



Tackling Demand for Sexual Services of Trafficked Women and Girls 'Stop Traffick'

**Project Evaluation
2014**

By Dr. Jane Pillinger, Independent Evaluator

Contents

1. Introduction to the project and the scope of the evaluation	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Objectives of the project.....	1
1.3 Partner profiles and backgrounds.....	2
1.4 Overview of evaluation activities.....	3
1.5 Policy background and context.....	3
2. Project deliverables	5
2.1 Research activities	5
2.2 Toolkit and case study report	9
2.3 Project management and reporting	10
3. Transnational cooperation and feedback from project partners	11
3.1 Introduction	11
3.2 Project activities and outcomes.....	11
3.3 Usefulness of the project in progressing each partner organisations' capacity to carry out work on trafficking and demand.....	13
3.4 Difficulties or barriers in carrying out project activities.	14
3.5 Communications and dissemination.....	14
3.6 Benefits of being part of a transnational project.....	18
3.7 Future plans in continuing work in this area	21
4. Conclusions	24
Appendix 1. Evaluation of referral mechanisms for buyers	26
Appendix 2. Evaluation of demand reduction strategies.....	31
Appendix 3: Dissemination efforts and Media coverage	38

1. Introduction to the project and the scope of the evaluation

1.1 Background

The project “Stop Traffick! Tackling Demand for Sexual Services of Trafficked Women and Girls” was funded for a period of two years (2012-2014) under the European Commission Programme “Prevention of and fight against Crime” targeted call for proposals on “Trafficking in Human Beings”.

In particular the project met specific objectives under the EU Programme in relation to:

- To stimulate, promote and develop horizontal methods and tools necessary for strategically preventing and fighting crime and guaranteeing security and public order;
- To promote and develop best practices for the protection of crime victims.

In relation to expected results identified in the targeted call, the following three areas were identified as being relevant to the project:

- Establishment of partnerships between all relevant actors (private, public, non governmental) addressing trafficking in human beings from a wide perspective. The involvement of a broad range of stakeholders, including human rights organisations is encouraged.
- A reduction of the supply of and demand for products and services provided by victims of trafficking in human beings, for example, through a raised level of awareness and the development of concrete measures/tools among potential buyers/users of such products/services. The establishment of public-private partnerships in this area is encouraged.
- Establishment of national or international referral mechanisms to facilitate the reporting of relevant criminal activities, for example in the form of on-line or telephonic help-lines.

The ‘Stop Traffick!’ Project is a transnational partnership of organisations with the purpose of examining and developing strategies to raise awareness among buyers and potential buyers in an attempt to reduce demand. The project also aimed to address the dearth of information about good practices in demand reduction by exploring the attitudes of buyers and potential buyers to human trafficking in order to inform demand reduction awareness raising initiatives. The project had a mixed methodology combining research to inform awareness raising activities, an evaluation framework and a dissemination strategy to ensure that learning from the project was maximised through media debates, national and transnational dissemination seminars and conferences.

1.2 Objectives of the project

The project had a specific objective to inform awareness and policy on the reduction in demand for the sexual services of victims of trafficking by researching the context of demand and the attitudes of buyers and potential buyers to human trafficking, and by implementing a range of awareness raising activities.

In addition, objectives were set to target employers and pilot the demand reduction strategy as part of their corporate responsibility, pilot of a referral mechanism to provide opportunities for support for victims and reporting by witnesses, develop a Toolkit and awareness raising activities, and develop a training and awareness raising programme aimed to target trade unions and private and public sector employers. A further objective was to strengthen the capacity of citizens, and civil

society organisations, to challenge the demand for victims of trafficking, further influencing the reduction of demand.

1.3 Partner profiles and backgrounds

Five project partners participated in the project. All five are NGOs working in the area of prostitution, trafficking for sexual exploitation, and/or violence against women. The partnership was led by the Immigrant Council of Ireland. Each partner shared a commitment to addressing trafficking for sexual exploitation from a gender equality perspective and brought to the project a wide range of experiences and expertise in working with victims of trafficking and gender based violence.

Brief profiles of the project partners are listed below.

- Immigrant Council of Ireland
- Bulgarian Gender Research Foundation
- Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, Cyprus
- Klaipeda Social and Psychological Services Centre, Lithuania
- Multicultural Women's Association, Finland

The Immigrant Council of Ireland (ICI) (Ireland) is a human rights organisation and independent law centre providing legal aid and information to victims of human trafficking and those who have been exploited within the Irish sex industry. ICI is an organisation where migrant and Irish people work together to provide information, support and legal advice to immigrants and their families. Central to the ICI's work is the provision of information to migrants and their families about their rights and entitlements in Ireland in order to support them in navigating the immigration system. The ICI's Information and Referral Service deals with more than 10,000 enquiries from migrants and Irish people each year. The ICI is the only NGO in the immigration sector to have the status of Independent Law Centre. This allows the ICI to provide legal representation to clients as well as doing important legal policy and lobbying work. Cases are taken on when they are of strategic importance and may result in legislative or procedural change, or when the client is particularly vulnerable, for example, a victim of human rights abuses in Ireland such as exploitation as a victim of trafficking. As a frontline organisation the Immigrant Council has assisted 50 victims of sex trafficking. The scope of the ICI's work has expanded over the past decade. The organisations' expertise has been sought for a number of European-projects; ground-breaking research in a number of crucial fields has been undertaken and has helped shape public policies and discourse. The ICI is very active in lobbying for legislative and policy reforms and has contributed to some very significant reforms, as well as to attitudinal change and improved understanding of issues facing migrants in Ireland.

Bulgarian Gender Research Foundation (BGRF). The BGRF is an NGO established in 1998 carrying out research, awareness raising, education, monitoring and policy work in the field of gender equality and protection of women against violence in all its forms – domestic violence, trafficking in women, sexual harassment at the workplace. The BGRF has participated in the elaboration of the Anti-Trafficking law in Bulgaria in 2003-2004 and in the elaboration of the National Coordination mechanism for protection of trafficking victims within the National Commission for combating trafficking in Human Beings in the period 2007-2009. The BGRF is member of the Steering Group with consultative functions to the Commission. Currently the BGRF is the partner of the Bulgarian Helsinki Committee for the project of FRA and EIGE on Legal and social research on human rights and gender equality in Bulgaria. The BGRF implements research on selected gender topics required by EIGE/ FRA since 2012.

Klaipeda Social and Psychological Services Center (Lithuania). The Klaipeda Social and Psychological Services Centre (KSPSC) is an NGO providing complex psychosocial support for victims of sexual exploitation (prostitution, THB). Intensive crisis support services for sexually exploited women is provided: Social, psychological, legal consultations, safe accommodation, provision of food and other necessities, mediation in acquisition education (high and/or vocational), qualification, mediation in integration in to labour market. KSPSC's vision is to have women, children, and families socially and psychologically safe in a spiritually harmonious society. In order to meet the social security and mental health needs of children, youth, women, and families the organisation provides professional staff and volunteers and works in cooperation with National and international NGO's, along with the Department of Social Support at Klaipeda Municipality.

Monika – Multicultural Women's Association (Finland). The Multicultural Women's Association in Finland operates as the umbrella organization for several associations for women of ethnic minorities. It support efforts to enhance cultural tolerance and promote a safe everyday life for everyone. We support the well being of migrant women in different forms. The organisation encourages migrant women to participate actively in social issues and services and guidance are provided for victims of domestic violence. The organisation actively lobbies decision makers and provides training to social and health professionals. The Association has an expert role in addressing issues around multiculturalism, ethnic relations, empowerment, social integration as well as violence towards migrant women. Monika – Multicultural Women's Association in Finland was established in 1998. The headquarters are located in Sörnäinen, Helsinki. Two other units of the Association, the Multicultural Women's House (MoniNaisten Talo) and the Resource Center (Voimavarakeskus) for victims of violence are both located at the same address.

The Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies (Cyprus). The Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies (MIGS) is a non-profit organisation, which promotes and contributes to social, political, and economic projects relating to gender equality, with an emphasis on the Mediterranean region. The Institute recognises the multi-layered levels of discrimination against women and accepts that this discrimination takes different forms. It is committed to the elimination of this discrimination using a combination of research, advocacy and lobbying, as well as trainings, conferences, and other activities. Thus, MIGS aims to act as a main contributor to the intellectual, political, and socio-political life of the region as this relates to issues of gender and to do so using a multidisciplinary approach and in collaboration with other institutions. MIGS is closely affiliated to the University of Nicosia, the largest academic institution in Cyprus.

1.4 Overview of evaluation activities

The main evaluation activities included:

- Review of project documentation, including internal documents, minutes of meetings and project progress reports.
- Circulation of two evaluation templates to project partners (on referral mechanisms for users and demand reduction strategies) completed by all project partners
- An evaluation questionnaire completed by all project partners
- One-to-one interviews with project partners

1.5 Policy background and context

International policy context

Trafficking for sexual exploitation is a significant and growing problem in the EU and worldwide has an annual turnover of approximately \$12 billion. Data from the United Nations and USA Trafficking

in Persons reports reveal that 200,000 persons have been trafficked into North West Europe and that the vast majority of them (80%) were trafficked for sexual exploitation.

There has been a great deal of international attention given to addressing demand in the context of trafficking for sexual exploitation. Legislation to reduce demand has been implemented in Sweden, Iceland and Norway. The so-called “Swedish approach” on criminalising the purchase of sexual services is also being considered by policy makers in several European countries, including Ireland, and legislation on the issue has recently been adopted in France. A recent report by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe on reducing the demand for prostitution and trafficking, issued in March 2014, called on action to reduce demand for prostitution, and recommended a ban on the advertising of sexual services, including forms of disguised advertising, the provision of counselling centres providing prostitutes with legal and health assistance and exit programmes for those who wish to give up prostitution. In 2014 the European Parliament voted in favour of a report by MEP Mary Honeyball “Sexual Exploitation and Prostitution and its Impact on Gender Equality”. The Report cited the ‘Nordic Model’ as a method to tackle sexual exploitation through the criminalisation of buyers of sexual services. The international policy context, setting out the human rights and other provisions established the United Nations, Council of Europe and United Nations was detailed in the project’s legal and policy report (see below).

The Council of Europe’s Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings encourages Member States to implement educational, social, cultural or other awareness raising measures including research on best practices, methods and strategies. The European Union adopted a Directive on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims (2011/36/EU) and requires Member States to take appropriate measures, such as education and training to discourage and reduce demand for trafficking.

In this context the issue of demand was of great interest to the project partners, some of who had been actively campaigning for legislative change to criminalise buyers of sex. All project partners were of the view that the project was very timely, particularly as there had been limited research, and therefore no evidence base upon which NGOs could advocate for change on the issue of demand.

Establishing the policy context in each country participating in the project was an important starting point for the project partners. This was carried out through partner briefings and sharing of information at transnational meetings and a template completed by project partners on the legal and policy context in each of their countries (see below). This was important in showing the current national and European policy context, and identifying areas for further legal or policy changes that would contribute to the combatting of trafficking for sexual exploitation. Discussion of the legal and policy context in partner meetings was considered to have been a very valuable element of the project, and the majority of project partners stated that this was a very beneficial element of the project. This promoted information and knowledge sharing amongst partners and provide an opportunity to examine best practices approaches to tackling trafficking for sexual exploitation.

2. Project deliverables

2.1 Research activities

The following research activities were carried out during the project, each of which is described below:

- Establishment of a Research Advisory Committee
- Background research documents
- Evaluation of referral mechanism for users and demand reduction strategies
- Qualitative and quantitative research on buyers of sex covering all partner countries

2.1.1 Research Advisory Committee

A Research Advisory Committee was established in Ireland to oversee and provide expert advice on the project's research activities. Members of the Research Advisory Committee included research experts in the field and representatives from the ICI Board, the CEO of the ICI and the ICI project manager (made up of Dr Monica O'Connor, Grainne Healy, Sr Stan Kennedy, Denise Charlton and Nusha Yonkova). The evaluator was in attendance at the meetings. The Research Advisory Committee met four times between October 2012 and November 2013 (October 2012, December 2012, March 2013 and November 2013). The Committee carried out the following functions:

- Discussion of research plans, methodology and piloting of research tools.
- Feedback on draft research questions for the face-to-face interviews and the online survey
- Feedback on literature review, policy and legal context paper, and final research report.
- Discussion and advice on the analysis of data and findings from the research.
- Feedback and review of the structure and content of draft research report.

2.1.2 Background research documents: literature review and legal and policy context

Literature review

A review of relevant literature, including policy and research reports and published academic research, was carried out by the ICI research team to inform the research. A separate literature review report was produced and circulated to partners. The literature review formed the basis of evidence for the STOP Traffick! research and drew on relevant research methodologies and evidence of research carried out on policy and other measures to reduce demand for sex trafficking.

Legal and policy report

A legal and policy report was drawn up by the research team, based on a review of literature and based on information provided in writing and verbally by the project partners. The legal and policy report formed the basis for legal and policy context provided in the final research report. The report was also launched as a stand-alone report and published online in December 2013.

See: <http://www.stoptraffick.ie/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/Research-Chapter-Legal-and-Policy-context-Document-Draft-Paper.pdf>

2.1.3 Evaluation of referral mechanism for users and demand reduction strategies in partner countries

Evaluation of referral mechanisms for users

An evaluation template on the evaluation of referral mechanisms for users was prepared and disseminated to project partners in 2013. The template aimed to capture the following information:

- A summary of any referral mechanism(s) for buyers that have been introduced in your country.
- The success or otherwise of the referral mechanism(s) for buyers been, including any evaluations that have been carried out on implementation.
- What partners consider would be an appropriate referral mechanism for buyers in their own countries (whether this should be a confidential or non-confidential telephone, web based or email service that is advertised for buyers to use, or should it be a mechanism to identify the buyer, and who should be responsible for implementing a referral mechanism for buyer).
- Whether partners would like to see a Europe-wide referral mechanism for buyers, and if so how it would operate.
- Whether partners are of the view that a buyer referral mechanism should be place that requires buyers to give evidence in a legal case.
- Further comments on implementing a referral system for buyers.

Although there were some measures targeting the buyers of sex in some of the countries, none of the project partners were aware of the existence of a specific referral mechanism targeted at users, provided either by the government/police or by an NGO. There is a shared view amongst partners that a referral mechanism for users could be a positive development, but would only be successful if there is a guarantee of confidentiality or anonymity, and provided no funding is taken away from services of victims of trafficking. Core a referral mechanism is the need for awareness raising measures that aim to discourage the demand for services provided by presumed or actual trafficked victims. Regarding the development of a Europe wide referral mechanism, project partners were of the view that there is a need for better efforts across Europe to facilitate referrals by buyers, However, concerns were raised about the resources that would need to be put in place for a Europe-wide referral system, when resources could be more appropriately targeted to strengthening the referral mechanism for victims, for example, through information campaigns. On reflection the project partners decided to refer to 'users' or 'buyers' rather than 'buyers'. A report summarising the responses from the project partners was produced by the evaluator and circulated as an internal paper (see **Appendix 1**).

Evaluation of demand reduction strategies

An evaluation template to evaluate demand reduction strategies in the partner countries was prepared and disseminated to project partners in 2013. The template aimed to capture the following information:

- A summary of the demand reduction strategy/strategies that exist in each country (and to specify if these are based on based on legislation, government policy, a National Referral Mechanism or other strategies).
- The success or otherwise of the demand reduction strategy in practice, how this has worked or not worked.
- What partners consider to be the most effective and appropriate demand reduction strategy in their countries, including who should be responsible for implementation and the form that this should take.
- What partners consider needs to be done to done to ensure that a demand reduction strategy is fully implemented.

- Partner organisations' views on whether there should be a Europe-wide demand reduction strategy, and if suggestions about how this would operate.
- Further comments on implementing a demand reduction strategy in each country.

The evaluation from the five partner organisation highlighted the importance of legislation in addressing demand, based on the criminalisation of demand as a central feature of demand reduction strategies. Notwithstanding the importance of legislation, the evaluation showed that legislation needs to be backed up with a range of services and resources. Reducing demand, therefore, needs to be addressed through government commitments to providing resources for full implementation; awareness raising amongst buyers and the general public; prevention programmes with young people and families at risk of exploitation; and resources and services to support women exiting prostitution. A report summarising the responses from the partners was produced by the evaluator, and was circulated to project partners as an internal paper (see **Appendix 2**).

