

PROject of Technical assistance against the Labour
and Sexual Exploitation of Children, including Trafficking,
in countries of Central and Eastern Europe



International
Labour
Office

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MANUAL FOR RAPID ASSESSMENT

Trafficking in Children for Labour and
Sexual Exploitation in the Balkans and
Ukraine

2003

International Labour Organisation (ILO)
International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)

Trafficking in Children for Labour and Sexual Exploitation in the Balkans and Ukraine

MANUAL FOR RAPID ASSESSMENT

Prepared by Fafo Institute for Applied International Studies

Prevention and Reintegration Programme to Combat Trafficking of Children for
Labour and Sexual Exploitation in the Balkans & Ukraine (Phase I: Identification
of a Strategy for Concerted Action)



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Foreword

Unacceptable forms of child labour persist and affect the lives of many millions of children. Some of those practices are particularly difficult to research due to their hidden, sometimes illegal or even criminal nature. Slavery-like conditions, debt bondage, trafficking, sexual exploitation, the use of children in the drug trade and in armed conflict, as well as hazardous work are defined as worst forms of child labour.

Promoting the Convention (No. 182) concerning the prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999, is a high priority for the International Labour Organization (ILO). Recommendation (No. 190, paragraph 5) accompanying the Convention states that “detailed information and statistical data on the nature and extent of child labour should be compiled and kept up to date to serve as a basis for determining priorities for national action for the abolition of child labour, in particular for the prohibition and elimination of its worst forms as a matter of urgency.” Although there is a body of knowledge, data and documentation on child labour, there are also still considerable gaps in understanding the variety of forms and conditions in which children work. This is especially true for some of the worst forms of child labour such as trafficking of children, which by their very nature often are hidden from public view and scrutiny.

Against this background, the ILO through its International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) launched a process in 2002 to investigate the trafficking of children for labour and sexual purposes in four selected countries of Eastern Europe: Albania, Moldova, Romania and Ukraine. In collaboration with the FAFO Institute for Applied Social Sciences, Norway, this research methodology manual was developed and research institutions in each of the concerned countries contracted and trained. Through the collection and analysis of primary data as well as secondary data in each country, substantive information was compiled on the specific features of the trafficking dynamics and the consequences for the lives of many girls and boys.

The responsibility for opinions expressed in this publication rests solely with the authors and does not imply endorsement by the ILO.



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Director

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)

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Geneva, 2004

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1. Introduction

This document gives an outline for a Rapid Evaluation of trafficking in children for labour and sexual exploitation from Ukraine, Moldova, Albania and Romania. The survey focuses on boys and girls under 18, being trafficked or exposed to trafficking both abroad and within their country of origin. The current manual describes the framework, the methodology and procedures necessary to provide an analysis of trafficking of children, its causes, its various forms, the recruitment process, the activities and daily life of the children once trafficked, and the conditions for exiting trafficking and a successful rehabilitation. It also contains an analysis plan according to the expected output – 4 Country reports - of the survey.

The rapid evaluation is part of the phase I of the Prevention and Reintegration Programme to Combat Trafficking of Children for Labour and Sexual Exploitation in the Balkans & Ukraine of the International Labour Organisation / International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC). Phase I aims at providing the information necessary to identify a Strategy for Concerted Action, to then be implemented (Phase II).

The Research Manual has been prepared for the researchers and other fieldworkers (supervisors, interviewers) who will carry out the rapid evaluation. A set of 2 questionnaires (Annex 1) and 5 interview guidelines (Annex 2) is attached to the manual.

The manual was elaborated based on:

- The tools developed by Fafo for data production and analysis of children in conflict situation and disaster areas;
- The ILO / UNICEF manual for Rapid Assessment surveys on the worst forms of child labour;
- Experience from the Rapid Evaluation survey on Children used in Armed Conflicts in Central Africa (ILO/IPEC 2002);
- Preliminary findings from pilot-test questionnaires and semi-structured interviews carried out in Moldova (ILO/Fafo joint mission in May 2002).

1.1. Background

The transition process in Central and Eastern Europe as well as the Balkan crisis has brought drastic changes in the economic, political and social environment. From being societies with a fairly well developed social service infrastructure in which access to education and health care was virtually universal, the countries now face serious problems in these areas. Unemployment has increased, and as a result, average living standards have been falling, poverty has been rising, and inequality has been increasing. Economic hardship has undermined traditions and social customs, eroding the protection families used to provide.

Child labour, which had largely been prevented in most socialist countries, re-emerged in the wake of social crisis and has become a concern for policy makers. However, since there is a lack of knowledge, limited capacity and no experience regarding child labour issues, neither governments nor the civil society have been able to effectively respond to it. Therefore there is an urgent need to specifically address child trafficking as well other forms of forced labour in the region.

Of great concern to the International Labour Office (ILO) is the growing evidence that, alongside with women, children and youth are increasingly being bought and sold within and across national borders by organized networks in Eastern and Southern Europe. They are trafficked for sexual exploitation as well as other worst forms of child labour including stealing, begging and drug peddling. They are exposed to physical and moral abuses and treated as slaves. Their vulnerability to exploitation is even greater when they are trafficked in a foreign country, where they find themselves at the mercy of criminal networks, often with ties to their families severed. Girls are particularly affected as they are lured into prostitution through deceit or, more generally, threat and force, notably by Albanian and Ukrainian gangs that operate throughout the region.

Numerous reports mention that Moldova, Romania and Ukraine are the most significant sending countries in terms of scale. Albania, which is a major source for the trafficking of women and children, has also reportedly turned into being the first transit country for children and youth trafficked from the Balkans to Western Europe.

Children are easy preys for a variety of reasons, including persecution of ethnic minorities, lack of education and employment opportunities and poor social protection systems. Trafficking in children and their exploitation is also linked to parents' attitude. Indeed, children are expected to contribute to family income and parents often encourage them to find a job and emigrate if necessary. Besides, a deep-rooted gender-based discrimination strongly contributes to the trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and girls.

Inadequate or insufficient legislation on child trafficking, including a definition of the offence in law and common standards for penalties, offers free play to criminal organizations. Although, in some countries it is possible to press charges, such cases are very rare. Inefficiencies in law enforcement, lack of efficient intervention strategies (and the capacity for implementation) and dysfunctional political and administrative structures including corruption, perpetuate the problem.

Consumerism and a specific demand in the sex-trade also play a role. The following groups are at special risk: children from politically disturbed areas, those living in economic hardship, street children, orphans and children from socially/economically marginalized groups, such as ethnic minorities (e.g. Romas in North Eastern Romania).

The ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) together with other ILO departments that have developed expertise on specific issues related to child trafficking (DECLARATION, MIGRANT), is working to develop effective preventive measures as well as a regional response to the problem.

1.2. Purposes of the survey

The rapid evaluation survey is intended to provide background information that in turn will facilitate the development of strategies for action, to prevent trafficking of children and assist them when returning to former community / place of living.

The survey will therefore focus on:

- The causes and context in which children are exposed to trafficking ;
- The recruitment process ;
- The various forms of labour and sexual exploitation children are confronted with;
- The every-day-life of trafficked children ;
- The way out of trafficking ;
- The conditions for returning to former community ;
- The life after return (reintegration/new life, stigma).

The survey also includes a mapping of institutions and programmes that aim at preventing child trafficking and assisting children who have been victims of trafficking, the goal being to index successful practices and shortages in the perspective of the implementation of a concerted action.

Moreover, it is important to stress that this manual does *not* give instructions on how to conduct in-depth psychological analysis of the effects of trafficking, nor does it intend to provide an evaluation tool of existing programs.

1.3. Outputs

The main outputs of the surveys will be:

- 4 Country Reports analysing the trafficking of children. Analysis plan and content for the Country Reports are specified further in the present manual;
- A Synthesis Report that will summarise insights from country reports. The aim is to compare findings at national level and confront child trafficking with the broader issue of trafficking in human beings in the region;
- A sub-regional workshop, aimed at presenting and discussing survey findings with professionals working with prevention of trafficking and assistance to children, and national policy-makers;
- A strategy for concerted action in the perspective of Phase II of the Prevention and Reintegration Programme.

1.4. Particular methodological issue

The various forms of labour and sexual exploitation children are trafficked for are core to the rapid evaluation; these forms will consequently be inventoried. But it is not the aim of the survey to document or detail all trafficking-related horrors, hardships, or exactions, and this would also be contrary to basic ethic principles of protection of respondents. This also applies to the parents of trafficked children.

2. Research and Protection

To a great extent, the ethical issues of research with children (as well as with adults) have shaped the design of the present survey. What follows is aimed at giving fieldworkers (1) an overview of possible risks when doing research with children, (2) instructions for activities that will imply interaction with respondents.

A few basic principles must be remembered:

- Respondents must never feel pressure to participate in research; in other words answering questionnaires as well as semi-structured interviews must be voluntary;
- Respondents getting emotional difficulties during questionnaires are not committed to answer the whole questionnaire and the interviewers must be sensitive to the reactions of the respondents; the same applies to semi-structured interviews;
- Respondents must feel free to end an interview whenever they want, i.e. without permission from someone else or justification.

2.1. Ethical issues in research with children

In the *UN Convention on the Rights of the Child*, one of the most important principles is children's right to participate in activities that affect them. Even though research may be seen as an investigative quest, and not as straightforward program activity, it is still an activity that affects children, or in turn is intended to do so. In this sense, research is no different from other activities when it comes to child participation.

Children are not simply respondents or informants but will also be given the possibility to react to the questions they will be asked and make suggestions, and therefore to give new directions to the research. This can be highly beneficial for the research itself, but it should not be detrimental to the children; several words of caution must then be raised at this point.

A danger of any kind of participatory approach is that children may feel obliged to answer to questions or share their experiences, in a setting they do not feel comfortable with. Discussions with adults whom they *do* feel comfortable with may also unleash a range of emotional reactions that demand follow-up that a fieldworker is not in a position to personally respond to. Finally, once a child has confided in an adult, the child may not necessarily be able to distinguish between the researcher role and that of a caretaker. This is the reason why children do not always understand why nothing happens after they have told about their problems or fears, or why they believe that there is no need to tell other adults (e.g. resource personnel) again about their experiences if they have already spoken about them once. In the latter case, the research activities with children may actually work against the child's well being, unless it is responded to in the proper way.

This does not imply that one should not talk with children at all. The point is that it should be done with the greatest care, and only when the child can be directed to health/support personnel. Thus, if fieldworkers talk to formerly (or presently) exposed children or children at risk outside of shelters/rehabilitation centres, they must have the possibility to direct them to skilled personnel who can help them. Before fieldwork starts, institutional bodies

(NGOs, UN or state bodies) should be identified for these purposes, and all fieldwork personnel should be informed about them.

Furthermore, it must be ensured that children who tell about their past will not come at risk in the aftermath. All fieldworkers and researchers must ensure confidentiality, and full names of children (or adults who tell about their childhoods) must never be exposed. It must be ensured that interviewees do not risk social stigma, retaliation or prosecution after having talked to researchers.

Regarding children's right to anonymity in research, there is a grey zone regarding the duty to report cases of current abuse, or suspicion of such. If the fieldworker suspects, or can document, that a child is being threatened or abused (even within an institutional setting), this should be reported to the institutional bodies that have been identified for this purpose. In this case, however, the fieldworker must be extremely cautious so that the child does not risk reprisals. This has to be discussed in detail with institutional representatives, and no action should be taken unless the child can be offered a new place of residence.

2.2. Ethical issues in relation to adult respondents/participants

Interviewing adults involves some of the ethical considerations mentioned above: researchers and fieldworkers must ensure the same professional confidentiality in interviews with parents and local community members as for interviews with children. Moreover, it must be ensured that parents of participating children or other community members do not risk social stigma or reprisals in any way.

2.3. Ethical issues pertaining to researchers and field workers

Ethical considerations pertaining to researchers and fieldworkers are basically related to two issues.

Firstly, researchers and fieldworkers must have received the necessary training to be able to handle the ethical issues mentioned above. The main point is that there must be an informed consent from all fieldworkers about the ethical considerations above.

Secondly, the personal safety of researchers and fieldworkers may be put in danger in a research of this sort, basically because trafficking is a criminal activity; they may then be exposed to traffickers and anyone associated with trafficking. Team leaders (country/study area levels) must always investigate into the security situation before personnel is sent to interviews.

Researchers and fieldworkers may also be put into danger when working into trafficking-affected community because of the stigma on trafficked children and stigma-related behaviour of community members and representatives. Fieldworkers must therefore inform local authorities and get approval for doing interviews; they must present themselves when arriving on the field, and make sure that the aim of the survey cannot be misinterpreted.

Authorisation from and information to local authorities is important. However, such information might entail a risk for the respondents in case local authorities staff is involved in trafficking. Fieldworkers must be cautious that informing local authorities will not jeopardize the anonymity of the respondents.

3. Framework for studying trafficking in children

3.1. Definition¹

A simple term for a complex reality

The last decade of the twentieth century saw an unprecedented level of international concern over the trafficking of human beings. Broad recognition of the links between trafficking and the exploitation of children in particular also emerged as the children's rights movement gained momentum during this period. Today, abhorrence of the slavery-like practices associated with child trafficking has put this criminal activity squarely on the international agenda as a distinct and egregious violation of children rights and comprising one of the worst forms of child labour.

People were first referred to as 'traffickers' as early as the mid-sixteenth century, although at that time the label implied neither wrongdoing nor internal or cross-border movements. Traffickers were simply traders, and the two terms were roughly synonymous. By the end of that century, however, 'trafficking' had become disassociated from trading and was used to refer to the sale of illicit or disreputable goods. It is in this form that it first appeared in the discourse of politics, law and social development, where it came to denote the smuggling of contraband – often drugs or weapons but not yet human beings – across borders for profit. Towards the end of the nineteenth century, when the term 'trafficking' finally came into common usage to also refer to the illicit trade in human beings and their displacement across borders or within a country, it represented an amalgamation of the various meanings attributed to the word at various times: movement, illicit trade, and people as merchandise.

The first international treaty to address trafficking in human beings was the *International Agreement for the Suppression of White Slave Traffic* (1904). Today, the term has re-emerged on political and operational agendas around the world with an expanded meaning informed by current discourse on migration, changes in prostitution patterns, the feminist and gender debate, increased attention to human rights and, most recently, children's rights. In effect, 'trafficking' has proved a useful and simple label for a complex phenomenon, whose wide-ranging manifestations and root causes necessitate a multi-strategy response.

Although a distinct issue, the trafficking of children is often discussed together with trafficking of women. This is not only because the same mechanisms and processes often apply to both, but also because much of the available data on trafficking of women is not clearly disaggregated by age. For example, many reports on the trafficking of women state that the majority of women coerced into prostitution are between 16 and 24 years of age. However, 16 and 17 year-old girls are children according to the *UN Convention on the Rights of the Child* (CRC) and the *ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182)*. In order to set priorities for policy and programme interventions that combat trafficking of children, it is essential to understand the context and the magnitude of trafficking of those under the age of 18. At the same time, policy and interventions must make clear distinctions between the suppression of trafficking of adults and that of children. In the case of adults, the recognition of the right to make informed decisions and choices, even if this includes the choice to remain in exploitative situations, will continue to be an issue of debate and has to

¹ Extracts from ILO-IPEC: *Unbearable to the Human Heart: Child Trafficking and Action to Eliminate it*, (Geneva, 2002).

be considered in programme interventions. In the case of children, the international consensus is to withdraw them from exploitation without delay. Action to combat the trafficking of children can and should be an integral part of action to combat the trafficking of adults.

Determining whether or not a child or adult is being 'trafficked' requires a nuanced working definition of trafficking that distinguishes it from other types of activities. Trafficking as a distinct, discrete act does not really exist. It is, in fact, a combination or series of events that occur at places of origin, transit points and destinations, involving potentially both legal and illegal acts.

