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**REPORT ON THE PROJECT "PILOT RESEARCH AMONG
CUSTOMERS OF COMMERCIAL SEX SERVICES IN TWO BORDER
REGIONS OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC"**

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1	Aims, strategies and a brief description of the project	4
2	Course of the project	5
3	Client of prostitution as object of research and addressee of campaign	6
3.1	Demand for prostitution, or for trafficking in human beings?	6
3.2	Relation of clients of prostitution to trafficking in human beings	7
3.3	Recommendations for researches and campaigns focused on clients	7
4	Introduction to interpretation of content report.....	8
5	Barriers of interpretation	9
5.1	Questions about sex.....	9
5.1.1	Sex as a taboo	9
5.1.2	Functions of sex	9
5.1.3	Increase of gender-based stereotypes	9
5.1.4	People from different worlds.....	10
5.2	Interpretational framework: Estimation of situation and motivation of prostitutes	11
6	Reflection upon realisation and data collection of the pilot research	11
6.1	Semi-structured interview	11
6.2	Sample of respondents	12
6.3	Location of interviews.....	13
6.4	Problems of data collection	14
7	Content qualitative analysis	15
7.1	Trafficking in human beings seen from the experts' perspective	16
7.2	Social environment of the Czech Republic and capacity of campaign	17
7.3	Prostitutes	17
7.3.1	Nationality	17
7.3.2	Age	18
7.3.3	Environment of prostitution	18
7.3.4	Contradictory observations of prostitutes' motivation.....	18
7.3.5	Voluntary or involuntary prostitution?.....	19
7.4	Campaign's target group	21
7.4.1	Brief basic characteristic	21
7.4.2	Attitude of clients to prostitution	21
7.5	Statements associated with the campaign	23
7.5.1	Type: endangered women	23
7.5.2	Type: Man not responding to the campaign.....	23
7.5.3	Men's motivation	23
7.5.4	Signs of trafficking and recognizing them	23
7.5.5	Risks associated with the performance and protection of clients and prostitutes	27
7.5.6	Method of assistance and performance of the campaign	27
7.6	Overview of types of other information gathered from the research	28
7.7	Summary of the content analysis	29
8	The campaign	30
8.1	The campaign – action framework.....	30
8.1.1	General objective of the campaign.....	30
8.1.2	The campaign's strategy.....	30
8.2	Strategic conclusions of content analysis with regards the campaign	31
8.3	Proposed campaign model	32
8.3.1	Graphics – contents	32
8.3.2	Motivational communication – contents	32
8.3.3	Informational communications – performance	33
8.3.4	Place and method – performance	33

8.3.5	Supportive associated campaign – complex effect of the campaign.....	33
8.3.6	Pre-test and post-test of the campaign.....	34
9	Sources used.....	34
9.1	Records of interviews.....	34
9.2	Campaigns.....	35
9.3	Research reports.....	35
Appendix I: Semi-structured interview with customers of sexual services.....		36
0.	Opening filter questions.....	36
1.	Experience with professional sexual services, sexual preferences.....	36
2.	Trafficking in human beings.....	37
3.	Way to address clients.....	37
4.	Client’s profile.....	37
Appendix II: Map of the Czech Republic – localities of research.....		38

1 Aims, strategies and a brief description of the project

Trafficking in human beings, which includes trafficking in women and children for the purposes of sexual exploitation, counts among one of the most contemptible examples of human rights violation. Liberties and rights of the individual, the right to act freely with his body and the right to decide freely about his future are violated. In this way, human dignity is removed and the individuals being trafficked are reduced to mere objects, commodities in a complex chain of relations between the participants of the trafficking of human beings. In the environment of trafficking in human beings for the purposes of sexual exploitation, integral links in this chain, besides the victims of the crime and the perpetrators (traffickers), are the clients of prostitution. Not only do they have access to trafficked women, they can also be the only more trustworthy link to the outside world. Whatever the attitude of society, experts and political representatives to the prostitution phenomenon and to the demand side of prostitution, the aforementioned reality leads us to the following reflection: would it be possible to influence the attitude of the clients to the trafficked women, or even to turn it to their advantage?

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Prague, in cooperation with its long-time partners, who are engaged in the Czech republic in activities directed towards the prevention and suppression of trafficking in human beings and towards offering direct assistance to trafficked persons, decided within the framework of its long-lasting concern with regards this issue to conduct some research, which should indicate possible ways of addressing this, to-date, “unknown” and omitted group. The aim of the research was to find out who the client actually is, what are his motivations for seeking prostitution, how he perceives his relationship with the prostitute, how sensitive he is to the signs of trafficking in human beings, what he knows about the phenomenon and last, but not least, to what extent he would be willing to act, if he encountered it.

The methodology of the pilot survey in two localities of the Czech Republic – West-Bohemia (Plzeň region) and South-Moravia (South-Moravia region) – was chosen for the research. The choice was determined by several factors: it was appropriate, taking into account the novelty of the research’s orientation and the non-existence of previous data, to limit the heterogeneous group of clients. One factor influencing the choice was the high level of prostitution in the pilot regions driven by the two bordering countries (Germany and Austria) from where many clients come for prostitution. The fact that partner organisations with experience on the subject are located in the two regions and may be a rich source of information regarding the situation of prostitution and trafficking in human beings also played a significant role.

A semi-structured interview between trained interviewers and clients of prostitution, marginally also with other relevant persons in the prostitution environment (prostitutes, barmen, local police, and so on), was used as the method of the survey. Other sources of data were semi-structured interviews conducted with experts in the field of prostitution and trafficking in human beings (non-governmental organisations - NGOs, specialised police unit with state-wide operational sphere).

This is the right place to emphasize that the authors of this report are fully aware of the disputable character of the choice of terminology. The terminology used by us (prostitute, customer, client, sex service, trafficked person, victim of trafficking, manager of the club, and so on) does not mean to reflect in any case our approach to prostitution as a phenomenon. The report does not aim at assuming an attitude in a wider debate about the nature of prostitution.

The range of opinions of governments, individual experts, and also international organisations (UN agencies, European institutions and similar organisations) is very broad. It generally oscillates on the scale limited by an attitude to prostitution as to a violation of human rights or gender-oriented violence and by an adverse absolute tolerance to prostitution as to a voluntarily chosen business activity, in which a sex worker enters an equal commercial relationship with her/his customer. The terminology used, but also the perspective on the object of our research, the clients, therefore usually depends on the attitude to prostitution. To sum up, neither the research, nor the proposed campaign can adopt a moralising perspective, if only for the reason that it aspires to work with clients as with a source of information. Nevertheless, neither do we lean fully towards the opposite position. The terminology opted by us should therefore be understood as a compromise – in the case of such a socially taboo and thorny issue, it is simply not possible to find a neutral, non-judgemental term. For that reason, we utilise the discourse generally held among our respondents.

2 Course of the project

The agreement of the preparation and implementation of the project **“Pilot Research among Customers of Commercial Sex Services in Two Border Regions of the Czech Republic”** was signed on the 6th September, 2005, between the Resident Twinning Advisor of the Ministry of Interior of the CR, representing the PHARE Project CZ03/IB/JH-03 “Strengthening the fight against the trafficking in human beings”, and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Prague. According to the submitted project document and upon the agreement of the concerned parties, the course of the project started in August 2005, and lasted until October 31st, 2005.

During the preparatory period, the existing studies concerning clients of prostitution and campaigns addressing clients of prostitution were gathered and analysed, with a special focus on issues related to the trafficking in human beings (THB) (August 2005).