2.1.4 Research on demand for sexual services from trafficked women and girls

One of the main outcomes of the project was the successful completion of qualitative and quantitative research. This represented the most important activity in the project, to which all project partners contributed and participated in the development, implementation and analysis of the research. The research involved both qualitative and quantitative research and was overseen by a project Research Advisory Committee. A Research Ethics Framework was drawn up to protect the anonymity of interviewees and to ensure that no safety or security risks existed for interviewers or victims of trafficking.

The original objective was to carry out one-to-one interviews with users of sexual services in Ireland, Bulgaria and Finland. Although recruiting potential interviewees was not a problem in Bulgaria, it proved to be a problem in Ireland and Finland. In Ireland the reluctance of users to respond to advertisement through social medial and other outlets is considered to be a result of the current political context, where there has been a public discussion about the future of prostitution legislation in Ireland, which the ICI has been actively involved in.

As a result of the difficulties in recruiting participants in Ireland and Finland it was decided to create an anonymous online survey as an alternative to the one-to-one interviews. To offset the lack of interview data it was decided to carry out face-to-face interviews with users in Lithuania, which was a country that had not originally planned to carry out this activity. In addition, Cyprus also agreed to participate in an online survey, again was not a country that had planned to participate in the research. The outcome was a very good balance of qualitative and quantitative data, which the project partners on reflection benefited the research outcomes, and particularly because there was a high response to the online survey.

Qualitative research, one-to-one interviews with users in Bulgaria and Lithuania: The questionnaire contained 57 questions and covered characteristics of buyers, buyers first experiences of buying sex, general experiences of buying sex, attitudes and beliefs, experiences of exploitation when purchasing sex, knowledge of human trafficking and measures they felt could deter their purchase of sex. The content of the questionnaire was based on evidence from the literature review and expert advice provided by Professor Roger Matthews. A draft questionnaire was produced and discussed in the Research Advisory Group and amongst partners.

The conducting of interviews was based on advice from the expert who provided training on interview skills with buyers, which was carried out as part of the Nicosia partner meeting in 2013. All participants in the interviews were informed of the research ethics underpinning the study, were

required to sign and consent form and were informed of how their privacy and anonymity would be protected. Each country recruited one or more researcher to carry out the research interviews. For example, KSPC in Lithuania recruited five final year social work students who had experience of working in various organisations to interview male buyers. The students received research training and were provided with interview guidelines produced by the project's research team. Advertising for participants took place through a nightclub and through word of mouth. A total of 34 interviews were carried. The Bulgarian partner BGRF recruited interviewers through their NGO network and recruited professional interviewers, including psychologists, social workers and a journalists. Different methods for recruiting buyers to participate in the interviews were used in the five different cities where the research was carried out. In total 36 buyers were recruited and interviewed in Bulgaria.

Quantitative research, online surveys in Ireland, Finland and Cyprus: An online survey was designed and launched in Ireland, the content of which was discussed and finalised by the Research Advisory Group, and adapted for use in Finland and Cyprus.

The online surveys focussed on the collection of information on the characteristics and subjective experiences of buyers in Ireland, Finland and Cyprus. The surveys were not intended as a means of determining the percentage of the respective populations who had purchased sex, which could only be achieved using probability based sampling. Owing to an absence of existing research in this field it was not possible to weigh responses, in order to correct for the under or over representation of any particular grouping of buyers. Taking all this into account, a non-probability based approach adopted as a means of gathering the required information. The decision to use an online research tool for the quantitative component of the project was influenced by the knowledge that the commercial sex industry has largely moved online. Using an online research tool also offered a number of advantages in reaching a large number of potential participants. The surveys were advertised online and participation in the survey required participants to click on the advertisement. The data from the survey was 'cleaned' following receipt of all responses, and involved checking the IP addresses of participants for duplicate responses.

In total, 692 buyers participated in these online surveys across Cyprus, Finland and Ireland. The Irish survey was conducted between November 2011 and January 2012 and the Finnish survey in May 2012. This was followed by the Finnish survey in May 2012. In order to attract participants, advertisements were placed on a number of popular websites and through Facebook.com. The third survey was conducted in Cyprus and went live on 7 November 2013 for 20 days. The survey was first launched on the Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies (MIGS) Facebook and was circulated to the MIGS mailing list and through on line newspapers. In total there were 1050 respondents to the survey of which 426 reported that they have bought sexual services. This represents a completion ratio of 40%. The relatively high number of participants in Cyprus must be noted, given that the population in Cyprus is less than a million.

Research report

A first draft of the research report was completed in time for the partner meeting in Bulgaria in September 2013. Partners were actively involved in giving feedback on the report and further amendments were made to the report based on this feedback and also following additional feedback given by members of the Research Advisory Committee. The final report was published in time for the transnational conference held in Dublin on 27 March 2014. Extensive media coverage was given to the research report. See: <http://www.stoptraffick.ie/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/STOP-TRAFFICK-full-report.pdf>

2.2 Toolkit and case study report

In addition to the research activities, two awareness raising resources were produced by the project partners. These are described below.

- Toolkit for training in awareness on trafficking
- Case study report of experiences of survivors of trafficking

2.2.1 Toolkit and related outreach activities

A toolkit was drafted and written by the project partners. The Toolkit was informed by the research on buyer's attitudes to purchasing sex and by the case studies documenting the experience of women and girls who are trafficked for sexual exploitation.

The design and content of the toolkit was discussed by the project partners at the project meetings, the first outline for which was agreed at the partner meeting in Nicosia, and the final content of the Toolkit was agreed at the partner meeting in Bulgaria. The Toolkit was subsequently amended to draw on the findings of the research report on users and following the piloting of training. It represents an accessible, easy to use resource, with relevant information, data and resources on trafficking for sexual exploitation. With a professional layout and easy to access format the Toolkit is a valuable resource for training and awareness rising. The Toolkit was widely disseminated through national media and was published online and produced in a CD format and paper based format.

See: <http://www.stoptraffick.ie/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/TOOLKIT-STOP-TRAFFICK.pdf>.

The Toolkit provides resources for training programmes in awareness raising about trafficking for sexual exploitation, with the objective that it would be used in training programmes for businesses, and with a special emphasis on air and land transport companies. Irish airline crews, airport ground staff, port staff and other transport workers are to be offered training to enable them to identify victims of trafficking and offer them an escape from pimps and traffickers. The Irish partner ICI in the 'Stop Traffick!' project has piloted training with aircrews, with a model of a half-day training course in an effort to identify women and girls being brought Ireland for sexual exploitation. The objective will be to continue this work through training initiatives with the police and with trade unions.

It transpired that there were significant obstacles in engaging private businesses to take on corporate responsibility around sex trafficking. Unlike forced labour this topic is considered irrelevant for their operations. Guided by the desire and commitment to spread the message and engage populations with the awareness and prevention work stemming from the knowledge of this project, the partners decided, based on the findings of the project, to carry out awareness raising activities in venues where alcohol is served, which produced the Beer mat initiative.

Referral contacts and the Beer mat campaign

The '*Beer mat*' idea was proposed to the funders, the European Commission, and after approval the campaign was rolled out as a pilot in Ireland. The beer mats, which contained the testimony of a victim of trafficking who had been sold into the Irish sex trade by a family member for €3,000, were distributed to bars across Dublin city. As well as awareness raising the beer mats also promoted a referral mechanism (info@stoptraffick.ie), which members of the public could use to report suspicions of trafficking. The campaign proved extremely successful, and received a substantial amount of media coverage (see the [Irish Examiner](#) for example), as well as being very popular on [social media](#). While the efforts to disseminate the message continues, up to date eight centrally located Dublin venues display the beer mats.

2.2.2 Case study report

As part of the project activities project partners drew up case studies of survivors of trafficking for sexual exploitation. This was finalized in June 2013 and the report disseminated online and through social media. The report documents the experiences of survivors of trafficking and is presented in a clear and easy to read format, and is presented with a professional layout. It provides a very useful awareness raising resource that complements other project activities, including the Toolkit (see below). This way the agreed action of producing an impactful real-life based awareness tool to complement the awareness efforts was completed.

The case study report was launched and published online in December 2013.

See: <http://www.stoptraffick.ie/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/CASE-STUDIES-STOP-TRAFFICK.pdf>

2.3 Project management and reporting

Good systems were established from the outset of the project for project management. This included ensuring that the project objectives were met and that systems for financial accountability were established throughout the project. Financial processes were developed by ICI and communicated to project partners at the first and at subsequent partner meetings, with clear systems for meeting partner financial reporting requirements and timeframes for reporting. Reporting took place in line with the requirements set out for the project by the EU.

A Steering Committee was established in each participating country to oversee the delivery of the project.

The project was managed efficiently by a project manager from each participating partner and overall by the ICI. The ICI managed the project with a great deal of care and commitment. All project partners commented on the efficient and effective way that the project was managed and the positive relationship building that resulted from regular contact with project partners and the collaborative methods of decision-making implemented through the five transnational project meetings.

Financial reporting and management was coordinated by a project finance manager from the ICI. The finance manager, Geraldine Hegarty (ICI) also attended partner meetings in Bourgas, Bulgaria and Dublin, Ireland; she also stayed in regular contact with project partners. All financial reporting and other reporting arrangements were met in full.

Sustainability was built into the project from the outset, with a broad objective to mainstream activities, knowledge and awareness raising.

3. Transnational cooperation and feedback from project partners

3.1 Introduction

This section documents the feedback from partners about their participation in the project and focuses on feedback given by partners on project activities, outcomes and transnational cooperation. Evidence is drawn from:

- **Evaluation questionnaire:** An evaluation questionnaire was circulated to project partners at the Helsinki partner meeting in January 2014. The questionnaire aimed to gain feedback from partners about their involvement in the project, the outcomes achieved, the benefits of being part of a transnational project and future plans.
- **Interviews with project partners:** Interviews with project partners took place before and after the Dublin transnational conference. The interviews aimed to gain additional feedback on project activities, outcomes and future plans.

3.2 Project activities and outcomes

Table 1 sets out the main project activities carried out by each of the partners in the Stop Traffik! Project. All partners were involved in providing information about the legal and policy context in their countries, in drawing up ten case studies (per country) on the experiences of women who have been trafficked for sexual exploitation, and in holding national dissemination events. Three countries (Ireland, Finland and Bulgaria) had initiated training programmes to raise awareness about trafficking for sexual exploitation, and plans were being put in place in Cyprus and Lithuania to do the same. With regards to the research carried out by project partners, the quantitative research (online survey) was carried out by partners in Ireland, Cyprus and Finland, and qualitative research (one-to-one interviews with male buyers) was carried out in Lithuania and Bulgaria.

Table 1: Project activities

	ICI	MIGS	KSPSC	Monika	BGRF
Written and verbal report on legal and policy context	X	X	X	X	X
Case studies	X	X	X	X	X
Qualitative research (interviews)			X		X
Quantitative research (online survey)	X	X		X	
Training for business / BUYERS	X			X	X
National dissemination events held	X	X	X	X	X

ICI was the lead organisation providing the management, governance and coordination of the project. In addition to carrying out quantitative research in Ireland, the ICI also had the responsibility for overseeing the final report of the research carried out in all partner countries, the development of the Toolkit and the drawing together of the case studies.

In the project evaluation questionnaire, each partner organisation was asked to identify the three most beneficial aspects of the project for their organisation and these were further elaborated in the interviews with partners. These are detailed below in Table 2.

Table 2: The most important project outcomes

Partner	Main outcomes
ICI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up-skilling and building capacity on demand aspect of sex trafficking through research element. • Evidence based debate and discussion with media, key stakeholders and opinion formers. • Influencing policy develop and legislative formation through above. • Information sharing meetings and dissemination of project research reports with a range of stakeholders. • Improved organisational capacity to work on issues of trafficking and demand.
MIGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results of quantitative research conducted in Cyprus, also compared with results in other partner countries: finding commonalities. Connecting the results to previously conducted qualitative research on demand and add to the public and political discourse the responsibility of the clients of sexual services. • Opportunity to put together an impact-producing conference “Dynamics of the demand side in trafficking in women for sexual exploitation”, and dissemination of project research reports with a range of stakeholders. • Improved organisational capacity to work on issues of trafficking and demand. • Production of the Toolkit for business sector.
KSPSC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcomes received from Face-to-face interviews, comparison of the partners’ country legal and policy context, differences and similarities on the demand issue situation. • Dissemination of research findings at a national seminar, information sharing and discussion with national and local stakeholders. • Consolidation relationships and making new contacts with international partners, sharing experience about strong and weak points working in this field. • Improved organisational capacity to work on issues of trafficking and demand.
Monika	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The international networking and contacts. • The results of the online survey and possibility to use that information in order to develop the work against human trafficking. • The training materials and toolkits provided by the project. • Information sharing meetings and dissemination of project research reports with a range of stakeholders. • Improved organisational capacity to work on issues of trafficking and demand.
BGRF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enlarging the network between organisations and institutions working on trafficking. • Exchanging experiences with other countries. • New tools for research, training and networks. • Information sharing meetings and dissemination of project research reports with a range of stakeholders. • Improved organisational capacity to work on issues of trafficking and demand.

All project partners gave very positive feedback about all aspects of the project activities and reported on outcomes related to: a) changing public perceptions, and b) using the research findings as an evidence base to argue for changes in policy. Project outcomes included lobbying and information about the criminalization of the use of sexual services in Cyprus, which led to a specific clause being inserted in draft legislation on trafficking in human beings, based on the transposition of the EU Directive on trafficking. In Finland, Monika, noted that the quantitative survey provided the organisation with a “completely new and valuable viewpoint...the results of the survey have given us information on the general profile of the buyer of sex services”. This led to considerable engagement and discussion at the national level and the research was “welcomed with great interest” by professionals and the media. It is anticipated that this will lead to a wider debate about demand for sex trafficking in Finland.

Overall, the most frequently reported benefits of the project concerned:

- Participating in research and knowledge development, which formed an important evidence base for further advocacy, lobbying and awareness raising.
- The benefits of working with transnational partners, which included dialogue amongst partners, the sharing of knowledge and approaches to trafficking, networking and learning from each other.
- Further elaboration on how to reduce demand for trafficking for sexual exploitation, including discussion of new models for national and European legal approaches to address demand.
- Engaging with national and international policy makers and decision makers, in order to disseminate project activities and to inform changes in policy with a focus on demand reduction.

Other benefits of the project included the possibility to participate in research and learn about research methodologies, as well as the opportunity to carry out research that would not have been otherwise possible. Another benefit was that the project had provided the tools and training for project partners in providing awareness raising and training for businesses, organisations and buyers of sex.

3.3 Usefulness of the project in progressing each partner organisations' capacity to carry out work on trafficking and demand

Four partners (ICI, BGRF, KSPSC and Monika) stated that the project had been extremely useful in progressing their capacity to carry out work on trafficking and demand. One organisation (MIGS) stated that the project had been very useful, as this complemented work already being carried out in this area.

- In Ireland the **ICI** reported on its long-standing work on sex trafficking, including providing legal support to 50 of victims of sex trafficking. The project has enabled the organisation to give a specific focus on the demand for sexual services of trafficking victims, and through this to gain important evidence about attitudes to purchasing sex, legal and policy contexts, and national debates in five countries. An important outcome is that the project has enabled partners to engage with policy makers nationally and internationally and progress some key issues in relation to the protection and provision of services for VOTs
- In relation to the training component of the project the **BGRF** in Bulgaria, stated that the organisation currently provides training for perpetrators of domestic violence – the project has enabled the organisation to elaborate on their work on gender based violence, by providing

resources and training on awareness raising to address trafficking for sexual exploitation and reduce demand. In this context the BGRF stated that in relation to demand the “project reinforces our position and also with new opportunities for the future”.