Various means can be used to entrap victims, including persuasion, deception, threats and coercion, and these can involve different actors, including recruiters, intermediaries, transporters, employers, brothel/inn operators, and even families and friends. The methods of entrapment, as well as the means of transport/movement and the nature of the exploitation, can also have significant regional and national variations. What transforms this chain of events into 'trafficking' is the exploitation of the child or adult who is being relocated, whether that exploitation occurs at the beginning, during or at the end of the trafficking process.

Exploitation, always illegal in international law and national laws, may occur at any point in the chain of events that, taken together, are recognized as trafficking. It may occur, for example, if the child is misled with false reports or promises, coerced, or otherwise forcibly recruited or handed over to transporters. It may also occur when the child is transported: a child might be told s/he is going to a nearby big city, only to be moved elsewhere, or a child or family might be charged an exorbitant fee in order to ensnare them in debt bondage. Trafficking may be said to have taken place when the child is recruited as a dancer but forced into prostitution, or by the withholding of wages or their payment to a third party. It may take the form of exploitative and/or abusive conditions to which the child is subjected, including physical and mental abuse or confinement, inadequate or non-existent health care, poor accommodation and hazardous work.

Alien smuggling is often a component of cross-border trafficking, although the smugglers themselves may not be traffickers if, in the process of transferring the child, they are not involved in exploiting him/her or otherwise subjecting the child to abuse of any kind. According to the United States (US) Congress definition -- which seems to be the clearest and most widely applicable -- alien smuggling is the "provision of a service, albeit illegal, to people who knowingly buy the service in order to get into a foreign country". As will be shown in this report, this would apply to those providing services to the many children who willingly seek out ways to relocate to another country in order to work or sometimes just in the vague hope of a better life. Alien smuggling is an issue of relevance to consideration of trafficking, however, because many smuggled people will fall into the hands of exploiters, thus entering the ranks of trafficking victims under international law.

Irregular migration also involves actors who may or may not be traffickers *per se*. These include recruiting agents who help minors to acquire false documentation so that they can be employed in other countries (for example by providing to 15 year-old girls passports certifying that they are over 18 and documentation that they are to be employed as 'dancers'); and service, agricultural or industrial sector representatives who employ under-age children and falsify reports or do not report. It also involves corrupt migration, police or customs officials who facilitate the illegal exit or entry of children. These actors are not only in violation of migration laws, but they also may be committing fraud, counterfeiting or breaking labour laws. Furthermore, if they are at any point deceiving, abusing or exploiting the child, then they are also trafficking.

Traffickers may even follow legal migration procedures to implement their exploitative schemes. As exploitation is the key to determining whether or not a person has been trafficked, it is important to understand what exactly is meant by exploitation.² In this report, the focus will be mainly on exploitation in labour and the sexual exploitation of children.

3.2. Moving towards consensus on a working definition

If coordinated and comprehensive efforts are to be made to combat trafficking, then there has to be consensus on a working definition of what it is. Reaching international accord on this has been as complex as the issue itself. Early international legal instruments were criticized both for their narrow focus on prostitution and for failing to fully protect children from the many hazards they face across the wide scope of the trafficking process. Negotiations on the *UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (2000)*, for example, dwelled extensively on the question of whether trafficking can exist if the victim has not been coerced. The answer matters because it determines the criminal liability of the perpetrator or, more particularly, whether or not the penalties and measures proposed in the overarching *UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime* apply to a particular situation.

In some respects, the variations found in the definitions of trafficking in international instruments and frameworks are both inevitable and legitimate, and in no way represent confusion or disagreement. Each international instrument relates to the place the organization of reference occupies in the international multilateral structure, for example as a crime-focused or rights-focused body. As a result, what might at first seem an uneven handling of trafficking issues across organizations is actually more a question of approach and context than a difference of intent, and allows different organizations working in this area to accommodate institutional objectives and contexts. Practically speaking, then, a wide working definition permits accommodation of the specific objectives of the different, yet complementary international instruments that have been adopted by the international community over the years.

From the major international instruments that are of relevance to the fight against trafficking, therefore, has grown sufficient consensus on the nature of trafficking to make debate and joint action possible:

UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

Because trafficking involves serious violations of children's rights, the 1989 *UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)* is highly relevant and applicable. The CRC, while neither defining trafficking nor addressing it as a specific issue, spells out a clear rights-based approach that serves as an invaluable guide for action to combat trafficking and protect vulnerable children. In dealing with children's rights, the CRC uses a protection framework built on its over-arching call for the child to be considered the subject, not object of rights and of all rights simultaneously. Article 32 of the CRC stipulates the "right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development"; Articles 9, 10 and 11 also have provisions for illicit movement of the child; Article 34 calls on States Parties 'to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse...[including] the inducement

² The UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons requires coverage of at least four types of exploitation: exploitation in prostitution, other forms of sexual exploitation, slavery/similar practices, and removal of organs.

or coercion of a child to engage in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices’, and Article 35 aims to protect children from being treated as chattels. An *Optional Protocol to the CRC, on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography* (2000), which entered into effect in January 2002, explicitly relates to the prostitution and trafficking of children, although it does not attempt to define trafficking further.

ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182) and Recommendation (No. 190)

Since 1999, the ILO’s work against child trafficking has been reinforced by the adoption of the *ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182)*. This declares child trafficking to be unacceptable in all countries regardless of their level of development, and calls for it to be eliminated without further delay. It confirms that child trafficking is a practice similar to slavery, and belongs in the same category as forced labour. Convention 182 urges countries to both prohibit and eliminate trafficking of children (under 18 years of age). It not only targets trafficking that leads to exploitation in more recognizable labour situations (sweatshops, domestic work, agriculture and fishing, for example), but also in illicit or criminal situations (drug trafficking and prostitution). In addition, Convention 182 suggests operational guidelines to effectively eliminate child trafficking, while providing protection for boys and girls who have fallen victim to trafficking or are at risk of doing so. Ratifying States commit themselves to:

1. Undertake immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of trafficking of girls and boys under 18 years of age.
2. Establish mechanisms to monitor child trafficking: its incidence, development, patterns, links with organized crime. Monitoring includes developing methods for gathering critical information, identifying and publishing successful strategies, and regularly reviewing the success with which various actors (eg labour inspectors, law enforcement officers, immigration officials, customs officers, judiciary) discharge their responsibilities.
3. Draw up a programme of action to eliminate child trafficking as a matter of priority. Measures to combat trafficking must be properly enforced.
4. Implement effective and time-bound measures to:
 - prevent children from being trafficked;
 - provide the necessary and appropriate direct assistance for both the removal of children from exploitative situations and for their rehabilitation and social integration; eg reporting procedures and helplines, rehabilitation programmes and shelters for child victims of sexual abuse and exploitation, and family reunification;
 - ensure access to free basic education and, wherever possible and appropriate, vocational training for all children rescued from trafficking;
 - identify and reach out to children at special risk of being trafficked; and
 - take account of the situation of girls.
5. Designate an authority responsible for coordinating action against child trafficking;
6. Seek and impart international assistance to combat child trafficking and assist victims, for example through bilateral or regional agreements for repatriation of trafficked children.

UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children

The *UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children* adopted in December 2000 represents a direct attempt at comprehensively defining trafficking in international law. Responding to growing organized criminal involvement in trafficking in human beings, this Protocol was designed as a tool for combating cross-border trafficking through judicial and law enforcement means. It supplements the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and emphasizes putting in place effective legal and law enforcement frameworks and responses. These include: the criminalizing of traffickers, not victims; protection of victims from revictimization; sanctioning of individuals and organizations involved in trafficking; and promotion of child-friendly procedures for securing testimony.

The Protocol provides the current internationally accepted definition of trafficking developed in consultation with governments and a wide range of international organizations working in the field of human rights. Article 3(a) of the Protocol defines trafficking as "...the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation." The Protocol points out that, as far as children are concerned, "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 the definition". In line with *ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182)*, it specifies that exploitation shall include "forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery [or] servitude".

3.3. Life history of children being trafficked

The research is shaped by the life history of children being trafficked. The investigation for trafficked released children (the core respondents) is structured as follows:

- Life before being trafficked (occupations, relations to parents, satisfaction and hardships)
- Recruitment process (contact/first steps, persons involved, the offer)
- The transaction (job, remuneration, daily life, travel, etc.), the forced or voluntary aspects of the recruitment
- Awareness of trafficking children, attitude of child's nearest
- Journey and "transactions" (recruiters, transporters, bosses and other intermediaries)
- Workload, living conditions and control
- Exiting trafficking (conditions for release, first destination after release)
- Living conditions since release (occupations, relations to former community/parents/caretakers, trafficking-related stigma, assistance, perspectives)

Sections of questionnaires and topics for semi-structured interviews are detailed further.

4. Methodology

4.1. Difficulties in studying trafficked children

Trafficked children are difficult to study. Quantitative assessment of children currently trafficked is almost beyond attempt, and may be straightforward dangerous. Determining the number of trafficked children, for instance, is also a difficult task in statistical terms even when the dangers to the researchers or fieldwork personnel are disregarded. Trafficked children, like child soldiers, are a typical example of what sample statisticians would qualify of “rare” and “elusive” population.

Trafficked children are “rare” in the statistical sense because they as a rule only make up a small part of the *total* population of children. Accordingly, even large surveys of the general population, had they been possible, would only sample a small number of trafficked children. Therefore, national surveys are generally not useful in the case of trafficked children.

Nevertheless, if trafficked children had only been “rare”, established statistical methods exist that can be used to ascertain their number. But they are also “elusive”. They are difficult to observe. That is, even if one knows that trafficked children are present in a specific setting, it is likely that field workers will fail to detect them, as they are involved in mostly illegal activities and under the control of criminal organised groups. This calls for particular research strategies.

Returned trafficked children may be easier to reach, but still face researchers and fieldworkers with particular challenges. The ones who have been trafficked may not want to talk to researchers at all, and parents may feel ashamed or partly responsible, and thus be reluctant to discuss the issue. Children who were trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation may not want to talk about their pasts at all, not even the seemingly “straightforward” aspects of their background. Neither should they be pressured to do so.

4.2. Significant information versus representative data

The methodology developed for the present rapid evaluation survey does not allow producing **representative** data, in statistical sense, as sample will be chosen by non-probability protocol. Obviously, for example to say that *70 percent of the trafficked children are trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation* does not say anything about the population of trafficked children if the sample has been chosen by visiting a rehabilitation centre for ex-prostitutes. Therefore, to produce unvaried statistics on the frequencies of particular characteristics of the trafficked children are not very useful except as a characterisation of the sample (to show who was interviewed), and may be misleading because readers easily interpret the frequencies as characteristics of the population.

Thus, the objective of the present survey is to produce data that are **significant** of the trafficking of children.

4.3. Design of research methodology and tools

Research methodology and tools have been designed in four stages:

- A set of questionnaires and guidelines for semi-structured interviews were developed for pilot test (Moldova, May 2002);
- Tools were modified based on the learning from pilot-test; the new set was submitted to researchers (national consultants) before the training to be reviewed and commented;
- Tools were modified according to researchers comments and suggestions ; questionnaires and interview guidelines were reviewed during the training workshop;
- Tools were finalised after the training and sent to researchers with ad hoc documents : instructions for questionnaires were provided to interviewers, manual to conduct semi-structured interviews and group discussion were given to consultants.

4.4. Including various categories of respondents

Trafficked released children are the core but not the only group of respondents. Three main groups will be interviewed: children, parents (or caretakers), and key informants.

Children

Respondents are boys and girls under 18; however, boys or girls over 18 but who fell into trafficking when they were under 18 can be interviewed. However, one should avoid selecting the latter if they were trafficked a long time ago, unless the respondent is very informative; in such a case, the respondent would be interviewed as a Key Informant, and the researcher should look for another child.

In addition to trafficked released children (TRC), never trafficked children (NTC) will be interviewed. Among NTC, we target children with similar background to those who were trafficked, i.e. conditions that presumably expose them to trafficking. Street children may be a typical example.

The objective of interviewing NTC is to understand:

- whether/to what extent they have been exposed to trafficking, or approached by traffickers, or pushed by others;
- the mechanisms/reasons determining why these particular children have not been trafficked;
- their knowledge and awareness of trafficking;
- their attitudes towards children who were trafficked.

Parents

Including the parents is motivated by the presumably key role they do (or do not) play in terms of prevention and reintegration, and their possible implication (voluntarily or not) in the trafficking of their children.

Three categories of parents will be interviewed:

- Parents of trafficked released children;
- Parents of (currently) trafficked children;
- Parents of never trafficked children.

Among parents of never trafficked children, we target parents with socio-economic status similar to those whom children were trafficked, meaning parents with children who are presumably at risk of being trafficked. Interviewing this category is aiming at:

- Exploring whether they have attempted to find a job for their children (a scenario that may lead to trafficking) ;
- Assessing to what extent their children have been exposed to traffickers ;
- Assessing their knowledge about and perception of trafficked children.

Key informants

We include here people, professionals or not, who are whether directly involved in the lives of children who were trafficked or are at risk of being trafficked, or have a specific knowledge of the trafficking. They can be political and administrative authority representatives, assistance organisation staff, health, education and other social services personnel, local community leaders, academics, or anyone with specific relevant knowledge of trafficking.

Interviewing key informants has specific objectives:

- to get feedback and to discuss preliminary findings;
- to expose various scenarios, situations, arguments, etc. that were given by respondents and ask for, if any, different ones that are known or were experienced by the key informant;
- to get information about what is done to prevent, to release and to reintegrate trafficked children, what works, what does not work, what could work under which conditions, what are the limitations/challenges.

4.5. Combining different types of information

The description and analysis of trafficking in children is based on:

- Standardised information coming from questionnaires;
- Qualitative information from semi-structured interviews (with both individuals and groups);
- Existing information, especially the review and learning of programmes for prevention of trafficking and reintegration of children who were trafficked.

Standardised information: the questionnaires

Questionnaires provide standardised information aimed at revealing the relation between important variables (e.g. child relations with parents and child's response to job offer from traffickers, socio-economic status of parents and attitude towards job offer).

Questionnaires enable analysis and comparison among different locations within the country as well as among the four countries.

Qualitative information: the semi-structured interviews

The main objective for conducting semi-structured interviews is to dig into some of the information provided by the questionnaires. Semi-structured interviews enable researchers to take into account specificities (of the respondent, a case of recruitment, etc.).

Semi-structured interviews also enable to discuss topics that are not addressed in questionnaires, for instance, sensitive issues that would be imposed on the respondent if they appeared in a questionnaire. However, such topics may come up during semi-structured interview, whether on the respondent's initiative, or on the interviewer's initiative if she/he can reasonably assume that the topic can be addressed while respecting basic ethic principles.

It often happens that respondents, while answering to a questionnaire tend to provide "extra" information (their personal story, the case of a friend, etc.). This may happen even before the interviewer begins with the questionnaire. Interviewer must then make notes of the information, writing for instance in the margins of the questionnaire. It is up to the interviewer to make the best use of such an opportunity: whether to go through the questionnaire first, and to then conduct a semi-structured interview, or to develop the information that came out and then to come back to the questionnaire (that must be completed anyway). This implies that interviewers are able not only to fill out questionnaires, but also to conduct semi-structured interviews.

More generally, if a respondent of a questionnaire has additional knowledge or experience of importance she/he wants to share, the interviewers may continue with the semi-structured interview once the questionnaire is completed. Again, it is up to the interviewer to decide whether to conduct a semi-structured interview with a respondent who has already answered a questionnaire.

Qualitative information: group discussions

Group discussions have three advantages:

- Opinions and rationalizations may be more informative and intelligible when debated;
- The group gives the opportunity to test preliminary findings and hypothesis and get different feedbacks at the same time;
- Topics of relevance that are not included in questionnaires and interview guidelines may come out as the group dynamics makes the discussion less structured than interview with an individual.

4.6. Tools and respondents

Questionnaires, semi-structured interviews and group discussions will be combined as follows:

	Questionnaires	Semi-structured interviews	Group discussions
Trafficked Released Children	60	20	2
Never Trafficked Children	20	10	4
Parents of Trafficked Released Children		10	2
Parents of Trafficked Children		5	
Parents of Never Trafficked Children		10	4
Key Informants		To be determined by each national team	
Total	80	55	12

The choice of tools and corresponding categories of respondents is based on the learning from the pilot-test work done in Moldova and other fieldwork, and on the training workshop for researchers that took place in Budapest (28th October-1st November 2002).

