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REACT

Raising awareness and Empowerment
Against Child Trafficking

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SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS in Bulgaria, Denmark, Italy and Romania



Save the Children
Italia ONLUS



Red Barnet
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Introduction

The following results are related to the survey conducted in the project entitled REACT - Raising awareness and Empowerment Against Child Trafficking. This two-year project, co-financed by the European Commission through the DAPHNE programme, was implemented simultaneously in Bulgaria, Denmark, Italy and Romania, its main goal being the prevention of trafficking and exploitation of children through the use of new information technologies. Save the Children Italy coordinated the project in partnership with Animus Association Foundation, Save the Children Denmark, and the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police, National Agency against Trafficking in Persons.

Following a unified, action-oriented desk review, the aim of the present research was to understand the connection between the phenomenon of trafficking in children and the use of new information technologies in each of the partner countries of the project.

In particular the survey aimed to:

- examine the use of new technologies by children at risk, being their ability to access new technologies and their familiarity with them (how they use them and how aware they are of the potential risks);

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- discover whether any children interviewed (or cases known to key informants) have actually fallen victim to traffickers or exploiters due to their use of new technologies and in what way this occurred (case studies);
 - examine the use (means and strategies) of new technologies for the recruitment and/or exploitation of child victims by traffickers/exploiters, clients, other users;
 - identify the profiles of the users, in particular child victims or those at risk of trafficking.

Being action-oriented, the survey also served to contribute to the identification of specific characteristics of the children at risk and possible key messages, necessary for the design and development of awareness raising campaigns in each country, to be used as a prevention strategy. Therefore, the main results of the survey from the four different partner countries summarised in this report describe the input received from stakeholders and children, on methods of recruitment or exploitation and risk factors.¹

Survey methodology

The methodology chosen for the survey was based mainly on qualitative methods of research which allow for an in-depth analysis of the phenomenon and a primary focus on the point of view of the children as important social agents. Questionnaires for semi-structured interviews were developed both for key stakeholders and children; in the latter case, due care was taken to respect the rights of the child, particularly through the use of child-friendly settings and language.

Target groups

In order to gain the best results from this survey each partner developed a country-specific survey plan, identifying participants based on their own expert knowledge of the trafficking phenomenon in their country. As per the specific requirements in our project proposal, the survey participants were divided into two groups: children and key informants. Overall 307 children were interviewed and 130 key informants in all partner countries.

Children

In choosing child target groups particular attention was paid to representation of

children who have been victims of trafficking and those who are at risk. With regards to child victims of trafficking, they were not necessarily formally identified as such; but included potential victims in countries of destination, those repatriated to their countries of origin or even those who were considered victims of internal trafficking or exploitation.

Based on the partners' experience both in working with child victims of trafficking and exploitation and those at risk, as well as Save the Children Italy's research on profiles and indicators for their identification and support in transnational projects, the following indicative table was developed:

The target groups by country were:

BULGARIA

- Repatriated victims of trafficking and survivors of internal trafficking and exploitation
- Children at risk

DENMARK

- Child victims of trafficking and exploitation
- Children at risk and in particular foreign unaccompanied minors

ITALY

- Child victims of trafficking and exploitation
- Children at risk and in particular foreign unaccompanied minors

ROMANIA

- Repatriated victims of trafficking and survivors of internal trafficking and exploitation
- Children at risk

Following a transnational meeting, these groups were expanded on by each partner on the basis of the specific conditions in their country. In Italy, for example, from Save the Children's experience with outreach and through our day centre for unaccompanied minors, adolescent boys who attended the centre were invited to show researchers what websites they visited, and how they use new information technologies, such as their mobile phone, to communicate with their peers and adults. In Denmark, asylum-seeking children were found to be an important group to consider, whereas in Romania and Bulgaria children at risk were also reached through ANITP and Animus Foundation's operational activities in centres and institutions.

Key Informants

Each partner country identified key informants from amongst their professional contacts with those working on anti-trafficking projects and on crimes linked to children's use of new technologies. These adult key informants were drawn mainly from the following categories:

- Social workers and assistants;
- Childcare professionals, including teachers, educators and outreach workers;
- Law enforcement agents;
- Lawyers and the judiciary who have experience with trafficking crimes;
- Organisations for the rights of sex workers;
- Computer industry consultants.

A range of professionals of national, European and international importance were interviewed, with snowballing methods used to extend the research sample and gain as many perspectives as possible on the issue at hand.