- In Cyprus, the project had been important in highlighting and raising the profile of the ongoing work carried out by **MIGS** by “highlighting MIGS’ commitment and consistency in work around issues of trafficking and sexual exploitation”. This was particularly important in a Cypriot context because it enabled MIGS to develop work and understanding of demand in political and public discourse, where it had been invisible in these discourses. In addition this was seen to added to the expertise in the areas of research and advocacy in relation to demand. One key outcome is that the project outcomes and preliminary results gave the opportunity for MIGS to “lobby and advocate more on the human rights of women that are victims of trafficking as well as clearly making the connections to women in prostitution”. Finally, the project overall and the outcomes of the quantitative research enabled MIGS to have an evidence base upon which a targeted awareness campaign could be developed and to enable them to advocate for the criminalization of demand.
- **KSPSC** in Lithuania stated that the project enabled the organisation to continue and elaborate on their work in the area of trafficking and prostitution, with a specific focus on demand. In particular, the focus on the research on demand issues was seen to be particularly important in influencing further work and investigation in this area.
- In Finland the subject of demand was a relatively new issue for the partner **Monika**, where the organisation has up until now focused on support for the victims of trafficking. As Monika stated: “adding the aspect of also focusing on the buyer is essentially important to our work”.

3.4 Difficulties or barriers in carrying out project activities.

Two organisations (MIGS and KSPSC) had experienced no difficulties or barriers in implementing project activities. For example, in Cyprus MIGS reported that the quantitative research with buyers proved less of a problem than anticipated, seen in the high response rate to the survey. Similarly, KSPSC had not experienced any difficulties in reaching buyers, and particularly buyers in the younger age group that they targeted for interviews. In the longer-term there are some anticipated barriers envisioned in promoting the Toolkit in the business community in Cyprus and in Finland. The ICI, Monika and BGRF had experienced problems that centred around difficulties in finding buyers to interview, which led both the ICI and Monika to change their research plans and concentrate on the quantitative research (online survey). The ICI’s planned helpline for buyers (referral mechanism) also proved unsuccessful; however, the awareness raising associated with the initiative to promote the referral mechanism was considered to be valuable. Monika also reported that some problems had been encountered when trying to organize training sessions, as some organisations were not ready to have such training, perhaps due to sensitive nature of the matter. A further barrier was that there were a limited number of demand reduction strategies in place in the participating member states.

3.5 Communications and dissemination

3.5.1 Website, media and communications strategy

The project developed a robust communication strategy, which aimed to raise awareness of the project in the media and amongst national stakeholders in all project partner countries. All of the products from the project (research, Toolkit, case studies and good practices publications) were widely disseminated to national and EU policy makers, decision makers, media (through seminars,

website, Ezines, media discussion, one to one meetings, transnational conference, EU Briefing, and presentations carried out during the project).

The evidence of the effectiveness of the media strategy can be seen in the extensive media coverage given to the project activities, and particularly to the findings of the research in the media. This is summarised in Table 3. This was particularly effective in Ireland. For example, at the time of the transnational conference in Dublin spokespersons from the ICI were interviewed on the main national television and radio stations, and there was extensive coverage in the national and local newspapers.

Table 3: Media coverage

Country	Media Total	Television	National Radio	National Press	Local Press	On Line
Bulgarian Gender Research Foundation	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, Cyprus	25	4	2	8	0	11
Multicultural Women's Association, Finland	15	3	0	9	1	2
Immigrant Council of Ireland						
Klaipeda, Lithuania	20	5	1	9	2	3

Appendix 3 lists in detail media reports resulting from dissemination events, conferences, meetings and seminars.

One of the positive outcomes of the project management process was the collaborative relationships developed between partner organisations. This benefited the design of the research, the development and testing of the research methods used, the development of the research tools and the project activities implemented.

A communications strategy was drawn up by the lead partner ICI, and each country developed their own communication strategies. Communications were discussed at all project partner meetings. Key issues raised in the development of the strategy was the need to plan communication work, decide on the main communications messages, to give a strong focus to communications via radio, social media and main print media, the development of a website and regular Ezines providing short and simple messages about the project activities, the drawing up of regular media press releases, and sharing of information by Facebook/twitter.

A project website was developed, the structure and content for which was agreed by project partners at the first meeting held in May 2012. The project website www.stoptraffick.ie was launched in May 2013, and promoted through existing organisational websites. During the course of the project the website was regularly updated with information about the project activities and relevant national and EU-level developments.

Throughout the course of the project social media was used to publicise the project. A Facebook page was developed and implemented. Four Ezines were designed and produced to complement information dissemination and were widely circulated through social media and to journalists.

National conferences and a final transnational conference and EU Briefing were an opportunity for the project to disseminate the activities; these are discussed below.

2.3.2 National dissemination events

Bulgaria: Dissemination being organised through training for trainers, awareness training and media events. The main dissemination of the research in Bulgaria was carried out through training for trainers, awareness training and a small number of media events. Research findings were discussed with a range of stakeholders in meetings and training events held across towns in Bulgaria. The meetings encouraged participation of a diversity of participants, some of who were respondents from the face-to-face interviews held in Bulgaria. However, there were difficulties in persuading men to participate in the meetings. Nine half-day training sessions were organized with over 100 participants in the towns of Burgas, Haskovo, Dimitrovgrad, Russe, Pleven, Sofia, Pernik, Varna, Sofia. The training was carried out with partner organizations that had strong links with the local community. Participants included men in groups of treatment against violence, and representatives from the police and social services, representatives from local authorities, representatives from minority groups, and NGOs.

Cyprus: a range of dissemination events were organised in Cyprus, including a national conference was organised by MIGS in Nicosia on 4 March 2014 entitled “Demand dynamics of trafficking in women for sexual exploitation”. The conference launch the research carried out in Cyprus and presentations were given by EU Anti-Trafficking Coordinator Myria Vassiliadou, MEP Mary Honeyball, and the Finnish Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings Eva Biaudet.

Finland: A national dissemination event was hosted by Monika in Helsinki on 12 February 2014, and this was followed by a media dissemination event, which received widespread media coverage.

Ireland: The project was well publicized in Ireland through a roundtable with policy makers, press releases and media coverage, and organizing and hosting of a major international conference in a prominent Dublin venue, which was attended by national politicians, academics, professionals working in the area as well as general public. In addition, the ICI carried out a range of training and awareness raising sessions using and piloting the Toolkit and promoted the activities and outcomes of the project through social media. A very successful form of dissemination of the project proved to be the Beer Mat campaign, which was carried out in a number of venues where young people congregate.

Lithuania: An international conference to disseminate the findings of the Stop Traffick! Research and project activities were hosted by Klaipeda Social and Psychological Support Centre in Lithuania on 19-20 June 2014. The conference titled “Deconstructing the Demand for Sexual Services: Prevention of Exploitation through Prostitution and Sex Trafficking” was organised in collaboration with the member of the Lithuanian Parliament Ms. V. V. Margevičienė and included experts and speakers from across Europe who shared their experience of fighting sex trafficking in their own countries. The conference aimed to raise awareness in Lithuania and internationally about the demand for sexual services, and explored ways of decreasing prostitution and practices to help victims of sex trafficking. The conference sought to draw attention to sex trafficking and to promoting equal, respectful and dignified relationships between women and men. See: <http://www.stoptraffick.ie/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/KSPSC-Conference-Agenda-19-20-June.pdf> for the conference programme).

Appendix 3 provides a detailed overview of national dissemination events held in each partner country.

2.3.3 Transnational dissemination events

Final transnational conference (Ireland)

The project's transnational conference was held on 27 March 2014 at the Royal Irish Academy in Dublin, Ireland. The Stop Traffick! Research Report was launched at the conference held at the. The Conference was hosted by the ICI and presentations were given by project partners, international experts on trafficking for sexual exploitation, and Irish and EU stakeholders. The conference was chaired by CEO of the Immigrant Council Denise Charlton, and was opened by the ICI's founder and Board member Sr. Stanislaus Kennedy, followed by Chairman of the Joint Oireachtas Committee on Justice, Equality and Defence Deputy David Stanton. EU Commissioner for Home Affairs Cecilia Malmström addressed the conference via a video message and spoke of the need "to discourage the demand that lies behind all forms of exploitation through all means available: legislative, a and stated that "sexual exploitation only exists because there is a demand for it".

The conference launched the Stop Traffick! Research on the attitudes and characteristics of buyers of sex, the results of which were presented by Nusha Yonkova the Anti-Trafficking Coordinator at the Immigrant. Expert academics also gave presentations, including Dr. Monica O'Connor, Professor Rodger Matthews, and Venla Roth, Senior Advisor to the Finnish National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons. The afternoon session included a discussion panel made up of the Stop Traffick! Partners, chaired by Grégoire Théry of Mouvement du Nid. Panel members discussed strategies for reducing demand for sexual services of victims of trafficking in the national and international context, and included presentations from Diana Videva from the Bulgarian Gender Research Foundation, Dr. Dalia Puidokiene from Klaipeda Psychological and Social Services Centre Lithuania, Pirjo Sohlo from MONIKA Multicultural Women's Association of Finland, and Anna Zobnina of the Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies.

The final session, chaired by Pierrette Pape, acting coordinator of the European Women's Lobby, was a panel discussion on the experiences of women engaged in the sex industry and their views on buyers of sex. Presentations were given from Rachel Moran, survivor of prostitution, author and activist, and also heard from Karen McHugh, CEO of Doras Luimní, Sarah Benson, CEO of Ruhama, and Hilikka Becker, Senior Solicitor at the Immigrant Council. The conference was closed by the Chair of the ICI. The conference programme and presentations of the speakers can be found at: <http://www.stoptraffick.ie/resources/>

EU Briefing (Brussels)

The outcomes, findings and recommendations from the project's research were presented to a European briefing session for MEPs and NGO representatives held at the European Parliament in Brussels on 2 April 2014. The aim of the briefing was to inform and raise awareness of the project's research findings and recommendations amongst European policy-makers. The briefing was opened by MEP Mikael Gustafsson, Chair of the FEMM Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality, and was chaired by Denise Charlton, CEO of the Immigrant Council of Ireland. Nusha Yonkova and Edward Keegan of the Immigrant Council presented the research report's findings and recommendations. Pirjo Sohlo from MONIKA Finland, Dalia Puidokiene from Klaipeda Social and Psychological Services Centre in Lithuania, and Genoveva Ticheva of the Bulgarian Gender Research Foundation gave presentations on the findings in their own countries. EU Anti-Trafficking Coordinator Myria Vassiliadou closed the meeting.

All project partners had either implemented plans for publicity and dissemination of project activities and research, or had plans in place for this.

All project partners stated that a positive aspect of the project had been the engagement with all relevant stakeholders, including key policy makers and decision makers. This had taken place through the four partner meetings, national dissemination events and conferences and the transnational conference. For example, positive outcomes were reported by MIGS of good engagement with relevant stakeholders, including Cyprus' MEPs, MPs and ministers. The conference "The dynamics of demand for trafficking for sexual exploitation" was an important national dissemination event that attracted good media coverage and discussion. The added value of the project is that the conference brought together a number of key-stakeholders and influential figures at EU level in the area of trafficking as well as key stakeholders in Cyprus. MIGS is also planning to expand the results of the quantitative research into a bigger separate report in Cyprus, which will be further disseminated. In addition to the national conference and meetings with stakeholders organised in Lithuania, the KSPSC are planning to publish one or some articles on this issue and disseminate it in Lithuania or international public papers. The ICI published both interim findings and the final research report and issued press releases for these. The ICI has monitored media coverage and extensive media coverage of the launch and dissemination of the research was carried out in the print, television and radio media.

3.6 Benefits of being part of a transnational project

All project partners were extremely positive about being part of a transnational project. All had played a very active role and were highly motivated by and interest in the project's focus on demand. Key aspects of this were reported as:

- The benefits of meeting and influencing national and transnational policy makers
- Good exchange and transfer of knowledge and learning between partners which strengthens work at the national level
- The benefits of carrying out synchronised research across several countries, which helps to strengthen arguments at the national level
- The possibility to carry out joint analysis of research findings
- Networking between organisations and continuing this beyond the project

Transnational meetings

A core mechanism for partnership working was the five transnational project partner meetings were held during the course of the project. The meetings were an opportunity for project partners to meet, share legal and policy approaches in their respective countries, plan project activities and ensure that project activities, reporting and timeframes were adhered to. As well as carrying out these activities, an important part of the meetings was to engage with national policy makers in each country. This was highly successful element of the project and helped to widen awareness of the project at the national level and disseminate research findings and learning from the project. Regular communications between the partners took place in between these meetings.

All project partners were active participants in the meetings, which were regarded as being extremely well organised and planned. Project partners spoke about the importance of the meetings in building relationships and collaboration between partners.

Transnational meeting 1: Kick off meeting, Dublin, 30-31 October 2012

The first meeting held in Dublin in October 2012 was attended by all project partners and was opened by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Naoise Ó Muirí. The meeting agreed the structure and organisation of the project, financial and reporting requirements, communication strategy, the work

programme and the framework for the research to be carried out. The meeting was an opportunity for project partners to share information about their organisations, present case studies and provide an overview of the legal and policy context for each country. In addition, meetings were held with key Irish policy makers to inform their work on the project (David Gilbride, Principal Officer of Anti Human Trafficking Unit at the Department of Justice and Equality; and Odette Reidy, AHTU Health Service Executive). An evaluation framework was agreed by the partners and the terms of reference for the establishment of a project Research Advisory Committee were agreed. Minutes of the meeting were circulated after the meeting.

All project partners stated that the Dublin transnational meeting had been extremely useful (out of a scoring of extremely useful, very useful, fairly useful and not useful). Key points raised by project partners:

- “The meeting set the basis for a successful project implementation and an excellent partnership between all actors.” (MIGS)
- “We had a chance to get to meet the partner countries and reflect our operation to theirs.” (Monika).
- “Experience of [the participating] institutions and good cooperation between was established between project partners.” (BGRF).
- “This meeting enriched and extended knowledge about the situation in other countries, about organizations’ activities working in THB area, to discuss with key service providers from the ICI, Ruhama, statutory organisations, and others. During this meeting we could clarify more the project activities, to discuss questions where we have to concentrate and to keep attention during the implementation of the project, to overspread the information about the project.” (KSPSC).

Transnational meeting 2: Nicosia, 5-6 February 2013

The second partner meeting, attended by all project partners, carried out a number of information and project activities. The first day of the meeting commenced with project partner country update. This was followed by meetings with policy makers to inform them of the project’s activities and research. They included a wide range of statutory and non-statutory stakeholders involved in prevention of trafficking in Cyprus: Anna Christodouloulidou (Officer Ministry of Interior); Rita Superman (Head of Anti-Trafficking Unit in Cyprus Police); Dora Charalambous, (Officer of the National Machinery for Women’s Rights of the Ministry of Justice and Public Order); Elena Pissaridou (Director of NGO STIGMA - shelter for women victims of Trafficking) and Tonia Stavrinou (Journalist, newspaper Fileleftheros). The second day was devoted to training for interviews with buyers of sex (provided by Professor Roger Matthews, University of Kent. Project activities were also discussed include the development and updating of the website, discussion of the draft legal and policy report, the final transnational conference, national dissemination events and the project evaluation. Minutes of the previous meeting were agreed and minutes of the meeting in Nicosia were circulated after the meeting.

All project partners stated that the second meeting held in Nicosia was similarly extremely useful. One of the highlights of the meeting was the training on interview techniques provide by. “Excellent training on interview techniques.” (ICI) “...the training of researchers was one of the most helpful in-house activities as it provided the partners with important tools and knowledge in conducting the research.” (MIGS). “The training was very useful...during this training we could concentrate and discuss the significant points which are important in the successful accomplishment of the research.” (KSPSC). In addition, project partners stated that they had engaged in very informative meetings with policy makers, as KSPSC stated “it was very useful to meet the Cyprus national coordination group and to share and discuss the organization of such a group work, to know their experiences.”

Other beneficial elements of the meeting was the opportunity for partners to share information about their organisational activities, progress made with project activities and discussion of recommendations for NGOs.