Due to the stigma on trafficking and labour and sexual exploitation, parents may simply refuse to be interviewed as it could “reveal” to neighbours that the family is affected by the problem. Interviewing both parents of trafficked children and parents of trafficked released children (PTRC) will request a high level of confidence anyway; therefore a semi-structured interview may be more appropriate, as it is more flexible than a questionnaire.

Trafficked Released Children are usually not willing to talk in the presence of other children who were also trafficked if they do not know them. This may be different if children know each other, which may be the case of children receiving assistance (e.g. living in a rehabilitation centre). Moreover group discussions may occur without being organised, for instance when visiting a rehabilitation centre. This also applies to the Parents of Trafficked Children and Parents of Trafficked Released Children.

4.7. The training

Researchers receive a 5-day training course. This training covers the various aspects of the survey, mainly consisting of the following points:

- Objective, final output, and rules for doing research with children;
- The tools (review of questionnaires and interview guidelines);
- The respondents (selection criteria);
- Reporting information (interview notes, résumés, case studies).

Researchers receive questionnaires and interview guidelines one week before the training; they are asked to comment them and suggest possible changes; this is aimed at saving time during the training and taking into consideration particular circumstances of research in the different countries. The training also gives room for such discussions, and the tools are ultimately finalised after the training. Researchers will inform the ILO and Fafo about possible changes in the tools.

Researchers will make sure that the interviewers are given proper training and instructions for the use on how to use the tools prior to the fieldwork, and special weight should be put on the ethical aspects involved in a survey of this kind. It is advisable that this training takes place as soon as possible after the regional training in Budapest.

5. Research preparations by the national teams

The research preparations consist of identifying institutional actors with which to cooperate, assessing existing information about the issue of child trafficking and conditions for doing research in this field, and selecting and training research team.

5.1. Identifying cooperating institutional bodies

Before the fieldwork starts, it is very important that researchers and interviewers know and have established contacts with institutional actors that can provide assistance to children. Such institutional actors may be governmental services, non-governmental organisations, international organisations, etc. The purpose of this is to be able to refer to institutions respondents identified by research personnel to be in need of help, be it psychological support or others forms of assistance.

5.2. Collecting background information

The consultants in each national team should initially collect background information in order to get a deeper insight into the details of the issue of trafficking in their respective countries. Such background information includes both written sources, and the information that can be obtained through discussions with experts on the area, local NGOs, UN-agencies, etc. Background information can also result from semi-structured interviews with key informants.

The written or secondary data material should include:

- Published work on trafficking;
- Reports and documents available at NGOs and other institutions;
- Newspaper clips and articles in newspapers;
- National laws and regulations on trafficking human beings in general and in children in particular.

In addition to collecting this background information, each national team must map existing prevention and rehabilitation programmes on trafficking in the country implemented by NGOs, State and/or UN-organisations. A mapping of existing initiatives is of crucial importance for the ILO in order to develop useful and efficient intervention.

5.3. Selecting research staff

The national team will consist of researchers and interviewers. Researchers are responsible for coordinating the survey in each country and are accountable to the ILO. They are also responsible for staying in touch with Fafo and the coordination of the work of the interviewers. The criteria for selecting the research team is that its members should cover the following areas of expertise:

- Social sciences and statistics;
- Knowledge of the issue of trafficking;

- Knowledge of the socio-economic conditions of the country;
- Experience in participatory research;
- Analytical and writing abilities.

The methodology used for the survey and the importance of the qualitative dimension means that the researchers should participate in the fieldwork for the semi-structured interviews, group discussions. The interviewers should have knowledge of the issue of trafficking or experience in participatory research. The semi-structured interviews may in certain cases be easier to carry out with female personnel, so the gender composition of interviewers should be kept in mind. The most important is that the respondents are treated in a respectful attitude.

5.4. The training of interviewers

Interviewers will receive a 2-day training course. This training will cover the various aspects of the survey, mainly consisting of the following points:

- Objective, final output, and rules for doing research with children;
- The tools (review of questionnaires and interview guidelines);
- The respondents (selection criteria);
- Reporting information (interview notes, résumés, case studies).

6. Assessment based on questionnaires

6.1. Main topics to be studied

The questionnaires were designed in order to identify a strategy for preventing trafficking of children and rehabilitating those who have been trafficked.

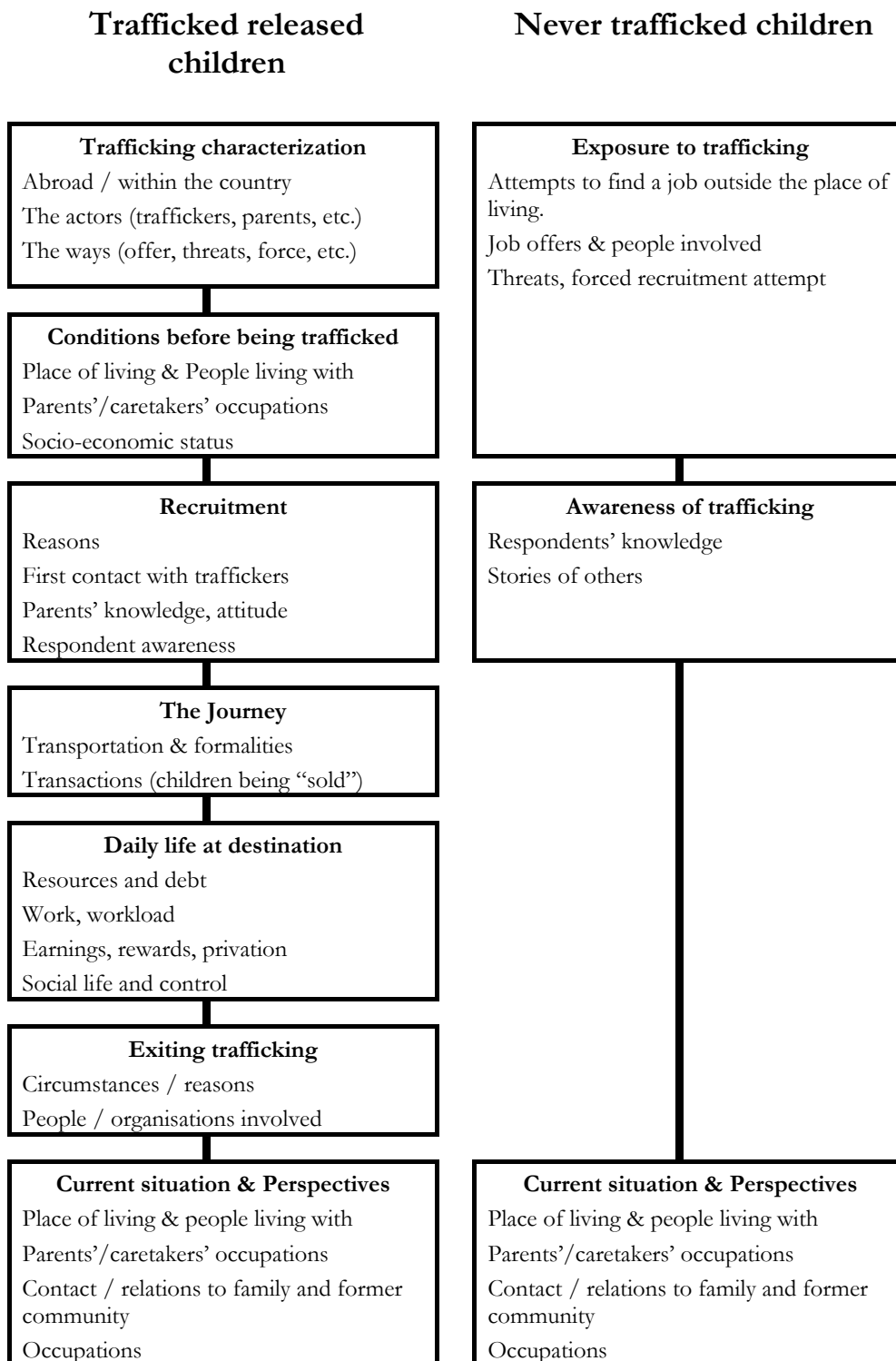
In order to prevent trafficking mechanisms we need to understand:

- The family and social background of the children who were trafficked or are likely to become victims of trafficking;
- The “recruitment” process from the first contact and including the organisation of the journey, and the role of the nearest family;
- The awareness of children and their parents/caretakers on trafficking and exploitation.

The possibilities for rehabilitating children who were trafficked request knowledge about:

- The conditions and circumstances under which children exit the trafficking situation;
- The conditions and constraints (such as the stigma on being trafficked and exploited) for returning where they lived before;
- Their current situation (since exiting trafficking), their wishes and the perception of their needs and opportunities.

These topics are addressed in the various sections of the questionnaires as follows:



6.2. Questionnaire manual

A Questionnaire manual is provided to the researchers; it consists of specifications (on the meaning of questions and terms, on the information that is sought) and instructions (how to ask the questions, how to record the answers).

Two points are worth mentioning here:

- The interviewers keep and fill out the questionnaire during the interview; they may under no circumstances give the questionnaire to a person to fill it out and return it later;
- In principle, all questions are asked. However, the interviewer may choose not to ask a question in cases where a third person is present (and this person may represent a risk to the respondent) or based on the attitude or reaction of the respondent, for instance a strong negative reaction to being asked about the daily life. In such instances, the interviewer writes in the right hand column QNP (Question Not Posed).

6.3. Using the information from questionnaires

In a survey with a representative sample of respondents, the percentages derived from data files make sense in as much as one may make presumptions about the populations the sample is taken from. This is not the case in this particular survey. We cannot draw any conclusions based on the analysis of a single variable, for instance asserting that *16 % of trafficked released children lived only with their mother before being trafficked* simply doesn't make any sense.

The only table with percentages that is useful is a descriptive one showing how the respondents you selected are distributed according to gender, age groups based on the last trafficking case, and job/activity, and also, in the case of never trafficked children, whether or not they live with their parents. These are the criteria that were adopted together with national consultants during the training (see box below). It would also be useful to show the distribution of cases between internal and external trafficking.

Selecting TRC for questionnaire – Criteria	
Boys / girls (1/3 boys minimum)	
Job / activities (maximum 1/3 "sexual exploitation")	
Selecting NTC for questionnaire – Criteria	
Boys / girls (1/3 boys minimum)	
Children living / not living with parents (street children, orphans, children of migrant workers) (5/15)	

The two following tables, for TRC and NTC respectively, should be drawn and inserted in the report in Chapter 2 as part of the presentation of the national context and of the

survey in the section called “Presentation of the rapid evaluation”. The intention is to inform your readers about who your analysis concerns; this is crucial for the understanding of your findings and for comparisons with other studies that may focus on different respondents.

Table 1: Data collection - Trafficked Released Children questionnaires

	Sex		Age			Job / activity			Destination	
	Boys	Girls	< 12	12-15	> 15	Begging	...	Sexual exploitation	Internal	External
Number TRC Quest.										
% TRC Quest.										

Table 2: Data collection - Never Trafficked Children questionnaires

	Sex		Age			Living with parents	
	Boys	Girls	< 12	12-15	> 15	Living with	Not living with
Number NTC Quest.							
% NTC Quest.							

The report will rest on both a description and an analysis of the trafficking situation in your country. The questionnaires will give both types of information:

- Descriptive information: questionnaires contribute to depict trafficking, the various sides of the phenomenon: the different categories of trafficked children, the places and modes of recruitment, the types of activities children are trafficked into, etc. This information is intended to make an inventory that go beyond the most well-known or classic image of trafficking (not only young girls working in brothels...).
- Analytical information: answers when they are crossed highlight features that go together (e.g. job/activity and gender, parents implication in enrollment and parents benefit, etc.)

First and foremost, in order to get the most basic typology of trafficked children, answers in the questionnaires must be crossed with the following variables:

- Gender (PI01)
- Age when “enrolled” (CO02)
- Job / activity (DL12)
- Trafficked abroad / within the country

Second, some core questions must be answered, for instance: Does living with the parents make a difference for children’s livelihood? What makes parents attitude and behaviour differ?

This can also be obtained by crossing data from various questions. What follows is a list of questions to be answered and possible crosses for ‘Trafficked Released Children. This list may be completed according to any cross you would find relevant. You must proceed the same way for Never Trafficked Children questionnaires.

Does living with the parents make a difference for children’s livelihood ?

Questions	Cross
To what extent are parents the main providers for children who live with them?	CO04 and CO03
Are children’s needs better taken care of when they live with their parents?	CO07 and CO03
Is living with the parents a factor that makes children attend school?	CO08 and CO03
Is living with the parents a factor that makes children work?	CO09 and CO03

What makes parents attitude and behaviour differ?

Questions	Cross
Do parents’ opinions differ depending on the age of the child?	RE19 and CO02
Do parents get any benefit when arranging “recruitment” of children?	RE23 and RE03
Is there a connection between who approached the traffickers and whether parents got any benefit?	RE23 and RE04

Other questions

Questions	Cross
Is there indication that certain routes/means of transportation are used in order to avoid having documents checked?	TJ10 and TJ08 TJ10 and TJ09 TJ14 and TJ08
Are children lured with money?	TJ01 and SA07
Are there children who decide to go (SA14 or SA31) without knowing the job they will do?	DL09 and SA14 or SA31
Any specific way of enrollment depending on the type of work?	DL11 and SA07/SA08/SA14 or SA24/SA25/SA31
Are children working in certain activities more isolated than others?	DL12 and DL07
Any specific way of forcing depending on the type of work?	DL14 and DL12
Does “freedom” depend on the way a child was enrolled?	DL24 and SA07/SA08/SA14 or SA24/SA25/SA31
Does lack of freedom explain why children do not contact the police?	DL29 and DL23 DL29 and DL24
Does lack of freedom explain why children do not contact anyone for help?	DL32 and DL23 DL32 and DL24
Does returning to live in the former place of living depend on the way the child was recruited?	PS06 and SA07/SA08/SA14 or SA24/SA25/SA31
Does returning to the former place of living depend on the way the child was recruited	PS07 and SA07/SA08/SA14 or SA24/SA25/SA31
Has there been a change in provider?	PS08 and CO04
Does the parents’ implication in the trafficking process influence the children’s wish to live with them?	PS18 and SA07/SA08/SA14 or SA24/SA25/SA31
Have the respondents learned the language of the country(ies) where they stayed?	PS23 and SA06

Is living with the parents a factor that makes children go back to school?	PS24 and PS15
Does going to school depend on having gone to school before?	PS24 and CO08
What are the preferences in activity for those who live by themselves and those who live with their parents?	PS31 and PS08
Is there any connection between a wish to go abroad in the future and the children's previous experience?	PS35 and SA07/SA08/SA14 or SA24/SA25/SA31

An example

Let's consider the answers to DL23 (TRC questionnaires): *Were you able to talk freely to anyone you wanted?* (Response : Yes, No, NA), and the following result after distinction is made between boys and girls, jobs/activities, age groups, and external and internal trafficking. You would then have a table like this for analysing and reporting (not to be inserted in the text):

	Freedom	No freedom
Total (nb. of answers)	20	40
Boys	12	8
Girls	8	32
Beggars	9	19
Street vendors	11	15
Sexual exploitation	0	6
<12	3	18
12-15	7	13
15-18	10	9
Trafficked abroad	10	32
Trafficked within country	5	8

What to do with such a table?

1. **Present the finding:** *data indicate that boys when trafficked are more able to talk freely to whom they want than girls are.* If the figures do not indicate any specific trend, mention it!
2. Explain the (possible) reasons for this, i.e.
 - **give your understanding of the findings;** if the finding is difficult to interpret, mention it (remember that knowing what is unclear is of great value for policy makers)
 - **supplement your findings** by using other information that you have gathered (e.g. from semi-structured interviews): *boys we interviewed explained that... whereas girls ...*
3. **Assess the finding:** *findings confirm results from a survey conducted by Disney (1999)... or these findings differ from the Child Foundation Annual Report (2001) that showed that ...*

7. Qualitative assessment

7.1. Using the tools

Semi-structured interviews

Partly, the interviews have an *unstructured* and *flexible* form, in the sense that interviewers should explore topics that arise through open-ended questioning. At the same time, interviews have a *structured* form in the sense that they require answers to certain pre-determined questions, or rather, they require certain issues to be covered. Topics are listed further below.