Survey results

BULGARIA

All stakeholders agreed that **there is a connection between the development of new technologies and the sexual or labour exploitation of children.** According to stakeholders' opinions, new technologies can be used for involving children in trafficking and abuse through manipulation and stimulation of the desire for material goods. The aspirations to be like the "stars", the feeling that they are independent, modern and "cool" twist children's perceptions.

While the information at the State Agency for Child Protection regarding repatriated children and children victims of sexual exploitation **does not contain any indications about the use of new technologies in the process of recruitment,** according to most state institution and NGO representatives, new technologies can be used for recruitment of children in the following ways: **through personal chats, dating sites, social networks or online games** where, through luring offers, children make their first contact with strangers. Furthermore, many escort agencies advertise their activities on internet.

According to the majority of participants there are a number of additional factors which can make a certain child fall within a risk group, such as their **age** (adolescents from 13-18 years of age), a **low self-esteem, an incomplete or**

problematic family situation, previous or current **traumatic experiences** (neglect, abandonment, violence in the family, rape, children raised in institutions). Others risk factors are: a propensity to **take everything in good faith** – not checking, not doubting what they see and read, not stopping to think about the consequences of the disclosure of personal details in chat rooms, dating sites and social networks, as well as the sharing of pictures in scanty clothes or provocative poses. Furthermore, **the transition from childhood to adulthood** is often cited as a period in which the risk of falling victim to trafficking/exploitation or other forms of abuse through new technologies is significantly higher.

Lack of a supporting environment, being poor or absent communication between children and significant figures in their lives, is also an issue, where “supporting environment” almost always means family, according to the majority of respondents in the research. A **sense of invulnerability** often leads young people to become potential or real victims of abuse. According to one social worker who works directly with children survivors of trafficking, this creates a false sense of being protected.

Example no. 1

“When you sit at the computer at home, you have the feeling that you are protected, invulnerable and nothing bad can happen to you. You think that dangers exist only outside, in the dark and secluded streets”.

(Social Worker)

The anonymity provided by the internet is another main factor present in the majority of respondents’ opinions. The resulting **dissolution of the boundaries between real and virtual** was pointed out by representatives of NGOs and institutions as an important factor.

Life in institutions and life as part of an ethnic minority as potential risk factors are presented differently in the opinions of the interviewed participants.

Some of those consulted claim that children from institutions and children of Roma origin are at high risk of getting involved in trafficking but have significantly less access to information technologies. On the other hand, professionals involved in direct work with victims of trafficking (CPD - Child Protection Department and social workers from crisis units) share that in their opinion, children from the Roma community do not have less access to internet compared to other children.

According to the participants in the research, through the use of new technologies and mostly through internet, **children can become victims of trafficking or abuse** and this happens mostly through the so-called private chat rooms, social networks and dating sites. Further, part of the interviewed children (living in a family environment) and adults (Representatives of the Police, CPUs-Child Protection Units and Help-line consultants) answered that there is a close connection between internet, prostitution and escort agencies due to the easy access to the websites by those agencies.

ROMANIA

From the *stakeholders' perspectives* there is scarce information on connections between trafficking, exploitation and new technologies because they are more focused on the trafficking situation and less on the way the victim got to know the recruiter. Police identified only single cases and could not affirm that recruitment through new technologies was actually a “method”. Only some stakeholders from the eastern part of the country underlined that vulnerable groups are changing, noting an increase of cases of children from families without financial problems, of pre-adolescent age (12-13 years old), with emotional problems that are exploited by traffickers.

Example no.2

“Among our cases, we have few persons declaring that they went with people they met on internet, but we have many girls with profiles on hi5. We have learned to look for the profiles of the missing girls suspected of

prostitution. I don't think they search for clients on the internet, but it is a way of showing off." (NGO representative)

The official data cannot give an accurate picture of the extent of the phenomenon. In many cases children are embarrassed to say what happened to them, hence, these crimes remain uncovered.

Example no.3

"From 20 minor victims identified in the investigation of the police, none reported what happened to them because they were afraid, ashamed and manipulated by the adults who exploited them". (Police)

From this information, there are no connections between child trafficking and new technologies.

Looking at *children's perspectives*, **mobile phones** are used by both boys and girls, the age when they started to use a mobile phone differs: 7-8 years old (after starting school) or 10-11 years old respectively.

