Interior, KFOR and international agencies and NGO network	IOM	2000-2001	Macedonia	Victims of trafficking in Macedonia, especially women entrapped for sexual exploitation	1 400 000	2 A	8.3.2 8.3.5	
19. Combating trafficking in women – prosecution and criminalisation I Rebecka Kitzing Ivarsson	Enhance effectiveness of authorities to criminalise and prosecute Strengthen ability of authorities and NGOs to combat trafficking	IOM (in co-operation with a number of governmental agencies, La Strada and National Research Entities)	Sept 2001-sept 2002	Moldavia	P: authorities dealing w judicial issues and law enforcement Victims S: potential female victims in vulnerable communities Authorities dealing w migration, gender, HR, education	2 000 000	2 A	8.2.10 8.3.3	
20. Trafficking II 2003-002073 Rebecka Kitzing Ivarsson	Enhance effectiveness of authorities to criminalise and prosecute trafficking in women. Institute measures to strengthen the ability of relevant authorities and civil society to provide for protection and reintegration assistance to victims	IOM (in co-operation with a number of Moldavian authorities, NGOs and International organisations)	Aug 2003-Aug 2005	Moldavia	Victims in Moldavia Victims trapped abroad in need of return and reintegration assistance. Law enforcement and judicial authorities Other relevant authorities. Civil Society (listed in this order, but no formal differentiation made)	4 000 000	2 A	8.2.10 8.3.2 8.3.3 8.3.5 8.3.6	
21. MTV Anti-Trafficking in Persons Pan-European Campaign 2004-000875	Ensure that no young person in Europe is unaware of trafficking in persons and its consequences.	MTV Europe Foundation	April 2004-April 2005	Regional Europe	Young persons aged 13-25	11 550 000	1 C	8.2.7 8.2.8	

Per Byman									
22. HIV Prevention for Women in Prostitution 2001-003883 Madeleine Hägg-Liljeström	Develop and implement user-friendly approaches to essential HIV/AIDS/STI prevention skills and information to women in prostitution (WIP) in 6 Russian oblasts. Establish governmental and non-governmental local and regional HIV/STI prevention programmes in these regions.	Aids Infoshare (in co-operation with 6 NGOs in different regions in Russia)	Sept 2002-March 2005	Russia	P: WIP S: clients, pimps and partners of WIP, professionals having direct contact with WIP, possible clients, law enforcement officials, travel and tourism agencies, health & Social workers, beauticians, educators, staff of hotels and leisure venues T: mass media, regional and federal governmental authorities, politicians, policy-makers, gov. and NGOs providing services to WIP, the general public.	3 100 000	1 A	8.2.8 8.3.4 8.3.6	Kvinnoforum arranged a study visit in Sweden as consultant. Trafficking is an indirect component of the project.
23. Safe Return and Recovery of victims of trafficking dir no 2003-003292 Madeleine Hägg-Liljeström	Building Russian expertise of Victim Assistance Centre and Safehouse staff. Building regional community coalitions to ensure the necessary level of government support and assistance in each of the safehouse regions. Establishing mechanisms of repatriation by building functioning international assistance/rescue/return networks between the destination countries in Europe, the Baltics and Scandinavia and the Russian Federation. Writing and distribution of standardised rescue/return protocols for victim assistance and safehouse operation "best practices" for use by government agencies and NGO's.	Kvinnoforum Angel Coalition	2004-2005 (18 months)	Russia (5 regions)	P: Staff and service providers of the five regional safehouses, the Victim Assistance Centre, and government, law enforcement and other key Russian actors in each of the five safehouse regions. S: women and children trafficked to northern Europe, the Baltics and Scandinavia.	2 500 000	1, A 1, B	8.2.4 8.2.10 8.3.1 8.3.2 8.3.4 8.3.5 8.4.3	
24. Information Campaign, Murmansk 2004-001482 (prev 2002-001887) Henrik Norberg	Make problem of trafficking in women and girls for the purpose of sexual exploitation visible to the public Give knowledge to authorities and politicians to raise consciousness Inform high risk groups about dangers and risks	Kvinno-jouren Iris Angel Coalition	Feb 2003 – June 2003	Russia	General public in Murmansk Oblast Schools' and other educational institutions' students above 16 Women and girls willing to find a job or go abroad with the purpose of marriage, and their families and friends Persons at the Regional administration, authorities and politicians	816 000	1, A 1, B	8.2.8 8.3.1	Project developed when Sida gave Iris financial support to develop activities (comment: have not seen info about budget line for this)
25. Strengthening of	Contribute to the effective criminalisation of	Council of Europe	July 2002	south-eastern	P: Relevant institutions	1 100 000	2 B	8.2.9	Original application

legislation against trafficking in human beings 2002-002750 Per Byman	trafficking and the protection of victims' human rights in accordance with European and international standards. Contribute to a higher level of legislative harmonisation of the counter-trafficking legislative framework of the countries of south-eastern Europe, ensuring an effective basis for the prosecution and punishment of trafficking. Identifying gaps in legislation in the area.		– Jan 2004 (16 months)	Europe	involved in the criminal law reform process S: Other relevant institutions involved in anti-trafficking work			8.2.10 8.4.1	was for Albania only, but was extended to cover the whole region of SEE
26. Action Research on Child Trafficking, Southeast Europe 2002-001633 Per Byman	Develop effective preventive and reintegration approaches to child trafficking through six pilot programmes in the region and to share information gained and best practice. Develop strong advocacy messages, based on children's real experience, identify key advocacy targets, and achieve change for children at national and regional level.	Save the Children	June 2002- Dec 2003	south-eastern Europe	Trafficked children At risk children Their families and communities.	1 950 000	1 C	8.2.3 8.2.5 8.2.6 8.2.8 8.3.2 8.3.4 8.3.5 8.4.1	
27. Combating Trafficking in Persons in Tajikistan: Educational prevention 2003-002111 Maria Israelsson	Preventive capacity building measures for a proactive participation of NGOs, education & mass media institutions, and protecting returned victims	IOM (in co-operation with local NGOs, Education institutions in Khatlon, Dushanbe and Sughd, state media, government	Oct 2003- Oct 2005	Tajikistan	Potential victims: women and med aged up to 24 in high-risk communities. Victims Social change actors (NGOs, health workers, media, political activists)	1 900 000	2 A	8.2.8 8.3.1 8.3.2	
28. Combating trafficking in Women: Ukraine 2003-000816 III Mirja Äikää-Peterson	Institute measures to strengthen the ability of relevant authorities and civil society to provide for protection and reintegration assistance and support to victims Enhance effectiveness of relevant Ukrainian authorities to criminalise and prosecute trafficking in women Raise awareness and increase understanding of the risks and consequences of illegal immigration, especially trafficking, amongst potential female victims as well as relevant Ukrainian authorities and NGOs.	IOM	April 2003- April 2005	Ukraine	Victims in Ukraine Ukr. and international law enforcement, judiciary Inter-Ministerial Co-ordination Group on trafficking Other relevant authorities and NGOs	9 000 000	2 A	8.2.8 8.2.9 8.3.2 8.3.3 8.3.5 8.3.6	
29. Combating trafficking in women – prosecution and criminalisation I 2001-004667 Elsa Håstad	Institute measures to strengthen the ability of relevant authorities and civil society to provide for protection and reintegration assistance to victims	IOM	Dec 2001- Dec 2002	Ukraine	Victims of trafficking Victims of trafficking entrapped abroad in need of return and reintegration assistance Relevant Ukrainian authorities (especially IGC-Interministerial Co-ordination Group on trafficking)	1 800 000	2 A	8.3.2 8.3.5	