As in the case of the questionnaires, one cannot refer to isolated elements of individual stories; information must be crossed, for instance in the following manner:

- Present the similarities and differences between answers to the questionnaires and the semi-structured interviews;
- Describe differences between cases/experiences/interpretations within a group of respondents of the same type;
- Describe differences between interpretations of a subject among respondents of different types (for instance children and parents).

Group discussions

In the group discussions, participants discuss given topics, issues, ideas, and experiences among themselves, and reflect freely around topics of discussion specified by the discussion group mediators. The topics to be discussed in groups are the same as those proposed for semi-structured interviews. Letting the participants question and answer each other and oppose their arguments is a basic principle. Throughout the session the discussion group mediators may direct the discussion, or carefully follow up on issues of particular relevance.

Group discussions may wander from the subject; the mediator can then refer to the list of topics to come back to the subject. The manual can also be used in the opposite case, when the discussion does not give enough information. In that case, the mediator can launch another subject to restart the discussion.

With increased participation from the mediators, the group discussion may develop into a group interview. Generally, however, this should be avoided, and participants should rather be encouraged to comment, or, elaborate on each other's statements, opinions, etc. The group interview form is a safety-line when discussions among participants in a group are dying out.

Group discussions are also flexible in their setting up and their organisation: the group should be composed of 6 to 8 persons but it is possible to start the talk with fewer persons. In the same way, the persons can come and join to the talk after it has started. The same flexibility is necessary about the duration of the talk; it is up to the mediator to decide when it should stop, depending on the group's dynamics (weariness, tensions, and so on) and on the interest of the talk (stop when it is not informative anymore).

During group discussions, one of the researchers/interviewers writes down all statements in the local language, as closely as possible to the articulated statements. After the session, the notes should be written in full, with English translations. Important local terms used

by participants during the group discussion should be written in local language in brackets after the English translation. Notes from each group discussion must be attached to a data registration form.

7.2. Topics for semi-structured interviews and group discussions

The topics follow the structure of the “life history” of the children as outlined in the framework for the survey. Interview guidelines consist in a list of possible topics; the interview does not consist in addressing all the topics that are proposed. Indeed, getting enough and solid information on all the topics would take too much time. The interviewer must select some of the topics and discuss them in detail, rather than trying to address them all.

Guidelines for semi-structured interviews are detailed in Appendix 2

Topics for semi-structured interviews with children

- Exposure to trafficking (mainly for never trafficked children):

- Attempts to find a job abroad or in another place within the country with the assistance of individuals or organisation. Proposals (job, residence, travel, etc.)
- Any case where the child was asked to leave the place where he/she was living to go working and staying somewhere else
- Any case where the child was approached by individuals or an organisation that offered job abroad or in another place within the country
- Any case where someone tried to force the child to work

- Life before being trafficked:

- Daily life before being trafficked (main occupation, education and educational results, job and income)
- Relation to parents/caretakers, reasons for living with others than mother and father
- Good and bad things in life before being trafficked
- Prospects if staying at the place the respondent was living at the time, older brothers and sisters main occupations

- First steps, first stages:

- Who initiated the process? Were you asked, were you persuaded, were you forced, etc.
- Particular events related to the process
- First meeting with intermediaries

- The deal and the people involved in it:

- What was the deal (job, remuneration, daily life, travel, others)?
- Discussion, bargaining, agreement
- Obligations to the traffickers / guarantee for the child and for family/caretakers from the traffickers

- What was attractive and what was constraining?
 - Evaluation of the deal (child / parents benefit)
 - Trust in the deal and in the people
- Awareness/knowledge and attitude of others:
- Knowledge of others' stories/experiences staying abroad or leaving to another location to work, people being forced to do unpleasant jobs, being exploited or exposed to violence
 - Sources of information
 - Attitude of others (trying to convince you not to go, encouraging you, pushing you, etc.); their says/arguments/rationale. Different persons with different attitudes
- Travelling and starting working:
- The journey
 - Trafficking mechanisms (stakeholders and transactions during the journey)
 - The "arrival"
 - Starting working
- Living conditions and control:
- The job, workload, constraints
 - Living conditions
 - Relations to the "bosses" and control
 - Room for manoeuvre (strategies to protect oneself, to relieve hardship, to get better status within the group/organisation)
 - Differences among trafficked children/people within the group (hierarchy, relations to bosses, earnings and other resources, freedom and control)
 - Change in working and living conditions during the stay
 - Opportunity, if any, to leave the place or the job the respondent was set to do? Conditions/constraints for leaving (e.g. repayment of debt)
- Release and after:
- Circumstances and conditions
 - Who/what was helpful? Who/what could have been helpful?
 - Stories of others being released
 - From release to arrival where the respondent is staying currently (persons she/he turned to / places she/he went to and why?)
- Stigma:
- Trafficking-related attitudes and situations the respondent was faced with
 - Attitude towards other trafficked persons
 - What makes others' opinions and attitudes differ?

- What do the people you live with or are acquainted with today know about you being trafficked? Reactions (compassion, blame, etc.)

Topics for semi-structured interviews with parents

- Pre-departure knowledge and actions:

- The way parents got to know the possibility that the child would leave
- Knowledge of the first step, the people involved, the "offer"
- Opinion and first reaction, opinion and attitude of others

- The reasons:

- Child intention/decision to leave
- Reasons for parents to want the child to go for work

- Arrangements:

- Job, residence, and travel organisation
- Parents' implication in the arrangement

- Post-departure knowledge and action:

- First reaction (*if the child suddenly disappeared without the parents knowing anything about it beforehand*)
- Asking for assistance / reasons for not asking assistance, results
- Fears, threats from the traffickers
- The child during her/his stay abroad/away (where she/he was, what she/he was doing, etc.)
- Any possibility to do something to assist the child during her/his stay abroad/away

- Exit trafficking:

- The circumstances under which the child left the job and the people who trafficked him/her
- Persons/organisations/institutions involved in the release
- Parents' role in the release

- Return:

- Circumstances of the return, difficulties if any, how did the parents cope with the situation/difficulties
- The behaviour of relatives/friends/neighbours towards the child (differences from before trafficking)
- Others experiences with a child returning; what makes conditions differ / be more difficult/easier
- What can make return/reintegration easier?
- Attitudes towards and perceptions of trafficked children

- Assistance:

- The child's' needs / the parents' needs
- Assistance received
- Have the parents applied for any assistance? Reasons for not asking
- Results / reasons for not receiving assistance
- Fears and threats related to the trafficking

- Risk of being (re-) trafficked:

- What makes your child or could make her/him exposed to trafficking?
- Measures to reduce risk
- What could be done (by others) to prevent her/him from being trafficked again?

7.3. Recording information

Fieldworkers will take notes during interviews and group discussions. After the sessions, the notes must be properly filled out in order to make résumés, and in order to ensure interpretation and recording in English.

Even though all interviews / discussions will be recorded as résumés, it is not always possible to take notes during the conversations. For instance, the participant / respondent may turn mute or silent when seeing a notebook. In cases when sensitive issues are revealed and discussed, taking notes may give the impression of formality that may destroy the secure atmosphere that is often a precondition for an open discussion. Therefore, it is not always possible to use a notebook during the sessions. In these cases, the fieldworkers must memorise main points, and assist each other during the process of writing-up the résumés.

It is crucial to take the necessary time to go through notes from each interview / group discussion and write résumés. Résumés are more than neat copies of interview notes; they must be analytical: the main findings of relevance for the survey are highlighted, former hypothesis may be reconsidered, new hypothesis and questions can be developed, new/different situations or cases are taken into account.

Résumés can thus inspire or orient next interviews / discussions. Therefore, it does not make sense to run through several interviews / discussions without writing résumés.

7.4. The case studies

Developing case studies is part of the qualitative assessment. A “case” can be a person (the case of a trafficked child, of a parent whom child was kidnapped), a process (the case of an agreement between parents and traffickers, the case of a family being under threats of traffickers, the case of a release), an event (the dismantling of a trafficking network, a court case), or a social arena (the village community, the street, the rehabilitation centre).

A case is eligible for study if it is **significant** of the trafficking of children. “Significant” does not mean “representative”, in other words a case study is not only a sample (or an illustration) of the most common cases. A case that differs from the most common ones

can thus also be considered, as long as it provides information on the various categories of children and adults affected and involved, on the processes of organising trafficking, etc.

Case studies must be developed from bits and pieces of information from semi-structured interviews, group discussions, and questionnaires. For example, the case of a child who was trafficked could be built based on the questionnaire addressed to the child (TRC questionnaire), a semi-structured interview with his parents (PTRC interview), a semi-structured interview with staff from the rehabilitation centre where the child stayed for a while (Key Informant interview), and a group discussion conducted in the neighbourhood of the family.

A case study consists in presenting the facts, the people involved, the reasons and rationalisations of their action, and the consequences of their decision/actions. The case of a child who would explain that there was nothing to do where he was living and that he thus decided to work abroad does not constitute a case study. The proper study of such a case would request to know among others:

- If there was actually any occupation/opportunity but that he did not consider;
- What from he/she was living at the time (to understand the needs, the wishes, etc.)
- What his/her older brothers and sisters were doing at the time (had they stayed, left?);
- What other children of his age were doing;
- What the parents were doing for a living;
- What he thought he would/could get with the job that was offered;
- Did he know (or had heard of) people who had answered such an offer;
- What were the conditions (job, earnings, etc.) and how he did evaluate them;
- If there were other reasons than the lack of opportunity where he lived.

As for interviews and group discussions, it is up to the researchers to decide to study a case - there is not a fixed number of cases to be studied -, and how to study it - there is neither a minimum amount of information or number of interviews, discussions, questionnaires to be conducted so that the case study is achieved. In the same way, researchers must decide to “not to lose time” if the case turns out to be not relevant or impossible to be properly studied, as well as to spend more time if they assess it is worth it or necessary.

Case studies will be inserted into the reports in boxes in order to distinguish them from the text.

7.5. Fieldwork follow-up

Possibilities for fieldwork follow-up depends on local conditions, mainly the possibility to send résumés. The ideal follow-up consists of e-mailing résumés for comments and suggestions (to complete an interview, for the following interviews, etc.) that are returned while researchers are still on the field.

8. Sampling and locating informants

8.1. Strategies for selecting respondents

There are numerous strategies for selecting respondents for this type of survey, which is essentially qualitative in its approach:

- Maximise information: selection of individuals who have the most to tell
- Maximise diversity: selection of cases that differ the most from each other
- Disconfirming: selection of cases that contradict a hypothesis
- Selection of cases provided by the respondent: the respondent refers the researcher on to the next one
- Typical cases
- Convenience: selection of the first available person at arrival in the field

In this survey the aim is to maximise diversity and select cases that contradict a hypothesis (which is actually one way of maximising diversity). The selection of cases presumed to be typical should be avoided, however, this must be considered in relation to the opportunities to get enough respondents for the survey. What we want to avoid is to have all respondents telling more or less the same story, or having been through more or less the same scenario. It is therefore important that the researchers and interviewers use their own discretion during the fieldwork when selecting respondents. If the experience in the field shows that one does not learn anything new from interviewing one type of respondents, try to find others that may be able to tell a different story, or who come from a different background.

One particular challenge in this survey is the identification of formerly trafficked children. In most cases this will only be possible through some formal structure, such as rehabilitation centres. This entails a risk of getting very similar stories as the children may for instance have been through the same release process, or having been repatriated (in the case of external trafficking) at the same time or from the same place. To the extent possible, one should at least aim to use different such structures as starting points for identifying respondents. It would be interesting and more productive to reach respondents also in other settings; however, this must never be at the expense of confidentiality or security.

8.2. Examples of criteria for selection

Ethical aspects of research is important not only for the interview situation itself, but must also be considered when selecting respondents. It is important to remember that many trafficked children have suffered psychological traumas, and it would be advisable not to interview someone who returned recently. There is a higher likelihood that they will not have been able to recover from their experiences. Consequently the interview itself, when the respondent is asked to remember and recapture to some detail what may have been very traumatic experiences, can have a damaging effect.

In the case of trafficked released children, there are certain criteria in particular that should be observed:

- Gender - most focus on trafficking in Eastern Europe has been on girls and women; however, boys must also be presumed to be at risk.
- The type of activity the child was engaged in while being in the trafficking situation, since most focus up until now has been on commercial sexual exploitation. As we do know that children are also being trafficked for other activities, such as for instance begging or pick pocketing, it is necessary to keep this in mind during the selection.

The trafficked released children do not necessarily have to be under 18 at the time of the interview, but must have been under 18 at the time they were trafficked.

Other central criteria for the selection of trafficked released children for questionnaires and semi-structured interviews are:

- The age when trafficked;
- The degree of voluntary departure;
- The duration of time for which they were in the trafficking situation;
- The location the child came from;
- The location the child was trafficked to (domestic versus cross-border trafficking);
- Socio-economic background of their families;
- The family situation of the child (having parents versus orphan);
- Education/schooling.

The respondent group consisting of never trafficked children are included in order to give a perspective on prevention. We need to understand some of the reasons for why children are *not* trafficked. This means that the group of never trafficked children should consist of children who come from similar backgrounds as children who *have been* trafficked, i.e. children who may be presumed to be at risk. From what we already know about risk factors, some selection criteria may be:

- Coming from a disadvantaged family (in terms of poverty, unemployment, abuse or alcoholism);
- Having no family, or living in the streets;
- Having dropped out of school.

For the selection of the parent group of respondents, some general selection criteria are:

- Sex of the parent/caretaker;
- Sex of the child;
- Socio-economic conditions of the family;
- Whether the parent lived with the child or not prior to the trafficking.

In addition, as in the case of the never trafficked children, the group of parents of never trafficked children should also ideally have some of the characteristics that are presumed to increase risks of trafficking.

The key informants for the semi-structured interviews constitute a separate group of respondents. As will be remembered, the main aim for these interviews will be to:

- Discuss the preliminary findings from fieldwork;
- Expose various scenarios, situations, arguments, etc. that were found in interviews with the individual respondents and ask if the key informants have encountered different ones;
- Get information about what is done to prevent, to assist, to repatriate and to reintegrate trafficked children; what works, what does not work, what could work under which conditions, what are the hindrances for succeeding in the work against trafficking?

This means that guidelines for these interviews have not been developed, as the interviews will take on different forms depending on what is found during the fieldwork. Further, this means that the key informants should fill some of the criteria below:

- They have special knowledge about trafficking issues, the situation of children or the context of a given community;
- They represent official structures (ministries, police, etc.);
- They represent organisations that work with trafficked victims (prevention, rehabilitation, awareness raising, etc.)

8.3. Identifying locations and communities

In accordance with the aim of maximising diversity, the survey should also cover different locations in each country. There are no strict criteria for what kind of locations should be approached; however, the choice should be justified in the national reports, explaining why the final locations were chosen. What is important is not only to conduct interviews in one place. Further, as pointed out above, the diversity in stories from different locations should also be preserved in the interviews with trafficked released children, through the selection of children having lived in different locations at the time they were trafficked.

The aspects of security and working conditions should be taken into consideration when selecting locations, as well as the conditions of access, in terms of time and travel costs.

9. Overall analysis plan for country reports

The design of the survey warrants some words of caution regarding the analysis and reporting of the information. The national reports cannot be based only on the standardised information from the questionnaires, but must draw on questionnaires, information from both the individual semi-structured interviews and group discussions, and on existing information from other sources.

The national teams will have to adapt to the circumstances during fieldwork, and the situation of trafficking may be different in the various countries. The content of the report may therefore vary from one country to the next, or between regions or areas. Even so, in order to enable comparison across national boundaries, and to enable the analysis on sub-regional level, country reports should be as homologue as possible.