They usually access **Internet** from home, otherwise access is possible from friends' and relatives' homes. They use social network, chat, free online games, send pictures and use webcam with friends they know (just in few cases the exchange is with adults). Internet is not perceived as very dangerous and is accessed by both boys and girls. Most children state that they use internet on a daily basis. Boys tend to report longer periods of time spent daily on Internet ("until 3 a.m.", "all night"), while girls mention a certain control manifested by their parents. In social networks or chat services, they extend their lists of friends by **adding their friends'** lists which then become their own "acquaintances" or "friends". Moreover, they respond to requests from unknown people to be added to their discussion lists, as they feel they have the power to stop the conversation at any time.

Where technology allows, children **use web-cameras** with friends they know or when they are curious about a new acquaintance and they want to find out more. They relate about cases when they accepted to use the web-cam with new contacts who were assumed to be peers and proved to be adults (according to their estimations, 40-45 y.o. people).

The issue of **meeting people they know online face to face** is more delicate. The first reaction is to deny they have met anyone. They relate about different friends who have experienced that and only in a few cases did they discuss their own experiences. When meeting with “online friends” they look either for a partner (a possible boyfriend/ girlfriend), or a peer to hang out with. Although children participating in the focus groups were not interested in finding a job, as they are aged only 13-14, a few of them have received different **offers to win fast money**.

Example no.4

“I earned 40 lei (approximately 10 Euro) for unloading a truck with sand. Another boy was offered money in order to send somebody some “hot pictures” he had on this computer. A girl said she was offered a certain sum of money just to meet somebody, “not to be with him”, but she refused the offer”.

(Boy from Educational Centre)

Meeting with people from the virtual space in person is not perceived as very dangerous as they consider they select carefully those who they are going to meet.

On the *method of recruitment or exploitation* it was observed that **sexual exploitation** (mostly girls), **forced begging** and **labour exploitation** are the most frequent. Most were **recruited by persons very close to them**: friends, relatives, acquaintances. Recruiters count on creating a relationship of trust with the potential victim. In cases of girls trafficked for *sexual exploitation*, in some cases

for internal trafficking, the most frequent method reported by all stakeholders is the “lover boy” method. The recruiter creates a false relationship with the victim, promising a wonderful life together in a foreign country. The relationships can last even a year until the recruiter makes the proposition to go for a trip or to work in a foreign country.

There were cases when the victim was first approached by **mobile phone**, but the recruiter used the recommendation of a close person: a friend or relative who provided the mobile number. The victim was invited for a coffee, or to a party and this was the first step in winning the victim’s trust. The recruiters manipulate victims by saying what they want to hear: how beautiful they are and how they can have a career in modelling etc.

Example no.5

“A girl from Iasi county, living with her grandmother in a small town. She was 17 and her parents were working abroad. She met somebody on Messenger and decided to meet them also in real life. The man raped her and then let her go. She didn’t say anything to anybody. After that the man approached her on the street and took her again to his house and brought also several other men with whom she was forced to have sex. These episodes have been repeating several times. The girl was identified by the police officers during investigations and after she testified, she left the country with her parents”. (Police)

Example no.6

“A 17 year girl from a town in Bacau county met a man on internet. She came from a family with divorced parents and was planning to go to Italy where she had an aunt who could arrange to find her a job. She had been discussing this online with the man and when the summer came she went on vacation to her aunt’s. She gave him her mobile number so that they

could communicate. He called her and told her that by coincidence he was also in Italy, and that he wanted to meet her. They went out for a coffee, and he managed to take away her documents and took her to Greece where he forced her into prostitution”. (Police)

Regarding **labour exploitation**, the method used is to publicize work advertisements either in newspapers or on different websites on the internet, these being addressed more to adults.

About the *vulnerable group and risk factors* it was found that the youngest persons involved in cases of **sexual exploitation** are 13-14 years of age, while the most common ages are 15-17 years of age. They come from **families with problems** (separation, conflict, abuse etc.) or from child protection institutions. Many of the victims desire **a certain level of independence, at least from an economic point of view**. The traffickers take advantage both of their desires (for a better economic situation, social position, material possessions, for appreciation of their physical features etc.), and later of their fears (fear of authorities, fear of public scorn, fear of their family's reaction etc).