An advisory group of experts was composed of the IOM Prague project coordinator, IOM Prague Head of Mission, donor’s representative, an official from the Crime Prevention Department of the Czech Ministry of Interior, a sociologist, and representatives of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) working in the field of counter-trafficking and sickness prevention among prostitutes in the pilot regions – West-Bohemia and South-Moravia (La Strada, Bliss without Risk, Caritas and one NGO in West-Bohemia). The advisory group met three times (18th August, 25th August and 19th September 2005). Respectively, they:

- became acquainted with the project, the role of each participant in the project, with the existing data in the field of the demand side of THB
- discussed the particular phases of the project, including preparation, data collection and evaluation
- discussed the possible facets of the resulting campaign focused on clients of prostitution
- worked-out a set of issues and questions to be put during the interviews with clients
- developed a strategy to address the clients during the pilot research
- selected two highly skilled, German-speaking interviewers and trained them
- developed a process for local NGOs on how to support the interviewers in the field
- agreed on the modification of the strategy during the research, considering the newly encountered difficulties

During the data collection period (September-October 2005), the interviewers travelled to the two pilot regions, conducted pilot research among clients of prostitution and other relevant

individuals with a profound knowledge of the prostitution environment. The information was also gathered from detailed interviews with experts on the subject of THB related to prostitution: police officers from the Organised Crime Investigation Unit of the Service of the Criminal Police and Investigation and relevant NGOs (La Strada, Bliss without Risk, Caritas and one NGO in West-Bohemia).

3 Client of prostitution as object of research and addressee of campaign

3.1 Demand for prostitution, or for trafficking in human beings?

The next section will focus on the background of existing studies, researches and campaigns directed towards clients of prostitution and trafficking in human beings, on the question of the relationship between clients of prostitution and trafficking in human beings. We will also concentrate on the proposed or already employed strategies of campaigns targeting clients of prostitution, and on their evaluations.

In the Czech environment, there is no study or research of this issue; the only available study is a differently aimed research report of sexologists Zvěřina and Weiss (Weiss, P. – Zvěřina, J., 2001). However, the study pays only little attention to the issue of commercial sex services and does not present it in connection to trafficking in human beings.

An important assumption, which nevertheless the research did not want to confirm or disprove, is a conclusion of the study of IOM (Anderson – O’Connell Davidson 2003:9) that “there is no reason to assume that „trafficking“ actually meets a specific demand *for a trafficked person’s labour/services.*” However, in the evaluation of demand for work or services of trafficked persons, the above mentioned difficulties resulting from the different political attitudes of governments and NGOs towards prostitution emerge. Groups such as the American CATW (Coalition Against Trafficking in Women) maintaining a position that prostitution in general is a violence of men against women naturally “insist that trafficking is driven by consumer demand for commercial sexual services” (Anderson – O’Connell Davidson 2003: 10). The opposite perspective of those who in principle do not consider offering and pursuing prostitution as morally inadmissible is on the contrary as follows: they limit the problem of demand for trafficked persons to the demand of employers (and not customers).

Therefore, the authors specify their conclusion: “There is no automatic relationship between consumer demand and any particular or specific form of employment relation in the sex industry, (...) yet there are some fairly obvious reasons to expect that the rapid expansion of a market that is poorly regulated, widely stigmatized and particularly criminalized will be associated with an increase in the incidence of abusive labour practices. In this sense growing consumer demand is undoubtedly one of the factors contributing to the phenomenon of forced labour in the sex industry.” (Anderson– O’Connell Davidson 2003:11) Nevertheless, authors stress the fact that not all those working in the sex industry are victims of trafficking in humans. Their study stems from a pilot research conducted among customers of sex services in Denmark, Thailand, India, Japan and Italy.

3.2 Relation of clients of prostitution to trafficking in human beings

The following findings could be read into the analysed studies:

- the majority of clients are aware of the phenomenon of trafficking in women and children for the purpose of prostitution;
- if the client perceives prostitution not as a contract of two willing parts, rather the prostitute as an object, he does not see the victims and does not want to help them; some of the interviewees even estimate that trafficked women are better – they are looking for the grace of clients, gentleness, therefore they behave in the same way (example of India)
- clients who refuse to buy services from unfree, forced prostitutes: they do it because of moral reasons, worse services, unattractiveness; nevertheless, some of them used the services of trafficked girls (drunk, lack of means, better accessibility). “In short, a reluctance to buy sex from prostitutes who work in the most visibly exploitative conditions is not necessarily grounded in any high ethical principle and even when it is, these principles may be jettisoned if the client happens to be drunk or short of cash, and may seem irrelevant if the prostitute does not conform to the client’s stereotype of a “victim”.” (Anderson– O’Connell Davidson 2003:25)
- „Many of the Finnish buyers of sex seem to believe that “*trafficked girls are an urban legend*”, as expressed by “Henrik” (35). (...) Many clients of prostitution also appear to believe that they can tell from the behaviour of “a girl” if she is unwillingly working as a prostitute.“ (Marttila 2003:6)

In two campaigns (Polish and German ones) we meet a different visualisation of signs of trafficking: whereas the poster of the campaign of the German NGO Terre-des-Femmes refers to physical violence (a detail of woman’s face with a black-eye), the film clip and the poster of the Polish platform (Program Przeciwdziałania Przymuszonej Prostyucji) rather makes reference to bodily restraint. It shows a woman showing no obvious signs of trafficking and a type of “decent-looking” client wearing a suit, with the following commentary: she can not leave – he can.

3.3 Recommendations for researches and campaigns focused on clients

For our research, the following observations from the findings of all the studies and researches were interesting:

- it is not possible to have a random and representative sample, it is difficult to examine the environment which is criminalized and stigmatized, it is a personal and sensitive topic;
- terms such as “prostitute” and “sex worker” are loaded with ideological connotations, since both imply some of the two political attitudes to the prostitution mentioned above;
- the motivations and behaviour of the clients of prostitution are different for different cultures (e.g. in Scandinavia (unlike in Asia), it does not mean to prove one’s masculinity, quite on the contrary, it is perceived as non-masculine) (Anderson– O’Connell Davidson 2003:25);
- “Encouraging punters to report or refer women they believe to be trafficked does not mean condoning men buying sex. It cannot be assumed or be expected that the majority of punters will suddenly care that the women they are buying sex from are probably unhappy providing sexual services. As evidenced in the ‘field report’ above, although this punter noticed the woman he was buying sex with was not enjoying the

experience and was probably frightened of him, and although he felt sorry for her, he still continued until he was finished.” (Poppy project, 54)

- “A punter whistle-blowing scheme could operate via a helpline or a website, and would need co-ordination between service providers and the Police in order to help trafficked women safely leave their situation. The POPPY Project has already received a referral by email from a man who, following media coverage of trafficking, who gave details of a woman he believed was trafficked. Similar schemes run successfully in Italy, where, for example, at least 8% of calls to the national trafficking hotline from July 2000 to September 2002 were from men buying sex.” (Poppy project, 55)
- “(...) it would generally seem possible to reach and sensitise clients through such a campaign. However, a point of criticism was the lack of sustainability of the short-term project. Apart from that, it remained unclear as to whether clients within the framework of the campaign were indeed being motivated to behave in a desired way. (Note: Undesired behaviour demonstrated, for example, by some clients through inappropriate rescue actions, desired behaviour on the other hand would be to involve experts.” (Howe et al., 6)
- “To be successful, work with clients or a client campaign needs to adopt an approach of understanding in the sense of knowing what you are talking about and an acceptance in the sense of being “allowed” to be a client. (...) this can only be done by involving and cooperating with the clients of prostitutes. It is also conceivable to make use of their specialised knowledge of prostitution. Access and contact to clients can apparently be easily established through an affirmative and tolerant approach.” (Howe)
- Appropriate techniques are low-threshold anonymous ways of informing (such as a hotline), operated by both men and women. They give information regarding typical signs of trafficking to clients who are in doubt. “Many clients are now rather uncertain about trafficking in women as an issue. Many of the men ask what they can do practically to help. Others would like to have “clear” indicators for recognising whether a woman has been forced into prostitution.” (...) What appears to the clients as coercion may be seen quite differently by the prostitutes.” (Howe)
- “The men’s campaign was based on the following considerations: if I address men as the target group, then I have to assume that this group really wants to be addressed. This means that the campaign had to move away from viewing the “punters” as an homogeneous group, characterised by misogyny and disdain towards women. In fact – taking into account that there are one million punters per day in Germany alone – it can be assumed that most of the clients of prostitutes are “average” men of all ages and social classes.” (Mann)

Quoted insights and information served the advisory expert group as a starting point of preparatory work on the strategy of the pilot research and also reflected upon the conception of recommendations for the future campaign.