30. Combating Trafficking- Prosecution and Criminalisation II 2002-001453 Elsa Håstad	Enhance the effectiveness of relevant Ukrainian authorities to criminalise and prosecute trafficking in women. Facilitate the development of co-operative transnational mechanisms to more effectively criminalise and prosecute trafficking. Support the development of a structure and mechanism for legal assistance to victims.	IOM (in co-operation with the government of Ukraine and local NGOs as well as British, German, French and Swedish police)	2002-2004	Ukraine	Victims of trafficking Ukrainian and international law enforcement and judiciary Other relevant authorities dealing with trafficking (especially IGC). Civil society, especially NGOs dealing with trafficking.	2 700 000	2 A	8.2.10 8.3.1 8.3.3 8.3.6 8.4.3	Extended from 12 to 20 months due to delays in project implementation.
31. Screening and seminars Lilya 4-ever 2003-002787 Per Byman	Increasing the awareness about trafficking among key actors in the Western Balkans, with specific focus on actors who are not already involved in anti-trafficking activities. Achieving a change of attitudes among key actors such as police, judiciary Informing the general public about trafficking	Kvinnoforum	Oct 2003- June 2004	Western Balkans	Those who come in contact with victims of trafficking but do not work actively against it – journalists, police, judiciary, hotel owners, taxi company directors, bar and club managers.	839 935 + 46 000 (preparatory phase) + 40 000 (purchase of film) + 12 000 (translation of film)	5	8.3.1 8.3.3 8.3.4 8.3.7	Main focus in on awareness raising
32. Protection, return and reintegration of trafficked women and children I 2001-001493 Per Byman	To, in co-operation with other international organisations, local NGOs and government authorities, facilitate the return and reintegration of 1 120 trafficked women and children stranded in the Balkans.	IOM (in co-operation with local and international NGOs)	2001-2002	Western Balkans	1120 migrant women and children in the Balkans who are victims of trafficking and have nowhere to turn for return assistance.	28 000 000	2 A	8.3.2 8.3.5 8.3.6	Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, FYR of Macedonia, Kosovo, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia incl. Serbia and Montenegro
33. IOM Regional Programme of assistance for the Protection, Return and Reintegration of Trafficked Women and Children in Western Balkans and Main Countries of Origin - II 2003-000172 Per Byman	To, in co-operation with other international organisations, local and international NGOs and government authorities, facilitate the return and reintegration of 870 trafficked women and children stranded in the Balkans.	IOM (in co-operation with NGOs, national governments, local law enforcement and social assistance institutions, international organisations)	Jan 2003- Jan 2004	Western Balkans	870 trafficked persons, especially women and children	30 000 000	2 A	8.3.2 8.3.4 (capacity building element) 8.3.5 8.3.6	Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, FYR of Macedonia, Kosovo, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia incl. Serbia and Montenegro, Croatia, Moldavia, Romania, Ukraine etc

34. Evaluation: IOM Regional Counter-Trafficking Programme in the Western Balkans	Evaluation of the Sida-sponsored IOM Programme of Assistance for the Protection, Return and Reintegration of trafficked women and children in Albania, Bosnia Herzegovina, FYR of Macedonia, Kosovo, Serbia and Montenegro.	Kvinna till Kvinna & Kvinnoforum	Jan 2003-June 2004	Western Balkans	IOM and Sida	298 700	5	8.4.4	
Per Byman									
35. Kvinna till Kvinna Framework Agreement 2004		Kvinna till Kvinna	2004	Western Balkans		3 000 000 (for trafficking)	1 A 1 B		
2003-003151									
Per Byman									
Reintegration for Girls and Women who are trafficked or at risk of being trafficked I	The re-integration of six women living in shelter through vocational and entrepreneurial training, helping with re-establishment of contacts with families, provision of new identity documents	Vatra	April-Oct	Vlora, Albania	P: six women who have been trafficked S: their families	131 666		8.2.1 8.2.6 8.3.2 8.3.5	
"SOS line and raising awareness against trafficking in women and girls"	Raising awareness of the indispensability of work of NGOs in efforts against trafficking and about structural forms of violence against women. It aims at lobbying for improving protection of survivors of trafficking by SOS line. Promoting and enhancing levels of activism by increasing number of trained volunteers. Development of database and website, production of documentary, monitoring implementation of laws.	Centre Rosa	Jan-Dec	Zagreb, Croatia	Girls and women who have been trafficked Groups at risk General public	254 608		8.2.4 8.3.1 8.3.2 8.3.4 8.4.1	
CPWC (Centre for Protection of Women and Children) Headquarter Pristina and Shelter for internally trafficked women and girls in Kosovo	Support to running of shelter providing victims of internal trafficking support incl. basic needs of housing, food, clothes, psychological support, medical care, education and other activities. Co-ordination with other relevant actors. Develop capacity of staff by training of trauma counselling and management.	Centre for Protection of Women and Children	Jan-Dec	Kosovo	Victims of trafficking Shelter staff	940 950		8.3.2 8.3.4 8.3.5 8.4.3	Note- not repatriation but integration
Women's Centre, Integration of Orphan girls I	Reduce danger for orphan teenage girls becoming victims of prostitution and trafficking. Specific objective is to get four girls integrated into the society. Reach out to other vulnerable girls and engage them in different activities as preventive efforts. Spreading of information through organisation of lectures for girls in middle school on drugs, trafficking, STD's, and producing leaflet.	JONA	Jan-Dec	Sarande, Albania	P: four orphan teenage girls S: orphan girls and other vulnerable girls Girls in middle school	156 380		8.2.1 8.2.3 8.2.5 8.2.6 8.2.8	
Comprehensive approach to suppression of trafficking in women	Increase knowledge of trafficking among local institutions, to youth and to wider society. Work with local centres for social welfare, police, hospital, judiciary and NGOs. Organisation of roundtables to share experience and to explore possibilities for co-operation.	Women's Association	April-Dec	Vukovar, Croatia	Local institutions (local centres for social welfare, police, hospital, judiciary, NGOs Youth General public	108 400		8.2.8 8.4.1 8.4.3	

	Campaign to reach youth at risk that are seeking employment abroad.				Youth at risk				
	Smaller amounts of support has also been given in 2003-2004 to various smaller-scale projects in Croatia, Macedonia and Montenegro								
36. Kvinna till Kvinna Trafficking in Western Balkans 2002-3733/35 Per Byman		Kvinna till Kvinna	2003	Western Balkans		5 000 000 (for trafficking)	1 A 1 B		
Reintegration for Girls and Women who are trafficked or at risk of being trafficked II	The re-integration of women living in shelter through vocational and entrepreneurial training, helping with re-establishment of contacts with families, provision of new identity documents	Vatra	2003	Vlora, Albania	P: women who have been trafficked S: their families	828 121		8.2.1 8.2.6 8.3.2 8.3.5	
Raising the public awareness on woman integration in the society	Raising awareness and producing radio soap opera with objective of strengthening of the role of women through promoting the women participation in decisionmaking bodies; Preventing trafficking through reducing domestic violence on women, raising up self-conscience of women on family planning, improving children education.	IFAW (Independent Forum of Albanian Women) in co-operation with Rruga me Pisha Foundation (RMPF)	July-Dec	Albania, nation-wide but specifically targeting Tirana, Durrës, Shkodra, Berat and Peshkopia	P: women of the four districts Communities of the four districts Staff of IFAW and RRP	450 000 (+ 30 000 in 2004)		8.2.3 8.2.4 8.2.8	The extra funding in 2004 was used for the organisation of two roundtables, four discussion forums and one workshop.
Supporting development of preventive programme and victim assistance	Supporting Anti Sex Trafficking Action in Belgrade's organisation in their aim to develop preventive programme through peer education and lectures in schools, in their victim assistance program through hotline and mobile team, and in training relevant institutions and professionals in identifying trafficked persons.	ASTRA (Anti Sex Trafficking Action)	April – Dec	Serbia, Belgrade	P: ASTRA S: victims of trafficking, Risk groups	177 143		8.2.8 8.3.1 8.3.2 8.4.2	
Prevention for girls above 14 to become victims of trafficking and prostitution through integration of girl orphans II	Reduce danger for orphan teenage girls becoming victims of prostitution and trafficking. Specific objective is to get four girls integrated into the society. Project will also reach out to other vulnerable girls and engage them in different activities as preventive efforts.	JONA,	Aug-Dec	Sarande, Albania	P: four orphan teenage girls S: orphan girls and other vulnerable girls	104 601		8.2.1 8.2.3 8.2.5 8.2.6 8.2.8	
Support to shelter activities	Support the running of a shelter for women victims of trafficking, and to improve the living conditions for the women ending up there, incl. increasing chances for safe transport home or elsewhere.	LARA	July-Sept	Bijeljina, Bosnia and Herzegovina	P: women victims of trafficking S: shelter staff	78 810		8.3.2 8.3.4 8.3.5	
Public awareness and education campaigns to combat trafficking and forced prostitution	Information meetings at the University, foreign language schools, art school and orphanages; seminars for teachers and personnel at schools, dormitories and orphanages; small group and individual meetings with girls and boys aiming at sharing experience, giving emotional support and providing information on how to protect oneself; radio and TV spots; trip to	Gruaja tek Gruaja	Feb-Dec	Shkodra, Albania	Girls and boys, teachers, other relevant personnel	148 803		8.2.3 8.2.8	