Example no.7

“A 14 year old girl living in a poor family meets a man who becomes her boyfriend. She is very pleased that although she was only 14, her boyfriend gave her a mobile phone and took her to restaurants. The boyfriend asked her to have sex with different other men and to steal from them and she obeyed. She was satisfied that he recharged her pre paid phone. She never went to the police because she felt guilty for stealing”. (Police)

The **exchange of all types of information** online, such as pictures, mobile numbers, hobbies, and sometimes even indications about their school or home

address, is a very high factor of risk. Parents have lost control over the way their children interact with other people on the internet because they spend increasingly less time with them and in many cases have less knowledge about internet than their children, or no knowledge at all. Finally, the education system does not seem to help children enough to avoid risks while using the internet.

DENMARK

According to the *stakeholders' perspectives*, child trafficking is a small problem in Denmark because it is hard for traffickers to benefit from employing minors. Children are trafficked to Denmark mainly for commercial sexual exploitation and/or for petty criminal activities, such as pick pocketing², however the knowledge about the number of children trafficked to Denmark is very limited.

Looking at the potential groups of foreign children in Denmark, who could be victims of trafficking or exploitation, there are three groups:

- unaccompanied minors (primarily from Afghanistan);
- children from the Baltic countries, Bulgaria, Hungary, Slovakia and Romania, who are exploited by adults in begging, theft and other petty crimes;
- girls, who are trafficked into the sex-industry, mostly from Nigeria, the Baltic countries, Romania, Bulgaria and other Eastern European countries.

Children from Afghanistan are the most important group of unaccompanied minors, numbering 500 in 2009 received by the Danish Red Cross asylum reception centre. They are between 15 and 17 years old and most are refugees. While there is no evidence of their being trafficked or exploited, it is not known exactly if or how debt to smugglers might affect their situation.

Almost all those children living in the Danish Red Cross asylum reception centre request internet access and spend as much time as they can on the internet there, primarily to contact their families/relatives (by email) and for entertainment

(YouTube, chatrooms, news channels, games etc.). Those who are not computer literate, quickly become so using internet there.

According to the Danish Red Cross and the National Centre of Human Trafficking they are **not able to identify a connection between internet and children's travel or stay in Denmark**. There is a suspicion, however, based on observation by Danish Red Cross workers, that some children who disappeared from the centre after intense mobile phone communication could have been contacted by their traffickers or smugglers and sent in new directions.

Children from Romania, Bulgaria or Lithuania often come to the country accompanied by adults, who present themselves to be relatives – uncles, aunts, grandmothers etc, however given the lack of contact with these children, it is very difficult to know whether traffickers or exploiters are involved in these cases, let alone whether new technologies were involved. They are detected stealing or begging, and intercepted in detention centres, but they place no trust in operators there, so their real stories often do not come out before they are forced to leave the country by the authorities. On the other hand, those involved in the sex industry who are controlled by pimps, declare to be over 18 years of age so the extent of sexual exploitation of children is not known.

The indication on *method of recruitment or exploitation* used are that **young people are not being forced into trafficking by or through the use of new technologies**, but via family members or other relations from their home area. The risk, however, with the growing use of new technologies is that they may be recruited in this way unbeknownst to all.

ITALY

According to the Anti-Trafficking Unit and other *stakeholders* there is **no evidence of trafficking and no data on the use of new technologies in trafficking cases**, apart from few cases of smuggling concerning children who had used mobile phones during their travel to Italy. It was noted that mobile phones may be used to control those who are sexually exploited, and the internet used as a means to advertise sex services, either through chat or escort services, but that the means by which exploitation or trafficking occurs is not as important as finding the criminals involved (for law enforcement agencies and judicial authorities) or protection of the victim (for social services.)

Trafficking for sexual exploitation is the most well-known form of exploitation, so regarding other phenomena, such as labour exploitation, exploitation in illegal activities or for begging purposes, there is even less information. However, given the risk factors faced by unaccompanied and foreign children in Italy, it was found that new technologies can be used as a means to either **recruit or control children who are not aware of the dangers that they may face.**

Risk factors considered in the AGIRE project, for the identification and support of child victims of trafficking and exploitation:

1. The younger the person, the more vulnerable he/she is;
2. The less amount of time spent in a new country, the lesser a person's understanding of how to survive, who they can trust, how to access services, and their rights in general;
3. Lack of knowledge of the local language (which can vary depending on the length of time spent in the country of destination and degree of schooling);
4. Lack of continuity in telephone contact with their own family, and therefore the likelihood of receiving moral and material support, and the chance to return home;
5. Requirement to repay debts or send money home, especially if the child has been sent by the family;
6. Poor state of health and physical well-being that may undermine natural self-defence;
7. Lack of ability in managing street dynamics, to be streetwise;
8. Lack of familiarity with survival strategies, to satisfy their own primary needs in particular;
9. Unfavourable immigration laws which affect the possibility of legal stay in the country;
10. Lack of possibility for protection and rehabilitation, particularly for those found in the penal circuit.