4 Introduction to interpretation of content report

In addition to the fact that to date, any research into the given issue of trafficking in human beings, focused upon addressing clients had not been realised in the Czech Republic, the character of the pilot survey implicates itself that it is necessary to bear in mind a broader framework of the points at issue than the testimonies of the respondents.

Taking into consideration that the principal bases of similar researches are not sufficiently theoretically or methodologically established, it was necessary to start the pilot survey with an

analysis of available materials from other countries and to open the discussion between home experts, NGOs' representatives engaged in counter-trafficking and in providing sickness prevention and other services.

The aim of the operational and interpretational framework mentioned below is not a comprehensive and complete description of the methodology. It originated from a reflection upon the problems related to the formulation of the methodology of research, its methods and techniques, its realisation, during the meetings with the experts. The mentioned problems can in practice lead to a number of respondents, or a composition of the sample, not corresponding to the demand of the statistical methods of quantitative and qualitative research usually employed.

The following text categorises respondents' answers using content analysis, formulated so as to accommodate the planned campaign. It briefly describes the experience gained during the data collection and a few recommendations for the orientation of the campaign follow. These recommendations open future discussions and the preparation of the concrete form of the campaign, in order to make it realisable and effective.

5 Barriers of interpretation

Barriers to the interpretation of the research consist in personal, social, political and legislative sensitivity attending the issue of prostitution and, even more so, trafficking in human beings.

Fear, embarrassment, difficulties in contacting respondents, risky field and others count among those barriers. In order to avoid misinterpretation of the collected data, the basic factors that could cause such prejudgements will be analysed.

5.1 Questions about sex

5.1.1 Sex as a taboo

Questions linked to sex rank subjectively among the most sensitive questions, since an individual exposes significantly by his sexual behaviour the character of his deep physical and psychic nature to another, or to himself. Therefore, answering questions concerning sex is influenced by many deeply embedded subjective and social taboos. It is even more difficult to talk directly about questions of prostitution together with the issue of trafficking in human beings in prostitution, which is itself linked with another very sensitive issue – breaking the law.

5.1.2 Functions of sex

Sex can be understood as a biological need, as a motive of human behaviour, as a goal of an individual, as a process carrying a certain quality and intensity of human relationship and experience, but also as a means to achieve other objectives, not directly related to sex. Women prostitutes often have sex for a secondary objective: for financial profit. It is very difficult for eventual clients or for researchers to identify with the situation of a person whose sexual experience is driven by a different motivation.

5.1.3 Increase of gender-based stereotypes

As well as in other social areas, there are important gender differences between men's and women's perception of the world within the interpretation of questions of sex. Related

stereotypes and prejudices emerge from it and escalate. Some relevant gender typology characteristics that may be mentioned are:

- men's tendency to dominate the others;
- men's self-conceit;
- men's looking down on women as such;
- women's submissiveness, resignation;
- women's reflecting of men's behaviour, suppression of their own will;
- women's artfulness.

These stereotypes can influence the estimation of the situation of prostitutes by clients and managers on one hand, but also the attitude of prostitutes to their own situation and to the clients on the other. The stereotypes mentioned above and the mutual prejudices are strengthened in a socio-pathological environment in which extreme stereotypes can result in the abuse of gender roles and in the internalisation of the stereotypes:

- Men (managers or clients with a need for special sexual practices) dominate and manipulate defenceless women (prostitutes, trafficked women).
- Men (managers or clients) do not respect women's (prostitutes') feelings, look down on them, do not respect their opinions and needs.
- Women (prostitutes), despite themselves, sell their bodies regardless of their physical and mental health.
- Women (prostitutes) do not dare to manifest signs of protest or displeasure, since they are terrified and cannot orient themselves in the environment in which they are forced to stay.

As one of the respondents says: "There is a parallel to domicile violence: women accept it as their situation) as their own failure, they are ashamed that they allowed themselves to be manipulated. It takes quite a long time before they unload their troubles to someone..." (06, worker of an NGO).

5.1.4 People from different worlds

While interpreting the research data, it is also necessary to take notice of the fact that prostitutes and other respondents (clients, NGOs' workers, police and so on) come from completely different social or even cultural/civilisational environments. Although they have different expectations in their lives, logically, they interpret the reality in different ways. Someone coming to the Czech Republic from an Asian state of former USSR, from a socially weak family background, may serve as an example. The difference in standards of personal expectations can mean that, even if she finds herself in a situation under certain coercion, even if somebody took her passport away, she will still subjectively perceive her situation as better and as more promising than the others.

The interpretation therefore has to take into account the possibility that respondents who do not know the prostitute's situation in her country of origin and her social background may regard her situation in the Czech Republic as much worse and dramatic than she does.

5.2 Interpretational framework: Estimation of situation and motivation of prostitutes

In addition to the risk of misinterpretation, we will also mention the selected basic assumptions of the research team of the given issue.

It is well known that in the generally worst social conditions, in weaker regions, ghettos, groups, there are at the same time much stronger tendencies to project the negative situation on a markedly different group, on the grounds of fear or hate. This tendency is driven by xenophobia. The group in fact pull in all other problems and the behaviour is often labelled a social phenomena. In these localities or groups, there are also strong tendencies towards racism, discrimination, and so on.

Considering that the trafficking process is to a certain extent influenced by the original inferior social conditions of the trafficked persons, together with a socio-pathological environment of fear and manipulation, sexual services and sentimental instability in the new environment, there again appear more often tendencies towards certain racial or national stereotypes, prejudices and discrimination. In such an environment, meeting a stranger can escalate for “the stronger” (men in home environment, or men from more wealthy environment) a feeling of superiority over “the weaker” (women in worse social conditions, women who do not know the Czech Republic, do not have a history here). For those reasons, it is necessary to estimate the situation of women coming to a new legal and cultural environment who are originally from a socially weak environment as potentially much more risky, in relation to our issue.

6 Reflection upon realisation and data collection of the pilot research

6.1 Semi-structured interview

On the basis of previous analysis of the given issue and discussions in the framework of the advisory expert group, essential areas and questions were designed. From them, a plan of the semi-structured interview was formed. Detailed thematic fields of the semi-structured interview with clients are attached to this report as Appendix I. It represents an ideal form of the interview, which to this extent occurred only few times with Czech clients. In other cases, the interviewers respected a more general plan. The plan served as a continuous control mechanism to the interviewer as to whether they had included all the important issues for the purposes of the pilot research. The collection of data on this issue is rather difficult; therefore, it happened sometimes that (due to time limitations and other mentioned difficulties) the interviewers could not go through all the issues.

The model paradigm of freely discussed issues consisted of four main parts:

- 1) basic characteristics of client: nationality, profession, education, age;
- 2) experience of respondent with regards paid sexual services and other opinions, e.g. first experience, frequency of use, place, reasons, opinions of social norms and values, opinions of prostitutes, relation to migrant prostitutes and so on;
- 3) opinions of trafficking in human beings, e.g. awareness of involuntariness of service provision, opinions of the role of prostitutes, awareness of signs of trafficking of human beings he could recognise himself;
- 4) opinions and recommendations of ways to address clients during a campaign against trafficking in human beings for the purposes of prostitution, e.g. how would they react,

where would they call if they would like to report a suspicion that a prostitute is trafficked, their awareness with regards possibilities to report, what would they notice, and so on.