	Montenegro for exchange of experience and spreading information								
DESO									
37. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and trafficking of children for sexual purposes I 1998-02203 (later 2000-003558) Eva Lena Pettersson DESO-DESA	3 part programmes: Implementing the Stockholm Agenda for Action; research and information efforts Provide ECPAT and other groups at national and regional levels with an interchange of knowledge and experience on protection of children against commercial sex expl; Establish a basis for advocacy and lobbying t/w improved protection of children; Stimulate, assist with and carry out research aimed at strengthening national policies and programs to prevent and eliminate child prostitution and trafficking; Provide information to assist the work of the Members of the Committee of the Rights of the Child, the UN Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography and the NGO Group on the CRC	ECPAT	Jan 1999- Dec 2002 (originally Jan 2002)	Global	P: children around the world, especially those at risk for trafficking and sexual exploitation; Members of the Committee of the Rights of the Child, the UN Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography and the NGO Group on the CRC S: governments, regional inter-gov bodies, ECPAT national groups, NGOs, media	5 600 000	1 C	8.2.5 8.2.7 8.4.1 8.4.2 8.4.4	Agreement was first 3 600 000 but 2 000 000 was added after the agreement was extended Reporting due Dec 2003.
38. Child Prostitution and Trafficking Prevention Project in Northern Thailand 2000- 003558 Eva- Lena Pettersson DESO-DESA	Preventing children at risk from becoming part of the commercial sex- industry. (specific objectives include support to local NGOs and gov agencies, providing alternative choices for children at risk, educate children and parents about Child Rights and risks for exploitation, empower children at risk, integrate Child Rights in school curriculum etc)	ECPAT in co-operation with 7 local NGO's	2000-2001	Thailand	Children of Northern Thailand; Parents and communities; NGOs and other relevant organisations; Personnel such as teachers, social workers, NGO and authority staff.	2 000 000	1 A 1 C	8.2.1 8.2.3 8.2.5 8.2.6 8.2.8	
39. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and trafficking of children for sexual purposes – Support to programme against sexual exploitation of children II 2002-3562 Eva- Lena Pettersson DESO-DESA	To collect, analyse and disseminate country-specific and regional information relating to the implementation of the Stockholm Agenda for Action through the development of National Plans; to advocate for its implementation at all levels; to build the capacity of the Network groups world-wide to prevent and combat commercial sex expl of children.	ECPAT International	2003-2005	Global	Many mentioned in programme descriptions but no specific information about this given	8 000 000	1 C	8.2.5 8.2.7 8.4.1 8.4.2 8.4.3 8.4.4	
40. Child Protection and Child Trafficking in	Support to UNICEF regional plan of action incl. support to UNICEF child protection programmes	UNICEF country offices	2002 – 2004	West Africa	Victims of trafficking, worst forms of labour,	34 530 000	2 B	8.2.1 8.2.3	

West Africa-Regional Plan of Action Against Child Trafficking I 2003-001354 Helena Bjuremalm DESO-DESA	addressing child trafficking; reduce the number of trafficked children where supplier countries implement preventive measures and receiving and transit countries focus on rehabilitation/reintegration, protection and law enforcement			Benin	abuse, children at risk in general, parents			8.2.5 8.2.6 8.2.8 8.2.9 8.2.10 8.3.2 8.3.4 8.3.5	National coverage
	Focus on parents-training, income generating activities, preventive education Short and long term care of victims Focus on repressive legal framework, involvement of diplomatic representation and care of victims			Ivory Coast Gabon					Transit cities, receiving regions National
41. Implementation of Child Protection Country Programmes II 2003-001353 (prev. 2002-0683) Helena Bjuremalm DESO-DESA	Reinforce UNICEF country programmes for child protection and for reducing child trafficking, fighting sexual exploitation and abuse as well as prevent HIV/AIDS among children and youth, and to improve youth development and participation; Strengthen the regional offices' capacity in poverty assessments and poverty reduction strategies; Reinforce regional interventions to fight against child trafficking related issues Fight against child trafficking and worst forms of child labour; communication related activities leading to behaviour change; creation of permanent system to collect data on children and women Ensuring adequate legal framework and reducing number of children victims through 2 projects: Promotion of legal environment and its implementation mechanism; Prevention through a social mechanism	UNICEF Country offices (incl. UNICEF's different partners in each country)	2002 – 2004 (3 years)	West Africa – Burkina Faso Mali	Children and youth from the selected geographical zone Children & their families;	34 200 000	2 B	8.2.1 8.2.3 8.2.5 8.2.6 8.2.8 8.2.9 8.2.10 8.3.1 8.3.2 8.3.4 8.3.5	1 st progress report due June 2004 Integrated approach with HIV/AIDS, poverty, child protection Some funds were re-allocated to Ivory Coast programme for de-militarisation of child soldiers May be extended at end of 2004 9 provinces, 5 regions, 3 gold mines and 2 towns. Communication project 305 villages Geographical coverage: Edo & Delta

	Reduce underlying causes of child trafficking; reduce youth violence; prevent HIV/AIDS prevalence among 13-18 year through setting up Model Youth Resource Learning Centres			Nigeria	Partners & counterparts Youth, total of 5000 direct beneficiaries and 10000 secondary P: 1000 youths per state annually and total of 5000 direct beneficiaries for youth placement programme. S: 10 000 youths empowered through improved access to facilities in the centres				
42. UN Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking in Greater Mekong Sub-Region 2003-001303 Klas Rasmusson	Aims to improve effectiveness of anti-trafficking efforts in region through bringing together gov and NGO national and international actors together where UNIAP facilitates their co-operation. Building of knowledge base, strategic analysis and priority setting, targeted interventions and catalytic research, advocacy Project has completed first phase.	UNIAP brings together 6 gov's, 13 UN agencies and 8 INGOs. In each country there are networks of additional actors.	Dec 2003 – June 2006	Cambodia, China, Laos, Burma, Thailand, Vietnam	Ministries and gov's in the region	UNIAP has requested 12 308 000 over 3 years	2 B	8.3.6 8.4.1 8.4.2 8.4.3	
43. Support for combating the worst forms of child labour, slavery and trafficking in children 2003-2281 Eva Lena Pettersson DESO-DESA	Child Labour Programme – actively work against domestic child labour in households and trafficking of children through supporting CSO's in their work and by campaigning nationally Bonded Labour Programme – counteract child slavery and trafficking in women for sex expl or other slavery in households The African Programme=Traditional Slavery – abolish traditional slavery, child labour in households and trafficking in children, forced marriages and implement ILO 182	Anti-Slavery International	Jan 2004 (39 months)	Costa Rica, Ghana, India, Kenya, Pakistan, Sudan, Bangladesh, Qatar, UAE South Asia, Southeast Asia, Brazil Chad, Mauritius, Mali, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Sudan, Guinea Conakry		3 250 000	1 C	8.2.5 8.2.8 8.3.2 8.3.4 8.3.5 8.3.7	
44. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes	Researching child prostitution and trafficking and developing effective preventive strategies against commercial sexual exploitation of children	Local Researchers	1999-2001	El Salvador, Guatemala, Russia	P. Children, particularly those at risk of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation. International organisations working	3.600.000		8.4.1 8.4.2	