Therefore, we suggest a table of contents to the reports for the four respective countries, described below.

The national reports will include:

1. An abstract of the report (executive summary)
2. A presentation of the national context and of the survey:
 - The situation of trafficking in the country and what is known about it, especially as regards trafficking of children
 - National legislation on the issue of trafficking, ratification of relevant international conventions, governmental structures in charge of the issue of trafficking in children
 - Presentation of the rapid evaluation (tools that were used, number of interviews conducted - both questionnaires and semi-structured interviews, sites visited) and difficulties encountered.
3. An analysis of the phenomenon of trafficking in children for labour and sexual exploitation:
 - Description of the various sides of the phenomenon: the different categories of trafficked children, the places and modes of recruitment, the types of activities children are trafficked into, differences in terms of sex and age, the duration of “being trafficked”;
 - Analysis of the roles of children of different categories (girls/boys, 15-18 years, 12-15 years, younger than 12) when trafficked (commercial sexual exploitation, begging, stealing, other tasks);
 - Analysis of the factors surrounding the recruitment: socio-economic profile of the trafficked children and their families/of never trafficked children and their families; background factors (education, activities, family structures); characteristics of trafficked children. The concern here is to identify mechanisms for recruitment of children and to identify factors that make children vulnerable for trafficking;
 - Description of the children’s life when in the trafficking situation, the working conditions, differences between girls and boys, etc.
4. An analysis of the conditions for rehabilitation

- Typologies of return/release for formerly trafficked children (return to place of origin, returning to live with same people they lived with before, go somewhere else, assistance, activities, etc.);
- Analysis of the factors, circumstances and persons facilitating the release of the children;
- Difficulties met by trafficked released children;
- Perceptions and stigmatisation of trafficked released children;
- Risks of being re-trafficked;
- Presentation of programmes of prevention, of assisting victims currently in a trafficking situation, and rehabilitation in the country (by government, local NGOs, international NGOs, international organisations); results and encountered difficulties.

5. Recommendations for prevention, release and rehabilitation of trafficked children

- List of proposals for actions in order of priority, distinguishing between strategies for prevention and for rehabilitation, and identifying who could do what.

Case studies in boxes of maximum one page should be included in the report in order to illustrate the analysis.

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Appendix 1 : Questionnaires

Questionnaire for TRAFFICKED RELEASED CHILDREN.....47

Questionnaire for NEVER TRAFFICKED CHILDREN.....85

TRAFFICKED RELEASED CHILDREN

Questionnaire

Questionnaire Identification

AI1	Country	.....
AI2	Prefecture	.....
AI3	District	.....
AI4	Municipality/commune	.....
AI5	Village	.....
AI7	Serial Number of the Questionnaire	|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_| |_|_|_|_| |_|_|_|_|_| questionnaire code site n° Questionnaire n°
AI8	Interview date	|_|_|_| |_|_|_| |_|_|_|_|_|
AI9	Selection of the interviewed person	
	Selected by the interviewer	1
	Proposed by a third person	2
	Selected by a third person	3
AI10	Interview Status	
	Interview completed	1
	Interview not completed	2
	No usable information	3
AI11	Place/Environment of the interview	
	Street	1
	Habitation of the respondent (including rehabilitation centre)	2
	Private organisation office	3
	Others (specify)	4
AI12	Persons present at the interview apart from interviewer/respondent (specify parent/guardian/friend )	|_|_|_|
AI13	Duration of interview (time when started, time when finished)	From |_|_|_|_|_|_|_| to |_|_|_|_|_|_|_|
	Hours, minutes	|_|_|_| |_|_|_|
AI14	Corresponding information correspondante (Serial Number of a semi-structured interview, another questionnaire)	|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_| |_|_|_| |_|_|_|_|_| Interview code site n° Interview n°

PI: Person Identification

PI01	Gender	Male Female	1 2	
PI02	How old are you?	DNK=97, NA=98	|_|_| years	
PI03	Where were you born?	Country		
		Prefecture		
		District		
		Municipality/commune		
		Village		
PI04	Citizenship		.....	
PI05	Ethnic identity / Nationality		.....	

SA : Stays abroad / away within the country

Trafficked abroad

SA01	Have you ever been out of your country for more than a month?	Yes	1	→ SA18 → SA18
		No	2	
		NA	98	
SA02	How many times have you been abroad for more than a month?	Number NA=98	|_|_|	
SA03	How old were you <u>the first time</u> you stayed abroad for <u>more than a month</u> ?	Age DNK=97, NA=98	|_|_| years	
SA04	<u>The last time</u> you stayed abroad <u>for more than a month</u> , when did you leave?	Date DNK=97, NA=98	|_|_| |_|_| month year	
SA05	For how long were you abroad last time? If the duration is less than a month, ask again SA04; if the respondent has never been abroad for more than a month, go to question SA18	DNK=97, NA=98	|_|_| |_|_| |_|_| Years Months Days	
SA06	In which country(ies) were you last time? Write the country. More than one country is possible , write all of them (one country per cell)	NA=98		

SA07	Were you forced to go or lured to go?	Forced	1	
		Lured	2	→SA14
		No, neither forced nor lured	3	→SA14
		NA	98	→SA14
SA08	What happened ? Were you ...? One answer only Being kidnapped means to be taken away by force	... kidnapped ?	1	
		... threatened ?	2	→SA11
		... forced in other way (specify) ?	3	→SA18
		NA	98	→SA18
SA09	Where were you when you were kidnapped?	At home	1	
		At school	2	
		At work	3	
		In a public place (street, park etc)	4	
		Other (specify)	5	
		NA	98	
SA10	Did you know the person(s) who kidnapped you?	Yes	1	→ SA18
		No	2	
		NA	98	
SA11	What were you threatened with?	Of physical injury to myself	1	
		Of physical injury to members of my family or other close ones	2	
		Of getting my reputation harmed	3	
		Of being turned away by my family	4	
		Other (specify)	5	
		DNK	97	
		NA	98	

SA12	Did you know the person(s) who threatened/forced you?	Yes	1	
		No	2	→SA18
		NA	98	→SA18
SA13	Was it a member of your family?	Yes	1	→ SA18
		No	2	
		NA	98	
SA14	Who made the decision that you would go abroad?	My decision	1	→SA16
		Father	2	
		Mother	3	
		Caretaker	4	
		Other (specify)	97	
		NA	98	
SA15	Did you want to go?	Yes	1	
		No	2	→SA17
		DNK	97	→SA17
		NA	98	→SA17
SA16	What did you intend to do abroad? Was it for holidays, visiting relatives or friends, for education or professional training, for work, for seeking asylum, for other purpose or without specific purpose? One answer only	Holidays	1	
		Visit or live with family/friends	2	
		Education/professional training	3	
		Work	4	
		Seek asylum	5	
		No specific purpose	6	
		Other (specify)	7	
		NA	98	
SA17	Did anyone organise, or assist you with, anything concerning your travel and stay abroad?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		NA	98	

Internal Trafficking

SA18	Has anyone ever <u>organised</u> for you to work	Yes	1	
		No	2	→ CO01

	elsewhere in Romania? <i>By elsewhere we mean another place than where the person was living at the time</i>	NA	98	→ CO01
SA19	How many times have you worked elsewhere in Romania <u>for more than a month</u>?	Number DNK=97, NA=98	|_|_| times	

Interviewer check 1

If the answer to SA19 is 0 time, or 97 (DNK) or 98 (NA), check then SA01 page 2, there are two possibilities:

- if the respondent has never been out of his/her country for more than a month (answer No or NA to SA01), end the questionnaire (this respondent is not eligible)

- if the respondent has been out of his her country at least once (answer Yes to SA01), explain that you will now ask questions about his/her life before the last time he/she ended being trafficked out of his/her country. Make sure that the respondent understands which “case” you are talking about; mention the country indicated in SA05; then continue on question CO01, page 8

SA20	How old were you <u>the first time</u> you went to work elsewhere in Romania?	Age DNK=97, NA=98	|_|_| years	
SA21	When did it happen the last time you worked elsewhere in Romania for more than a month?	Date DNK=97, NA=98	|_|_| |_|_| month year	
SA22	For how long did you stay <u>the last time</u>? <i>If the duration is less than a month, ask again SA21; if the answer to SA21 is DNK (97) ou NA (98), go back to SA19, ask again SA19 and continue the questionnaire according to Check 1</i>	Duration DNK=97, NA=98	|_|_| |_|_| |_|_| Years Months Days	

SA23	Where did you go?	District Municipality/town DNK=97, NA=98	..... .....	
SA24	Were you forced to go or lured to go?	Forced Lured No, neither forced nor lured NA	1 2 3 98	 → SA31 → SA31 → SA31
SA25	What happened ? Were you ... ? One answer only Being kidnapped means to be taken away by force	... kidnapped ? ... threatened ? ... forced in other way (specify) ? NA	1 2 3 98	 → SA28 → SA29 → SA31
SA26	Where were you when you were kidnapped?	At home At school At work In a public place (street, park etc) Other (specify) NA	1 2 3 4 5 98	
SA27	Did you know the person(s) who kidnapped you?	Yes No NA	1 2 98	→ CO01

SA28	What were you threatened with?	Of physical injury to myself Of physical injury to members of my family or other close ones Of getting my reputation harmed Of being turned away by my family Other (specify) DNK NA	1 2 3 4 5 97 98	
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SA29	Did you know the person(s) who threatened/forced you?	Yes	1	
		No	2	→CO01
		NA	98	→CO01
SA30	Was it a member of you family?	Yes	1	→
		No	2	CO01
		NA	98	
SA31	Who made the decision that you would go?	My decision	1	→CO01
		Father	2	
		Mother	3	
		Caretaker	4	
		Other (specify)	5	
		DNK	97	
		NA	98	→CO01
SA32	Did you want to go?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		DNK	97	
		NA	98	

Interviewer check 2

The following questions will refer to **the last time** the respondent was trafficked; check whether it is a case of trafficking abroad (date in SA04 is more recent than date in SA21) or trafficking within Romania (date in SA21 is more recent than date in SA04). Mark the appropriate cell below with a circle for later reference:

Trafficking abroad	1
Trafficking within Albania	2

Explain then to the respondent that you will ask him/her questions about his/her life before the last time he/she ended being trafficked. Make sure that the respondent understands which “case” you are talking about; mention the country indicated in SA06, or the location within Albania indicated in SA23.

CO: Conditions before departure

CO01	Where did you live before you left?	Country		
		Prefecture		
		District		
		Municipality/commune		
		Village		
CO02	How old were you when you left? The last time	Age DNK=97; NA=98	|__|__| years	
CO03	Who did you live with just before you left? Mark all that apply	By myself	1	
		With friends	2	
		With boyfriend/girlfriend	3	
		Father	4	
		Mother	5	
		Stepmother	6	
		Stepfather	7	
		Brother(s), sister(s)	8	
		Grand-parents	9	
		Uncle/aunt/cousins	10	
		Husband/wife	11	
		Parents-in-law	12	
		Your own children	13	
		Institutions	14	
NA	98			
CO04	Who was your main provider? One answer only	Myself	1	→ CO06
		Friend(s)	2	
		Boyfriend/girlfriend	3	
		Father	4	
		Mother	5	
		Stepmother	6	
		Stepfather	7	
		Brother(s), sister(s)	8	
		Grandparent	9	
		Uncle/aunt/cousin	10	
		Husband/wife	11	

		Parents-in-law	12	
		Other (specify)	13	
		Institution	14	→ CO07
		DNK	97	→ CO06
		NA	98	→ CO06

CO05	What was your provider's main source of income?	Own Farming				1		
		Other self-employed				2		
		Salary				3		
		Other (specify)				4		
		Pension (retired)				5		
		Pension for disability				6		
		Social benefit				7		
		DNK				97		
		NA				98		
CO06	Before you left, did you live... ?	In a house/apartment				1		
		In an institution (orphanage, shelter, etc.)				2		
		In the street				3		
		Other (specify)				4		
		NA				98		
CO07	During the last year before you left, did it ever happen that... If yes, did this happen sometimes or often?		Never	Sometimes	Often	Not applicable	NA	
		... you had not enough to eat?	1	2	3	4	98	
		... you could not afford proper clothes or shoes?	1	2	3	4	98	
CO08	Were you going to school before you left? One answer only	Yes No NA				1 2 98		
CO09	Were you working ?	Yes				1		
		No				2	→ CO11	
		NA				98	→ CO11	
CO10	What kind of work were you doing? By work we mean any activity that the respondent was doing and got some kind of compensation for, either in money or other forms Open answer							
CO11	What was your highest level of education before you left?	Never attended school				1	→ RE01	
		Unfinished primary school				2		
		Elementary school				3		
		Unfinished primary school				4		

		Primary school	5	
		Unfinished secondary school	6	
		Secondary school	7	
		DNK	97	→ RE01
		NA	98	→ RE01
CO12	What age were you when you stopped going to school?	Age DNK=97; NA=98	|_|_| years	

Interviewer check 3

Next question to be asked depends on whether it is a case of trafficking abroad or trafficking within Albania, and whether the respondent was forced to go.

Look at **Interviewer check 2**(page 7) if it is a case of trafficking abroad or trafficking within Albania

- If it is a case of trafficking abroad, check **SA07** Were you forced to go or lured to go?
 - If the answer is **forced (1)**, go to TJ08 page 17
 - If the answer is **lured (2)** or **No, neither forced nor lured (3)** or **NA (98)**, start with the next question, RE01
- If it is a case of trafficking within Albania, check **SA24** Were you forced to go or lured to go?
 - If the answer is **forced (1)**, go to DL01 page 18
 - If the answer is **lured (2)** or **No, neither forced nor lured (3)** or **NA (98)**, start with the next question, RE01

RE: Recruitment

RE01	Were you offered ... ? Mark all that apply	Employment Education That your parents/caretakers would receive money Partner/marriage Other (specify) NA	1 2 3 4 5 98				
RE02	Were the following factors crucial, important or not very important in influencing your decision to go abroad/ leave your community? Read all items one by one	Lack of resources at home Lack of future prospects in home country	Crucial 1 1	Imp-ortant 2 2	Not very import ant 3 3	NA 98 98	

		Relationships with father	1	2	3	98	
		Relationships with mother	1	2	3	98	
		Relationships with boyfriend/girlfriend	1	2	3	98	
		Interesting job offer	1	2	3	98	
		Possibility to make good money	1	2	3	98	
		Wanted to see other countries	1	2	3	98	
RE03	Who arranged your journey? Transportation, tickets, passport, visa and other travel documents, etc. Several answers possible	I arranged it myself	1				→RE17
		Work-agency	2				
		Travel-agency	3				
		Parents/siblings	4				
		Other family-members	5				
		Friends	6				
		Neighbours	7				
		Acquaintances	8				
		Other (specify)	9				
		DNK	97				→RE17
		NA	98				→RE17
RE04	Did the people/persons arranging your journey offer to help with any of the following things? Mark all that apply	Offers of credit/loan for myself	1				
		Offer of advance to my parents/caretakers	2				
		Organisation of travel document	3				
		Organisation of transport	4				
		Provision of job	5				
		Offer of contacts at the destination	6				
		Other (specify)	7				
		DNK	97				
		NA	98				
RE05	Which of these things were the <u>two</u> most important in influencing your decision to have these people/this person help you with your journey? Two answers maximum Repeat lines if necessary	Offers of credit/loan for myself	1				
		Offers of advance to my parents/caretakers	2				
		Organisation of travel document	3				
		Organisation of transport	4				
		Provision of job	5				
		Offer of contacts at the destination	6				
		Others (specify)	7				
		DNK	97				
		NA	98				

RE06	How did you get in touch with the people who arranged your journey? Asked if journey was not arranged by parents/siblings, other family-members, friends and neighbours	I approached them directly	1	→ RE08
		My family approached them	2	→ RE08
		Somebody introduced me	3	
		They approached me	4	→ RE08
		They approached my family	5	→ RE08
		Other (specify)	6	→ RE08
		NA	98	→ RE08
RE07	Who introduced you?	Family Friends Acquaintances Others DNK NA	1 2 3 4 97 98	
RE08	When you first got in touch with the people who arranged your journey, was this where you lived at the time?	Yes No NA	1 2 98	
RE09	How long did it take from you first talked to this/these person(s) about leaving until you left?	Duration DNK=97; NA=98	|__|__| |__|__| months days	
RE10	Where did you intend to go? A location can be a city, a region, village etc. Write the location as indicated by the respondent	Country Location within the country	..... .....	
RE11	What destination had you agreed on with the organisers of your journey? A location can be a city, a region, village etc. Write the location as indicated by the respondent Write the name of the country and location	Country	.....	
		Location within the country	.....	
RE12	Was this where you went?	Yes	1	→ RE14
		No	2	
		NA	98	→ RE14
RE13	What was your final destination? A location can be a city, a region, village etc. Write the location as indicated by the respondent Write the name of the country and location	Country	.....	
		Location within the country	.....	