6.2 Sample of respondents

The description of the sample lists all the addressed respondents, even if they did not provide the requested information. Due to the interpretational barriers, it was not possible in all cases to specify exactly all of the respondents. The record made by interviewers as concerns the rejected interviews can also be significant for the interpretation of collected data as well as for the realisation of future research.

Interviews started or were conducted in the following localities with the following respondents (we do not intentionally quote a more exact determination of the respondents or their linkage to the locality in order to maintain their anonymity). The following list serves as an approximate summary of the spectrum of respondents, what groups need to be included in the interpretation of the pilot research's results:

We classify the named respondents to the groups according to their role in the process of commercial sex services.

Potential clients, or clients – direct target group of the campaign

Men, 21 – 39 years, foreigners (Germans, Austrians): 12
Men, 40 - 60 years, foreigners (Germans, Austrians): 8
Men, 18 - 20 years, foreigners (Germans, Austrians): 7
Men waiting at the bar (they are not clients, Czechs): 2
Lorry-drivers (Czechs): 3
Men about 20 years (nationality not determined, Czechs or Germans): 5
Men about 45 years (nationality not determined, Czechs or Germans): 2
Further non-determined foreigners (Germans): 2
Further non-determined men: 1
Refused an interview: at least 45 non-determined respondents

Prostitutes – indirect target group of the campaign

Prostitutes (Slovaks, Czechs, a Roma woman): 4

Managers of casinos and clubs, gainfully employed in the prostitution environment

Manager of casino: 1
Manager of club: 2

Other strategically relevant professions potentially related to prostitution

Barmaid, waiter: 2
Watchman at a parking area: 1
Taxi-driver: 1

Workers of NGOs – experts

Workers of an NGO in West-Bohemia: 2
Worker of a German partner organisation of an NGO in West-Bohemia: 1
Workers of Caritas, Magdala project: 2
Workers of NGO Bliss without Risk: 2
Worker of NGO La Strada: 1

Police of the Czech Republic – experts

Members of municipal police: 2

Members of Organised Crime Investigation Unit of the Service of the Criminal Police and Investigation (ÚOOZ): 2

Not directly involved observers in the proximity

An inhabitant of Folmava, close to a club

As it follows from the above mentioned list of minimal numbers of respondents, interviews were started generally with potential or real clients, but due to the previously mentioned barriers, the rate of return of gathered information was not always adequate. The interviews were often shorter than was planned. Therefore, it was necessary to also query all those who are to some extent involved in the sexual services, who know something about them (managers, barmen, taxi-drivers, prostitutes, and so on). The opinions of the respondents will be used as a reflection of their subjective attitudes towards this issue. Another social aspect of this issue will certainly appear in the cumulative experiences of the addressed experts of the Czech Police and workers of NGOs.

6.3 Location of interviews

Together with the locations where the interviews were conducted, we also indicate their characteristics and eventual respondents' descriptions of the locality related to prostitution. An approximate location of the interviews is marked on the map in Appendix II.

South-Moravia

“Prostitution is the most widespread in the border area around Znojmo, in the region of Mikulov, close to border-crossings, in Brno, which is the regional centre. (12, policeman of ÚOOZ)

“In Znojmo region, there are almost 30 clubs, about 20 in Brno, 4 to 5 nightclubs in Mikulov – the number vary continuously. The biggest concentration of clubs is for instance in Chvalovice, Hatě, in Znojmo region. In all these localities, the street prostitution occurs.” (12, policeman of ÚOOZ)

Brno

“In Brno, the clubs prevail, and then there is apartment prostitution. I always meet the same women on the street, only rarely a new one appears. This is usually during some exceptional event, such as an expo. There are few girls on the street, the majority know each other, and even the pimps know each other. In individual localities, there are 4 to 5 girls in Brno, and there are about 20 localities. Then you have women somewhere in a hotel or in the bar, but I cannot reach them there... Concerning club and apartment prostitution, there can be about 100 to 200 women.” (12, worker of an NGO)

Brno (a restaurant)

Znojmo

„I can not compare the situation in Znojmo region with other localities, it seems to me the situation in North-Bohemia is “harsher”. There are about 20 to 30 women on the street, there are about 30 clubs. The street is dominated by Roma families – it concerns the road E 59 in

the direction of the borders, the clubs are also located towards the southern borders – Chvalovice, Vrbovec, Obleskovicice.” (09, worker of an NGO)

Vrbovec (night-club: Venuše)

Znojmo (night-club: Moulin Rouge)

West-Bohemia (Plzeň region)

Domažlice

“We have divided the region into eight spheres, there are 7 to 8 night-clubs in each of them, and we meet about 8 girls in each of them. More than 90 per cent here work in clubs, there are up to 30 women on the street, they are in the town, just a few of them are standing on the road to the borders. We have about 75 clubs in our region, the number varies continuously... the size of the clubs differs (3 to 40 women). On average, there are 8 girls in a club.” (06, worker of an NGO)

Horní and Dolní Folmava – Česká Kubice (night-clubs: Mamba, Rosengarten)

Železná Ruda (night-clubs: L’Amor, 69, Sandra, No 1)

“There are 17 clubs and 2 casinos in the area, but it changes from 15 to 17 clubs.” (18, policeman)

Central-Bohemia region

Rudná u Prahy

Prague, capital city

The interviews took place at:

- petrol stations
- night-clubs
- casinos
- coffee-bar
- on the street
- parking of night-clubs
- bars and restaurants
- shops
- other places

6.4 Problems of data collection

“Clients are a hardly accessible group, even if we strive for it for a long time during our field-work” (01, worker of an NGO)

The first difficulty of the survey was initiating the interview with the group of potential or real clients, managers, and so on, in the given localities on the given topic. The first reports of interviewers consider the term of “prostitution”, which was according to them raising distrust and building barriers between interviewers and respondents. Due to the sensitivity of the issue, the respondents often refused the interview saying that they do not have any experience with prostitution, they are not interested in the topic, they do not want to comment on it, they

are not interested in any research, they do not have time, and such like. Even if it was often very probable that the addressed respondent had an experience in using commercial sex services, he denied this fact, in spite of being willing to talk about the issue saying that he has information from his friends, acquaintances, and so on.

Some barmen or managers allowed the interviewers' team to stay close to the bar or the club, or even inside. Nevertheless, the atmosphere of fear among the individual participants of prostitution, their fatal interconnection, as well as the taboo nature of the issue very highly decreased the possibilities of the interviewers' team.

After all the effort of the interviewers, only very few interviews were conducted by the method of direct approach of respondents in the field. Their total contribution can only provide a general view of respondents' opinions concerning the given issue. Due to the quite difficult process of interviewing and to the time limitations, it was necessary to pursue other interviews, which would add the necessary information, albeit from another perspective. Interviews also took place with clients found using the snowball technique (the gradual recruitment of contacts) via NGOs and personal contacts of interviewers. In addition, workers of NGOs and policemen were interviewed.

This process seems to be more effective considering the quality, length, transparency and validity of the conducted interviews. Street interviewing requires a greater endeavour, much more time and patience from the interviewers. The interviews most often occurred at night and during the weekends. The interviewers found themselves to be in an insecure environment.

The interviewers often experienced the following situation during an actual interview: "A man said that he doesn't know what happens inside, but when he started to answer our questions, it seemed that he knew many things about the nightclubs." (02, interviewers) For an easier and more effective course of action it proved to be appropriate to start an interview relating to a general issue, e.g. visit to border areas, its reasons, and so on, and later to work towards opinions on trafficking in human women. Only in such cases did the interviewers have an opportunity to ask whether the respondent had some experience with prostitution in order to confirm the assumption gained during the earlier interview. Therefore, the respondent did not take fright right at the beginning.

The following report is the result of interviewing potential clients using both techniques: spontaneously in the street and via the snowball method. It was useful to prepare the scheme and model situations of the beginnings of the interviews, verification as to whether the respondent is a client or not, a brief training and only afterwards, an action in the field. During the research, continuous feedback between the researchers and the interviewers proved to be particularly useful.