- ECPAT International 1998- 02203 Eva- Lena Pettersson DESO-DESA					against trafficking, child pornography and sexual exploitation of children S. Inter-governmental bodies, ECPAT national groups, NGO's, media				
45. Q Web DESO-Hälsö	A global resource database and contact network aiming at documenting projects on women's empowerment and health, incl. Trafficking, in Sweden and world-wide with focus on developing countries; to disseminate information on ongoing local and global activities; to enhance contacts for short and long term exchange, interaction and co-operation and to inspire joint actions for change.	Q Web/ Kvinnoforum		Global resource database and contact network		400.000 (1999)	1 B	8.4.1 8.4.3	
46. Q Web DESO-Hälsö	A global resource database and contact network aiming at documenting projects on women's empowerment and health, incl. Trafficking, in Sweden and world-wide with focus on developing countries; to disseminate information on ongoing local and global activities; to enhance contacts for short and long term exchange, interaction and co-operation and to inspire joint actions for change.	Q Web/ Kvinnoforum		Global resource database and contact network		400.000 (2000)	1 B	8.4.1 8.4.3	
47. Q Web DESO-Hälsö	A global resource database and contact network aiming at documenting projects on women's empowerment and health, incl. Trafficking, in Sweden and world-wide with focus on developing countries; to disseminate information on ongoing local and global activities; to enhance contacts for short and long term exchange, interaction and co-operation and to inspire joint actions for change.	Q Web/ Kvinnoforum	2001- 2004	Global resource database and contact network		2 800 000 (2001-2004)	1 B	8.4.1 8.4.3	
UNODC (Support from UD, Sida manages dialogue									
48. Building Capacity to Combat Trafficking in Persons	Improve national capacity to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings through strengthened criminal justice responses and to strengthen the capacity of the gov and civil society to provide services and protection to victims	UNODC/ Anti-Trafficking Unit	To be decided	Moldavia	Criminal justice system; victims of trafficking; relevant gov and non-gov organisations (not specifically spelled out in description)	\$ 200 010 (not sure of size of Swedish grant)	2 B	8.2.10 8.3.3 8.3.5 8.3.6	
49. Combating Trafficking in Human Beings	Strengthen the criminal justice system and increase the capacity of Colombian authorities to prevent, investigate and combat trafficking, in line with an integrated national strategy and the requirements of the UN Convention against transnational organised crime, aiming to substantially reduce number of victims and increase number of prosecutions.	UNODC	3 years from 3 rd quarter of 2003	Colombia	P: relevant Colombian ministries and law enforcement agencies S: victims of trafficking and potential victims T: international community	\$ 570 424 (not sure of size of Swedish grant)	2 B	8.2.10 8.3.3 8.3.4 8.3.6	
50. Measures to prevent	Strengthen the capacity of government and the	UNODC	2 years	Lebanon	P: implementing and	\$ 782 500	2 B	8.2.10	

and combat trafficking in human beings	responses of the judiciary and the law enforcement and civil society to prevent, investigate and prosecute cases, in line with the requirements of the trafficking protocol		from 2 nd quarter of 2004		associated implementing ministries and involved agencies, in particular criminal justice system. S: victims of trafficking	(not sure of size of Swedish grant)		8.3.3 8.3.4 8.3.6	
POLICY – MISCELLANEOUS	IS NOT INCLUDED IN ANY STATISTICS								
51. ASEM Seminar on Enhancing Support and Co-operation for strengthening Social Policies to assist trafficked Women and Children 2000-00442 Inger Axell	Participation in Trafficking Conference, September 2003	Part of Sweden-ASEM work		Bangkok, Thailand					
52. Statement “Ett heltäckande straffansvar för människohandel, mm” 2003-002864 Inger Axell	Sida’s Statement to the government regarding proposed trafficking legislation.			Sweden					
53. Study of background to the Swedish legislation on prostitution and trafficking 2003-2231 Ylva Sörman Nath	Raise knowledge about Swedish politics, legislation and work within psychology and social work in the framework of prostitution and trafficking	Consultant Hanna Olsson				100 000 (consultant fee) 200 000 (translation)	5		Completed 1 Dec 2004. Will be translated to Russian, English, French, Spanish, Portuguese
54. Participation in Seminar Ylva Sörman Nath		Consultant Hanna Olsson				24 000 SEK	5		

Encoding of Matrix

i Target group:

- P – Primary
- S – Secondary
- (T – Tertiary)

No differentiation – when the project description do not separate the target groups at all.

ii Type of effort:

1. NGO
 - a. Local
 - b. Swedish
 - c. International
2. Multilateral
 - a. IOM
 - b. Other (e.g. UNDP, ECOWAS)
3. Bilateral with governments directly
4. Domestic Swedish
5. Consultants

iii Swedish Strategic considerations and priorities:

- 8.2 Preventive measures
 - 8.2.1 Increasing employment opportunities for young people and improving working conditions
 - 8.2.2 Ensuring free movement
 - 8.2.3 Education for children at special risk
 - 8.2.4 Promoting gender equality
 - 8.2.5 Promoting children's rights
 - 8.2.6 Strengthening the social safety net
 - 8.2.7 Discouraging the demand for sexual services
 - 8.2.8 Informing people at risk
 - 8.2.9 Relevant and harmonised legislation
 - 8.2.10 Effective law enforcement and legal prosecution
- 8.3 Curative measures:
 - 8.3.1 Facilitating reporting of violations
 - 8.3.2 Immediate assistance and support for victims
 - 8.3.3 Reforming the police and judiciary
 - 8.3.4 Development of social services
 - 8.3.5 Repatriation and rehabilitation
 - 8.3.6 Co-ordination of government authorities
 - 8.3.7 Support for critical observers
- 8.4 Analysis, implementation and follow-up
 - 8.4.1 Supplementary information
 - 8.4.2 Methods development
 - 8.4.3 Collaboration between players
 - 8.4.4 Follow-up and evaluation

- * The matrix shows partners who have been considered to play an active role in the project (i.e. the recipients of the support). Relevant partners who play a more indirect role have been put in between brackets.

Historic overview of funding in Eastern Europe/Central Asia, Other regions, Non-field interventions

EASTERN EUROPE/CENTRAL ASIA			OTHER REGIONS			Non-field interventions+MFA supported		
Years	Org/country	Sum	Years	Org Countr	Sum	Year	Org	Sum
			1999	KvF/ Qweb*	400 000,00 kr			
			1999-2001	ECPATMulti-country	3 600 000,00 kr			
2000-2002	IOM Kos	1 700 000,00 kr	2000	KvF/ Qweb	400 000,00 kr			
2000-2001	IOM Mac	1 400 000,00 kr	2000-2001	ECPAT Thai	2 000 000,00 kr			
2000-2001	IOM Alb	1 700 000,00 kr	2000-2002	ECPAT Global	5 600 000,00 kr			
2001-2002	IOM Balt	3 400 000,00 kr	2001-2004	KvF/Qweb	2 800 000,00 kr			
" "	IOM Balt	450 000,00 kr						
2001-2002	IOM Kaz	1 050 000,00 kr						
2001-2002	IOM Ukr.	1 800 000,00 kr						
2001-2002	IOM Mold	2 000 000,00 kr						
2001-2002	IOM reg	28 000 000,00 kr						
2002-2003	IOM Balt	1 700 000,00 kr	2002-2004	UNICEF W Afr	24 530 000,00 kr			
2002-2003	IOM Kaz	1 000 000,00 kr	2002-2004	UNICEF W Afr	34 200 000,00 kr			
2002-2003	StC SEE	1 950 000,00 kr						
2002-2003	KTK WB	5 000 000,00 kr						
2002-2003	IOM Kyrg	1 555 000,00 kr						
2002-2004	IOM Ukr.	2 700 000,00 kr						
2002-2004	C. Eur SEE	1 100 000,00 kr						
2002-2005	Aids Inf. Rus	3 100 000,00 kr						
2003-2003	ROKS AC RU	816 000,00 kr	2003-2005	ECPAT Global	8 000 000,00 kr	2003-2006	UNODC/Col	570,000USD
2003-2004	IOM Belarus	2 200 000,00 kr	2003-2006	UNIAP Asia	12 308 000,00 kr	2003	ASEM Conf.	unknown
2003-2004	IOM Balt	1 988 200,00 kr				2003	Statement	no
2003-2004	KtK KvF	298 700,00 kr				2003	Study Prost.	300,000 Sek
2003-2004	KvF WB	839 935,00 kr				2003	Seminar	24,000Sek
2003-2004	IOM reg	30 000 000,00 kr						
2003-2005	NRC Geor	3 000 000,00 kr						
2003-2005	IOM Mold	4 000 000,00 kr						
2003-2005	IOM Kaz	1 600 000,00 kr						
2003-2005	IOM Ukr.	9 000 000,00 kr						
2003-2005	IOM Tajik.	1 900 000,00 kr						