RE14	Did anyone leave at the same time as you did?	Yes	1	
		No	2	→RE17
		NA	98	→RE17
RE15	How many people left at the same time as you did? Not counting the organisers of the journey or drivers	Number DNK=97 NA=98	|_|_|	
RE16	Were any of them under 18 years old?	Yes No DNK NA	1 2 97 98	
RE17	Did any members of your family know that you were leaving?	Yes	1	
		No	2	→RE20
		NA	98	→RE20

RE18	Who knew that you were leaving? Mark all that apply	Father Mother Other family member Friends Teacher Other (specify) NA			1 2 3 4 5 6 98			
RE19	What was the general opinion of each of the people who knew you were leaving? Consult RE18 to see who this question applies to		Negative	Indiff- erent	Positive	DN K	NA	
		Father	1	2	3	97	98	
		Mother	1	2	3	97	98	
		Other family member	1	2	3	97	98	
		Friends	1	2	3	97	98	
		Teacher	1	2	3	97	98	
		Other (specify)	1	2	3	97	98	
RE20		Yes			1			

	Did anyone try to stop you from leaving? Trying to stop is different from trying to convince or influence; by stop we mean any concrete measures (e.g. locking the child in, asking someone to interfere in the child's decision, sending the child somewhere else)	No	2	→ RE22
		NA	98	→ RE22
RE21	Who tried to stop you from leaving ? Several answers possible	Mother Father Other members of my family Friends/acquaintances Teacher Non-governmental / religious organisation Other (specify) NA	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 98	
RE22	Did your family expect you to send money once you had started to work?	Yes No DNK NA	1 2 97 98	
RE23	Did any members of your family get anything from the people who arranged your journey? And if so, what? Several answers possible	No, did not get anything Money Other advantages (specify) DNK NA	1 2 3 97 98	

TJ: The Journey

TJ01	Did you get any money from the people who arranged your journey?	Yes	1	→ TJ04 → TJ04
		No	2	
		NA	98	
TJ02	Was it agreed that you should pay back this money at your destination?	Yes No NA	1 2 98	
TJ03	Did you have to pay back this money given in advance once you were at your destination?	Yes No NA	1 2 98	
TJ04	Was it agreed that you should pay for your journey (for identification papers, travel or other) ?	Yes, in full	1	→ TJ08
		Yes, in part	2	
		No	3	

		NA	98	→TJ08
TJ05	Did you pay for the journey in advance, in full or in part?	Yes in part	1	
		Yes, in full	2	→TJ08
		No	3	
		NA	98	
TJ06	Was it agreed that you should pay later for the journey?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		NA	98	
TJ07	Did you borrow money from anyone to pay for the journey?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		NA	98	

Interviewer check 4

If it is a case of internal trafficking (if necessary refer to Interviewer check 1 page 7), skip questions TJ08 through TJ15; continue at DL01, page 18

TJ08	How did you cross the border of your country?	Plane	1	→TJ10
		Car	2	→TJ10
		Bus / mini-bus	3	
		Train	4	→TJ10
		Boa	5	
		By foot	6	→TJ10
		Other (specify)	7	→TJ10
		NA	98	→TJ10

TJ09	Was it a transportation that anyone can use (public transportation)?	Yes No DNK NA	1 2 97 98	
TJ10	Did you have passport or any identification / travel documents?	Yes	1	
		No	2	→TJ12
		DNK	97	→TJ12
		NA	98	→TJ12
TJ11	Did you take care of your passport or identification / travel documents yourself during the trip?	Yes No NA	1 2 98	

TJ12	Did you cross the border of your country at official border crossings?	Yes	1	
		No	2	→DL01
		DNK	97	
		NA	98	→DL01
TJ13	Was there a police or customs officer there?	Yes No DNK NA	1 2 97 98	
TJ14	Did someone check your passport / travel documents?	Yes No DNK NA	1 2 97 98	
TJ15	Did anyone pay someone to let you cross the border of your country?	Yes No DNK NA	1 2 97 98	

DL: Daily Life While Working

I am now going to ask you some questions about what it was like when you had come to the place where you were working. In some of the questions we use the word *boss*. That does not mean that we think it was a normal job, or that this person had the right to make you work.. With *boss* I mean the person who you worked for, and who was in control of you at the place you were.

DL01	Were you given anything (like for instance clothes, equipment) when you came to your destination? Several answers possible	Food	1	
		Clothes	2	
		Cosmetics/jewelry	3	
		Money	4	
		Cigarettes/tobacco, alcohol	5	
		Other (specify)	6	
		Was given nothing	7	→ DL03
		NA	98	→ DL03
DL02	Did you have to pay back the value of what you were given when you arrived?	Yes, with cash	1	
		Yes, by working	2	
		No	3	
		NA	98	
DL03	Did you have to pay for residence if provided by the bosses ?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		NA	98	
DL04	Were you in debt to your bosses / the people who arranged your journey?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		NA	98	
DL05	Were you told how long it would take to repay your debt?	Yes	1	
		No	2	→BL07
		NA	98	→BL07

DL06	How long was it?	Less than 1 month=00, DNK=97; NA=98			|__|__| months		
DL07	Did you work alone or together with someone?	With someone			1		
		Alone			2		→DL09
		NA			98		→DL09
DL08	Among these people, were there ... ?		Yes	No	DNK	NA	
		... girls under 12	1	2	97	98	
		... boys under 12	1	2	97	98	
		...girls under 15	1	2	97	98	
		...boys under 15	1	2	97	98	
		...girls under 18	1	2	97	98	
		...boys under 18	1	2	97	98	
		...girls over 18	1	2	97	98	
		...boys over 18	1	2	97	98	
DL09	Before you left home, had you been told by someone what kind of work you would do?	Yes	1				
		No	2			→DL12	
		NA	98			→DL12	
DL10	What kind of work had you been told that you would do? Do not read possible answers Mark all that apply	Sexual services Dancing Massage Begging Street vending Waitressing Domestic work Agricultural work Caretaking (of old people, sick/disabled or children) Drug selling Other (specify) NA			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 98		
DL11	Was the work you did the same you had been told that you would do?	Yes			2		→DL15
		No			2		
		Na			98		→DL15

DL12	What kind of work did you do? mark all that apply	Sexual services Dancing Massage Begging Street vending Waitressing Domestic work Agricultural work Caretaking (of old people, sick/disabled or children) Drug selling Other (specify) NA	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 98	
DL13	Were you forced to do any of this work? By forced we mean against your will, or that the work made you feel uncomfortable but that you still had to do it	Yes No NA	1 2 98	 →DL15 →DL15
DL14	In what way were you forced? Several answers possible	Was physically forced Threats of violence to you Threats of violence to others Threats of deportation Threats of telling family what you were doing Threats that family would have to pay money Was in general afraid of the boss Other forms of threats (specify) NA	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 98	
DL15	Did you keep all you earned yourself, part of what you earned yourself, or nothing of what you earned?	Yes, all I earned Yes, part of what I earned No, nothing NA	1 2 3 98	
DL16	Did you get anything other than money for your work?	Yes No NA	1 2 98	 →DL18 →DL18
DL17	What kind of compensation were you given? Several answers possible	Food Clothes Place to live Alcohol/Drugs/Tobacco Others (specify) NA	1 2 3 4 5 98	

DL18	On average, how many days a week did you work?	DNK=97 NA=98 not applicable / not working during the day =96	|_|_| days per week	
DL19	On average, how many nights a week did you work?	DNK=97 NA=98 not applicable / not working during the night=96	|_|_| nights per week	
DL20	On average, how many hours did you work each day or night?	DNK=97 NA=98	|_|_| hours	
DL21	On average, how many hours did you sleep?	DNK=97 NA=98	|_|_| hours	
DL22	During your stay, did you have any identification papers?	Yes No NA	1 2 98	
DL23	Were you able to talk freely to anyone you wanted?	Yes No NA	1 2 98	
DL24	Were you allowed to go where you wanted, on your own or accompanied?	Yes, on my own Yes, accompanied No NA	1 2 3 98	
DL25	Were you allowed to contact your family/close ones?	Yes No NA	1 2 98	 → DL29 → DL29
DL26	How often did you contact them?	Every week Every month Less than every month Once Never NA	1 2 3 4 5 98	 → DL29 → DL29
DL27	Did you tell anyone what kind of work you were doing?	Yes No They already knew NA	1 2 3 98	
DL28	Did you tell anyone where you were?	Yes No They already knew NA	1 2 3 98	
DL29	Did you ever contact the police or any other authorities?	Yes No NA	1 2 98	→ DL31 → DL31

DL30	If not, why? Open answer				
DL31	Were you ever contacted by police or any other authorities during your stay?	Yes No NA	1 2 98		
DL32	Did you ever contact an individual or organisation to get help to leave?	Yes, individual Yes, organisation No NA	1 2 3 98		
DL33	Where you ever contacted by individual or organisation who offered you help to leave? Several answers possible	Yes, individual Yes, organisation No NA	1 2 3 98		
DL34	Did the boss(es) ever do any of the following to anyone you were working with? Read every line before response		Yes No NA		
		Denied them food	1	2	98
		Locked them in	1	2	98
		Beat them	1	2	98
		Other forms of punishment or violence (specify)	1	2	98
DL35	Did your boss(es) do any of those things to you? Repeat lines if necessary		Yes No NA		
		Denied you food	1	2	98
		Locked you in	1	2	98
		Beat you	1	2	98
		Other forms of punishment or violence (specify)	1	2	98
DL36	Did anyone ever try to make you take drugs?	Yes No NA	1 2 98		

EX: Exiting the trafficking situation

EX07	Do you know why the boss(es) wanted you to go? Several answers possible	I was sick or injured and incapable of working I was not making enough money I made a lot of trouble The boss(es) was afraid of police/authorities My visa had expired I was pregnant The boss(es) did not want to pay me Other reason (specify) DNK NA	1 2 4 5 6 7 8 9 97 98	
EX08	Would you have liked to continue this job?	Yes No DNK NA	1 2 3 98	
EX09	Would you have liked staying where you were if you could have had another job?	Yes No DNK NA	1 2 97 98	 ➔EX11 ➔PS01 ➔PS01
EX10	Why would you have wanted to stay where you were? Open response			➔ PS01
EX11	Why did you want to leave? Open response			

PS : Present Situation and Perspectives

PS01	Are you married, living with a boyfriend/girlfriend, divorced, or a widow(er)?	Single, never married Married Cohabiting Separated Divorced Widow(er) NA	1 2 3 4 5 6 98													
PS02	Do you have children ? If yes, how many?	No Yes, 1 child Yes, 2 children Yes, more than 2 children NA	1 2 3 4 98	→ PS04 → PS04												
PS03	Do you live with your child(ren)? Child 1 is the youngest If the respondent has more than 3 children, ask only for the three youngest	Yes No NA	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Child 1</th> <th>Child 2</th> <th>Child 3</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>98</td> <td>98</td> <td>98</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	1	1	1	2	2	2	98	98	98	
Child 1	Child 2	Child 3														
1	1	1														
2	2	2														
98	98	98														
PS04	Where do you live? Write in the boxes	NA=98 Country Prefecture District Municipality/commune Village														
PS05	For how long have you been living in this place?	Number of years and months If it less than 1 month, write 0 : ____ ____ ____ _0_ DNK/NA=9898	____ ____ ____ ____ years months													

PS06	Did you also live in this area before you left?	Yes No NA	1 2 98	→ PS08
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PS07	Have you ever returned to the place where you lived before you migrated? if so, was it once, a few times, regularly, or did you live there for some time?	Never	1					
		Once for a visit	2					
		A few times	3					
		Regularly	4					
		I lived there for some time	5					
		NA	98					
PS08	Who provides for you? Several answers possible	myself	1	→ PS10				
		spouse	2					
		parents	3					
		other members of the family	4					
		friends	5					
		aid program/organisation	6	→ PS10				
		other (specify)	7					
		NA	98	→ PS10				
PS09	What is the main source of income of the person who mainly provides for you?	Own Farming	1					
		Other self-employed	2					
		Salary	3					
		Other (specify)	4					
		Pension (retired)	5					
		Pension for disability	6					
		Social benefit	7					
		DNK/NA	98					
PS10	During the last year / since you came back, did it ever happen that... If yes, did this happen sometimes or often? If the respondent came back more than a year ago, ask: during the last year, did it ever happen If the respondent respondent came back less than a year ago, ask: since you came back, did it ever happen		Never	Some-times	Often	NA		
		... you had not enough to eat?	1	2	3	98		
		... you could not afford proper clothes or shoes?	1	2	3	98		
PS11	Nowadays, do you live... ?	in a house/appartment in an institution (orphanage, shelter, etc.) in the street Other (specify) NA			1 2 3 4 98			
PS12	Have you told any of the following about the work you did?				Yes	No	NA	
		Mother			1	2	98	
		Father			1	2	98	

		Caretaker	1	2	98	
		Sister/brother	1	2	98	
		Grandparents	1	2	98	
		Friends	1	2	98	
		People at rehabilitation center	1	2	98	
		Others (specify)				
PS13	Have you ever been blamed for what happened to you?	Yes		1		
		No		2		
		NA		98		
PS14	Do you now live with any of the people you were living with before you left?	Yes		1		
		No		2		→PS18
		Not applicable, did not live with anyone before or lived in an institution		3		→PS18
		NA		98		→PS18

PS15	Who among them do you live with?	Friends		1		
		Boyfriend/girlfriend		2		
		Father		3		
		Mother		4		
		Stepmother		5		
		Stepmother		6		
		Brother(s), sister(s)		7		
		Grandparents		8		
		Uncle/aunt/cousins		9		
		Husband/wife		10		
		Parents-in-law		11		
		NA		98		
PS16	How is your relationship with the people you live	Friends	Good	OK	Bad	NA
			1	2	3	98

	with?	Boyfriend/girlfriend	1	2	3	98	
	To be asked only for those who are circled in previous question	Father	1	2	3	98	
		Mother	1	2	3	98	
		Stepmother	1	2	3	98	
		Stepmother	1	2	3	98	
		Brother(s), sister(s)	1	2	3	98	
		Grandparents	1	2	3	98	
		Uncle/aunt/cousins	1	2	3	98	
		Husband/wife	1	2	3	98	
		Parrents-in-law	1	2	3	98	
		NA	1	2	3	98	

PS17	Is the relationship the same, better or less good/worse compared to before you left? To be asked only for those who are circled in previous question		Same	Better	Less good/worse	NA	→ PS22
		Friends	1	2	3	98	
		Boyfriend/girlfriend	1	2	3	98	
		Father	1	2	3	98	
		Mother	1	2	3	98	
		Stepmother	1	2	3	98	
		Stepmother	1	2	3	98	
		Brother(s), sister(s)	1	2	3	98	
		Grandparents	1	2	3	98	
		Uncle/aunt/cousins	1	2	3	98	
		Husband/wife	1	2	3	98	
		Parents-in-law	1	2	3	98	
		NA	1	2	3	98	
PS18	Would you have liked to live with them?				Yes No DNK NA	1 2 97 98	
PS19	Do you think they would want you to live with them?				Yes No DNK NA	1 2 97 98	
PS20	Do you have any contact with any of the people you lived with before?				Yes	1	
					No	2	→ PS22
					NA	98	→ PS22