Other instruments and methods of data collection are not considered here, since they were not used; we can not say anything about them from the viewpoint of the pilot research.

7 Content qualitative analysis

The following text is the result of an analysis of actual interviews. The interpretation is conducted purposely in such a way as to permit consideration of the conception of the planned campaign. Before we start with the description of individual respondents' opinions, we quote experts' declarations concerning the existence of trafficking in human beings in the given

localities, in order to estimate to what extent the experts' experience differs from the respondents'. The aim of the campaign, in addition to countering the trafficking and to addressing clients, will then be to draw the clients' attention to the facts they do not see or omit.

7.1 Trafficking in human beings seen from the experts' perspective

We assume that trafficking in human being exists in the pilot regions and that it is hard to identify and to punish, as demonstrated by the statements of some respondents:

- "We are responsible for organised crime matters, with a higher penalty. There is a threat, or slight, or violence. They deceive them, for instance, they entice them to a place of a barmaid, and then they force them to supply sex services." (04, policeman of ÚOOZ)
- "It also happens that some women who appear to be there voluntarily, or have become used to it or resigned to it, or are constrained by their economic situation and unemployment, cooperate with us. They give us information." (04, policeman of ÚOOZ)
- "Sometimes the suggestion for initiating prosecution comes from the fact that the trafficked woman escapes and reports to the police. Sometimes, even other institutions report to us their suspicions... but sometimes the suspicion does not prove to be true." (04, policeman of ÚOOZ)
- "It happens that the clients themselves report trafficked women, and sometimes the suspicion also prove to be true." (04, policeman of ÚOOZ)
- "Trafficking works in this way: somebody entices a girl from a foreign country to work (e.g. a seamstress), when she arrives, she is told that there is no work, that she has to work in a night-club. They beat her so that she accepts, she can't do anything. Or she is told that she has a debt, she has to pay off 7000 euro for her passport, transport, and bribes for policemen. The debts are often fictitious. Or the family paid for all this in a foreign country, so that she could leave, she is nevertheless told here that she has to pay for transport, food, and a faked passport. The question is how to escape this vicious cycle. Foreign women have a problem in getting information. There is also a problem to find a relationship through the interpreter during the interrogation, it is not a personal relationship, we are always strangers for her." (04, policeman of ÚOOZ)
- "We even address women in the street; there you commonly have forced prostitution. 2 or 3 Roma families who watch over the women possess the street. They are not only Roma women, they import the women from Slovakia, and there are also white Czech women who got involved in some burdensome situation. (09, worker of an NGO)
- "We used to get in touch with trafficking in human beings from the beginning; it is an inseparable part of our work. One third of the cases we dealt with were injuries, haematoma, and so on. Now it occurs less often. We encountered a torturing through the burning of the hand with a candle, a fracture of an arm... It was evident that the girls were beaten. The physical violence has decreased now. It usually concerned the girls from the street where the violence occurs more often. The pimps and the clients dare more there. In the clubs, there is also violence, it usually concerns foreign women." (10, worker of an NGO)
- "The girls say that they have made difficulties, that they were hysterical, so that is why they were given the medicines. Or they have their hands slashed, they were probably in a suicidal situation, they wanted to slash their wrists. They are in such a condition

that they say themselves: “it’s my fault, I was fooling around, I have done something bad, so I was given the medicines.” (11, worker of an NGO)

Baseless information that does not correspond to one’s own experience is usually admitted with great difficulty. The information provided by a campaign should assume the level of knowledge of the target group itself. The aim of the following text is not really to describe the situation of trafficking in women, rather to describe the respondents’ opinions and statements relating to this issue in order to effectively target the campaign, so that it is conducted on a mutually admissible level of communication of the authors, of the message and of the target groups. The following texts (7.2 – 7.6) do not reflect primarily the authors’ opinions; they reflect the scale of the respondents’ opinions and are an attempt to classify them and to deduce from them conclusions for the campaign.

7.2 Social environment of the Czech Republic and capacity of campaign

According to some respondents’ opinions, there are generally good conditions for the existence of prostitution in the Czech Republic. Respondents justify their statements e.g. by the following arguments:

- insufficient system of social security network, e.g.: “A high level of unemployment is a problem in the locality, people have to find a way to support their families.” (01, lorry-driver)
- comparative advantage of the Czech Republic in the emergence and existence of prostitution over neighbouring western countries, e.g.: “The Czech Republic is cheaper, the price for a girl is 70 euro, while in Germany, it is about 200 euro.” (03, man, about 30 years); “Here in the Czech Republic, there are – as they say – nice girls, cheap drinks and other services, cheap petrol and other things.” (11, worker of an NGO)
- but also the general social climate, e.g.: “There are many well-known parking places for lorries, the Czech Republic is a big “bordello”, it is the only country where prostitution is so developed, there are more controls in the West and the prostitution is very expensive there.” (01, lorry-driver)

7.3 Prostitutes

In order to conceive recommendations for an effective campaign concerning trafficking in human beings, it is necessary to give the clients information about these women which is not in contradiction to what they experience themselves. For that reason, we have to also deal with the question of what role the prostitutes themselves play in the trafficking of human beings from the respondents’ perspective, since the clients’ reaction to the campaign is closely related to the contact of prostitutes and clients. Do the prostitutes want to get out of prostitution, what is their view of trafficking, do they feel the risks?

7.3.1 Nationality

Prostitutes in the Czech Republic belong to various nationalities. Among them, there are Czech and Slovak women, those most familiar with the Czech environment, they have their background here (they are e.g. students, mothers with children), and often, it seems that they perform these activities voluntarily. It seems natural that they are aware of certain dangers inherent in this environment: “A Slovak girl was aware of the fact that she performs a life and health threatening role. However, she was thrown from her home by her father, when he knew it.” (01, prostitutes) It seems therefore that these girls enjoy the freedom (of movement, to refuse a client, to fix prices for the services, and so on).

Among the very often mentioned groups of prostitutes, there are Ukrainian women: “intercourse without using a condom is accepted by Ukrainians” (01, prostitutes); “there are many Ukrainians among the girls” (01, barman).

Other mentioned nationalities were, in particular:

- Roma, Czechs and Slovaks, prevailing in street prostitution;
- migrants from countries of the former USSR and Eastern Europe (Bulgaria, Moldova);
- Vietnamese and Chinese women, manifesting the same characteristic as the whole enclosed community in general – discreetness, opacity, inaccessibility;
- and others: there are cases where the client met e.g. a Brazilian prostitute, and so on.

“The majority of women come from former communist countries (Ukraine, Belarus, ex-USSR countries), there are also some Slovaks. The boom of prostitution started in the 1990s together with the boom of asylum seekers and illegal migration. Now the situation moderates.” (01, member of the communal police) The quotation shows illustratively that prostitution is greatly related to the arrival of foreigners. This fact, as we can see later, has an important bearing for the estimation of trafficking in human beings.

7.3.2 Age

Younger girls, approximately 18 to 28 years, are selected for the clubs. In the street, more often than in the clubs, older women can be met.

7.3.3 Environment of prostitution

If we consider the environment where prostitutes work, respondents basically name these three environments:

- night-clubs (including the exclusive-ones),
- prostitutes in apartments;
- prostitutes in the street.

It is not possible to state that one of the types of environment would exclude trafficking in human beings. On the basis of interviews, it is only possible to say with some degree of probability that the group that seems to be threatened the most by physical violence are street prostitutes, and that the violence in the clubs is not so visible or evident. Respondents often speak about the fact that, thanks to the development of the clubs and to the NGOs’ services, the clubs gradually improve their quality. It is as if the situation approaches in this respect the situation in the western neighbouring countries: “(...) trafficking in Germany is not a problem of so-called “professional prostitution” in night-clubs, but it concerns rather Bulgarian and Turkish women and so on, working in private apartments.” (01, worker of an NGO) By respondents’ own accounts, commonly used coercive means include manipulation, deception and fraudulent means, rather than violence itself, which comes at the very end, that is, when the prostitute can not be convinced otherwise, or if the manager or pimp is in an extreme situation (he does not have enough money, girls, and so on). The NGOs, on the other hand, report evidently unconditioned violence in the street-prostitution, serving to the pimps as a terrorising method.