49 Historic overview of funding in Eastern Europe/Central Asia, Other regions, Non-field interventions

EASTERN EUROPE/CENTRAL ASIA			OTHER REGIONS			Non-field interventions+MFA supported		
Years	Org/country	Sum	Years	Org Countr	Sum	Year	Org	Sum
			1999	KvF/ Qweb*	400 000,00 kr			
			1999-2001	ECPATMulti-country	3 600 000,00 kr			
2000-2002	IOM Kos	1 700 000,00 kr	2000	KvF/ Qweb	400 000,00 kr			
2000-2001	IOM Mac	1 400 000,00 kr	2000-2001	ECPAT Thai	2 000 000,00 kr			
2000-2001	IOM Alb	1 700 000,00 kr	2000-2002	ECPAT Global	5 600 000,00 kr			
2001-2002	IOM Balt	3 400 000,00 kr	2001-2004	KvF/Qweb	2 800 000,00 kr			
" "	IOM Balt	450 000,00 kr						
2001-2002	IOM Kaz	1 050 000,00 kr						
2001-2002	IOM Ukr.	1 800 000,00 kr						
2001-2002	IOM Mold	2 000 000,00 kr						
2001-2002	IOM reg	28 000 000,00 kr						
2002-2003	IOM Balt	1 700 000,00 kr	2002-2004	UNICEF W Afr	24 530 000,00 kr			
2002-2003	IOM Kaz	1 000 000,00 kr	2002-2004	UNICEF W Afr	34 200 000,00 kr			
2002-2003	StC SEE	1 950 000,00 kr						
2002-2003	KTK WB	5 000 000,00 kr						
2002-2003	IOM Kyrg	1 555 000,00 kr						
2002-2004	IOM Ukr.	2 700 000,00 kr						
2002-2004	C. Eur SEE	1 100 000,00 kr						
2002-2005	Aids Inf. Rus	3 100 000,00 kr						
2003-2003	ROKS AC RU	816 000,00 kr	2003-2005	ECPAT Global	8 000 000,00 kr	2003-2006	UNODC/Col	570,000USD
2003-2004	IOM Belarus	2 200 000,00 kr	2003-2006	UNIAP Asia	12 308 000,00 kr	2003	ASEM Conf.	unknown
2003-2004	IOM Balt	1 988 200,00 kr				2003	Statement	no
2003-2004	KtK KvF	298 700,00 kr				2003	Study Prost.	300,000 Sek
2003-2004	KvF WB	839 935,00 kr				2003	Seminar	24,000Sek
2003-2004	IOM reg	30 000 000,00 kr						
2003-2005	NRC Geor	3 000 000,00 kr						
2003-2005	IOM Mold	4 000 000,00 kr						
2003-2005	IOM Kaz	1 600 000,00 kr						
2003-2005	IOM Ukr.	9 000 000,00 kr						
2003-2005	IOM Tajik.	1 900 000,00 kr						

Annex 3

List of Funding per Actors (only projects decided at Sida Europa, DESO/DESA and DESO/Hälsa).

Years	Org/country	Sum	Nr of Years
All actors	Grand total	241 683 835,00 kr	
2000-2007	IOM TOTAL	107 193 200,00 kr	
2000-2001	IOM Alb.	1 700 000,00 kr	1
2001-2002	IOM Balt.	3 400 000,00 kr	1
2001-2002	IOM Balt.	450 000,00 kr	
2003-2004	IOM Balt.	1 988 200,00 kr	1
2004-2005	IOM Balt.	4 050 000,00 kr	1
2002-2003	IOM Bel.	1 700 000,00 kr	1
2003-2004	IOM Bel.	2 200 000,00 kr	1
2001-2002	IOM Kaz.	1 050 000,00 kr	1
2002-2003	IOM Kaz.	1 000 000,00 kr	1
2003-2005	IOM Kaz.	1 600 000,00 kr	1
2002-2003	IOM Kyrg.	1 555 000,00 kr	1
2004-2006	IOM Kyrg.	4 000 000,00 kr	2
2000-2002	IOM Kos.	1 700 000,00 kr	2
2000-2001	IOM Mac.	1 400 000,00 kr	1
2001-2002	IOM Mold.	2 000 000,00 kr	1
2003-2005	IOM Mold.	4 000 000,00 kr	2
2003-2005	IOM Tajik.	1 900 000,00 kr	2
2003-2005	IOM Ukr.	9 000 000,00 kr	2
2001-2002	IOM Ukr.	1 800 000,00 kr	1
2002-2004	IOM Ukr.	2 700 000,00 kr	2
2003-2004	IOM Reg.	30 000 000,00 kr	1
2001-2002	IOM Reg.	28 000 000,00 kr	1
1999-2007	OTHER ACTORS TOT.	134 490 635,00 kr	
Eastern Europe			
2003-2006	Terre des Hommes Alb.	2 295 000,00 kr	3
2003-2005	NRC Geor.	3 000 000,00 kr	2
2004-2005	UMCOR Kos	605 000,00 kr	1
2004-2005	PVPT Kos.	1 250 000,00 kr	1
2004-2005	MTV Eur.	11 550 000,00 kr	1
2002-2005	Aids Info Share Rus.	3 100 000,00 kr	2,5
2004-2005	KvF AC Rus	2 500 000,00 kr	1,5
2003-2003	ROKS AC Rus.	816 000,00 kr	0,5
2002-2004	Council of Eur SEE	1 100 000,00 kr	1,5
2002-2003	Save the Children SEE	1 950 000,00 kr	1,5
2004-2004?	KtK WB	3 000 000,00 kr	1
2002-2003	KTK WB	5 000 000,00 kr	1
2003-2004	KvF WB	937 935,00 kr	0,5
2003-2004	KtK KvF	298 700,00 kr	0,5
Subtotal		37 402 635,00 kr	
Other regions			
1999-1999	KvF/ Qweb Global	400 000,00 kr	1
1999-2001	ECPAT Multi Country	3 600 000,00 kr	3
2000-2000	KvF Q Web	400 000,00 kr	1
2000-2002	ECPAt Global	5 600 000,00 kr	2
2000-2001	ECPAt Thai.	2 000 000,00 kr	1
2001-2004	KvF Q Web	2 800 000,00 kr	3
2004-2007	Ant.Slav Multi Country	3 250 000,00 kr	3
2003-2005	ECPAT Global	8 000 000,00 kr	2
2002-2004	UNIC W Afr.	24 530 000,00 kr	3
2002-2004	UNICEF W Afr.	34 200 000,00 kr	3
2003-2006	UNIAP Asia	12 308 000,00 kr	3
Subtotal		97 088 000,00 kr	

Annex 4

List of Strategic Components per Project

Here follows a list of the projects listed in the matrix (see Annex 1). The team has listed each projects goal as spelled out in the project documentation according to the goals for the Swedish strategy. Under each heading a short description is included as to how the different measures are presented in “Poverty and Trafficking in Human Beings – A strategy for combating trafficking in human beings through Swedish international development cooperation”.
Preventive measures

1. Increasing employment opportunities for young people and improving working conditions (8.2.1)

NRC I Georgien, ECPAT in Thailand (children), UNICEF West Africa (children) I and II, KtK/VATRA Albania I + II¹, KtK/JONA Albania I + II.

The strategy talks about the necessity to find more opportunities on the labour market for women, both with micro-credit programmes, improvement of work conditions as well as finding new ways for job centres to approach groups at risk for human trafficking.

