



“Preventing human trafficking and sham marriages: A multidisciplinary solution (HESTIA)”

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Expert report of the training seminar

“Preventing sham marriages as a form of human trafficking: training of Multipliers”

Seminar venue and time:

13-14 September, 2016 Tauragė

14-15 September, 2016 Kaunas

15-15 September, 2016 Panevėžys

Seminar experts: Vaida Matuseviciute, Justina Stakaityte, Zavinta Sirvydaite, Monika Murnikaite (Caritas Lithuania), Gabija Vecerinskiene (Kaunas Prosecutor’s Office), Remigijus Audejevas (Panevezys Police Headquarters), Aurelija Kasmauskyte (Taurage Police Headquarters), Daiva Tumasonyte (Psychologist)

1. Institutions/organizations represented by seminar participants and the number of participants from each institution (for example, municipal police - 3 representatives, educational institutions - 6 participants):

Regional police – 30, social workers – 42, NGO representatives – 7, prosecutors – 2, educational institutions – 11, municipality staff – 7.

2. Expert conclusions regarding the training seminar:

1.1. To describe the knowledge of seminar participants regarding human trafficking and sham marriages as a form of human trafficking, including, what do you think, what does the awareness/unawareness of the participants regarding the subject depend on, for example, represented institution, courses attended, influence of media, or another reason.

This knowledge ranged from 0 up to quite deep understanding of THB. Though the audience had more or less understanding of the so called traditional forms of exploitation, exploitative sham marriages were quite known to them. It is quite obvious that the awareness of the participants regarding this form depends upon the



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field they are operating in. For example, police officers had better understanding of this question than the social workers working in municipality services. Social workers from remote rural locations knew about concrete recruitment for this type of exploitation regardless that mass media never described in that region similar crimes.

- 1.2. To assess project methodological material and working methods (for example, which themes were the most significant for seminar participants; were proper working methods used for a particular audience, which ones; what shortcomings were noticed during the seminar; how was collaboration organized among the lecturers, etc.)

The proper preparation for the trainings allowed to construct quite a successful structure of 2 days learning where theoretical issues were discussed later in smaller groups, practical exercises – to work with case analyses, identification criteria – enabled the audience not to lose the speed and concentration abilities. Each training day started and ended with reflection exercises allowing the participants to share the insights with each other.

The biggest challenge was the “full curriculum” of the trainings sometimes it seemed that the participants needed more time to discuss and to think over some issues.

- 1.3. What additional questions were discussed with the participants during non-formal conversations; were particular human trafficking cases requiring immediate expert action identified

The programme of the trainings was really full and there was almost no space for additional questions. Though some practitioners were eager to go deeper into consulting, legal issues there was no space to do this during the formal part of the trainings, they were encouraged to bring the issues after the sessions or during the break.

- 1.4. To assess compliance of the seminar with the agenda and presentation material

All the designed topics were covered and discussed, perhaps a bit too much attention was given to the legal side of exploitation and a bit too little to psychological issues, trauma consequences.

Expert suggestions and/or improvements to be made regarding the content of the seminar and non-formal and formal methods, including, please, specify, which methods should be added to the methodical material

- The presented video material should be in the national language. The locations for the trainings were chosen to be far away from big towns consequently the participants possessed poor knowledge of English.
- More attention and prepared materials should be around possible prevention, discussing what is effective prevention



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- More attention on same sex exploitative sham marriages
- Though the topic requires much time, 2 days seem not to be possible for the participants to attend – the second day was not so productive in concentration, active participation.
- These are quite minor shortcomings the audience pointed out the fantastic benefit of participating at such trainings, some of them declared that never in their professional life they had a possibility to discuss such problems. The audience was quite enthusiastic to share the knowledge with their colleagues, clients.

Annexes:

1. Seminar agenda.
2. List of seminar participants.
3. Seminar presentation.

_____ (date)