7.3.4 Contradictory observations of prostitutes’ motivation

One of the principal barriers to the conception of the main message of the campaign is the awareness of the clients’ target group regarding the reasons why women arrive to the Czech Republic, what is the motivation for their activities here, what is the environment they live in, and such like. While considering trafficking in human beings, they naturally consider their

own experience, since other more general information is not publicly available for them. For that reason, we can hear the following answers on the questions concerning trafficking: “There are many girls from universities in Prague, who come here to sell their favours...” (01, inhabitant of Folmava), “Some girls look tired, but they do it for pay.” (01, barman), “they do not need any help, since they are Ukrainians and they need the money for their families in Ukraine and for themselves.” (01, man, about 50 years). These statements seem to be even more credible if we know the opinion of some public officers: “the girls sell themselves for economic reasons, (...) they do not need any help or information about voluntary return, the police do not monitor the situation systematically, because they estimate that it is not an important problem.” (01, member of communal police)

It could be deduced from the quoted statements that girls do not perform any involuntary activities; quite on the contrary, they do all wilfully and intentionally for financial profit.

We notice a certain self-contradiction already in the following declaration of one of the respondents: “(...) girls do it voluntarily and enjoy it, because it is a way to earn a lot of money.” On the other hand: “(...) the girls ask me to find them another job – but it can’t come off, they could go and do cleaning somewhere, but they do not make a buck. Some of them leave prostitution, if they start to go steady with the owner of the club, or they work at the bar and supervise the other girls, or they leave under other circumstances, but it is difficult, because they are used to earning a lot of money.” (15, client, 50 years)

At once, from the background of the unambiguously voluntary character of the girls’ motivation emerges a certain element of their determination, keeping them from finding a new work opportunity, from escaping their present situation. The social environment and its determination block the girls’ social mobility.

On the other hand, it is possible to hear: “We don’t know anybody who does this work for pleasure, it is impossible to like it. Prostitution is very bad, but we don’t know what else to do. Girls do it because they don’t have any other chance to do something, to earn money.” (01, prostitutes), “Girls solicit because of money in particular, and because they don’t know where to go, which is also the reason why they start with prostitution, because they lost their homes, they are desperate. We have never met a girl who enjoys it or likes it.” (16, prostitutes)

If we go back to one of the bases of our interpretational framework, we find that the function of sex declared by prostitutes and by clients is in partial opposition. The girls mention that they do not know anybody who enjoys the work (even if these cases surely exist), that they are motivated rather by existential reasons. On the other hand, clients and others often remark that the girls certainly enjoy the work and that they have opted for it voluntarily.

This contradiction evokes, naturally, a substantial question from the clients’ perspective: Why be concerned with trafficking in women, if the majority of them do these activities voluntarily and with pleasure?

7.3.5 Voluntary or involuntary prostitution?

A certain group of girls “(...) live all the time in the clubs and have the entire freedom of movement” (01, prostitutes), “the girls have freedom of movement in here, they can go to the supermarkets, to the bar.” (01, barman), “we have the possibility to refuse the client” (01, prostitutes), “girls have the freedom of movement, access to the phone” (01, member of

communal police). Even those “free” groups of girls in relation to the trafficking in women claim, e.g. that: “they have already heard about some coercion, where the girls are working for low wages in bad conditions” (01, prostitutes), “they have already heard about trafficking, but they think it is a rare phenomenon, they think it concerns more the Ukrainians, but there are less victims among Czechs and Slovaks” (01, prostitutes). Even the observers and the clients “have heard about the trafficking, but they estimate that it is not a local problem” (01, barman).

Some respondents admit that they “don’t have the remotest idea to what extent the girls are here voluntarily.” (01, lorry driver) Some of them affirm that all the girls do these activities voluntarily.

There are also respondents with thoughts to the contrary: formerly, the girls used to experience worst things, now, the majority are here voluntarily. This opinion admits at least that trafficking in women (that is in the form of visible violence) is in the past. Nevertheless, some respondents affirm: “only about 10 % of the girls do it voluntarily” (01, lorry driver), or even: None of them is voluntarily here.

Some respondents do not see any voluntary aspect of the girls’ activities, even conceding that the girls are forced not only by their managers or pimps, but also by their living conditions: “When I hear about the women’s destinies, it follows that all of them were forced by some circumstance – partner’s debts, family background, or poverty in the country of origin, they let themselves be enticed by a friend, by a promise of high income. At the end, it is hard to leave.” (09, worker of an NGO)

Besides the opinions relating to the voluntary nature of their positions themselves and besides remarks on some violent practices, respondents distinguish other factors having an influence on estimations of the voluntariness. We refer to the whole scale of coercive means, starting with physical violence and ending with the retention of money and obligation to purchase for inflated prices.

The following issues do not refer only to voluntariness, but also to the sufficient awareness of the girls and their access to information. Girls can be there voluntarily, but they may not be sufficiently informed about the environment of the local society. The managers or pimps, especially in the case of foreigners, can easily abuse this ignorance. “Girls have to buy overvalued goods,” (18, guardian of a parking space) to say the least. The girls’ passports are often taken away, they are blackmailed by other means. “The foreign women are sometimes disoriented, when they do not yet speak enough Czech, German or English. They think that even if they leave the night-club, they will be arrested by the police. The managers support this fear, they say that if the girls go somewhere, they will be immediately arrested and expelled.” (11, worker of an NGO) “In the street, you can identify it from the fact that the pimp guards and pursues them all the time. You have to ask her about the money. Some of them are downright naïve: the pimp tells her that the pavement belongs to him and that she has to pay for the hire, and she believes him. Another girl was sold by her acquaintance. He promised that the transaction would be fictitious, that they were going to carve it up.” (10, worker of an NGO)

Some girls come voluntarily to the Czech Republic. They want to support their families’ living, and so on. According to some respondents, even in the case that the girls arrive aware of what profession they will be involved in, “the strain can exceed certain limits, when they just can no longer withstand it physically, even if they come from another environment.”

Some of them, the day they want to leave, they start to be forced. “Some time ago, some Belarusian women escaped to the police, because they could not stand it any more. They were without passports, because these had been taken away from them.” (18, policeman)

Some girls are deceived and come to the Czech Republic with a dream about some job. The managers then tell them that they have to work as prostitutes. The girls are often blackmailed through fictitious debts by the managers, by psychological commitments, and so on.

If we analyse the issues mentioned by particular groups of respondents in different roles, we discover that the respondents-clients do not know much about the involuntariness of the prostitutes’ activities, even if it is not true for all of them. Some cases were mentioned in which the clients contributed to the identification of a trafficked girl. Clients are not very much aware of the issue of trafficking, if it is the case, they do not speak much about it, even if there are some exceptions.

In other words, we ask: How to inform clients regarding the existence of trafficking in women, that women are often involuntarily in the prostitution?

7.4 Campaign’s target group

To know through what rhetoric to address the target groups of the campaign, what to tell them and whom to tell it to, we needed to also ask respondents about the potential clients who report their suspicions.

7.4.1 Brief basic characteristic

Even if some respondents state that all types of men use prostitution, it seems nevertheless that some groups are identified more often in given localities: “the majority of clients are German, about 40 years, they come alone or with friends” (01, prostitutes), “first they go to a casino, then to the club”, “some of them change the girls, some of them frequent always the same-one”, “during the week, about 60 clients arrive, about 120 come on the weekends, all of them come in taxicabs” (01, prostitutes).