Worth noting here is that most of the projects listed here have an aim to give shorter trainings that might not lead to a job, and the main aim might also be to empower the children and women attending the courses. Also worth noting is that quite a few of the listed projects have children as a target group.

2. Ensuring free movement (8.2.2)

None.

The strategy spells out the necessity for supporting a range of measures designed to make it easier and safer for women and girls to move freely, and for tighter controls on agencies that hire workers.

¹ It is to be noted that Kvinna till Kvinna is the only Swedish organisation giving out funds themselves that we have numbers and information from. This is to be seen as a example on how Swedish organisations can work to make Sida's contribution reach further. A further study on Swedish organisations might be needed for a full picture of the Swedish part in the work against trafficking in human beings. Many of these projects are in comparison rather small when it comes to the budget.

3. Education for children at special risk (8.2.3)

IOM in Baltic States III, IOM Kazakhstan I and II, Save the Children South Eastern Europe, ECPAT in Thailand, UNICEF West Africa I and II, Terre des Hommes Albania, KtK/JONA Albania I + II, KtK/IFAW Albania, KtK/Gruaja tek Gruaja Albania.

As spelled out in the strategy it is essential to focus on education of particularly girls. Also to be noted is that the education should focus on the knowledge the children require in order to deal with the reality they live in. This would include sex education and instruction in reproductive health and rights, and training in conflict resolution.

4. Promoting gender equality (8.2.4)

NRC in Georgia, KvF/Angel Coalition Russia, KtK/Centre Rosa Croatia, KtK/IFAW Albania, KvF/Qweb, IOM Kyrgyz Republic II

This is considered a key issue to reduce male oppression of females in the strategy. This could include a wide range of measures targeting higher representation for women at all levels of social and political life, support for sex education and information, and better reproductive health among women and men including the right for the women and girls to make decisions concerning their own body.

5. Promoting children's rights (8.2.5)

ECPAT global I and II, ECPAT in Thailand, UNICEF West Africa I and II, Anti-Slavery International Global, Save the Children South East Europe, KtK/JONA Albania I + II

Helping to ensure that the best interest of the child remains a guiding principle as fundamental to prevention. This can also be seen to be an effective weapon in the fight against trafficking in human beings.

6. Strengthening the social safety net (8.2.6)

Save the Children South Eastern Europe, ECPAT Thailand, UNICEF West Africa I and II, Terre des Hommes Albania, KtK/VATRA Albania I + II, KtK/JONA Albania I + II.

To strengthen social support for families with social problems, and to specially support the safety net in event of sickness, sudden death or accidents is important to the prevention for human trafficking. It is specially noted that in times of disasters, civil conflicts and refugee situations the condition leading to human trafficking should be given close attention in the context of humanitarian aid.

It could be worth to note that the projects listed under this heading mostly target social service workers in some kind of training. Real strengthening of social safety net was not an aim of any of the interventions combating human trafficking.

7. Discouraging the demand for sexual services (8.2.7)

MTV Regional Europe, ECPAT Global I+II.

Measures capable of force buyers and perpetrators to change their behaviour and thereby reducing direct demand are needed, as are to foster an open attitude to the subject of sexuality and to create the necessary space to discuss the issue in public.

The projects listed here are more indirectly targeting the demand side.

8. Informing people at risk (8.2.8)

Terre des Hommes Albania, IOM Baltic States Ia, Ib II and III, IOM Kazakhstan I and II, IOM Kyrgyz Republic I+II, UMCOR Kosovo, Aids Info Share Russia, ROKS/Angel Coalition Russia, Save the Children South Eastern Europe, IOM Tajikistan, IOM Ukraine III, MTV Regional Europe, ECPAT Thailand, UNICEF West Africa I and II, Anti-Slavery International Global, KtK/JONA Albania I + II, KtK/Women's Centre Croatia, KtK/IFAW Albania, KtK/ASTRA Serbia, KtK/Gruaja tek Gruaja Albania

Measures to inform and make potential victims, their families and their local community aware of the risks and consequences of human trafficking are an important step to combat trafficking. Also special attention should be given to support people in vulnerable situations such as during and after a conflict or natural disasters. One group not to be forgotten is people living in refugee camps.

9. Relevant and harmonise legislation (8.2.9)

IOM Kazakhstan I II and III, Council of Europe South Eastern Europe, IOM Ukraine III, UNICEF West Africa I and II

Criminalisation of human trafficking can also function as a preventive measure. It is suggested that Sweden should work to encourage ratification of necessary international agreements, and their harmonisation into national legislation. Other measures could include looking into related offenses like forced marriages, forced labour, debt slavery etc.

The projects listed here has different levels of working with the legislation of a country, all from supporting legislations to open up a public discussion on the issue of legislation.

10. Effective law enforcement and legal prosecution (8.2.10)

IOM Baltic States II, IOM Belarus I and II, IOM Kazakhstan II; IOM Kazakhstan III, IOM Kosovo, IOM Moldova I and II, Council of Europe South Eastern Europe, IOM Ukraine II, UNICEF West Africa I and II, UNODC Moldova, UNODC Colombia, UNODC Lebanon, KvF/Angel Coalition Russia

Measures included under this heading could be supporting the public administration of partner countries, particularly the policy force and prosecutors, witness support programmes, initiatives to fight corruption as well as supporting studies on economic structure of the sex industry and the extent human trafficking is linked with other cross border crimes such as trafficking in drugs and weapons.

The projects listed under this heading have mainly given short trainings to personnel within the police force as well as lawyers, prosecutors and judges.

Curative actions

1. Facilitating reporting of violations (8.3.1)

IOM Baltic States III, IOM Belarus I and II, IOM Kazakhstan II and III, IOM Kyrgyz Republic I + II, IOM Kosovo, KvF/Angel Coalition Russia, ROKS/ Angel Coalition Russia, IOM Tajikistan, IOM Ukraine II, UNICEF West Africa II, Terre des Hommes Albania, KvF Lilja Western Balkans, KtK/Centre Rosa Croatia, KtK/ASTRA Serbia

It is essential that efforts will be made to facilitate the reporting of crimes against women and children. In the strategy NGO's are singled out as particularly experienced when it comes to setting up reporting, advisory hotlines or women's shelters for victims and possible witnesses.

2. Immediate assistance and support to victims (8.3.2)

Terre des Hommes Albania, IOM Albania, IOM Kazaksthan I II and III, IOM Kyrgyz Republic I and II, UMCOR Kosovo, PVPT Kosovo, IOM Macedonia, IOM Moldova II, KvF/Angel Coalition Russia, Save the Children South Eastern Europe, IOM Tajikistan, IOM Ukraine I and III, IOM Western Balkans I and II; UNICEF West Africa I and II, Anti Slavery International Global, KtK/VATRA Albania I + II, KtK/Centre Rosa Croatia, KtK/CPWC Kosovo, KtK/ASTRA Serbia, KtK/LARA Bosnia and Herzegovina.

It is important that victims are protected from their perpetrators, and are given all support needed. This would require measures to have a functional judicial system as well as a system to make sure that the victims know their rights. The latter includes to be informed of any independent source of support.

Most projects listed here are projects that give direct support to victims.

3. Reforming the police and judiciary (8.3.3)

IOM Belarus I and II, IOM Kazakhstan II, IOM Kosovo, IOM Moldova I and II, IOM Ukraine II and III, UNODC Moldova, UNODC Lebanon; UNODC Colombia, IOM Kyrgyz Republic I, KvF Lilja Western Balkans.

To reform a sometime underpaid and corrupt police force and legal system so that it will treat victim of trafficking in human beings as victims and with all the rights connected to that is a task that demands a long term planning. Even if also short-term measures in critical areas are welcome one should remember the institutional building projects needed. Training should also be extended to include judges, public prosecutors, lawyers, officers and staff employed by border authorities.

The projects listed here are mostly reaching out for some short-term training of the police force, and lawyers.