Transnational meeting 3: Bourgas, Bulgaria, 10-11 September 2013

The third partner meeting, attended by all partners, was held in Bourgas, Bulgaria, 10-11 September 2013. The meeting was opened by Rossi Yaneva (Coordinator of the Bulgarian Human Trafficking Commission in Bourgas, Department of Interior). Partner meetings were held with key stakeholders in Bulgaria from statutory and non-statutory organisations: Ognyan Fourtunoff (Coordinator with the Bulgarian Human Rights Commission), Vladimir Marinov (Organised Crime Police, State Directorate), Toni Kostova (Director of Regional Social Services Bourgas), Diana Videva (Director of Demetra Association – Crisis centre and consultation of victims of violence), Valentina Stankova (Head of prevention of violence centre in Bourgas), Iskra Delcheva (coordinator of the Crisis Centre for victims of violence), Odeta Skirmantaite (KSPSC), Dalia Puidokiene (Director of KSPSC), Josie Christodolou (MIGS), Pirjo Sohlo (MONIKA), Diane Kelly (ICI) and Nusha Yonkova (ICI, anti-trafficking coordinator and coordinator of Stop Traffick Project). As well as having an overview of legislation and services in Bulgaria, the project meeting discussed financial reporting requirements, the development of the Toolkit and outreach training sessions, including the outcomes of the pilot training in Ireland. The Toolkit, the case study report and the legal and policy report was adopted by the project partners. The meeting was also an opportunity to carry out a second pilot of the research training. Other activities included discussion of the draft research, adoption of two internal reports carried out as part of the evaluation (on referral mechanisms for users and demand reduction strategies). The agenda for the final conference was discussed and it was agreed to reschedule the conference to an earlier date in view of the scheduled European Parliament elections. Meetings were also held with policy makers at the national and regional levels, and relevant Bulgarian NGOs. Minutes of the previous meeting were agreed and minutes of the meeting were circulated after the meeting.

All project partners stated that the third meeting held in Bourgas was similarly extremely useful. Elements of the meeting that were found to be very useful were the meetings with different stakeholders which gave a good insight into the situation in Bulgaria and the elaboration of the Toolkit, which was considered by project partners to be of major importance. According to MIGS, the toolkit “is one of the most important tools of the project”. For Monika, the new project coordinator found the meeting to be extremely useful: “We got important information on how interviews were conducted and shared information on online-survey as well.” Similarly KSPSC stated that it was useful “to discuss about prepared the Toolkit and the use it for the preventive activities in the other countries various field.”

Transnational meeting 4: Helsinki, 28-29 January 2014

The meeting started with country updates since the previous partner meeting and discussed progress with the research strategy, the organisation of national dissemination events and outreach work being carried out by project partners. Further discussion took place about the project’s communication strategy, the project evaluation, and financial reporting; as well as the plans for the EU briefing. Meetings were held with the following policy makers to inform them of the project’s activities and research: Eva Biaudet, Ombudsman for Minorities; Venla Roth, Senior Officer, Ombudsman for Minorities; Katri Lyijynen, Victim Assistance Centre for Victims of Human-trafficking; Johanna Karimäki, Chair of Women’s Network in Finnish Parliament; and Anni Valovirta, Senior Officer, The Finnish Immigration Service.

All project partners stated that the fourth meeting held in Helsinki was similarly extremely useful. For the project partners the meeting was particularly useful in elaborating the various steps of the project and in discussing and analyzing the findings of the research results in the partner countries.

According to MIGS “The Helsinki meeting was very useful in terms of placing into perspective the concrete country results of the finished phase of the research and discussing commonalities in obstacles and findings in partner countries.” Other partners stated that the meetings with policy makers had been very good and useful in informing partners about the Finnish experiences of identification, victim assistance and inter-departmental cooperation (ICI, MIGS and KSPSC).

Transnational meeting 5: Dublin, March 2014

The final partner meeting took place in Dublin prior to the transnational conference. The evaluation questionnaire (which had been completed prior to the transnational conference) did not cover the Dublin meeting; however, feedback was gained through the interviews with project partners.

All project partners stated that the transnational meeting had been a very useful opportunity to take stock of the project, and address dissemination and other plans for activities to be completed prior to the end of the project. The meeting was an opportunity for project partners to meet with the evaluator and for verbal feedback to be given on the overall project activities, and the participation and outcomes for partners in the project. The meeting was also used to arrange one-to-one interviews with project partners with the evaluator prior to and after the conference. The partner meeting also discussed the plans for and the programme for the EU-briefing in Brussels. A presentation was given by the project’s financial manager, setting out financial reporting arrangements and procedures, and further discussion was carried out of the amended Toolkit and the national outreach activities. Minutes of the previous meeting were agreed and minutes of the meeting in Dublin were circulated after the meeting.

3.7 Future plans in continuing work in this area

All project partners stated that the project had sufficiently equipped them with resources and expertise to enable them to carry out future work in this area.

The most important aspect of this, from the perspective of the partners, was that the research had highlighted new evidence about buyers of sex, and in particular that buyers do not distinguish between contexts of ‘sellers’ and whether a woman is trafficked or non-trafficked. This, according to the ICI, has implications for policy and legislative developments. In Ireland, the ICI was not successful in carrying out face-to-face interviews because of difficulties in finding potential buyers to interview. However, a lot of information was gained from the online survey and this proved very useful as a basis for discussing policy and legislation with the government. MIGS in Cyprus stated that the findings of the research across all project partners had helped to confirm and provide an evidence base for the work already carried out by MIGS in preventing and combatting trafficking and sexual exploitation. This has enabled the organisation to delve further into the issue, while also providing practical resources as Toolkit, which has enhanced the project outcomes. In Lithuania, KSPSC stated that the project had equipped the organisation with the resources and knowledge to continue to carry out work in this area, especially with regard to awareness raising campaigns against men’s demand for sexual services. As with other partners, Monika in Finland stated that the project had increased the organisation’s awareness of the topic, while also enabling the organisation to be part of an international network on human trafficking.

According to MIGS “Advocating for stronger legislation on trafficking is an intrinsic part of MIGS’s activities and is high on its working agenda at any given time”, which is considered to be part of a stronger legislative framework on trafficking. In addition to this MIGS is committed to improving support services for victims, which is required if criminalisation of buyers is introduced in legislation. A key activity that MIGS will also continue to work on is awareness raising and to gain wide media

coverage of the result of this research and in developing solutions and good practices as part of its work in “dispelling common cultural myths around demand”.

Table 4 shows the main areas where partners are planning work in the future. This largely covers advocacy work for better support services for victims, stronger anti-trafficking legislation, legislation to criminalise the buyers of sex, awareness raising and additional research. Awareness raising was the one area that all partners stated that they would continue to work on in the future.

Table 4: Future plans for continuing work on trafficking for sexual exploitation

	Advocate for stronger anti-trafficking legislation	Advocate for improved support services for victims	Advocate for legislation to criminalise the buyers of sex	Awareness raising and information about trafficking and prostitution	Carry out additional research
MIGS	X	X	X	X	X
Monika	X	X	X	X	
ICI	X	X	X	X	X
BGRF		X		X	
KSPSC	X		X	X	X

All partner organisations stated that they planned to continue to work in the area of demand and prostitution/trafficking for sexual exploitation. The following are some of the future plans highlighted by partner organisations:

- ICI: Provision of legal services; advocating for legislative and policy change (early legal intervention, compensation, early identification); advocating for criminalization of demand and raising public awareness.
- BGRF: To continue to work in the area of awareness raising and training for changing attitudes of men and buyers.
- MIGS: As a priority area of the organisations work, there is a commitment to continue to build and further develop work, based on a long standing role in carrying out research and advocacy to end trafficking for sexual exploitation and sexual discrimination of women.
- Monika: The main focus will be on identifying and supporting the victims of trafficking as well as changing the attitudes concerning the project.
- KSPSC: Work will continue in the area of trafficking and prostitution by developing outreach work, awareness raising campaigns, work on legislation issues, preventative work with young people, and the work on demand issues.

All project partners stated that the project had built their capacity to develop and carry out further work on trafficking and demand in the future. As MIGS stated “The project equips us with a set arguments and evidence to push for more proactive policies to curb trafficking for sexual exploitation by seriously taking into account and addressing demand factor.” This was reiterated by Monika “The project has opened a new perspective to our awareness of the topic. In addition to helping the victims of trafficking, we have now better understanding to the whole issue at hand (attitudes, demand, buying habits, etc.). Similarly KSPSC stated that “the project helped to continue

the further work in this field in our country, especially in the legislation area on decriminalization issues of prostitution, to develop further ideas how to improve the equality between men and women or to revise the steps how to tackle obstacles inherent for the national system (legal, service provision, representation of the victims of sexual exploitation, domestic violence, men's domination)."

Some of the barriers that were identified in continuing with work in this area include a lack of awareness amongst politicians and an absence of political will (MIGS, BGRF); a lack of adequate resources and the implications of the financial crisis (MIGS, ICI); and an absence of a gender perspective and change in overall gender and migration policies (MIGS, KSPSC). In addition, changes in legislation are being discussed in Finland and Ireland. In Finland, for example, the criminal legislation and services for victims of trafficking are being re-evaluated, with new legislation on victim support and assistance in effect in 2015 and the establishment of an anti-trafficking coordinator's post to be established in 2014. However, according to KSPSC, the main barriers "remain in the mentality area and the point of view towards values of equality between men and women and human dignity, towards exploitation of the vulnerable people, especially women and girls, who are sexually exploited in prostitution industry with the existing thinking about the "voluntary" prostitution." These barriers, KSPSC argue, are perpetuated by representatives of national authorities, who are "responsible for the legislation to end all forms of violence against women and to implement national activities with responsibility and motivation."

4. Conclusions

Excellent project to be involved with. Findings will be very informative in progressing national and EU debates and policies. (ICI)

Excellent opportunity for those who already work in this area and to bring them to a higher level of work – a tool for upscaling our work. (BGRF)

The project is very important for a number of reasons mentioned above, but specifically because it works out the discourse on demand side of trafficking in women and secures the space at policy, academic and action levels, for paced and elaborated reflection over intricacies, problems and characteristics of demand. It places on the European political and public agenda the importance of addressing the demand. It is specifically important for its collaborative cross-country effort that attempts to synchronically document the phenomenon of demand from quantitative and qualitative perspectives. (MIGS)

All partners were of the view that the project has either strengthened or reinforced their own organisational roles and activities in working on trafficking for sexual exploitation, and specifically on how demand for trafficked women can be reduced. This is particularly important because one of the main objectives of the project was to produce and evidence-base upon on the role and habits of buyers of sex to inform the development of demand-reduction initiatives and strategies. The process for developing the research, the methodology and conceptual framework used, the participatory way in which the research was carried out between partners, including the analysis of data and findings, were carried out within a very tight timeframe.

The partners deserve to be congratulated for their commitment to and involvement in the research and the outcomes gained from the research. The management of the research project, supported by a Research Advisory Committee, showed that it is possible to carry out a research project with multiple partners within a relatively short timeframe. Of importance also, is that the project partners used the research findings as an evidence base to draw attention to different types of demand reduction strategies that could be implemented in EU member states. The evidence of the dissemination of the research findings, the development of the Toolkit and other resources, has been very important in identifying different policy solutions and in providing partners with resources and data to continue their work at the national level. It is noteworthy that the dissemination phase of the project successfully involved and engaged with national government ministers, representatives of relevant national ministries, as well as European Parliamentarians and European Commissioners.

The evaluation has pointed to a range of benefits for partners, including:

- Networking and information sharing learning and different legal and policy approaches between partners, with positive outcomes in terms of the potential for future cooperation amongst partners;
- Opportunities to engage with a range of stakeholders to discuss demand reduction strategies, with an evidence base from the research to do so;
- Improved awareness of legal frameworks and policy options that exist for tackling demand in the context of trafficking for sexual exploitation;

- The achievement of positive results in relation to the research carried out, the evidence collected and the dissemination of the research; in particular the research provides first-hand information from buyers that has helped to inform demand reduction strategies;
- An evidence base for partners to build on and continue work in this area.

Overall, the evaluation drew on extremely positive feedback from all partners about their involvement in the project, the networking carried out, the learning and outcomes achieved, and in relation to the overall project management. All project partners engaged extensively and with a great deal of enthusiasm throughout the project. Project management, project reporting and project financial management all appear to have been robust and carried out in an efficient, timely and responsible way.

Although a number of activities changed during the course of the project, principally in the methodology and focus of the research, the outcomes achieved with the research were far more extensive than originally anticipated. This was in terms of coverage of the research in all partner countries and the mix of qualitative and quantitative research findings. This is evidence of a very positive outcome in terms of the flexibility and willingness of project partners to achieve far more than they set out to do in the initial stages of the project. Another project objective that was unable to be achieved was in relation to engagement with employers and workplaces; the difficulties in engaging employers arose in part from the difficulties employers faced in the light the of the economic crisis and point to some of the problems in engaging employers through corporate social responsibility on this issue.

Progressing the work carried out in the project

The project outcomes and particularly the research evidence collected during the research phase of the project point to the need for more work to be carried out post-project in relation to:

- Continuing dissemination of project outcomes and research findings amongst a wide range of stakeholders, and in doing so to continue to spell out the policy lessons from the research.
- Commence national and EU-level campaigning on demand reduction strategies, drawing on the evidence from the research.
- The importance of continuing to engage with and sustain a dialogue with national and EU-level policy makers about future legal frameworks on tackling demand, and to do so in the context of understanding that trafficking for sexual exploitation is connected to and integral to tackling both indoor and outdoor prostitution in all countries.
- It will be important for the research to be disseminated through a variety of channels, including publishing in academic journals, presentations to national and European conferences and through accessible briefings to politicians and policy makers.
- Strategies to engage with employers and trade unions could form the basis of a separate project; this will require extensive capacity building and information dissemination activities in preparation for a project and in the development of good practice workplace strategies on the issue.

Appendix 1. Evaluation of referral mechanisms for buyers

1.1 Introduction

The questionnaire asked for information and reflections, including evidence from research and evaluations, about the following main themes related to referral mechanisms for buyers:

- A summary of any referral mechanism(s) for buyers that have been introduced in your country.
- The success or otherwise of the referral mechanism(s) for buyers been, including any evaluations that have been carried out on implementation.
- What partners consider would be an appropriate referral mechanism for buyers in their own countries (whether this should be a confidential or non-confidential telephone, web based or email service that is advertised for buyers to use, or should it be a mechanism to identify the buyer, and who should be responsible for implementing a referral mechanism for buyer).
- Whether partners would like to see a Europe-wide referral mechanism for buyers, and if so how it would operate.
- Whether partners are of the view that a buyer referral mechanism should be place that requires buyers to give evidence in a legal case.
- Further comments on implementing a referral system for buyers.

None of the project partners were aware the existence of a *specific* referral mechanism targeted at buyers, provided either by the government/police or by an NGO. In Ireland, for example, the general prohibition on advertising and promoting for the purposes of prostitution in Ireland may explain why buyers of prostitution are not targeted, as any “allusion to prostitution activities in print media or on the airwaves could be interpreted as promotion”. A small number of referral mechanisms for buyers exist in other countries (see for example, RedlineUK which provides an anonymous reporting mechanism through a free phone hotline and an Internet based reporting mechanism for escorts, parlours and buyers), however there have been no evaluation of these.

In the absence of specific buyer referral mechanisms, a number of referral mechanisms are in place in the partner countries that target the general public rather than specifically buyers. Established by the government, police authorities or NGOs they provide a potential referral pathway for buyers. However, there is little or no evidence to show whether buyers have used these mechanisms. In Ireland, for example, the ICI reports that it is not possible to evaluate how many individuals purchasing victims of trafficking are reporting, although indications are that few if no referrals are made directly by buyers. Information on referrals to the police, published in annual reports on human trafficking in Ireland (Department of Justice 2009, 2010, 2011) document the number of referrals made by NGOs or the Garda National Immigration Bureau, but do not show whether an individual buyer had referred any of the victims. Similarly, there is no official evaluation from the state referral phone line ‘Crimestoppers’ on the number and type of referrals received.

Regarding the terminology of ‘referral mechanism’, one partner was of the view that the language of a ‘referral mechanism for buyers’ was misleading as it causes confusion with statutory ‘referral mechanisms’ established for victims. A suggestion was made by MIGS to rename it and is an issue that may need to be discussed further in order to avoid confusion.