PS21	Who among them do you have contact with?	Friends	1	
		Boyfriend/girlfriend	2	
		Father	3	
		Mother	4	
		Stepmother	5	

		Stepmother	6	
		Brother(s), sister(s)	7	
		Grandparents	8	
		Uncle/aunt/cousins	9	
		Husband/wife	10	
		Parents-in-law	11	
		NA	98	
PS22	What is your highest level of education today ?	Never attended school	1	
		Unfinished primary school	2	
		Elementary school	3	
		Unfinished primary school	4	
		Primary school	5	
		Unfinished secondary school	6	
		Secondary school	7	
		DNK	97	
		NA	98	
PS23	Which languages do you speak? Several answers possible	Albanian	1	
		Roma	2	
		Greek	3	
		Italian	4	
		English	5	
		French	6	
		Russian	7	
		Other (specify)	8	
		NA	98	
PS24	During the past three months, have you gone to school ? If so, have you gone regularly, or from time to time?	Yes, regularly	1	
		Yes, from time to time	2	
		No	3	
		NA	98	

PS25	During the past three months, have you had any paid work ? If so, was this work regular, or from time to time ?	Yes, regularly	1	
		Yes, from time to time	2	
		No	3	➔ PS27
		NA	98	➔ PS27
PS26	What kind of work did you have ? Open response			
PS27	During the past three months, have you attended any vocational training? If so, have you gone regularly, or from time to time ?	Yes, regularly	1	
		Yes, from time to time	2	
		No	3	➔ PS29
		NA	98	➔ PS29
PS28	What kind of vocational training have you been following ? Open response			
PS29	During the past three months, have you been an apprentice with an employer or a company? If so, have you gone regularly, or from time to time? By being an apprentice we mean to follow a training programme with an employer or a company without being a regular employee, i.e. receiving normal salary etc	Yes, regularly	1	
		Yes, from time to time	2	
		No	3	➔ PS31
		NA	98	➔ PS31
PS30	Which profession or career skill have you been learning as an apprentice? Open response			

PS31	Among the following possibilities, which one would you prefer today ? Read all items before asking which is the best. One answer possible	Go to school	1	→ PS35
		Learn a profession	2	
		Have a job in your own country	3	→ PS33
		Work with parents	4	→ PS33
		Go abroad to work	5	→ PS36
		Other (specify)	6	→ PS35
		DNK	97	→ PS35
		NA	98	→ PS35
PS32	Which profession or career skill would you like to learn ? Open response			
PS33	What kind of work would you like to have? Open response			
PS34	Do you think you will manage to find such work in your country?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		DNK	97	
		NA	98	
PS35	Would you like to go abroad to work in the future?	Yes	1	
		No	2	→ end of questionnaire
		DNK	97	→ end of questionnaire
		NA	98	→ end of questionnaire
PS36	What kind of work would you like to have abroad? Open response			
PS37	Where would you like to go? Open response			

PS38	Do you know anyone who lives there?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		NA	98	

Interviewer check 5

Return to the first page and circle the correct code for line AI10: Interview status

END OF QUESTIONNAIRE

CHILDREN NEVER TRAFFICKED Questionnaire

Questionnaire Identification

AI1	Country	.....
AI2	Prefecture	.....
AI3	District	.....
AI4	Municipality/commune	.....
AI5	Village	.....
AI7	Serial Number of the Questionnaire	|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_| |_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_| questionnaire code site n° Questionnaire n°
AI8	Interview date	|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|
AI9	Selection of the interviewed person	
	Selected by the interviewer	1
	Proposed by a third person	2
	Selected by a third person	3
AI10	Interview Status	
	Interview completed	1
	Interview not completed	2
	No usable information	3
AI11	Place/Environment of the interview	
	Street	1
	Habitation of the respondent (including rehabilitation centre)	2
	Private organisation office	3
	Others (specify)	4
AI12	Persons present at the interview apart from interviewer/respondent (specify parent/guardian/friend )	|_|_|_|_|
AI13	Duration of interview (time when started, time when finished)	From |_|_|_|_|_|_|_| to |_|_|_|_|_|_|_|
	Hours, minutes	|_|_|_|_| |_|_|_|_|
AI14	Corresponding information correspondante (Serial Number of a semi-structured interview, another questionnaire)	|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_| |_|_|_|_| |_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_| Interview code site n° Interview n°

PI: Person Identification

PI01	Gender	Male Female	1 2	
PI02	How old are you?	DNK/NA=98	|_|_| years	
PI03	Where were you born?	Country		
		Prefecture		
		District		
		Municipality/commune		
		Village		
PI04	Citizenship		.....	
PI05	Ethnic identity / Nationality		.....	

RE: Attempts to find a job outside the place of living & exposure to trafficking

RE24	Have you ever tried to go abroad and not succeeded?	Yes	1	
		No	2	→ RE26
		NA	98	→ RE26
RE25	The last time you tried to go abroad unsuccessfully, why did your attempt fail? Mark all that apply	Could not afford the journey	1	
		Could not get a visa	2	
		Parents or those responsible for me denied me to go	3	
		Was stopped at the border as I had inadequate/no papers	4	
		Other reasons (specify)	5	
		DNK	97	
		NA	98	
RE26	Have you ever been offered by someone to go abroad?	Yes	1	
		No	2	→ RE30
		NA	98	→ RE30
RE27	Have you ever turned down an offer of going abroad?	Yes	1	
		No	2	→ RE06
		NA	98	→ RE06
RE28	Why did you turn the offer down?	I did not want to go abroad	1	
		I changed my mind about going abroad	2	
		My parents or those responsible for me denied me to go	3	
		I thought that the offer was not real	4	
		Other (specify)	5	
		DNK	97	
		NA	98	

RE29	The last time you were offered to go abroad, how did you come into contact with the people who provided the offer?	I answered an advertisement	1	
		I approached an agency	2	
		Through people I knew	3	
		Through family members	4	
		Other (specify)	5	
		NA	98	
RE30	Have you ever been offered by someone to go somewhere else in your country to work?	Yes	1	
		No	2	→ RE34
		NA	98	→ RE34
RE31	Have you ever turned down an offer of going somewhere in your own country to work?	Yes	1	
		No	2	→ RE33
		NA	98	→ RE33
RE32	Why did you turn the offer down?	I did not want the job	1	
		I changed my mind about the job	2	
		My parents or those responsible for me denied me to go	3	
		I thought that the offer was not real	4	
		Other (specify)	5	
		DNK	97	
		NA	98	
RE33	The last time you were offered to go somewhere in your own country to work, how did you come into contact with the people who provided the offer?	I answered an advertisement	1	
		I approached an agency	2	
		Through people I knew	3	
		Through family members	4	
		Other	5	
		NA	98	

RE34	Has anyone ever tried to force you to go with him/her?	Yes	1	
		No	2	→ RE37
		NA	98	→ RE37
RE35	Did this happen where you lived at the time?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		NA	98	
RE36	Did you know the person(s) who tried to force you before this happened?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		NA	98	

Awareness of risks of trafficking

RE37	Have you heard about persons who have been offered to go abroad to live or to work or to get married, etc	Yes	1	
		No	2	→ RE39
		NA	98	→ RE39
RE38	From what you have heard, does it seem that in general these people...	... get a better life abroad	1	
		... get a worse life abroad	2	
		Neither better nor worse	3	
		NA	98	
RE39	If somebody offered you assistance in finding a job, would you consider such an offer?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		DNK	97	
		NA	98	
RE40	Have you ever heard stories about children who went abroad or somewhere else in your country and were then sold or forced to work?	Yes	1	
		No	2	→ PS01
		NA	98	→ PS01

RE41	Who told you? Mark all that apply	Family Friends Teacher Priest Someone visiting school Radio TV Newspaper, magazine Other (specify) NA	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 98	
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PS : Present Situation and Perspectives

PS39	Are you married, living with a boyfriend/girlfriend, divorced, or a widow(er)	Single, never married Married Cohabiting Separated Divorced Widow(er) NA	1 2 3 4 5 6 98			
PS40	Do you have children ? If yes, how many?	Yes, 1 child Yes, 2 children Yes, more ethan 2 children No NA	1 2 3 4 98	→ PS04 → PS04		
PS41	Do you live with your child(ren)? If the respondent has more than 3 children, ask only for the three youngest Child 1 is the youngest	Yes No NA	Child 1 1 2 98	Child 2 1 2 98	Child 3 1 2 98	
PS42	Where do you live?	Country Prefecture District Municipality/commune Village				
PS43	For how long have you been living in this place?	Number of years and months If less than 1 month, write 0 : | _ | _ | | _ | _ | 0 _ | DNK/NA=9898	| _ | _ | | _ | _ | years months			
PS44	Who provides for you? Several answers possible	myself spouse parents other members of the family friends	1 2 3 4 5			→ PS46

		aid program/organisation			6		➔ PS46	
		other (specify)			7			
		NA			98		➔ PS46	
PS45	What is the main source of income of the person who mainly provides for you?	Own Farming			1			
		Other self-employed			2			
		Salary			3			
		Other (specify)			4			
		Pension (retired)			5			
		Pension for disability			6			
		Social benefit			7			
		DNK/NA			98			
PS46	During the last year, did it ever happen that... If yes, did this happen sometimes or often?		Never	Some- times	Often	Not appli- cable	NA	
		... you did not have enough to eat?	1	2	3	4	98	
		... you could not afford proper clothes or shoes?	1	2	3	4	98	
PS47	Nowadays, do you live ... ?	in a house/appartment with family or friends in an institution (orphanage, shelter, etc.) in the street Other (specify) NA				1 2 3 4 98		

PS48	Who do you live with? Mark all that apply	Nobody, I live alone	1	→Error! Not a valid result for table.
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		Friends	2	
		Boyfriend/girlfriend	3	
		Father	4	
		Mother	5	
		Stepmother	6	
		Stepmother	7	
		Brother(s), sister(s)	8	
		Grandparents	9	
		Uncle/aunt/cousins	10	
		Husband/wife	11	
		Parrents-in-law	12	
		People from an institution (staff, others living there)	13	
		NA	98	➔Error! Not a valid result for table.

PS49	How is your relationship with the people you live with? To be asked only for those who are circled in previous question		Good	OK	Bad	NA
		Friends	1	2	3	98
		Boyfriend/girlfriend	1	2	3	98
		Father	1	2	3	98
		Mother	1	2	3	98
		Stepmother	1	2	3	98
		Stepmother	1	2	3	98
		Brother(s), sister(s)	1	2	3	98
		Grandparents	1	2	3	98
		Uncle/aunt/cousins	1	2	3	98
		Husband/wife	1	2	3	98
		Parents-in-law	1	2	3	98
		People from an organisation (staff, others living there)	1	2	3	98
		NA	1	2	3	98

PS50	What is your highest level of education today ?	Never attended school	1	
		Unfinished elementary school	2	
		Elementary school	3	
		Unfinished primary school	4	
		Primary school	5	
		Unfinished secondary school	6	
		Secondary school	7	
		DNK	97	
		NA	98	
PS51	Which languages do you speak? Several answers possible	Albanian	1	
		Roma	2	
		Greek	3	
		Italian	4	
		English	5	
		French	6	
		Russian	7	
		Other (specify)	8	
		NA	98	
PS52	During the past three months, have you gone to school ? If so, have you gone regularly, or from time to time?	Regularly	1	
		From time to time	2	
		No	3	
		NA	98	
PS53	During the past three months, have you had any paid work ? If so, was this work regular, or from time to time ?	Regularly	1	
		From time to time	2	
		No	3	→PS27
		NA	98	→PS27
PS54	What kind of work did you have ? Open answer			
PS55	During the past three months, have you attended any vocational training? If so, have you gone regularly, or from time to time ?	Regularly	1	
		From time to time	2	
		No	3	→PS57
		NA	98	→PS57

PS56	What kind of vocational training have you been following ? Open answer			
PS57	During the past three months, have you been learning a profession or career skill with an employer or company? If so, have you gone regularly, or from time to time ?	Regularly	1	
		From time to time	2	
		No	3	→ PS59
		NA	98	→ PS59
PS58	Which profession or career skill have you been learning? Open answer			
PS59	Among the following possibilities, which one would you prefer today ? Read all items before asking which is the best. One answer possible	Go to school	1	→ PS35
		Learn a profession	2	
		Having a job in your own country	3	→ PS61
		Work with parents	4	→ PS35
		Go abroad to work	5	→ PS64
		Other (specify)	6	→ PS35
		DNK	97	→ PS35
		NA	98	→ PS35
PS60	Which profession or career skill would you like to learn ? Open response			
PS61	What kind of work would you like to have? Open response			
PS62	Do you think that you will manage to find such work in your own country?	Yes No DNK/NA	1 2 98	

PS63	Would you like to go abroad to work in the future?	Yes	1	
		No	2	➔ end of questionnaire
		DNK	97	➔ end of questionnaire
		NA	98	➔ end of questionnaire
PS64	What would you like to do abroad? Open answer			
PS65	Where would you like to go?			
PS66	Do you know someone who lives there?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		NA	98	

Return to the first page and circle the correct code for line AI10: Interview status

END OF QUESTIONNAIRE

Appendix 2: Guidelines for semi-structured interviews

How to introduce yourself and your work

- Introduce yourself, your name, your ordinary job, etc.
- Explain that your work is part of a programme of the ILO / IPEC that is aimed at combatting trafficking of children;
- Explain that the ILO / IPEC needs a better understanding of the trafficking of children in order to develop prevention and rehabilitation measures;
- Explain that although studies about trafficking already exist, it is important to know what are the specific situation in different countries; mention that the survey covers Romania, Albania, Moldova and Ukraine;
- Explain that you use questionnaires and do interviews for more detailed information; mention that you are doing total 50 interviews with children and parents;
- Explain to the respondent that he/she is totally free to refuse to be interviewed or to discuss certain topics, that he/she just has to say “I do not want to talk about that” or “I do not want you to ask question about this or that”; explain also that the respondent must feel free to stop the interview at any time he/she would want;
- Explain that the name of the person will never be mentionned;
- Explain that it would help a lot if you could take notes and that the notes will be used only to write a report on the trafficking;
- Ask the respondent if he has any question, and if not, ask if you can start the interview

Guidelines for semi-structured interviews with Trafficked released children

Specific instructions

- Explain that you will use *traffickers*, *being trafficked* and *trafficking* in the following topics for the interview. Another words or/and expressions (specific to the country, to the phenomena) may be easier to use; if this is the case, the interviewer must feel free to do so. But in any case, interviewer must explain that she/he will use such term(s) before starting.
- About the word *boss* that is also used; the *boss(es)* may be the same person(s) as *trafficker(s)*; the word is used for topics more specifically related to the work and the daily life.

Topics to be discussed

1. Life before being trafficked

In this part we want to gain knowledge about the respondent's personal history in order to better understand and recognise the background of children being trafficked. In order to initiate precisely targeted activities aiming at prevention, detailed knowledge of these factors is of decisive importance. Is it, for instance, so that all those who go abroad come from social conditions of poverty, abuse or neglect?

- Daily life before being trafficked

One can start asking the respondent whether he/she would mind describing his/her daily life, i.e. work, living conditions, relations to parents/caretakers, before being trafficked

Main occupation: if the respondent was attending school, how did it go? If he/she used to work: job and earning.

Relationship with the people he/she was living with; reasons for living with others than mother and father if this was the case

- What would you describe as the good and the bad things in your life before you were trafficked?
- Prospects if staying at the place the respondent was living at the time; older brothers and sisters main occupations at that time.

2. The process – how did it happen?

In this part we want to gain knowledge about the circumstances under which the person fell into trafficking. Among others, we are particularly interested in parents/caretakers' possible implication. One can start by asking the respondent to tell his story, from she/he was first told about job opportunity and "assistance", or from she/he was first approached by traffickers and offered job opportunity and "assistance".