4. Development of social services (8.3.4)

IOM Albania; IOM Baltic States II; IOM Kyrgyz Republic II, UMCOR Kosovo, PVPT Kosovo, Aids Info Share Russia, KvF/Angel Coalition Russia, Save the Children South Eastern Europe, IOM Regional Western Balkans II, UNICEF West Africa I and II, Anti Slavery International Global, UNODC Colombia, UNODC Lebanon, KvF Lilja Western Balkans, KtK/Centre Rosa Croatia, KtK/CPWC Kosovo, KtK/LARA Bosnia and Herzegovina, IOM Kyrgyz Republic II

Psychosocial services and counselling is not always available in developing countries. Hence there is a need to train social workers and support institution building. Even though it is the state that is responsible to give support to victims of trafficking in human beings, the role of NGOs are often essential to give the actual social support to the women and children.

5. Repatriation and rehabilitation (8.3.5)

Terre des Hommes Albania, IOM Albania, IOM Belarus II, IOM Kazaksthan II and III, IOM Kyrgyz Republic II, UMCOR Kosovo, PVPT Kosovo, IOM Macedonia, IOM Moldova II, KvF/Angel Coalition Russia, Save the Children South Eastern Europe, IOM Ukraine I and III; IOM Regional Western Balkans I and II, UNICEF West Africa I and II, Anti-Slavery International Global, UNODC Moldova, KtK/

VATRA Albania I + II, KtK/CPWC Kosovo, KtK/LARA Bosnia and Herzegovina

The return of victims of trafficking to their countries of origin and their rehabilitation call for a range of curative measures; in the destination country as well as the country of origin. First it is all the legal and administrative issues around citizenship, but also to control in advance the chances for education, psychosocial help and other in the home country. Again NGOs are singled out in the strategy as partners that are important to include in this particular area of work.

6. Coordination of government authorities (8.3.6)

Terre des Hommes Albania, IOM Albania, IOM Belarus I and II, IOM Kazakhstan III, IOM Moldova II, Aids Info Share Russia, IOM Ukraine II and III, IOM Regional Western Balkans I+II, UNAIP Greater Mekong Sub-Region, UNODC Moldova, UNODC Colombia, UNODC Lebanon, IOM Kyrgyz Republic I

In the strategy it is said that Sweden could contribute substantially in this area, and mentions that cooperation between government, ngos etc is essential to for example support children at risk.

7. Support to critical observers (8.3.7)

IOM Baltic States II, IOM Kazakhstan I, Anti-Slavery International Global, KvF Lilja Western Balkans.

The strategy points out the importance to support human rights organisations, other NGOs and media that monitor illegal migration, human trafficking and child labour among other topics and put these issues in focus for public attention.

Analysis, implementation and follow-up

1. Supplementary information (8.4.1)

ECPAT El Salvador, Guatemala, Russia, IOM Kazakhstan I+II, IOM Kyrgyz Republic I, Council of Europe South Eastern Europe, Save the Children South Eastern Europe, ECPAT Global I+II, UNIAP Greater Mekong Sub-region, Qweb/KvF, KtK/Centre Rosa Croatia, KtK/Women's Centre Croatia.

To achieve better understanding of the extent, nature and tendencies of human trafficking Sweden should support development of methods for systematic data collection at local, national and regional levels and efforts to piece together the fragmentary but growing body of information available in order to obtain a fuller picture. This would include also support to research and evaluation efforts.

2. Methods development (8.4.2)

ECPAT El Salvador, Guatemala, Russia, PVPT Kosovo, ECPAT Global I+II, UNIAP Greater Mekong Sub-region, KtK/ASTRA Serbia

There is a need for more and better knowledge of effective ways of supporting individual victims as to contribute to their rehabilitation. In this work it is particularly important to listen to the victims themselves.

3. Collaboration between players (8.4.3)

IOM Albania, IOM Baltic States Ia + Ib, IOM Belarus I, IOM Kyrgyz Republic I+II, IOM Kosovo, KvF/Angel Coalition Russia, IOM Ukraine II, ECPAT Global II, UNIAP Greater Mekong Sub-region, KtK/CPWC Kosovo, KtK/Women's Centre Croatia, Qweb/KvF

More consistent forms of collaboration should be developed, especially on a national and regional level. This should include both collaboration between researchers and operatives in the field as well as between NGOs, authorities and institutions. It could be made through for instance information networks on the web, such as Q-web.

4. Follow-up and evaluation (8.4.4)

KvF/KtK evaluation of IOM regional Program Western Balkans, ECPAT Global I + II

It is needed to evaluate the effectiveness of past strategies, where it could be of special interest to look at the cooperation projects involving countries in Central and Eastern Europe.

Annex 5

Frågor för översynen av Sidas stöd till kampen mot trafficking – allmänna frågor

1. När blev det en stor fråga med arbetet mot trafficking? Föregicks det av någon större diskussion kring vinklingen (det vill säga FN-definitionen eller annan, fokus på människohandel för sexuellt utnyttjande eller?)
2. Hur började man stödja projekt – kom det in ansökningar, eller påbud att man borde söka upp denna typ av projekt?
3. Hur har direktiven sett ut? Speciellt avsatta pengar?
4. Aktörer – hur har man valt? Balans mellan bilaterala, multilaterala samt EO'S?
5. Har man fått speciellt avsatt arbetstid för att arbeta med frågan, någon kompetensutveckling?
6. Hur har man bestämt sig för vilka målgrupper man prioriterar? Kopplat till Strategin.
7. Hur har ni använt strategin – mer än när ni ska rapportera tillbaks till UD?
8. Hur går rapporteringen till UD till?
9. Hur ser koordineringen ut mellan UD och Sida?
10. Hur har man tänkt på människohandel i förhållande till andra utvecklingsfrågor (fattigdomsbekämpning, hiv/aids, SRHR, Narkotika, Jämställdhet etc)
11. Vad vet man om samordning mellan olika internationella aktörer?
12. Några rekommendationer för framtiden?
13. Har det skett en förändring av stödet?

Annex 6

List of persons met

1. Inger Axell, Senior Advisor, Department for Policy and Methods Development (POM), Sida
2. Per Byman, Desk Officer, Division for South Eastern Europe, Sida
3. Helena Bjuremalm, Desk Officer, Division for for Democratic Governance (DESA)
4. Kerstin Gyllhammar, Program Officer for Central Asia, Division for Central and Eastern Europe, Sida
5. Lena Ingelstam, Program Officer, Department for Latin America, Sida
6. Monica Wulfing, Intern, Department for Latin America, Sida
7. Paula Sjöström, Program Officer, Health Division, Trafficking Focal Point (Sida)
8. Alfhild Petrén, Save the Children, earlier consultant for the MFA
9. Staffan Herrström, Head of the Department for Policy and Methods Development (POM)
10. Britt Hagström, Head of Department for Democracy and Social Development (DESO)
11. Lotta Sylwander, Head of Regional Department for Africa, Sida

List of Publications

- Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs (2003) *“Poverty and Trafficking in Human Beings – A strategy for combating trafficking in human beings through Swedish international development cooperation”*
- Sida (2002) *Perspectives on Poverty*
- Government Bill 2002/03:122, *Shared Responsibility, Sweden’s Policy for Global Development*
- Project decisions and other relevant project documentation for the 54 projects presented in the matrix in Annex 1

Annex 7

Uppdragsbeskrivning Människohandel

Kartläggning och analys av nuvarande Traffickinginsatser, samt rekommendationer inför fortsatt utvecklingssamarbete inom området.

1. Bakgrund

1.1. Information om Sida

Styrelsen för internationellt utvecklingssamarbete, Sida, svarar för det bilaterala svenska utvecklings- och katastrofbiståndet. Sida handhar även huvuddelen av samarbetet med länder i Afrika, Asien, Latinamerika samt Central- och Östeuropa. Riksdag och regering beslutar om de ekonomiska ramarna, vilka länder vi ska bedriva utvecklingssamarbete med och vilken inriktning samarbetet ska ha.

Sida stöder insatser i nära 120 länder. En stor del av resurserna går till det tjugotal länder med vilka Sida har ett mer långsiktigt och fördjupat samarbete. Detta samarbete läggs fast i särskilda landstrategier och regleras i avtal mellan Sverige och respektive lands regering.