There were different views from partners about the objective of a ‘referral mechanism for buyers’. If the aim is to report cases of victims of THB, this would need to be an anonymous

system that could be implemented, for example, through a free phone anonymous telephone number or through an anonymous reporting system by email or on the Internet. For those countries that have introduced legislation on the criminalisation of buyers of sex, an anonymous mechanism would be more problematic as users would potentially be subject to criminal prosecution and would be unlikely to identify themselves. Whether or not the buying of sexual services is criminalised, will inevitably shape the referral mechanism and whether it would be anonymous or not. The question remains about the role of prosecution in the event of a buyer providing an anonymous referral.

In the absence of a specific referral mechanism for buyers, there are a number of mechanisms by which referrals can be made, some of which are provided for by government departments and police, and others of which are provided by NGOs.

1.2 Summary of existing referral mechanisms

The following provides a summary of the services that can be contacted to report a suspicion that a woman is a victim of THB. Full descriptions of the organisations referred to was also documented.

Ireland

- A State initiative, the Blue Blindfold Campaign, provides a predominantly online referral mechanism for the general public to report a suspicion of human trafficking and includes information about the statutory and NGO services for victims. The campaign was established by the Department of Justice and Equality initiative under the National Action Plan to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings. Advertising, leaflets and information is provided to front line service providers and posters are displayed in airports. Service providers and state agencies also receive training from NGOs and front line service providers.
- Crimestoppers is the government's referral mechanism for the reporting of crime, provided through a national Freephone. Crimestoppers is not an anonymous service and a person making the referral has to be identified, thereby putting them at risk of identification and prosecution for the purchasing of a victim of trafficking for sexual exploitation (under the Criminal Law, Human Trafficking Act 2008, Section 5).
- There are a number of NGOs who receive informal anonymous referrals or 'tips' from buyers, which the ICI believes is "due to the confidentiality and anonymity provided by the NGOs". A number of Irish NGOs also advertise their services and potentially provide a referral mechanism for buyers and the general public where there is a suspicion of trafficking. They include the Immigrant Council of Ireland (Dublin), Ruhama (Dublin), Sexual Violence Centre (Cork City), Doras Luimni (Limerick City), the Men's Development Network (Waterford City).
- The national Turn Off the Red Light campaign through its awareness raising initiatives also encourages referrals and will respond to referrals, mainly through their Facebook account and their email contact.

Bulgaria

- In Bulgaria, the BGRF reports that no specific mechanism exists for buyers to make referrals and data on who makes referrals is not available under the National Referral Mechanism for victims of trafficking. Similarly, there are no referral mechanisms provided by NGOs.
- BGRF believes that an opportunity has opened up following the introduction of recent legislation on the purchase of sexual services from a victim of trafficking, which is recognized as a criminal offense in the country's legal system (under Article 159b of the Penal Code). Buyers can be referred to a special telephone number/ line or centrally to the National Anti-Trafficking Commission in order to make a referral. However, this

provision is very new and has not yet been evaluated.

Cyprus

- No information is provided about referral mechanisms in Cyprus that might apply to buyers.

Lithuania

- If a member of the public has a suspicion that a woman is a victim of trafficking a report can be made to an email box established by the Lithuanian Criminal Police Bureau. Hotline telephone numbers are disseminated and the population is encouraged to report known cases.
- An anonymously referral can be made over the phone about traffickers and the buyers of sex through the national hotline Bendrasis pagalbos centras (Emergency Centre).
- A number of NGOs can be contacted where there is a suspicion of suspected trafficking and prostitution. They include the Klaipeda Social and Psychological Services Centre (KSPSC), Lithuanian Caritas (Kaunas); the Lithuanian Missing Persons' Families Support Centre (MPFSC), the Association of Women Affected by HIV/AIDS and their Relatives, and the state funded Vilnius Crisis Centre.

Finland

- Police *net tip* is a referral system comprising a form that can be completed anonymously or not, if there is a suspicion of a range of crimes including human trafficking.
- The system for victim assistance provides a help line telephone number, which is a national referral mechanism for assistance of victims of human trafficking.
- A number of NGOs provide services for the victims of human trafficking, who may also be referral points. These include Monika-Naiset liitto, PRO-tukipiste and Raiskauskriisikeskus TukinainenRikosuhripäivystys.

1.3 Developing an appropriate referral mechanism for buyers

The evaluation questionnaire asked partner organisations to make suggestions about what would be an appropriate referral mechanism for buyers in their country. Some partners stated that because they did not have experience of a referral mechanism for buyers, it was hard to identify whether a referral mechanism for buyers would be needed. However, several partners were of the view that referrals should be made anonymously. That said, all partner organisations were of the view that the purchase of sex should be a criminal offense under the law and that at a time of resource constraints it would be more appropriate to mobilise for legislative change and better assistance for victims, than to put resources into a the development of a buyer referral mechanism. One issue, raised by MIGS, is that research shows that buyers of sexual services do not distinguish between women in prostitution and victims of THB, although a number of buyers have 'helped' women victims of trafficking coming out of such exploitation.

According to the BGRF "a way should be found to encourage buyers to contribute to the identification of victims and to the reporting of cases of trafficking" and suggests that further research and debate in society and among experts is needed about this issue. BGRF identify two key issues that would need to be considered in establishing a buyer referral mechanism. First, is the need for the safe and quick identification and recovery of the victim of trafficking, and second, to ensure that a referral about a victim of trafficking will be considered as extenuating circumstance for the buyer.

Suggestions for a buyer referral mechanism include the establishment of a non-statutory referral service funded by the State, allowing for anonymous reporting by telephone and/or email. The ICI recommends that this service could be carried out by a coordinated network

of NGOs, who could receive the referral information without the need to require identification, and then could pass any reported concerns on to the Gardaí in order to assist the victims involved. As the ICI argues, “This way, the caller may be encouraged to shed information about whether or not there are clients, if the service is anonymous. Revealing the identity of the buyer has the potential to impede their referrals, and yet it would be very useful to ascertain if the individual making the referral is a client or not which will inform future strategies and planning”. A key priority should be given to early identification and provision of assistance to victims of trafficking and this “should be a guiding principle behind the establishment of any referral mechanism”. This could be advertised through:

- Information, in the form of small business cards, about the referral phone line and email address, that would need to be widely disseminate through training and awareness raising events and initiatives, and posted to corporate organisations, trade unions, universities, sports clubs etc. and displayed in public establishments as pubs, cafes, hotel lobbies and public offices.
- Online information and an Internet reporting facility provided on NGO and government websites.
- A poster campaign with the referral line advertised in venues where there is potential for solicitation or purchase sex, for example, in restrooms of nightclubs and bars. The Stop Traffick! project’s preliminary research findings from the online survey point to this being a potentially important area to target, for example, trafficked women were identified in a strip club/lap dancing club by seven people and by five people in a bar.
- Information about a referral line through Google ads so that purchasers of sex online will see information about the referral line generated on their screens on the basis of their search preferences. Targeting buyers in this way could be a potentially important way to reach buyers, since most buyers use the Internet to find prostitutes, and the preliminary findings from the Stop Traffick! Project’s research found that sixteen, of fifty-eight surveyed buyers located a person for sexual services online.

1.4 The potential for a Europe-wide referral mechanism for buyers

Although project partners believe that there is a need for better efforts across Europe to facilitate referrals by buyers, MIGS raises a concern about the resources that would need to be put in place for a Europe-wide referral system, when resources could be more appropriately targeted to strengthening the referral mechanism for victims, for example, through information campaigns.

ICI and KSPSC are both of the view that if a Europe-wide system were to be established this should take place in cooperation with national and European NGOs. However, KSPSC and BGRF state that the priority should be to establish a referral mechanism for buyers at the national level by organisations working with victims of trafficking. BGRF is of the view that the different legal systems and systems of criminal law would make it difficult to implement in practice. However, they do suggest that there is a need to promote better harmonisation between countries.

On this basis, it would be possible to share experiences and find ways to work together in developing a Europe-wide mechanism. ICI suggest that a referral telephone line should be advertised on business cards, with a dissemination strategy that is replicated in across European countries. ICI, KSPSC and BGRF all point to the need for further research to identify the venues and locations, online or otherwise, visited by buyers when seeking to purchase sex, and also to identify potential areas for coordination and harmonization of national referral points.

1.5 Should a buyer referral mechanism require buyers to give evidence in a legal

case?

Issues of anonymity also create potential problems in ensuring that buyers provide evidence in a legal case. All project partners stress the importance of ensuring that buyers provide evidence in legal cases. In Cyprus, for example, MIGS reports that legislation is in place requiring the police to locate a possible victim through raids on brothels. However, buyers are frequently let go and women either face arrest, or enter the process to examine if she is a victim of trafficking. Evidence from a buyer may provide the only evidence that could lead to a case being taken in court and for a women victim of trafficking to be formally identified and given legal rights to services and remain in the country.

The important of buyers giving evidence is reiterated by KSPSC: “A buyer referral mechanism should be place that requires buyers to give evidence in a legal case, but only in cases where there is enough evidence against sex buyers”. KSPSC also argues that this should be implemented through various awareness raising campaigns directed to the disclosing of sex buyers.

1.6 Conclusion

There is a shared view amongst partners, nonetheless, that a referral mechanism will only be successful if there is a guarantee of confidentiality or anonymity. The ICI states, otherwise buyers “...pose a risk of self-implication in cases where the Court decides that the buyer was aware of the trafficking background of the victim in the reported crime”. The ICI goes onto say that “...in order to make the referral line worthwhile, buyers should not be altogether discouraged to refer their suspicions of human trafficking for the benefit of the people trapped in exploitative situation”. Core a referral mechanism is the need for awareness raising measures that aim to discourage the demand for services provided by presumed or actual trafficked victims.

Aside from this specific issue it is clear that all partners are of the view that legislative change and awareness raising to prevent demand on the buying of sex is essential. KSPSC, for example, argues that “First of all, a new approach to prostitution phenomenon and to women in prostitution should be adopted. That means, that criminalization of the conduct of a person who is buying sex must be implemented”. KSPSC goes on to argue that these are important issues that need time for implementation and would help to “direct attention to the sex buyers and to create a referral system for the buyers in a country”. A further problem identified by MWA is that the project’s Stop Traffick! survey found that approximately 70% of those who bought sexual services would not changed their buying decision if signs of human trafficking were seen. As a result, “there is a lot of work to seek new strategies that would affect demand”.

Finally, the issue of the form and type of buyer referral mechanism needs further discussion, sharing of information and debate as it is generally regarded as a complex issue. BGRF argues that this requires more detailed “research, reflection and balancing of different factors”. MIGS also argues that “more discussion is needed and maybe if this is the case in any other countries to investigate and understand better how it works and if it works”.

Appendix 2. Evaluation of demand reduction strategies

2.1 Introduction

The second questionnaire asked partner countries to provide information and reflections on the following themes related to the implementation of demand reduction strategies:

- A summary of the demand reduction strategy/strategies that exist in each country (and to specify if these are based on legislation, government policy, a National Referral Mechanism or other strategies).
- The success or otherwise of the demand reduction strategy in practice, how this has worked or not worked.
- What partners consider to be the most effective and appropriate demand reduction strategy in their countries, including who should be responsible for implementation and the form that this should take.
- What partners consider needs to be done to ensure that a demand reduction strategy is fully implemented.
- Partner organisations' views on whether there should be a Europe-wide demand reduction strategy, and if suggestions about how this would operate.
- Further comments on implementing a demand reduction strategy in each country.

2.2 Summary of demand reduction strategies in partner countries

The following summarises the main approaches to demand reduction in Ireland, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Lithuania and Finland, and also evaluates where information is available and the success or otherwise of these initiatives.

Cyprus

- Provisions for a demand reduction strategy have been made under the National Action Plan 2013-2015. There is one activity that involves an awareness raising campaign on demand with the aim of changing social attitudes. Although the awareness raising campaign targeting the demand side of trafficking was included in the previous National Action Plan (2011-2013), no action has yet taken place.
- Cyprus is in the process of transposing the EU Directive on trafficking in human beings, which also includes an article on the criminalisation of use services from victims of trafficking.

Finland

- The Finnish government does not have a specific strategy on demand reduction. However, legislation has served to reduce the demand of sexual services from victims of trafficking. According to the Ombudsman's human trafficking report (2006), the Rapporteur of Human Trafficking in Finland states that an important aim of criminalising the abuse of persons working in the sex industry is to reduce the demand of sexual services and protect the victims of crimes.
- In the Finnish Penal Code, statutes concerning human trafficking entered into force on 1 August 2004. There is currently a debate in Finland about the introduction of legislation on the criminalisation of the buying of sex.

Examples of demand reduction initiatives in Finland

- Distribution of brochures, by the Finnish government, at a travel expo to prevent child sex tourism, aiming to reach thousands of potential buyers of these services.

- Collaboration between the Finnish government and the airline Finnair to train the airline's ground staff to identify trafficking in persons.
- Anti-trafficking training provided by the Finnish government to Finnish forces personnel prior to their deployment abroad on international peacekeeping missions.
- A Finnish campaign 'Human Trafficking is not a Fairytale' (Ihmiskauppa ei ole satua) which aimed to reduce the demand of sexual services. It was implemented in autumn 2012 as collaboration of Ombudsman (Rapporteur of Human Trafficking in Finland) and International Organization of Migration. One tangible outcome of the campaign was a video made by Finnish pop music artists to a familiar Finnish song. The video portrays the violent nature of the prostitution business and focuses on a young girl who is also a mother. It shows that sex trafficking can happen your own neighbourhood. The campaign web page provides contact details for referral of potential victims of THB to the police *net tip* and victim assistance information.

The impact of the initiatives introduced

- The 'Human Trafficking is not a Fairytale' (Ihmiskauppa ei ole satua) campaign received a lot of publicity and had a wide impact in raising awareness about sex trafficking. The video won a special prize as an advertising film at Vuoden Huiput, awarded by Grafia, the Association of Visual Communication Designers in Finland.
- However, in MWA argue that in Finland there are a number of barriers to progressing demand as the legislation is complex and contains ambiguous terminology arising from the lack of a functioning definition of human trafficking in legislation, victims of human trafficking have not been properly identified and there have been only few cases prosecuted as human trafficking. A further problem "is that trafficking is at the margins of the society, it's a hidden crime, which thus is difficult to identify and for victims it is difficult to seek assistance".

Lithuania

- There are only few examples of demand reduction initiatives in Lithuania that have targeted the buyers of sex. According to KSPSC "Surprisingly, public opinion polls still show that many people think that there is not enough information about the dangers of human trafficking".
- There have been a number of awareness raising campaigns carried out with the participation of relevant NGO's or on their initiative. The evaluation of these campaigns has been carried out as part of biannual evaluations of the Programme on Prevention and Control of Trafficking in Human Beings, which is carried out with the participation of the representatives of relevant NGO's, which in some cases have involved young people.

Examples of demand reduction initiatives in Lithuania:

- A billboard campaign "It is shameful to buy a woman!" ("Pirkti moterį gėdinga") was run in 2005 by the NGOs Women Issues Information Centre, Klaipeda Social and Psychological Centre & Lithuanian Caritas). The campaign spanned across thirteen towns in Lithuania and aimed to prevent the increasing numbers of women who are trafficked from Lithuania and highlight the visibility of the facilitators of the prostitution. The campaign was supported by the Ministry of Social Security and Labour and the European Women's Lobby and created by the advertising agency "JCDecaux".

The impact of the initiatives introduced

- The campaign "It is shameful to buy a woman!" ("Pirkti moterį gėdinga") was deemed successful. According to the journalist Milda Bagdonaitė, "The poster, which shows a buyer of a woman, willy-nilly forced "to note" the buyer - the one that stays behind the scenes and therefore - calm and not judged".

Ireland

- There are a number of examples of demand reduction initiatives that target buyers of sex. The ICI states that these have been geared to "...highlighting to them the risk of participating in the exploitation chain by purchasing for sex controlled, vulnerable and very young individuals, primarily women and girls".