- Who did initiate the process? Parents/caretakers' possible implication can be explored here.
- Was there any particular event that may explain the first step, whether it was taken by traffickers, the respondent, parents/caretakers or others?
- (If parents/caretakers' implication has not come out yet) Were your family / caretakers informed, involved in the thinking / the contact with people who offered job and assistance? If yes, in what ways?
- Did you meet these people before leaving? If yes, can you describe the meeting (what was discussed, who participated)?

3. The "deal" and the people involved in it

- What was the deal regarding job, remuneration, daily life, travel, others? Any obligations to the traffickers? Any guarantee for you/your family/caretakers from the traffickers? What were they?
- Could you or your parents/caretakers discuss/bargain the conditions?
- What was attractive and what was constraining about the deal? At the time, how did you evaluate this deal?
- How was your trust in dealing with these people (i.e. what were you confident with and what were you not sure/worried about)?
- How long did it take from you first agreed to the actual departure? What happened in this period (who was informed about the departure, how was the departure planned for, was there ever any hesitation)?

4. Awareness/knowledge and attitude of others

In this part we aim at evaluating the respondent's pre-departure awareness and knowledge of possible trafficking.

- Before leaving, had you heard of anyone who was satisfied with similar experience (i.e. stay abroad or leaving to another location to work, their work, their earnings, etc.)? Where/from

whom did you get such information? Did you personally know anyone who this had happened to? What did you know about them?

- Before going abroad, had you heard of anyone who had ended being forced to do unpleasant jobs, being exploited or exposed to violence? Where/from whom had you heard about such risks (in school, from friends, on radio/TV, etc.)?
- Had anyone tried to convince you not to go / oppose to the departure? What were their says/arguments/rationale? Did different persons react differently? (who and how?)
- In your own view, could anything have stopped you from being trafficked? If yes, what and why? If no, why not?

5. Travelling and starting working

- Describe the journey. Who accompanied you? Were you allowed to move freely during the journey? Were you separated from any of the others you were travelling with during the trip?
- What happened on “arrival”? How and by whom were you channelled to the place where you started working?
- Was the work corresponding to what you had agreed upon? When/at what point did you realise that the deal you had initially agreed upon was not going to be fulfilled? Had you suspected that anything like this could happen and at what stage?

6. Living conditions and control

One can start asking the respondent whether he would mind describing his/her life abroad, i.e. work, living conditions. More particular focus could be:

- Relations to the “bosses” and control
- Room for manoeuvre (strategies to protect oneself, to relieve of hardship, to get better status within the group/organisation)
- Differences among trafficked children/people within the group (hierarchy, relations to bosses, earnings and other resources, freedom and control)
- Change in working and living conditions during the stay (the aim is here to investigate to what extent children may “adapt” / get use to / improve their living conditions?)
- Opportunity if any to leave the place or the job the respondent was set to do? What were the conditions for leaving (e.g. repayment of debt)? What/who was stopping you from leaving?

7. Release and after

- The circumstances and conditions under which the respondent managed to leave (and ended where she/he is currently staying). Who/what was helpful? Who/what could have been helpful?
- Stories of others being released

- Story from release to arrival where the respondent is staying currently (persons she/he turned to / places she/he went to and why?); contact with authorities when returning
- Who/what was helpful?

8. Stigma

In this part we would like to gain knowledge about the ways in which those who have been victims of trafficking are being received by neighbours/friends/acquaintances upon return. Is it possible to indicate a general attitude towards those who have been working abroad, or is this dependent on the kind of work (e.g. prostitution) that is known/believed to have been performed?

- Trafficking-related attitudes and situations the respondent was faced with
- Attitude and situations towards other trafficked person that the respondent know about
- What make others' opinions and attitudes differ?
- What do the people you live with or are acquainted with today know about you being trafficked?
- What are their reactions: do they show compassion, do they criticize or blame you?

Guidelines for semi-structured interviews with Never trafficked children

Specific Objectives:

Specific objectives is to establish an understanding of,

- whether/to what extent these children have been exposed to trafficking, approached by traffickers, pushed by others
- mechanisms/reasons determining why these particular children have not been trafficked
- children's knowledge and awareness of trafficking.

Topics to be discussed

1. Child's current situation and ideas for the future

- Daily life

One can start asking the respondent whether he/she would mind describing his/her daily life.

Main occupation: if the respondent is attending school, how it goes?; if he/she works: job and earning

Relationship with the people he/she was living with; reasons for living with others than mother and father if this is the case

- What would you describe as the good and the bad things in your life?
- Prospects if staying at the location the respondent is currently living. Older brothers and sisters main occupations

2. Attempts to find employment and exposure to trafficking

- Have you ever taken steps to find a job abroad or in another place within the country with the assistance of individuals or organisation. Detail who you turned to, what you were looking for and what was offered (job, residence, travel, etc.). Why, then, didn't it realize?
- Have you ever been asked to leave the place where you were living to go working and staying somewhere else? Who asked you? What was the job about? Why didn't it realize? We want here

to explore possible implication of parents or caretakers or anyone who are likely to influence/manipulate children in their community

- Have you ever been approached by individuals or an organisation who offered job abroad or in another place within the country? If yes, what was offered (job, residence, travel, etc.). Why, then, didn't you accept?
- Has anyone ever tried to force you to work on his/her own? How did this happen (e.g. threats, kidnapping attempt, other ways)?

3. Knowledge, awareness

- Have you heard of/do you know anyone who took steps to find a job abroad or in another place within the country with the assistance of individuals or organisation? If yes, can you please detail the case(s)
- Have you heard of/do you know anyone being exposed to threats or violence from people who wanted the person to work on their own?
- Has anyone ever tried to force you to work on his/her own? How did this happen (e.g. threats, kidnapping attempt, other ways)?
- Knowledge of trafficking children, of children who were forced to do "unpleasant" jobs, who were exploited? What does the respondent know? From who did the respondent hear about this?

Guidelines for semi-structured interviews with Parents of trafficked released children

Topics to be discussed

1. Pre-departure knowledge and actions

In this part we want to find out whether the parents knew anything about the child's plan/intention of leaving to work abroad or within the country and, if so, what they knew and what they did. We also want to explore whether the parent(s) were "active" (encouraging, asking, forcing) in this process.

- Who initiated that your child left? (*try to explore parent(s) involvement*)
- Did you know that your child planned/intended to leave?
- Did you know if someone had offered to assist her/him in finding a job abroad or somewhere else within the country? Did anyone approach you with an offer or in another ways (parents could have been forced)?

If the answer is *positive* on a) or b):

- What did you think/what was your reaction when you first got to know this? What did you consider as positive? What did you consider as negative and what did you fear?
- Did you or anyone else do anything to encourage or discourage your child from going?

If the answer is *negative* on a) or b):

- Have you heard about children/people (check who the respondent considers being a child/adult) getting job abroad or within the country with the help/assistance of traffickers? If yes, what have you heard?
- Have you heard about children/people being kept against their will abroad or in your own country for work?

2. The “recruitment” process / arrangements

- Can you tell us how your child’s job, residence, travel, were organised? Who did she/he turn to (individuals, travel agency, job agency, migration authorities, embassy, etc.)? *Alternatively*: who did you turn to?
- Do you know how she/he got in touch with the people who finally arranged her/his job, residence, and travel and then “trafficked” him/her?
- What did you know about the “deal” that was offered to your child / that your child made with the persons who assisted him/her (the job, residence, travel arrangements, payment, etc.)?
- Were you involved in any way in the arrangements between your child and those who assisted/trafficked him/her? If yes, how?
- What do you think were the main reasons for your child’s intention/decision to leave? *(to be asked of course only if the child was not forced or kidnapped)*
- *Alternatively*: What were the main reasons for you to want your child to go abroad/away for work?

3. Post-departure knowledge and actions

In this part we want to gain knowledge about the parents’ awareness and actions while the child was abroad/away.

- *If the child suddenly disappeared without the parents knowing anything about it beforehand*: What was your first reaction when your child disappeared? Did you do anything or turn to anyone for help? If yes, who did you turn to? What did you do? What did the people/authority/organisation you turned to do? What came out of it? If no, for what reason didn’t you turn to any people/authority/organisation?
- Did you know anything about your child during her/his stay abroad/away (where she/he was, what she/he was doing, etc.)? If yes, how did you get this information? Was there any particular point when you got the feeling that something was wrong or that your child may be held somewhere against his or her will?
- Were you able to do anything to assist your child during her/his stay abroad/away? If so, what did you do?
- Did you apply to any authority / institution to get assistance regarding your child during her/his stay abroad/away? If yes, what came out of it? If no, for what reason?

4. Exit trafficking

- The circumstances under which the child left the job and the people who trafficked him/her (e.g. what persons/organisations/institutions were involved in the exit process?)
- Did you play any role in the release? What was it?

5. Return

We would here like to know what happened when the child returned, particularly regarding rehabilitation and reintegration in the local community. We also want to explore what are parents/caretakers' needs to ease the return of children

- Describe the circumstances of the return. Did you or your child face any difficulties? If yes, what difficulties? How did you cope with the situation/difficulties.
- Is the behaviour of relatives/friends/neighbours towards your child different today compared to before she/he went abroad?
- Others experiences with regards to your child's experience of returning? How do return conditions differ? What contributes to make it "difficult"? What can make it easy or easier (here we explore what parents/caretakers need)?
- Do you think your child now has any special needs? What does your child need from you and your family and what should be provided by society in general?
- Did either your child or yourself receive any kind of assistance, in terms of rehabilitation/reintegration, from public services, private organisations or others?
- Have you applied for any assistance? For what needs / Why not? Were you refused? What are the conditions for getting assistance?

6. Risk of being re-trafficked

- What makes your child or could make her/him exposed to trafficking?
- What can you do to reduce risk?
- What could be done (by others) to prevent her/him from being trafficked again?

Guidelines for semi-structured interviews with Parents of trafficked children

Topics to be discussed

1. Pre-departure knowledge and actions

In this part we want to find out whether the parents knew anything about the child's plan/intention of leaving to work abroad or within the country and, if so, what they knew and what they did. We also want to explore whether the parent(s) were "active" (encouraging, asking, forcing) in this process.

- Who initiated that your child left? (*try to explore parent(s) involvement*)
- Did you know that your child planned/intended to leave?
- Did you know if someone had offered to assist her/him in finding a job abroad or somewhere else within the country? Did anyone approach you with an offer or in another ways (parents could have been forced)?

If the answer is *positive* on a) or b):

- What did you think/what was your reaction when you first got to know this? What did you consider as positive? What did you consider as negative and what did you fear?
- Did you or anyone else do anything to encourage or discourage your child from going?

If the answer is *negative* on a) or b):

- Have you heard about children/people (check who the respondent considers being a child/adult) getting job abroad or within the country with the help/assistance of traffickers? If yes, what have you heard?
- Have you heard about children/people being kept against their will abroad or in your own country for work?

2. The "recruitment" process / arrangements

- Can you tell us how your child's job, residence, travel, were organised? Who did she/he turn to (individuals, travel agency, job agency, migration authorities, embassy, etc.)? *Alternatively*: who did you turn to?
- Do you know how she/he got in touch with the people who finally arranged her/his job, residence, and travel and then "trafficked" him/her?
- What did you know about the "deal" that was offered to your child / that your child made with the persons who assisted him/her (the job, residence, travel arrangements, payment, etc.)?
- Were you involved in any way in the arrangements between your child and those who assisted/trafficked him/her? If yes, how?
- What do you think were the main reasons for your child's intention/decision to leave? (*to be asked of course only if the child was not forced or kidnapped*)
- *Alternative*: What were the main reasons for you to want your child to go abroad/away for work?

3. Post-departure knowledge and actions

In this part we want to gain knowledge about the parents' awareness and actions while the child was abroad/away.

- *If the child suddenly disappeared without the parents knowing anything about it beforehand*: What was your first reaction when your child disappeared? Did you do anything or turn to anyone for help? If yes, who did you turn to? What did you do? What did the people/authority/organisation you turned to do? What came out of it? If no, for what reason didn't you turn to any people/authority/organisation?
- Did you know anything about your child during her/his stay abroad/away (where she/he was, what she/he was doing, etc.)? If yes, how did you get this information? Was there any particular point when you got the feeling that something was wrong or that your child may be held somewhere against his or her will?
- Were you able to do anything to assist your child during her/his stay abroad/away? If so, what did you do?
- Did you apply to any authority / institution to get assistance regarding your child during her/his stay abroad/away? If yes, what came out of it? If no, for what reason?
- Were you afraid that anyone would try to hurt you or your child if you for instance went to the police or someone else to get help? If yes, did anyone threaten you or lead you believe that anything bad would happen, to make you not go to the police or anyone else for help? If yes, did this influence your decisions on what to do in any way, and if so, how?

Guidelines for semi-structured interviews with Parents of never trafficked children

Topics to be discussed

1. Current situation

- Socio-economic situation/background of the family
- Children' activities (school, work, etc.)
- Relationships to children

2. Attempts to find employment for children

- Have you ever taken steps to organise work, residence, travel for one of your children abroad or in another place within the country? If not, why? Have you considered it? If yes, what made you take these steps? Which channels have you gone through, i.e. who/which organisations/institutions did you contact, what have you applied for (what kind of job, what kind of papers e.g. visa, residence permit, working permit, others)?
- What has come out from this attempt?.

3, Children's wish to leave "home" to work and exposure to traffickers

- Have your children ever expressed interest in going abroad or in another place within the country to work?
- If yes, where would they like to go and what kind of work would they like to do?
- What were/are the reasons behind this interest?
- Did they take any actual steps to arrange this? How did they proceed?
- Have your children ever been approached by anyone who offered to assist them in either going abroad or to find work somewhere else in your country? What was the offer? How did you consider this offer? Why and by whom was the offer turned down?
- Have you personally ever been approached by someone offering either a job or good opportunities for any of your children, either abroad or in your own country? If yes, What was the offer? How did you consider this offer?

- Has anyone ever tried to kidnap or force your children to go somewhere? If yes, how did this happen, and how did they manage to escape?

4. Knowledge about and perception of trafficked children

- Do you know any children or others who have been trafficked or forced into doing work they did not want to? What was their story? Do you know any families whose children have gone missing? What happened? Have the families done anything to get their children back? What have they done? Have they gotten sufficient help from the police/authorities or for instance an organisation?
- To what extent do you think trafficked children that were trafficked are victims? Do you consider any difference depending on the age or the job of the person? Do you think children who become trafficked have any special characteristics, either regarding their personality or in their family background?

5. Risk of being trafficked

- Do you think your children are at risk to be trafficked today?
- What makes your children or could make them exposed to trafficking? What protects your children from being trafficked?
- What can be done to prevent children from being trafficked?

Guidelines for semi-structured interviews with Key informants

Guidelines for interviews with key informants differ from the previous ones because (1) the objectives are of a different kind than in the other interviews, (2) the group of key informants may consist of very different individuals.

Key Informants are so-called as (we presume) they have a specific knowledge of the trafficking phenomenon. They may have very different backgrounds, for instance:

- A teacher who used to be the one of children that were trafficked
- A employee of NGO working with trafficked children
- A medical doctor or nurse who may have been in a particular context with released children
- An academic with competence in the field of trafficking
- Anyone else with a specific knowledge about the issue you are doing research on

Key Informants can also be found among children and parents,

- A child or a parent that shows substantial knowledge and interest in sharing information about the trafficking (of him/herself, of his/her child, of others)

The specific objectives for interviews with key informants are:

- To look for cases, contexts, arguments, etc. that possibly differ from those met with other respondents (have you missed something?);
- To expose preliminary findings and get feedback (does what you say make sense for people who know the issue?, to what extent is it significative of the phenomenon of trafficking or rather very specific?);
- To get information about what is done to prevent trafficking, to release and to reintegrate trafficked children (what works, what does not work, what could work under which conditions, what are the blockades, etc.).

Given the diversity of possible key informants, there is not one standardised list of topics. Topics to be discussed with key informants must be chosen according to your needs at the time/stage you conduct such interview. At the beginning of the fieldwork, you may rather need to expand your knowledge about trafficking. Once more advanced in your research, you would rather need to get feedback on your preliminary findings.

www.ilo.org/childlabour

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