From the *perspective of the youth* interviewed, while a few more had mobile phones in their countries of origin, very few used mobile phones or internet to arrange their travel to Italy. The main nationalities of those interviewed were from Afghanistan, Moldova, Romania, Albania, Sudan, Egypt and Nigeria. New arrivals make limited use of mobile phones, doing little more than making and, more often, receiving phone calls. Few of them use mobile phones to make films and download or share files. Once in Italy, for the majority of the group internet becomes a way to **stay in contact** with families and friends, to search for information about their own countries.

Google and YouTube are the main internet tools used. Half of the group use social networks as an **opportunity to meet new people** but only few declared to have met strangers in person whom they have gotten to know on the internet and/or spoken about sex with strangers. The level of awareness of disrespectful behaviour, however, is high, in fact the majority of interviewees do not accept receiving offensive messages and presumably ignore or block contacts. As *risk factors* the language ability means that they are unlikely to understand an attempt at recruitment or grooming also if their general attitude is diffident because of their resilience, particularly related to their migratory experience.

The survey highlighted the difference not so much between different nationalities as the **difference between more or less experienced** young, and foreign, internet users. It was found that:

- a. more inexperienced internet or mobile phone users do not understand the significance of chatting to adult strangers online or discussing sex in general;
- b. inexperienced internet users are more concerned about their privacy than those who use internet more;
- c. inexperienced internet users are only aware of a limited number of internet functions, and unable to fully describe what they do on the internet for lack of understanding of relevant technical language (names of social networks, search engines, websites).

It is more difficult to generalise about experienced internet users as less were interviewed, however given their online behaviour, they would appear to be **at risk of exploitation and abuse similar to Italian youth**.

During a focus group where Romanian boys of Roma origin who had lived in Italy from a young age were consulted, they were open about their use of internet chatrooms to meet new people and their wariness of possible paedophiles, but did not exclude the possibility of meeting people, adults or not, known online. They raised the issue of girls who came from Romania and the fact that they were likely to end up exploited in the sex industry if they could not look after themselves.

In conclusion, both experienced and inexperienced young foreign internet users can be considered “**groups at risk**”. The former because they engage in concerning behaviours on the internet, and the latter because they do not have the awareness of and tools to deal with certain people or a certain kind of interaction with others on the internet.

However the survey leads to the conclusion that their risk of trafficking and exploitation through the use of new technologies remains lower for inexperienced internet users because:

- a. it is not certain that traffickers and exploiters are seeking to recruit or engage this particular group of adolescents;
- b. their language ability means that these adolescents are unlikely to understand an attempt at recruitment or grooming;
- c. their general attitude is diffident, at least at the beginning most are only interested in contact with friends and family;
- d. their resilience, particularly related to their migratory experience, makes these adolescents more worldly than most Italian youth their age.

Key findings

1. In *Italy, Denmark and Romania* according to the survey it was not possible to identify a connection between the use of new technologies and trafficking or exploitation, due to scarce information and no official data. We found a different situation in *Bulgaria* where from some interviews in the survey a connection between new technologies and sexual or labour exploitation was found. Further, some cases in Romania raise the suspicion that new technologies play a part in the recruitment process.
2. *The approach and way of using new technologies* is different according to each group and country (there is a big difference between country of origin, transit and destination), so it would be important to structure different campaigns in order to provide a clear and accurate message for each group. In Italy from the survey, it would appear that our main target group is not greatly at risk, since they are not familiar with new technologies and do not have much time or opportunity to use them for purposes other than reaching their family or friends, while other groups, such as experienced users, face similar risks to Italian children. In Romania and Bulgaria the modality and familiarity of approaching new technologies, together with their being known countries

of origin for trafficking, increased the risk factors for youth in their country, thus persuading us of the importance of this campaign.