Examples of demand reduction initiatives in Ireland:

- The Turn Off the Red Light Campaign is a national campaign in Ireland run by a coalition of 68 civil society organisations. It aims, first, to raise awareness of the dangers inherent in human trafficking and prostitution, and second, to campaign for legislation on demand by amending the 1993 Sexual Offences Act which criminalises everyone but the buyers. The campaign "shines a light" on the unacceptable behaviour of buyers whose actions result in harm, while also fuelling the business of pimps and traffickers in Ireland.
- A poster campaign 'Anna Was 14', an initiative of the Turn off the Red Light campaign, was provoked by revelations of children being sex trafficking in Ireland and the age of entry into prostitution. The posters aimed to raise awareness about the young age of women/girls in prostitution and to discourage buyers in cases where they suspected they have encountered a very young person while paying for sex. The posters, displayed in prominent public places, depicted a model accompanied by the message "Anna was 14 when she first entered prostitution" and with some facts about trafficking and prostitution in Ireland. This poster was displayed at train stations around Ireland and in Dublin, and on the tallest building in the capital's city centre. It was widely covered by media and helped to generate public debate and awareness.
- Real Men Do Not Buy Girls is an online campaign run by the Immigrant Council of Ireland that encourages men in Ireland to take a picture holding a poster with the slogan and post it on Facebook. This has proved to be extremely popular and within the first week it had reached 55,000 people on social media. It was also covered widely in national newspapers with pictures of celebrities holding the poster.
- The first initiative targeting directly buyers of sex on the street are the two police initiatives - Operations Kerb and Freewheel - in Dublin and in Limerick respectively. As part of the campaign women police officers dressed casually and arrested men who approached them for solicitation of prostitution in areas known to be used for street prostitution.
- A Department of Justice initiative, the Blue Blindfold Campaign, was established as part of the National Action Plan to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings. Even though the initiative does not target directly demand, it has the potential to raise awareness amongst buyers and amongst the general public, and thereby have a demand reduction effect. The Blueblindfold campaign was launched in 2008 and re-launched in 2011. While the campaign is predominately online, dissemination of blueblindfold materials and messages, such as 'Don't Close your Eyes to Human trafficking', occurs through ongoing awareness raising in the hospitality, education and transport sectors, including airports, through training programmes for frontline personnel, including state and non-state agencies and the production of annual reports.

The impact of the initiatives introduced

- The ICI points to a number of successes in the Turn Off the Red Light Campaign and its side-initiative poster campaign 'Anna Was 14'. The campaign has resulted in mass exposure through the use of social media (Facebook and Twitter) and has 1.6 Million supporters through its partnership of 68 organisations. It has fostered wide political support and political dialogue, resulting in a Private Members Motion to criminalise the purchase of sex and a motion in the Senate (Upper House) that led to the government carry out the National Consultation on the Future of Prostitution Legislation, and a subsequent consultation process on the introduction of legislation on demand carried

out by the Joint Oireachtas Committee on Justice, Defence and Equality. The campaign contributed to a Department of Justice Conference and members of the campaign were invited to speak before the Joint Oireachtas Committee as part of the consultation process. The recommendations of the Committee are expected in the coming weeks.

- The police operations Kerb and Freewheel presented an important message that the police could enforce the legislation on the general prohibition of solicitation for prostitution on the street through a gender sensitive approach, by targeting the buyers, rather than the women. The campaign led to wide media coverage and public debate. A 'naming and shaming' process led to the names of men who were charged being published in the media. This initiative targeted only men who purchase on the street and as such had its limitations in the overall aim to address demand.
- The initiative Real Men Do Not Buy Girls allowed men in Ireland to make a statement that they are against the purchase of young people for sex. The initiative has had the potential to reach out to a younger generations of men. It has proved to be very popular and men easily identified with it.
- A review of the Department of Justice BlueBlindfold campaign was carried out as part of the *Review of the National Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (2009-2012)*. Achievements are noted about the general fight against trafficking, but no reference is made to demand reduction. It notes that there have been no convictions under Article 5 of the Criminal Justice (Human Trafficking) Act 2008 that penalises men who knowingly purchase sex from a trafficked person.

Bulgaria

- There is no specific governmental strategy on the demand reduction.

Examples of demand reduction initiatives in Bulgaria:

- The 'NO' project, supported in Bulgaria by the Anti-Trafficking Commission and Bulgarian media is an independent anti- slavery public awareness initiative that focuses on the role of demand and specifically targets youth awareness through music, arts, education and social media. The project values the power and skills of young people to influence attitudes and change behaviour. Their ability and willingness to confront those who sustain demand for human trafficking lies at the heart of the campaign.
- An international project, part of the CSR strategy of Postbank, aims to raise public awareness about trafficking and on the importance of reducing demand. In the last two years an awareness campaign led by the Anti-Trafficking Commission and supported by Postbank, has disseminated postcards targeted at men buyers of sex from trafficked persons, indicating that this is a crime and quoting the respective provision of the Penal Code.
- The BGRF conducted the first awareness campaign against demand in relation to trafficking and sexual exploitation of women, as part of a social science research project on the links between trafficking and prostitution in Bulgaria and the characteristics of the profile of prostitution and demand (2006-2007). The research was based on qualitative and quantitative social research, including surveys among women in prostitution and among men users of sexual services, and including in-depth interviews with experts and review of legislation and policy.
- The BGRF has produced, with the support of the EWL, the first poster aimed at reducing the demand which became kind of famous in the EU. The slogan was "A real man does not buy sex".

The impact of the initiatives introduced

- The awareness raising campaign sponsored by Postbank is still ongoing and has been important to raising awareness and visibility in society and among young people.
- The research of the BGRF was very useful as it served the purpose to counteract the

attempts for the institutionalization of prostitution in Bulgaria at that time.

2.3 Towards effective and appropriate demand reduction strategies in each country

There is a general consensus amongst partners that the most effective and appropriate way to address demand is a) to introduce legislation criminalising demand, and b) to carry out awareness raising amongst buyers and the general population.

At the forefront of partner responses is the need to introduce legislation on the buying of sex. In the case of Cyprus, MIGS is of the view that the criminalization of the buying of sex is vitally important, and given the small size of the country a process of 'naming and shaming' buyers could become a very important strategy to reduce demand. KSPSC argue that the first priority should be the implementation of appropriate legislation to prohibit the buying of sex as part of "an effective and appropriate demand reduction strategy in our country".

In the case of Ireland, the ICI argues that current legislation does little to discourage buyers of sex in any meaningful way, as this depend on the buyer having knowledge of the trafficking crime committed against the person they buy. This is also evident from the increased levels of indoor prostitution activities and of organised nature of prostitution involving migrant women. The ICI points to recent Irish research which shows that the measures that would have the highest level of deterrence were: contracting a disease, a criminal conviction, jail time or being named in local media. Also the ICI state that, "The potential deterrence arising out of a change in the legal status of purchasing sex, allowing for criminal convictions, was also clear from the reasons provided by non-buyers for not purchasing sex". The third most common response to this question was 'it is illegal', showing evidence that the perception of illegality has deterred a number of potential buyers. As a result ICI argues categorically that "...the Irish Government should legislate to effectively combat the trafficking of women, men and children in Ireland's sex industry by discouraging demand for paid sexual services through legislative measures in an unconditional and dissuasive manner, regardless whether this purchase takes place on the street or off the street and regardless of the background of the person selling (or for sale)".

Second, in importance is the need for awareness raising and information campaigns. MWA argue that the State should give priority to and be responsible for "Providing information to the wide public about human-trafficking". In addition, the State to provide education to future professionals attending training schools, police, social and health care employees, legal experts, trade unions and other professionals. This is reiterated by KSPSC who argue that there is a need for a permanent awareness raising campaigns that situate prostitution in a violence against women and human rights perspective, while also highlighting the role that economic coercion plays in trafficking. This approach would play a positive role in enhancing public consciousness and in reducing the "stigmatised and stereotyped attitude towards marginalized groups – women in prostitution, victims of trafficking, people at risk", Associated with this is that KSPSC advocate for the abolition of fines for women in prostitution, which are foreseen in the Article 182 (Section 1) of the Code of Administrative Law Offences of the Republic of Lithuania. Similarly, an exemption of women in prostitution from administrative responsibility should be provided.

BGRF have also highlighted the need for more consultations and research on this issues given its complexity. However, they do state that the role of the Anti-Trafficking Commission is very important to developing a systematic approach to addressing demand and legislation is needed to discourage demand so that the responsibility shifts on to the person who buys sex.

There are also questions about who should be the responsible body for the coordination on all actions against THB, in particular the legislative and awareness raising roles. In Cyprus,

for example, the coordinating body is the Ministry of Interior, but there is a case for this responsibility to also fall under the Ministry of Justice and Public Order.

2.4 Implementing demand reduction strategies

Several partners stressed the importance of governments having political will in order to implement demand reduction strategies. As MIGS argues, “we need first and foremost to have as a State the political will and commitment that we want to live in a society free from all forms of male violence against women as well as a strong lobbying towards this”. In Ireland, as noted above the Turn Off the Red Light campaign has put a lot of work into raising awareness amongst politicians and in gaining political support for legislation demand reduction.

Key to implementing demand is the role of awareness raising and in addressing the negative image of women in prostitution amongst the general public and the media. According to KSPSC this means address “...stereotypes, preconceived attitudes, labels and clichés about [women in prostitution]”, so that women are better understood and their needs are addressed as individuals. Central to this is “grounding them on equal worth, sensitivity, patience, sincerity, faith and trust, empathy and compassion, respect and caring by respecting the [woman’s] freedom of choice and self-determination”. KSPSC argue that associated with this is that more efforts need to be given to prevention, for example, through social work with families at risk in order to prevent a person becoming a victim of prostitution and by “actively develop[ing] more diverse preventative programmes and education in the community”, particularly with young people who risk to become potential victims of prostitution or human trafficking. There is also a role in changing the culture of institutionalising children who have lost their parents, who are often at greatest risk.

KSPSC also highlight the role of the mass media, “The mass media, which usually writes about and demonstrates negative events regarding women in prostitution, play a significant role in forming a biased and negative opinion in respect to these women”. KSPSC points to the need to challenge and work with the media to promote and illustrate good practice and success in helping women overcome prostitution. A further priority identified by KSPSC is the need to investigate the reasons for the demand for prostitution services and the phenomenon of prostitution itself. Thus further research should be conducted aiming to learn more about abusers, those who engage in sexual exploitation and/or users of sexual services.

Other issues affecting implementation are raised by BGRF in relation to having sufficient resources to implement legislation and to address the impact on women of reduced levels of demand, including exit routes for women in prostitution. The ICI also highlights the importance of looking ahead to the consequences of the implementation of legislation and awareness raising on demand. As a result demand reduction strategies need to address changes in the level of the prostitution related indoor activities in Ireland as well as changes in the level of detection of children and vulnerable adults. This will require the provision of “...adequate assistance for the comprehensive recovery of these people and punishment of their traffickers and other willing participants in the exploitation chain that harmed them”.

2.5 Should there be a Europe-wide demand reduction strategy?

There mixed views amongst the project partners about whether there should be a Europe-wide demand reduction strategy. MWA and BGRF are both of the view that although important, a European-wide demand reduction strategy would be challenging to implement as legislation and attitudes towards buying sex vary across Europe. In this regard MWA argue that “...the conventions that already exist are sufficient, such as Istanbul convention

and Palermo protocol”.

At a minimum all partners are of the view that there should be better coordination across Europe with regard to demand reduction strategies. According to the ICI in Ireland “We believe that the demand reduction strategies in Europe should be synchronized for greater impact and better spread of the message and establishment of desired public perceptions and norms”. BGRF suggest that national level measures will most likely prevail, but argue that there is a role for Europe-wide programmes that harmonises awareness raising and education, with a particular focus on young people. MIGS also believes that there will need to be a concerted campaign and lobbying for a Europe-wide demand reduction strategy. This would require NGOs to put pressure on the European Commission to implement a demand reduction strategy as part of the European Strategy on THB. In addition, European umbrella organizations such as the European Women’s Lobby could apply for European Commission funding to design a strategy and to lobby for the adoption of such campaign

One approach suggested by KSPSC is that a Europe-wide a demand reduction strategy should be implemented through European and national programmes, and on the basis that “These strategies should begin from an implementation of appropriate state’s policy and end with integration in preventive and educational programs at schools or other educational institutions”.

2.6 Conclusion

The evaluation from the five partner organisation shows the centrality of legislation on the criminalisation of demand to demand reduction strategies. However, it is clear that legislation alone will need to be backed up with a range of services and resources. Reducing demand, therefore, need addressed through government commitments to providing resources for full implementation; awareness raising amongst buyers and the general public; prevention programmes with young people and families at risk of exploitation; and new responses to the support women exiting prostitution.

Appendix 3: Dissemination efforts and media coverage

IRELAND						
Date	Location	Type/Issue	Speaker	Issues/objectives	Media source	LINK
29/09/2012	Dublin	Press release:18 Human Trafficking Cases this year	Denise Charlton	Need to tackle demand for services of VOT	Irish Examiner	Irish Examiner
11/02/2013	Dublin	Sex buyer survey	Denise Charlton	Need to tackle demand	Irish Examiner	Irish Examiner
11/02/3013	Dublin	Sex buyer survey	Denise Charlton	Need to tackle demand	Irish Times	Link Expired
11/02/2013	Dublin	Sex buyer survey	Denise Charlton	Need to tackle demand	Breaking News	Breaking News
12/02/2013	Dublin	Sex buyer survey	Denise Charlton	Need to tackle demand	Evening Echo	Link Expired
12/02/2013	Dublin	Sex buyer survey	Denise Charlton	Need to tackle demand	Limerick Post	Link Expired
26/03/2013	Dublin	OSCE Report on Human Trafficking	Denise Charlton	More has to be done to reduce demand and protect victims	The Journal	The Journal
16/04/2013	Dublin	Few prosecutions of traffickers	Denise Charlton	Legislation needed to tackle trafficking effectively	The Journal	The Journal
16/04/2013	Dublin	Minister Shatter Releases Human Trafficking Bill	Nusha Yonkova	Welcome step, more needed	The Journal	The Journal
11/06/2013	Dublin	Sex Trafficking and Exploitation	Denise Charlton	More needed to tackle demand	Newstalk Lunchtime Radio	Newstalk
12/06/2013	Dublin	Buyers of sex fuel organised crime	Edward Keegan	Role of buyers in sex trade – need to tackle demand	Newstalk Lunchtime Radio	Newstalk
20/06/2013	Dublin	Child Sex Trafficking	Denise Charlton	More needed to tackle demand for child victims	The Journal	The Journal

21/06/2013	Dublin	Child Sex Trafficking	Denise Charlton	More needed to tackle demand for child victims	Irish Times	Link Expired
23/06/2013	Dublin	Child Sex Trafficking	Denise Charlton	More needed to tackle demand for child victims	Irish Independent	Irish Independent
13/08/2013	Dublin	Action needed on Human Trafficking	Denise Charlton	Recommendations welcome, now legislation	Irish Tatler	Link Expired
26/08/2013	Dublin	Council of Europe GRETA Report	Nusha Yonkova	Irish Government needs to do more to tackle trafficking	The Journal	The Journal
18/10/2013	Dublin	Human trafficking – Slavery in Ireland	Denise Charlton	Government must act to tackle demand for HT	Irish Mirror	Irish Mirror
18/10/2013	Dublin	Human trafficking, sexual exploitation – Slavery in Ireland	Denise Charlton	Government must act to tackle demand	The Journal	The Journal
18/10/2013	Dublin	Laws against human trafficking needed	Denise Charlton	Government must act to tackle demand	The Journal	The Journal
22/10/2013	Dublin	Government must crack down on traffickers	ICI	Government must act to protect victims	Irish Times	Link Expired
22/10/2013	Dublin	Need for legislation to end human trafficking	Denise Charlton	Government needs to tackle demand and protect victims	RTE News	RTE News
02/11/2013	Dublin	Child trafficking victims	Nusha Yonkova	More needs to be done by the government	Irish Independent	Irish Independent
03/11/2013	Dublin	Airline training on human trafficking	ICI	Training personnel on trafficking	Breaking News	Breaking News
04/11/2013	Dublin	Airline training on human trafficking	Nusha Yonkova	Training personnel on trafficking	Irish Times	Irish Times
04/11/2013	Dublin	Airline training on human trafficking	Nusha Yonkova	Training personnel on trafficking	RTE Morning Ireland	Link Expired
05/11/2013	Dublin	Airline training on human trafficking	Nusha Yonkova and Denise Charlton	Training personnel on trafficking	The Journal	The Journal