Sidas insatser bygger på de förändringar som samarbetsländerna själva vill genomföra och är beredda av avsätta resurser till. Sidas uppgift är att noga tänka igenom vilka insatser som kan ge resultat och att därefter förmedla kunskap och kapital. Varje insats granskas och utvärderas noga. Sidas finansiering av projekt upphör så snart verksamheten kan stå på egna ben.

Sida verkar genom cirka 1 500 samarbetspartners, de flesta svenska. Det är företag, folkrörelser, organisationer, högskolor och myndigheter som har kunskaper för att göra det svenska utvecklingssamarbetet framgångsrikt.

På sikt ska det svenska utvecklingssamarbetet leda till ett bredare ekonomiskt och socialt samarbete med samarbetsländerna, till ömsesidig nytta.

För mer information se Sidas hemsida, www.sida.se

1.2. Människohandelsfrågan inom utvecklingssamarbetet

Arbetet med att bekämpa människohandel är en prioriterad fråga för regeringen och för Sida. År 2003 antog regeringen i sitt allmänna arbete mot människohandel strategin *”Fattigdom och människohandel – En strategi för bekämpning av människohandel genom Sveriges internationella utvecklingssamarbete”*. Redan i regleringsbrevet för 2003 uppdrogs åt Sida att förebygga och bekämpa människohandel med särskilt fokus på kvinnor och barn.

I regleringsbrevet för 2004 har Sida vidare fått uppdraget att *redovisa vilka åtgärder som vidtagits för att bekämpa handel med människor, särskilt kvinnor och barn*, i enlighet med strategin.

För att fullgöra detta rapporteringsuppdrag behöver Sida göra en inventering av pågående åtgärder som kan antas ha betydelse för kampen mot människohandel. Studien skall ta ett brett grepp på anti-trafficking arbetet på det sätt som anvisas i strategin. Särskilt ska ett utvecklingsperspektiv anläggas.

Orsakerna bakom människohandel är huvudsakligen fattigdom och kvinnors och barns underordning samt brist på respekt för mänskliga rättigheter. Strategin anvisar att de svenska utvecklingsinsatserna mot människohandel främst ska vara av långsiktig och preventiv karaktär, vilket inte utesluter kurativa åtgärder till skydd och stöd för offren.

Traffickingfrågan ligger även på utvecklingsagendan i relation till andra prioriterade områden. Traffickingproblematiken bör därför ses med holistiska ögon och är intimt kopplad till en bredare genderdiskussion, till hiv/aids, sexuell och reproduktiv hälsa och till narkotikafrågan globalt.

Relationen mellan alla ovanstående utvecklingsproblem är nu något som uppmärksammas speciellt av regeringen. Narkotika, SRHR och hiv/aids är dessutom områden för utvecklingssamarbetet som regeringen speciellt prioriterar för 2004. I regleringsbrevet för 2004 från Utrikesdepartementet till Sida står följande som ett särskilt rapporteringskrav:

”Länkarna mellan narkotika och hiv/aids, SRHR och brottsrelaterade frågor som människohandel skall särskilt belysas”

2. Kontraktsmål

För att skapa möjlighet att implementera den av regeringen antagna strategin krävs en inventering av det insatspaket som Sida idag stödjer på området. Kartläggningen över nuvarande insatser bör sedan analyseras i ljuset av de riktlinjer och prioriteringar som lyfts fram i strategin. Ovanstående analys bör ligga till grund för hur det fortsatta arbetet mot trafficking bör utformas.

Ett behov av fördjupad analys föreligger även vad gäller de kanaler som finns tillgängliga för stöd internationellt inom området.

Målet är således att:

- *Kartlägga och analysera nuvarande traffickinginsatser som Sida stödjer utifrån den svenska traffickingstrategins prioriteringar och svenska policyramverk (PGU, PoP etcetera)*
- Systematisera och föra fram exempel på traffickinginsatser som Sida stödjer, samt att
- Utifrån ovanstående avge rekommendationer inför fortsatt utvecklingssamarbete inom området, både gällande innehåll och form.

Strategins riktlinjer ska avspeglas i inventeringen. Avsnittet ”Samlade riktlinjer i korthet” i 12 punkter på sidan 51 i strategin skall genomgående inspirerera kartläggning och analys. *Det är av största vikt att ett genusperspektiv genomsyrar uppdragets alla delar; kartläggning, analys och rekommendationer.*

Följande frågor skall specifikt behandlas i studien:

- Att i analysen även innefatta diskussion kring balansen mellan multilateralt, bilateralt samarbete och samarbete genom enskilda organisationer.

- Att i analysen se specifikt till kopplingar, eller brist på kopplingar, till andra prioriterade utvecklingsfrågor (hiv/aids, SRHR, Narkotika) där så är relevant.
- Att se till balans mellan olika målgruppsprioriteringar (barn, kvinnor, köpare etcetera) och i till balansen mellan utbudsminskande och efterfrågedämpande åtgärder.
- Att analysera balansen mellan arbete med att åtgärda konsekvenser (vård, rehabilitering, bemötande sjukvård etcetera) och arbete med preventiva insatser och bakomliggande orsaker (fattigdom, marginalisering, brist på kunskap, genderfrågor etcetera).
- Att med utgångspunkt i olika internationella utvecklingsrelaterade initiativ i kampen mot människohandel se till möjliga alternativa aktörer och kanaler för svenskt stöd i enlighet med svenska policyramverk.

En förhoppning är att rapporten också skall ge vägledning om vilka delar av Sidas verksamhet som kan utvecklas och förstärkas för att effektivisera kampen mot människohandel i enlighet med svenska komparativa fördelar och med svenska policyprioriteringar på området.

3. Uppdragets omfattning

Uppdraget beräknas ta cirka 10 arbetsveckor.

Under uppdraget skall ömsesidigt utbyte äga rum mellan uppdragstagaren och Sidas fokuspunkt för traffickingfrågor, Paula Sjöström.

Konsulten skall i enlighet med arbetsplan och tidsplan (bilaga) genomföra uppdraget, där följande moment ingår;

- Ansvar för framtagande av *underlag*; materialinsamling/informationsinsamling (intervjuer, besök?),
 - Ansvar för kartläggning och analys av insatser på området som Sida stödjer idag i enlighet med ovanstående,
 - Ansvar för *analys* och framtagande av *rekommendationer* till Sida inför fortsatt samarbete på människohandelsområdet i enlighet med ovanstående,
 - Ansvar för framtagande och *skriftlig utformning* av rapporten.
- Uppdraget ska redovisas på engelska.

3.1. Logistik och Tidplan

Sida/Hälsö beräknar att uppdraget kommer att innefatta cirka 10 personveckor, under perioden oktober 2004 – januari 2005.

3.2. Organisation och samarbetsform

Sida/Hälsö kommer under kontraktstiden ha en nära dialog med konsulten för att tillsammans diskutera processens framskridande och konsultens slutsatser och rekommendationer till Sida. Sida/UD står dock för slutgiltiga beslut och ställningstaganden gällande det svenska biståndsrelaterade samarbetet inom narkotikaområdet.

4. Konsultens profil

Konsulten bör ha akademisk utbildning inom ekonomi/samhällvetenskap, eller likvärdig kunskap inhämtad på annat vis.

Konsulten bör ha kunskap om Sidas övergripande mål och ramverk.

Konsulten bör ha erfarenhet från utvärderingsuppdrag inom området Människohandel och utvecklingsamarbete.

Konsulten bör äga gedigen kunskap kring jämställdhet och genusrelaterade frågeställningar i relation till utvecklingssamarbete globalt.

Konsulten bör ha kännedom om hiv/aids och Sexuell och Reproductiv Hälsa och Rättigheter.

Konsulten bör ha en bevisad förmåga att uttrycka sig väl i skrift på engelska. Rapportering skall ske i skriftlig form på engelska.

5. Ersättningsgilla kostnader

Ersättningsgilla kostnader för resor, traktamenten och logi ersättes i enlighet med Sidas reglemente.

Halving poverty by 2015 is one of the greatest challenges of our time, requiring cooperation and sustainability. The partner countries are responsible for their own development. Sida provides resources and develops knowledge and expertise, making the world a richer place.



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