“Rather older men use prostitution (40 – 50 years), because they don’t have many sexual opportunities any more.” (01, lorry driver). Apart from them, men from all other ages, professions and other categories arrive.

Respondents consider usually the following types of clients to be problematic: “older Germans” (01, barman) or Austrians, “they are Germans considered as “losers” in Germany, they do not look very well, they are not successful with women, even the married ones arrive” (01, man, around 55 years). Older generations of clients are said to succumb more often to sado-masochistic tendencies, the same is true for many Vietnamese men. More dangerous from the viewpoint of health protection are the sex-tourist (such as Italians), more than the local men.

We have shortly characterised the target group from the perspective of its basic socio-demographic characteristics, as it was allowed by the respondents’ testimonies. We will now describe the target group according to their behaviour and the roles they are seeking through prostitution.

7.4.2 Attitude of clients to prostitution

It is necessary to mention the issue of clients’ attitude to prostitution, especially in order to estimate whether it is possible to select a specific campaign rhetoric that would address them.

Every time the text lists a typology or characteristic attribute of individuals or roles in relation to prostitution, it is necessary to bear in mind that it is only a model typology. In a real situation, one individual can accumulate several typical characteristics at the same time, he or she can demonstrate the character of many types. Sometimes it can happen that the individual does not belong to any of these types, yet he or she still belongs to some concerned group (endangered women, clients motivated to help, and so on).

Many respondents say that the clients are seeking sexual services “just for fun” (01, man, 18 years). Some of them are taken there by their friends, a group of mates: “lads took me here” (19, a client), some of them condemn the trafficking in women: “I think it’s beastly.” (19, a client). Some clients “come to get the first experience with prostitution, others are regular guests, older clients seem to be the worst.” (01, prostitutes).

Some respondents “feel sorry for the girls, since they certainly used to have a bad childhood” (01, man, about 45 years). “Lorry drivers are alone for a long time, they use the services depending on available finances, they prefer younger girls.” (01, lorry driver) “Some of them have their favourite-one, but the numbers of girls increase, so more and more they change the girls.” (01, lorry driver) “When I like the girl, I return to her.” (02, man, about 50 years)

Some clients appraise and prefer that prostitutes offer “sex without emotions” (08, client). Many of them demand sex without a condom.

For a more detailed consideration of clients’ motivations, the following typology, mentioned by some respondents, can be used. We can group them according to their frequency and their expectations of the sexual services being provided into the following categories:

1. “experimentalists”, casual clients, whoever, persons in company, accompanied by a bunch of friends, businessmen, and so on.
 2. “surfers”, have visited a number of brothels or streets without choosing one but have a good overview.
 3. “consumers”, purchasing sexual services is for them a direct response to a sexual need. Usually married, or involved, but temporarily without a sexual partner.
 4. “hedonists”, „playboys“, pleasure-seekers, hedonistic type, self-oriented, expecting sometimes high-standard services. They go to the night-clubs as a part of their lifestyle.
 5. “saviours or fallen in love”. Regular visits to one and the same woman. They have protective and caring inclinations.
 6. “deviants or outsiders”, unable to find other opportunities to satisfy their deviations, or they are sexually unsuccessful or unattractive.
- (workers of several NGOs)

In the real situation, one man can naturally accumulate more types at the same time.

The attitude, the role and the situation of men using sex services are very heterogeneous. Nevertheless, what can be alleged is that we did not notice any sign that men consider trafficking in women as a motivation, neither do they care about having a foreign woman, trafficked woman and so on. It is therefore possible to state that the motivations of the clients when using sex services do not exclude the onus that the campaign shall place on men.

There are naturally other indirect motivational factors also, which could harm the campaign’s effect, notably the possible fear of clients, the impossibility of discerning signs of trafficking in women, and so on, that we mention below. As potentially the most responsive groups, we

estimate, from the viewpoint of their attitude, the clients who visit the environment casually. they are not yet familiar with it and they discover something suspicious, then the men are able to talk with the woman, visiting the place frequently or at least more often, they can have a certain relationship with her, they have protective tendencies. Even other clients can help, since – with the exception of the clients linked to the managers or the pimps – the clients are not interested in keeping the girls under duress.

7.5 Statements associated with the campaign

7.5.1 Type: endangered women

Having considered the fundamental characteristics of the direct as well as indirect target groups (clients and prostitutes) we may arrive at the conclusion that there are groups of trafficked women who have been performing the task involuntarily from the start or from a certain point in the duration of it. The most endangered groups probably include:

- foreigners,
- younger age groups (because such women are most often recruited abroad),
- prostitutes working the streets (including also Czech, Romany and Slovak women).

However, the unwilling nature of performing the task is often hidden from the clients for various reasons (prejudice, gender stereotypes, ignorance, different perception of sex, fear, pressure, violence, etc.).

7.5.2 Type: Man not responding to the campaign

On the other hand, however, the clients do not show any signs pointing to the fact that their motivation for using the services principally prevents a response to the campaign. The following groups are considered by their surroundings to be the least liked, and at the same time the least active and willing client groups:

- older men (over 60),
- moreover, with a tendency towards untraditional sexual practices,
- Germans and Austrians,
- Vietnamese,
- also acquaintances and clients stemming from managerial circles or from the range of managers' friends.

7.5.3 Men's motivation

The campaign should not try to deny the fundamental male motivation for the use of the services; the motives include:

- a certain lifestyle, „just enjoying“,
- enjoying certain sexual practices they do not get at home,
- let out sexual energy if the man does not have a partner,
- intense sexual drive,
- attempting to show off,
- but also have a chat with a girl without any act of sex.

Of course, the planned campaign cannot prevent the existence of demand for the particular services.

7.5.4 Signs of trafficking and recognizing them

For clients as well as NGO staff it is often very difficult „to distinguish women who have been trafficked from those who have not“ (various NGO workers). Besides the very low awareness of unwilling performance of sexual services on the part of the men, we see the main obstacles for the campaign as lying in the fact that, at present, it is very difficult to

discern signs of physical violence in the women – because the women themselves cover up the signs of violence as well as because they are often blackmailed by mental violence, and because the battered or raped women are kept hidden in separate spaces. The women rarely speak of their problems with the clients. From the perspective of the campaign it is therefore necessary to ask: Why is it that the women do not speak of the violence with their clients? If they do not speak about it, does it mean that no violence is used against them?

Trafficking in women brings along various pressures and forced methods and techniques. The techniques affect women in various ways. Before approaching the objective signs possible to observe from outside and allowing the clients to form a suspicion or recognise trafficking, we have to study the signs felt subjectively by the girls. It is not always that the prostitutes themselves perceive violence as intensely as the legislators, majority of society, etc. In the respondents' statements we can observe certain types of committed violence subjectively perceived by the prostitutes, or moments when the prostitutes start perceiving the reality they experience as violence, i.e. they stop providing the services willingly.

Violence on the part of the managers might be used during the entire course of „co-operation“ with the prostitute, however, only from a certain moment on might the prostitute begin to subjectively perceive the violence very intensely. She can speak of it only when the violence exceeds her perception thresholds, the thresholds of „pain“, thresholds of submission, self-criticism, etc. The following notes are formulated from the aforementioned perspective: when the woman starts subjectively perceiving the violence used against her, then there is a higher probability for a client to learn about the violence, who should report the situation.

The women's silence

The respondents often mentioned the fact that: „The girls are under pressure, they cannot speak freely and are controlled by managers. It is difficult which ones are here of their own accord and which are not. He only found out after a year with one girl, so good was she in hiding everything.“ (03, man, approx. 45) „They almost never start spontaneously“ (06, NGO worker) „The prostitutes do not start talking to clients very often because of language barriers, they do not understand and therefore they do not dare speak to them. Another reason is the fact that the entire situation is so uncertain for them that the prostitutes do not know who they can trust. They are more likely to dare to speak to men who come there repeatedly, less likely to speak to first-timers.“ (05, NGO worker) The answer to the question of why the trafficked women do not feel a need to do something against the trafficking is one of the fundamental pieces of information for the clients, otherwise this fact supports their impression that there is no trafficking. When is it, then, that the women start perceiving their situation as threatening with violence and unwilling performance of their role?