05/11/2013	Dublin	Airline training on human trafficking	ICI	Training personnel on trafficking	Irish Examiner	Irish Examiner
05/11/2013	Dublin	Irish Government failing victims of trafficking	Nusha Yonkova	Legislation needed to tackle demand	Irish Post	Irish Post
10/11/2013	Dublin	Girls being trafficked to Ireland for sexual exploitation	Nusha Yonkova	More must be done to protect victims and tackle demand	Irish Mirror	Irish Mirror
04/02/2014	Dublin	Victim of Trafficking Speaks	Denise Charlton	Government must act to prevent trafficking	The Right Hook, Newstalk Radio	Newstalk
04/02/2014	Dublin	Victim of Trafficking Speaks	Denise Charlton	Government must act to prevent trafficking	The Journal	The Journal
08/02/2014	Dublin	ICI calls on MEPs to support Honeyball Report – tackling demand	ICI	MEPs must support EU action to prevent sex trafficking	Breaking News	Breaking News
27/03/2014	Dublin	<i>Transnational Conference in Dublin</i>	Commissioner C.Malmstrom; Range of speakers – national politicians and international experts	EC ISEC project led by Ireland to study demand and propose strategies to its reduction	Video link of Commissioner Malmstrom welcoming the project: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5qiDN4X_oGY (see Ezine link for detailed information on the conference) http://www.stoptraffick.ie/ezine/	
27/03/2014	Dublin	Stop Traffick! Report Launched	Nusha Yonkova	Legislation a deterrent for buyers	The Journal	The Journal
27/03/2014	Dublin	Stop Traffick! Report Launched	Denise Charlton	Legislation a deterrent for buyers	Northern Sound	Northern Sound
27/03/2014	Dublin	Stop Traffick! Report Launched	Denise Charlton	Characteristics of sex buyers	Breaking News	Breaking News
27/03/2014	Dublin	Stop Traffick! Report Launched	Denise Charlton	Study links prostitution and criminals	RTE News	RTE News
27/03/2014	Dublin	Stop Traffick! Report Launched	Denise Charlton	Characteristics of sex buyers	Newstalk	Newstalk
28/03/2014	Dublin	Stop Traffick! Report	ICI	Characteristics of sex	The Irish Times	Irish Times

		Launched		buyers		
28/03/2014	Dublin	Stop Traffick! Report Launched	Denise Charlton	Irish sex trade worth 250 million euro	The Irish Examiner	Irish Examiner
08/04/2014	Brussels	<i>EU Dissemination Briefing in the European Parliament</i>	EU Anti-trafficking Coordinator M.Vassiliado; EP FEMM Committee-M.Gustafsson	EC ISEC project studies demand and proposes strategies to its reduction in the EU		(see Ezine link for detailed information on the briefing) http://www.stoptraffick.ie/e-zine/
28/7/2014	Dublin	Beeramat Campaign Targeting Sex Trafficking	Denise Charlton	Alcohol a factor in first time purchase of sex	The Irish Examiner	Irish Examiner
28/7/2014	Dublin	Beeramat Campaign Targeting Sex Trafficking	Denise Charlton	Alcohol a factor in first time purchase of sex	98FM	98FM
28/7/2014	Dublin	Beeramat Campaign Targeting Sex Trafficking	Denise Charlton	Alcohol a factor in first time purchase of sex	Gometro.ie	Gometro.ie
28/7/2014	Dublin	Beeramat Campaign Targeting Sex Trafficking	Denise Charlton	Alcohol a factor in first time purchase of sex	Northern Sound	Northern Sound

CYPRUS

Date	Location / Venue	Type	Speakers	Objectives / Issues	Media coverage
5.3.2014		Media	Rachel Moran	On criminalisation of the demand side of trafficking in women. On the conference "demand dynamics of trafficking in women for sexual exploitation".	Simerini Newspaper From Prostitution to activism http://www.sigmalive.com/news/local/106499

5.3.2014				On criminalisation of the demand side of prostitution. On the conference “demand dynamics of trafficking in women for sexual exploitation” and the new motion passed by MEP Mary Honeyball.	Simerini Newspaper and SIGMALIVE: MEPs want to punish the client http://www.sigmalive.com/simerini/news/106185
9.3.2014			Josie Christodoulou	On research the demand dynamics of trafficking in women for sexual exploitation	Simerini Newspaper http://www.sigmalive.com/simerini/news-asset/107141
4.3.2014			Josie Christodoulou	On the conference demand dynamics of trafficking in women for sexual exploitation	Phileleftheros- 5 minutes
5.3.2014				On the conference demand dynamics of trafficking in women for sexual exploitation. Description of the event and speeches.	Alithia newspaper
7.3.2014			Interview with Myria Vassiliadou EUATC	On criminalisation of the demand for trafficking in women and implementation of Directive.	Phileleftheros - When you pay for sex you have responsibility- http://www.philenews.com/el-gr/koinonia-anthropoi/443/189182/myria-vasileiadou-otan-plironeis-gia-sex-echeis-efthyni
5.3.2014				On the conference demand dynamics of trafficking in women for sexual exploitation. Description of the conference.	Haravgi newspaper – the demand dynamics on trafficking in women http://www.haravgi.com.cy/site-article-49324-gr.php
4.3.2014				Description and invitation of the conference and criminalisation of the demand of trafficking in women for	Haravgi newspaper

11.3.2014			Myria Vassiliadou EUATC, Alexandra Attalidou, Head of EP Office in Cyprus, Elena Pissaridou NGO STIGMA and Josie Christodoulou	sexual exploitation Documentary on trafficking in women for sexual exploitation http://www.livenews.com.cy/cgi-bin/hweb?-A=41675&-V=megatvodvideos	MEGA TV
1.3.2014				Press release with information on conference, 4 March	Signalive (press release invitation to the conference demand dynamics of trafficking in women for sexual exploitation) http://www.signalive.com/lifestyle/press-releases/105454
4.3.2014				On attitudes of buying sexual services and criminalisation of the demand side	Inews.com Prostitution normalises the purchase of sex and ingrains the inequalities which sustain the sex industry http://inews.com.cy/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=19498:1&Itemid=122&lang=el
4.3.2014				On the role of demand on trafficking in women and prostitution (conference and speeches)	Inews.com The Demand dynamics of trafficking in women http://inews.com.cy/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=19489:1&Itemid=122&lang=el
4.3.2014				On the role of demand on trafficking in women and prostitution (conference and speeches)	Newsup.net The Demand Dynamics of trafficking in women http://newsup.net/articles/2014/03/04/ο-ρόλος-της-ζήτησης-στην-εμπορία-γυναικών
4.3.2014				On the criminalisation of demand. Description of the minister's speech during the conference.	Kathimerini newspaper & Alithia newspaper Minister of Interior: Cyprus is a destination country for victims of trafficking http://www.kathimerini.com.cy/index.php?pageaction=kat&modid=1&artid=164472 & http://www.alithia.com.cy/koinonia/item/26934-χάσικος-η-

5.3.2014				On the criminalisation of demand. Description of speeches.	κύπρος-χώρα-προορισμού-και-διέλευσης-θυμάτων-εμπορίας.html Astra.com Conference on the demand side of trafficking in women http://astra.com.cy/site-article-18956-73-el.php
27.2.2014				Pre-conference press release on the conference.	Like.comc.cy http://like.philenews.com/el-gr/oti-neo-kypros/1432/19259/o-rolos-tis-zitisis-oston-afora-tin-emporia-gynaikon

FINLAND					
Date	Location /Venue	Type	Speakers	Objectives / Issues	Media coverage
8.4.2014	MONIKA	Media event	Pirjo Sohlo, Natalie Gerbert, Jenni Tuominen	To give an overview of the STOP Traffick! research to selected media (meeting with press) and let them ask questions and make interviews.	http://www.hs.fi/kotimaa/a1396941231285?jako=de12bdbc5fe552b78ba8a671662e44fc&ref=tw-share http://www.iltalehti.fi/uutiset/2014040818197331_uu.shtml http://www.aamulehti.fi/Kotimaa/1194891830189/artikkeli/+ei+kuulu+minulle+onko+han+ihmiskaupan+uhri+seksin+ostaja+elaa+parisuhteessa.html http://www.istv.fi/kotimaa/vid-1396929561208.html http://m.mtv.fi/uutiset/kotimaa/artikkeli/tutkimus--seksia-ostavat-hyvin-koulutetut--suomessakin/3148566 http://m.kaleva.fi/uutiset/kotimaa/tutkimus-eniten-

					<p>seksia-ostavat-hyvin-koulutetut-miehet/661241/</p> <p>http://www.pohjolansanomat.fi/Kotimaa/1194891663807/artikkeli/ps.toimitus@pohjolansanomat.fi</p> <p>http://www.lapinkansa.fi/Kotimaa/1194891664237/artikkeli/tutkimus+eniten+seksia+ostavat+hyvin+koulutetut+miehet.html</p> <p>http://www.itahame.fi/?article=446991</p> <p>http://www.kp24.fi/uutiset/361912/Tutkimus-Eniten-seksi%C3%A4-ostavat-hyvin-koulutetut-miehet</p> <p>http://www.ksml.fi/uutiset/kotimaa/tutkimus-eniten-seksia-ostavat-hyvin-koulutetut-miehet/1797340</p> <p>http://www.savonsanomat.fi/uutiset/kotimaa/tutkimus-eniten-seksia-ostavat-hyvin-koulutetut-miehet/1797337</p> <p>http://www.satakunnankansa.fi/cs/Satellite?c=AMArticle_C&childpagename=SKA_newssite%2FAMLayout&cid=1194891688833&p=1194596261898&packedargs=packedargs%3DAMArticleCommentThreadDetails%25253AsortOrder%253Dasc&pagename=SKAWrapper</p>
					<p>Internet:</p> <p>http://www.mtv.fi/uutiset/rikos/artikkeli/tuore-kysely--paritusepaily-ei-karkota-seksinostajaa/2813650 (news on STOP Traffick! research in Finland)</p> <p>http://www.mtv.fi/uutiset/rikos/artikkeli/paritus-vai-ihmiskauppa---missa-menee-raja-/2812244 (contacted us for dissemination seminar 12/2, we provided background</p>

					<p>information) http://www.maailma.net/artikkelit/asiantuntija_seksin_ostajat_mukaan_kitkemaan_ihmiskauppaa (article about 12/2 dissemination seminar, link to project website)</p> <p>Radio: http://areena.yle.fi/radio/2123643 (Natalie Gerbert in radio discussion about human-trafficking for sexual exploitation and prostitution)</p> <p>http://areena.yle.fi/radio/2195870 (panel discussion full version on 12/2 seminar)</p> <p>http://areena.yle.fi/radio/2194315 (Natalie Gerbert's interview 12/2)</p>
Date	Location /Venue	Type	Speakers	Objectives / Issues	Media coverage
6.11.2014	Helsinki	Meeting		Ministry of the Interior, Helsinki. Development of proposal on how helping legislation related to helping victims of human trafficking should be organized, comparison between legislation related to human trafficking in different countries. 20 attendees.	
Date	Location /Venue	Type	Speakers	Objectives / Issues	Media coverage
12.2.2014	Hotelli Presidenti, Helsinki	Conference	Venla Roth Jussi Aaltonen Tuija von der Pütten Sirle Blumberg	National dissemination seminar to discuss results of Finnish online survey related to STOP Traffick! – project, other speeches related to	YLE (radio) maailma.net (online newspaper related to global issues) MTV3 news interested to broadcast Social media visibility

29.10.2013	Hanasaari Cultural Centre, Helsinki	Conference	Natalie Gerbert Pirjo Sohlo Jaana Kauppinen Terhi Naumanen Jenni Tuominen Kai Jaskari Hannele Varsa Johanna Niemi Jussi Aaltonen Kajsa Wahlberg Sven-Axel Månsson Natalie Gerbert Venla Roth	demand / human trafficking for sexual exploitation. 90 attendees. Conference to discuss demand of commercial sex and comparing examples of Swedish and Finnish experiences in their legal contexts, also from human trafficking viewpoint. 80 attendees.	Different media present and Natalie Gerbert was interviewed to Yle news
5.10.2013	Hotelli Haaga, Helsinki	Seminar	Jussi Aaltonen Jenni Tuominen Natalie Gerbert Anastasija Kamali	Seminar on human trafficking organized by women's association of Christian Democrat political party	KD newspaper wrote an article covering the seminar.
22.3.2014	Monkia	Media interview		Interview for research on legislation related to prostitution	
21.5.2013,	DIAK	Lecture		Lecture on violence against women, Finnish context in human trafficking for sexual exploitation, social work students. 200 attendees.	
10/9/2013		Meeting		Network of NGOs in the field of human trafficking, organized by Pro-tukipiste. 20 attendees.	

LITHUANIA					
Date	Location /Venue	Type	Speakers	Objectives / Issues	Media
26.9.2012	Vilnius	Media	D. Puidokienė	The problem of sexual exploitation of women in prostitution.	National paper "Balsas.lt" ("The Voice.lt") / "Lietuvoje trys iš keturių prostitučių vaikystėje patyrė seksualinę prievartą" ("Three of four women in prostitution experienced sexual violence in childhood in Lithuania")/ http://www.balsas.lt/m/naujiena/621931
26.9.2012	Vilnius			This led to discussion of the question on whether to or not to punish sex buyers.	National paper "15min.lt" ("15thminutes.lt") / "Seimo narys Mantas Varaška ragina nebausti nei prostitučių, nei jų klientų" ("Member of Parliament Mantas Varaška offers not to punish neither prostitutes, nor their clients")/ L. Želniene. http://www.15min.lt/naujiena/aktualu/lietuva/seimo-narys-mantas-varaska-ragina-nebausti-nei-prostituciu-nei-ju-klientu-56-258956
26.9.2012	Vilnius			The representatives of NGOs offer to delete fines for women in prostitution and to punish sex buyers.	National paper "Bernardinai.lt" "Visuomenininkai pritaria siūlymui nebausti prostitučių, policijos vadovas siūlo rengti referendumą" ("NGOs representatives agree for suggestion not to punish prostitutes, the police chief offers to organise referendum") http://www.bernardinai.lt/straipsnis/2012-09-26-visuomenininkai-pritaria-siulymui-nebausti-prostituciu-policijos-vadovas-siulo-rengti-referenduma/88524
27.9.2012	Klaipeda			Issues against the legalisation of prostitution in Lithuania.	Local paper "Klaipėdos dienraštis" ("Klaipeda Daily") / "The Problem of Trafficking in Human Beings" National paper "Lietuvos rytas" ("Lithuanian morning")/ "Prostitutės užtarėjų turi ne tik tai Seime" ("Prostitutes

30.9.2012	Vilnius			Lithuanian NGOs offer to Seimas to criminalise the purchase of sex.	Have Intercessors Not Only In Seimas”), National paper “Balsas.lt” (“The Voice.lt”) / “Lietuvoje trys iš keturių prostitučių vaikystėje patyrė seksualinę prievartą” (“Three of four women in prostitution experienced sexual violence in childhood in Lithuania”)/ http://www.balsas.lt/m/naujiena/621931 http://m.lrytas.lt/?data=20120927&id=akt27_a4120927&sk_id=99&view=2
Date	Location /Venue	Type	Speakers	Objectives / Issues	Media coverage
20.5.2013	Vilnius	News media	D. Puidokienė	Implementation of Swedish model in Lithuania; criminalization of sex buyers; recognition prostitution as the violence against women.	National paper “Balsas.lt” (“Voice.lt”) / Article “Prostitucijos versle – lietuviškos teisingumo paieškos” (“Lithuanian Search of Justice In The Business of Prostitution”)/info@balsas.lt. http://www.balsas.lt/News/print/734033
20.5.2013	Vilnius			Prostitution as the exploitation of women; the wrong understanding of the phenomenon and exploited person in it.	National paper “Alfa.lt” (“Alpha.lt”) / Article “Nevyriausybinės organizacijos: prostitucija – ne darbas ir ne profesija” (“NGOs: Prostitution Is Not A Work And Not A Profession”) / R. Audenienė. http://www.alfa.lt/straipsnis/15137092/Nevyriausybinės.organizacijos..prostitucija..ne.darbas.ir.ne.profesija=2013-05-20_11-54/#ixzz2XV8oJbzE
20.5.2013	Vilnius			Ways of tackling the sexual exploitation and to ensure the justice in Lithuania; possible solutions to decrease the demand of sexual services; implementation of the Sweden Model.	Press Conference “Prostitucija: Kaip užtikrinti teisingumą?” (“Prostitution: How To Ensure The Justice?”) / National TV “LRT” / Press Centre BNS in Lithuanian Seimas / http://sc.bns.lt/view/event.php?id=146466
21.5.2013	Vilnius			Criminalization of the sex buyers in	National paper “Respublika” / (“The Republic”) Article “Moteris perkantys vyrai bus baudžiami” (“The Men Who