3. In the *countries of destination*, Denmark and Italy, the difficulty in finding evidence of the link between use of new technologies and trafficking/exploitation, meant more detail was required during the workshops with children from the presumed target groups, not only for feedback on the messages to use during the communication campaign, but also in order to ensure a fuller analysis of the issue. In Bulgaria and Romania as *countries of origin*, the phenomenon of child exploitation (especially sexual) is higher, so there were more examples and input. It would be important to look at the results of the workshops and awareness raising campaigns in order to bring to light any further evidence and information on the issue.
4. Regarding the *use of new technologies for recruitment and/or exploitation* of victims by traffickers/exploiters or clients, in Bulgaria it was found that through personal chats, dating sites, social networks or online games where, luring offers made could put children in contact with strangers who may recruit them, while escort agencies advertising on the internet could be a means of exploitation. Some cases of recruitment for the purpose of sexual or labour exploitation were also found in Romania using internet and mobile phones (examples 5-6-7). In Italy there were a few cases of smuggling of children who had used mobile phones during their travel, while in Denmark it was suspected that smugglers or traffickers used mobile phones to direct children to leave reception centres.
5. Profiles of those children who we found to be at risk of trafficking or exploitation in connection with the use of new technologies were summarized for the purposes of the communication campaign as follows:

Youth Identikit

REACT Awareness Raising Campaign Target

COUNTRY

TARGET GROUP

ITALY

Nationality(ies) / groups

- Afghan and Romanian adolescents
- Unaccompanied minors

Language(s)

- Afghanis: Farsi; poor Italian and English
- Romanians: Romanian & good Italian

Sex – M/F and Age

M - 16-18 y.o.

Media Habits

(new media activities; other technology)

-
- YouTube – watching music videos and movies, particularly Bollywood
 - Exchanging photos using Bluetooth

Key Message

- Internet is useful and fun, but be aware of the risks
- Are you aware of the possible risks involved in using new technologies?

COUNTRY

TARGET GROUP

ROMANIA

Nationality(ies) / groups

- Romanian adolescents
- High School students in Bucharest

Language(s)

- Romanian

Sex – M/F and Age

M/F - 14/18 y.o.

Media Habits

(new media activities; other technology)

- Using websites
- Using mobile phones also for filming, taking pictures and for sharing

Key Message

- Be careful who you trust...

COUNTRY

TARGET GROUP

DENMARK

Nationality(ies) / groups

- Romanian and Afghan adolescents
- Potential victims of trafficking/exploitation
- Unaccompanied minors

Language(s)

- Afghanis: Farsi
- Romanians: Romanian

Sex – M/F and Age

- M - 16-18 y.o.

Key Message

- Know your rights don't listen to traffickers you can get protection here.

COUNTRY

TARGET GROUP

BULGARIA

Nationality(ies) / groups

- Bulgarian and Ethnic minorities (Roma -Turkish)
- Girls and boys in institutions (most vulnerable)
- Other adolescent Bulgarians

Language(s)

- Roma language, Turkish, English

Sex – M/F and Age

M/F - 14-18 y.o.

Media Habits

(new media activities; other technology)

- Watching television
- Sending/receiving sms
- Surfing internet
- Listening to the radio
- Websites

Key Message

- To be seated comfortably in front of the computer does not make you invincible
- Do not underestimate the power of words that people on the Internet address to you
- Check the level of defense of your personal information in your profile
- The Internet is a world without parents - there are no boundaries, no rules, no taboos - this is why it is so attractive and dangerous

Conclusion

Given its action-orientated focus, on the basis of this summary, youth were chosen for the consultation on the development of an awareness raising campaign in each country, so that their views could be taken into account regarding the materials and methods for running the campaign.

Information regarding these campaigns can be found on the following websites:

BULGARIA

www.causes.com/causes/546420-/about?m=830a39dd

DENMARK

www.itsyoursafety.net

ITALY

www.facebook.com/react.italy

ROMANIA

www.facebook.com/pages/Traficul-de-minori-are-fete-ascunse-React/122475144475614

NOTE

- ¹ Further details of these surveys can be found in the full survey reports developed for each country in their respective languages.
- ² Accessed from: <http://www.childcentre.info/projects/traffickin/denmark/dbaFile11026.pdf> and Save the Children Denmark, Trafficking in Children to Denmark, 2006 (in Danish only).

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This report is a summary of the results of the project's survey conducted in the four partner countries by:

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REACT

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and Empowerment Against
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