21.5.2013	Klaipeda		Lithuania; preliminary research results. Importance of the criminalization of the purchase of sexual services in Lithuania.	Buy Women Will Be Punished”) / Žinių portalas (Info Portal) / Naujienos (The News) / Nusikaltimai ir nelaimės (Crimes & Misadventures). Local paper “Vakarų ekspresas” (“The West Express”) Article “Moteris perkantys vyrai bus baudžiami” (“The Men Who Buy Women Will Be Punished”) / Žinios (News) / Kriminalai (Criminals) / R. Juknevičiūtė. http://www.ve.lt/naujienos/kriminalai/moteris-perkantys-vyrai-bus-baudziami-982823
19.6.2014	Vilnius	V. V. Margevičienė C. Ruthström-Ruin D. Puidokienė D. Charlton G. Théry P. Pape	Different attitudes existing in the society of Lithuania and its consequences.	National paper “Valstietis” (“The Peasant”) / Article “Prostitucija – ne profesija” (“Prostitution Is Not A Profession”) / Naujienos Lietuvoje / A. Daugėla. http://www.valstietis.lt/Pradzia/Naujienos/Lietuvoje/Prostitucija-ne-profesija
19.6.2014	Vilnius	N. Yonkova	The main goals of the conference – the demand of sexual services, ways of decreasing prostitution and to help for VOTs; possibilities to bring changes in the country in implementation of Nordic Model.	Press Conference of the International Conference “Deconstructing the Demand for Sexual Services: Prevention of Exploitation through Prostitution and Sex Trafficking” (“Seksualinių paslaugų poreikio dekonstravimas: Moterų išnaudojimo per prostituciją ir prekybą žmonėmis seksualinio išnaudojimo tikslais prevencija”) / National TV “LRT” / Venue: Lithuanian Seimas.
19.6.2014	Vilnius	D. Charlton, G. Théry	Research results.	National Info Portal “Delfi.lt” / Article “Lietuviai savo įpročiais pritrenkė seksualinių paslaugų tyrėjus” (“Lithuanians By Their Habits Astonished The Investigators Of Sexual Services”) / R. Juozapaitytė. http://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/lithuania/lietuviai-savo-iprociais-pritrenke-seksualiniu-paslaugu-tyrejus.d?id=65082797

20.6.2014	Vilnius		D. Charlton V. V. Margevičienė	Young age of girls being involved into prostitution; the demand which influences the supply; prostitution is one-to-one violence against women.	National Info Portal "Balsas.lt" ("The Voice.lt") "D. Čarlton: dešimtmetes prostitutėmis paverčia paklausa" ("D. Charlton: The Demand Transfers The Tenths To Prostitutes") / S. Vilimaitė. http://www.balsas.lt/naujiena/795361/d-carlton-desimtmetes-prostitutemis-pavercia-paklausa
22.6.2014	Vilnius		V. V. Margevičienė C. Ruthström-Ruin D. Puidokienė	Resolution goals; criminalization of a purchase of sex services; an accomplished research results.	National Info Portal "15min.lt" (15thminutes.lt) Interview for the Info Portal and the News service of the national TV "LRT" "Seimas su prostitucija kovoti ketina baudamas tik pirkėjus" ("The Parliament Is Going To Fight With Prostitution By Punishing The Buyers") / J. Sukackaitė. http://www.15min.lt/naujiena/aktualu/lietuva/seimas-su-prostitucija-kovoti-ketina-baudamas-tik-pirkejus-56-435375
22.6.2014			D. Puidokienė	Victims of sexual exploitation, their involvement into prostitution; attention of our society, decision makers, politicians' to exploiters and the buyers of sex; decrease the demand of sexual services.	National paper "Respublika" ("The Republic") Article "Ne aukos turi būti baudžiamos" ("Not The Victims Have To Be Punished") / A. Valinskienė. http://www.respublika.lt/lt/naujienos/lietuva/nusikaltimai_ir_nelaimes/ne_aukos_turi_buti_baudziamos/,coments.1
Date	Location /Venue	Type	Speakers	Objectives / Issues	Media coverage
19.11.2012	Kaunas	Media - radio	D. Puidokienė	Conversation about women in prostitution, about their personal experiences, the reasons of their engagement with prostitution and the ways of help to them. Why it is important to criminalize the sex buyers? Presentation of the	National Radio "Marijos radijas" ("Maria's Radio") / Interview for the Aktualiju Release "Meilė Tiesoje" ("Caritas in Veritate"): "Paslėptas prostitucijos veidas: ką atskleidžia šios srities tyrimai Lietuvoje, kokie iššūkiai visuomenei?" ("Covert code of prostitution: What reveals the research of this area in Lithuania, what challenges for

Date	Location /Venue	Type	Speakers	Objectives / Issues	Media coverage
				international project "Stop Traffick!" and its main goals.	society?"); 6.00 pm - 6.40pm
20.5.2013	Vilnius	Media – TV	D. Puidokienė	Project "Stop Traffick!" goals, provided research in Lithuania about sex buyers, its preliminary results; demand issues.	National TV Channel "TV3" / Interview for the programme "Info LT" of the National TV.
04.2.2014	Vilnius		D. Puidokienė	Legalization or not issues in Lithuania; the ways of engagement with prostitution and the ways of help; the demand problem in Lithuania and the results of accomplished research.	National TV Channel "BTV" / Interview for the programme "Yra kaip Yra" ("Is As Is") / http://lnk.lnkgo.lt/video-perziura/8071/yra-kaip-yra-2014-02-04
20.6.2014	Vilnius		D. Charlton V. V. Margevičienė	Resolution goals; criminalization of a purchase of sex services; an accomplished research results	The News service of the national TV "LRT" "Seimas su prostitucija kovoti ketina bausdamas tik pirkėjus" ("The Parliament Is Going To Fight With Prostitution By Punishing The Buyers")
Date	Location /Venue	Type	Speakers	Objectives / Issues	Media coverage
26.9.2012	Vilnius	Conference / seminars	D. Puidokienė	Presentation about why it is important not to punish the persons who are providing sexual services and to criminalize the sex buyers. Presentation of the international project "Stop Traffick!" and its main goals. 100 attendees.	International Conference "To punish or not the persons providing sexual services and their clients" ("Bausti ar ne seksualines paslaugas teikiančius asmenis bei klientus"). Venue: Lithuanian Seimas.
19-	Vilnius		D. Puidokienė	Research on THB; cooperation. 200	International seminar "Sėkmingi prekybos žmonėmis

20.02.2013				attendees.	tyrimai: Bendradarbiavimas, organizavimas ir koordinavimas" ("Successful Investigations of Trafficking in Human Beings: Cooperation, Organization and Coordination").
21.05.2013	Vilnius		D. Puidokienė	Personal experience of women in prostitution and the consequence of that. 6 attendees.	International Conference "Prostitucija: kaip užtikrinti teisingumą?" ("Prostitution: How to ensure justice?") Presentation "Susitaikymas kaip pasirinkimas: moterų prostitucijoje patirtis. Ar už tai reikia bausti?" ("Reconciliation as a choice: a personal experience of women in prostitution. Do we have to punish for that?").
06.06.2013	Klaipėda		D. Puidokienė	Cooperation issues. 6 attendees	The meeting with the Cypriot police officer Rita Superman & Reda Sirgediene, the Adviser of the National Police, THB Unit (only handling Victims of THB) of the Public Security Policy Department of Lithuanian Ministry of Interior.
13.06.2013	St. Petersburg		M. Gerybė	Presentation of the "Stop Traffick!" Project and its main goals. Services for VOTs, prevention activities. 100 attendees.	Russian- Baltic-Nordic Conference "Combating Trafficking in Human Beings Challenges and Co- operation in Russia, and the Baltic and Nordic countries". Presentation "Services for Victims of Trafficking".
17.06.2013	Klaipėda		D. Puidokienė	THB issues in the country. Research results. 80 attendees.	Meeting with representatives of the State Child Rights Protection and Adoption Service under the Ministry of Social Security and Labour for the child's rights protection and enforcement of children of VOTs.
17.10.2013	Vilnius		D. Puidokienė	National research results. 80 attendees.	International Conference "ADSTRINGO" The 7TH EU Anti-Trafficking Day Side Event.
18.10.2013	Vilnius		D. Puidokienė	The links between the internet and THB; prevention activities. 55	International conference "Exploring the Links between the Internet and Trafficking in Human Beings: Cyberspace

28.11.2013	Klaipeda		D. Puidokienė	attendees. THB issues and its negotiation at the local and regional level; interdisciplinary cooperation. 90 attendees.	for Prevention, not Recruitment". National conference „Smurto ir prekybos žmonėmis epidemija: pagalbos erdvės“ (“Epidemic Of Violence And Human Trafficking: Space Of Aid”).
29.11.2013	Vilnius		D. Puidokienė		
13.12.2013	Kretinga		D. Puidokienė	THB as the violence against women issues; The experience of the centre. 40 attendees.	International conference „Smurto reiškinys visuomenėje: genėzė ir geroji praktika“ (“Phenomenon of Violence In Society: The Genesis and Best Practices). Presentation: „Kas man labiausiai padėjo, - tai, kad tu manim tikėjai ir. Presentation: „Kas man labiausiai padėjo, - tai, kad tu manim tikėjai ir priėmei mane tokią, kokia esu“: centro patirtis“ (“What helped to me the most - the fact that you believed me and accepted me as what I am: the experience of the center“).
19.03.2013	Klaipeda			Violence against women; Empowerment of the Victim. 20 attendees.	National conference "Stabdykime smurto ratą" (“Stop the Cycle of Violence”). Presentation "Smurtą artimoje aplinkoje patyrusios aukos įgalinimas paitelkiant reikalingų institucijų pagalbą" (“An Experience of Empowerment of the Victim of Violence through necessary institutional support”).
20.03.2014	Klaipeda		D. Puidokienė, K. Pelegrimaitė	THB issues prevention and assistance. 30 attendees.	Discussion at the Business Services School.
	Vilnius			THB issues prevention and assistance. Demand and sex buyers’ criminalization issues. 90 attendees.	Students’ organization "Teisingumo Šaknys" (“Roots of Justice”) of International University LCC International conference "Savaitė prieš Prekybą žmonėmis". Presentation "Centro veikla prieš prekybą žmonėmis" (“Activities of the KSPSC”).

19-20.06.2014	Klaipda			The demand of sexual services; ways of decreasing prostitution and ways to help victims of human trafficking; implementation of Nordic Model. 40 attendees.	Stop Traffick! International conference "Seksualinių paslaugų poreikio dekonstravimas: Moterų išnaudojimo per prostituciją ir prekybą žmonėmis seksualinio išnaudojimo tikslais prevencija" // "Deconstructing the Demand for Sexual Services: Prevention of Exploitation through Prostitution and Sex Trafficking".
30.07.2014	Vilnius		M. Bernotė	THB issues prevention and assistance.	Discussion at the Rehabilitation hospital.
Date	Location /Venue	Type	Speakers	Objectives / Issues	Event
18.01.2013	Klaipeda	Meeting	O. Skirmantaitė	Projects goals, problem of THB at the local level. 20 attendees.	Meeting with the local police officers. Meeting with national NGO (LWLO members).
23.01.2013	Kaunas		O. Skirmantaitė A. Kudytė	Project goals, consolidation of NGO, importance of that on achieving their goals. 15 attendees.	Meeting with the representative of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania (Vice minister Ž. Pacevičius) & from the Police Department (chief T. Babravičius).
01.02.2013	Vilnius			Cooperation by fighting on THB, sexual exploitation, violence issues. 10 attendees.	Meeting with representatives of local Interdisciplinary group (Participants: Klaipeda family and child social affairs centre,
01.03.2013	Klaipeda			Case study and local THB problem; cooperation issues. 2 attendees.	Klaipeda Social services centre, Child Rights Protection Centre, Police & NGO).
21.03.2013	Klaipeda		O. Skirmantaitė A. Kudytė	Local cooperation issues.	Meeting with local procurator.
09.03.2013	Klaipeda		D. Puidokienė	Case study and local THB problem; cooperation & victim's identification issues. 20 attendees.	Meeting with representatives of local Interdisciplinary group (Participants: Klaipeda family and child social affairs centre, Klaipeda Social services centre, Child Rights Protection Centre, Police & NGO).

01.09.2013	Brussels			Cooperation; sex buyers' criminalisation & victims decriminalisation issues. 20 attendees.	Brussels' Call "Stopping prostitution and trafficking".
12.12.2013	Klaipeda		A. Kudytė	Violence and THB issues; help; an influence of attitude towards victim. 15 attendees.	Meeting with the local community "Baltija" ("Baltic") / "Safe Neighborhood". (Participants: Inhabitants of local community; Police officials; social workers).
21.01.2014	Klaipeda		O. Skirmantaitė	Violence and THB issues; help; an influence of attitude towards victim. 10 attendees.	Meeting with the local community "Giruliai"/" Safer Neighborhood". (Participants: Inhabitants of local community; Police officials; social workers).
04.02.2014	Klaipeda		D. Puidokienė	Case study and local THB problem; cooperation & victim's identification issues.	Meeting with representatives of local Interdisciplinary group (Participants: Klaipeda family and child social affairs centre, Klaipeda Social services centre, Child Rights Protection Centre, Police & NGO).
14.07.2014	Vilnius		D. Puidokienė	Criminalisation issues of sex buyers; Prevention and lobbying activities; cooperation issues.	Meeting at the USA Embassy.

BULGARIA					
Date	Location /Venue	Type	Speakers	Objectives / Issues	Media coverage
				<p>Web pages of BGRF and our partner organizations as news</p> <p>Position paper to the future Bulgarian MEPs- they were all contacted with the results of the project and lobbied to have a position- we received some letters with full agreement- like Feliz Hyusmenova</p> <p>At the National conference against VAW- Pleven end of April 2014- links are available</p> <p>Media press release after the briefing in Brussels and letters to key stakeholders</p> <p>Newsletter on Gender Equality of BGRF</p> <p>Position paper of the BGRF and partner to the Agency for Social Protection, among other issues for protection of women against violence and sexual exploitation</p>	<p>http://zetramedia.com/?p=22363- за Плевен</p> <p>http://www.pleven-oblast.bg/currentNews-283-konferenciya_za_zhertvi.html</p> <p>http://infopleven.com/%D0%BD%D0%B0%D1%86%D0%B8%D0%BE%D0%BD%D0%B0%D0%BB%D0%BD%D0%B0-%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%BD%D1%84%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%BD%D1%86%D0%B8%D1%8F-%D0%BD%D0%B0-%D0%BA%D1%80%D0%B8%D0%B7%D0%B8%D1%81%D0%BD%D0%B8%D1%82/</p> <p>nfopleven.com/национална-конференция-на-кризиснит/</p> <p>http://www.briagnews.bg/index.php?p=view&id=26060</p>

				<p>Contribution to the implementation of the Plan for the realization of the recommendations of the CEDAW Committee, claiming for the government to take measures to tackle the demand for sexual services of trafficked persons</p> <p>Publicity of the results among expert circles- trainings on women's rights/ Women's Human Rights Training Institute/, trainings on trafficking</p> <p>A final press conference is expected for disseminating all results from training groups</p>	
--	--	--	--	---	--