Physical violence

The most obvious form of enforcement and pressure to work is physical violence used against prostitutes which also induces in them fear for their lives. As has been said above, most often, this violence is used against foreigners, street prostitutes. How can a client recognise such an endangered girl? With a bit of luck he can notice:

- dark stains, bruises on the body,
- the girl may seem very tired,
- the girl may refrain from speaking,
- the girl may stay low and aside,
- the girl may not show too much meekness,
- the girl may seem shy and in fear.

„Only a few prostitutes sell themselves unwillingly, the majority of those being Ukrainians. They are usually very thin and look sick, some of them take drugs (hard drugs are not common). There are three reasons why a girl looks tired, „lifeless“: personal apathy, drug abuse, being forced into prostitution“ (01, prostitutes)

Observability of signs: eyesight, first impression, conversation, more signs simultaneously

However, it is necessary to point out that the relevant signs are only indirect and not always reliable indicators. Therefore, it is decidedly necessary for the client to assess the signs in a complex manner with feeling and thought and try to verify the impression. Some girls also abuse drugs, which makes them more submissive, however, this does not necessarily indicate trafficking. The signs, stated above and below, must be perceived as directly observable signs although the majority of signs are not directly observable, the clients have to speak to the girl first, spend more time with her for her to be able to tell them something and for them to be able to learn something about her.

Firstly the client might not understand the prostitute: „it is not easy to help them, the majority do not speak German.“ (01, man, 18), „The environment in which the prostitutes work may be dangerous, I will not expose myself to such risks, I would have to be careful.“ (01, man, 18). „We have had a case when a customer reported to the deacon that there is a woman who has been trafficked. However, she said something else to the police afterwards. It is a problem. If the girl cannot communicate, she cannot confide to the customer. She is also unsure whether the customer knows the owner and will tell him about it. For the customer it is more difficult to identify a trafficked woman than for us.“ (10, NGO worker)“

Deceiving a migrant

Another type of violence is deceit in motivating them to migrate. Women arrive in the Czech Republic, in an unknown environment, with an idea that they will have standard employment here. However, the managers abuse their situation and ignorance and begin forcing them into prostitution.

Exceeding the threshold of „pain“ and the women’s self-criticism

However, some women accept the fact that they take on a certain degree of risk in the relevant environment. „Most women consider it normal to have to pay for the organisation of their journey to Germany. Most of them also know what they are going to do here... They also know that the managers are not dangerous as long as the prostitutes keep paying them.“ (01, a partnering German NGO worker). However, in all cases it might happen that the manager’s pressurising exceeds a certain boundary, even if the woman initially considers the situation a result of her incompetence, weakness, etc.

Less obvious, primarily latent, signs of trafficking

In the event of manipulative force, deceit, etc. other signs, besides the ones mentioned above for physical violence, can also be observed in the girls. However, a respondent has more of a chance to notice such signs during more frequent visits, during a conversation with the girl, etc. The signs include:

- the pimp does not allow the girl to refuse a client whom the girl does not like, who is dangerous for her, who demands sex without a condom,
- the women are not free to leave,
- the women cannot leave the club freely,
- the women cannot go shopping freely,
- the women’s documents are seized,

- the women must repay a (often fictitious) debt for the mediation of jobs, smuggling over the border, legalisation of stay,
- the women are threatened with the physical liquidation of themselves or their families at home,
- the women are threatened with prison, banishment,
- the women give a major part of their earnings (more than half) to the manager or pimp,
- the club owner “saves money” for the women and does not want to give the money to them, therefore they cannot leave,
- the owner keeps the women’s documents (although that might be caused by the fact that the owner, for instance, procures false ID, etc.),
- at least on the first occasion, the girls are strictly monitored by the managers, locked in rooms.
- the women cannot return home, communicate with friends or family,
- the women have no idea of the situation in the region except for the club,
- the women do not know their rights in the Czech Republic, have no idea of the common prices of goods, etc.,
- the women start talking about their problems and sometimes also ask for help,
- the women very often change their place of residence and work.

As has been mentioned several times already, in a real situation of providing services there is no intimate conversation at the beginning, particularly on first contact. However, during the course of time and with an increasing frequency of mutual meetings the client’s chance to recognise the signs of trafficking and to identify the fact that the woman has been trafficked becomes more likely. The identification is enhanced by higher motivation and trust of the woman as well as the client’s attitude and the role he accepts in the mutual relationship with the prostitute. Some clients correctly call for help the first time, some take a long time to notice trafficking, some never call.

A client motivated to recognise the signs of trafficking should really perceive the entire situation in a complex manner and realise that while using sexual services he can often encounter girls who are under strong mental pressure and manipulated by violence without noticing it at first sight.

How to obtain information on primarily latent signs

What strategy should the client choose? Is there one to be recommended? Everyone can, naturally, choose a different strategy depending on his personal character. Generally, however, we can say that the following several ways tend to be better:

- be receptive and notice the girl’s behaviour,
- achieve a certain relationship with the girl (some clients tend to play the role of a „protector“, „prince“, some simply come to have a chat with the girls rather than sex),
- not to ask direct questions about trafficking,
- „focus on the indication of some of the signs of the girls’ involuntary stay (for instance: stimulate clients to ask the girls whether they go home often, etc.)“ (O1, a partnering German NGO worker), in other words it is necessary to ask about more general conditions of the girl’s life in the CR and indicate trafficking or violence gradually. The client can ask whether the girl is allowed to go home, whether she can go shopping freely, whether she has her passport, etc. In more detail, shortly, ask about the indicators – the aforementioned signs.

7.5.5 Risks associated with the performance and protection of clients and prostitutes

With respect to the fact that clients seek the prostitutes primarily for pleasure it is impossible for the campaign to deny the pleasure. The clients must feel safe because they often realise very well the risks of performing the campaign in practice. It would be very counterproductive to have clients launch risky business. What risks arise from this perspective in a real situation? Risks for clients might arise both on the part of the society (shame, judgment), police (prosecution), and on the part of the environment itself (managers, pimps, bodyguards, organised crime, etc.). This danger may not be underestimated because, in certain cases, the clients' lives may be at risk.

Of course, the client's conduct can indirectly put the prostitute at risk. It is necessary to think of the client's safety first, of his incognito, health and trust.

A distinctive risk is the client's feeling of danger, hopelessness leading to the opinion that assistance would not be any good anyway. Even if we meet a motivated sensitive client who could recognise trafficking or involuntary stay of the girl, the client must have a feeling that his contribution will achieve something. We can often encounter responses of the type: I will help her but what is going to happen to her afterwards, she has nowhere to go, she will end up there again anyway. The client needs information that his action will achieve something.

7.5.6 Method of assistance and performance of the campaign

Within the framework of our research the respondents considered the types of technical assistance they could offer to the girls they think have been trafficked. Some of them would „like to help“ (01, man, 18). They give the girls more money than the girls do not have to give managers or pimps, some of them take the girls home, some of them take the girls directly to the NGO. We can call such clients with a working title „rescuer – hero“.

On the contrary, some respondents would not help without more information: „Everyone should look after themselves...“ (01, man, between 40 and 50).

Some clients are aware of the fact that to recognise trafficking: they need information (17, client) for instance in the supermarket, shop, etc. It would be also useful if the girls „wanted to do something themselves, otherwise it is difficult to help them.“ (03, man, approx. 60).

Mass media public campaign

Where should the campaign be located to reach the respondents so they notice it? The first group of recommendations from our respondents could be termed a public media campaign. They suggest putting information in: „television advertising (Prima, Nova), radio (OK, Expres), newspapers (Annonce, Bravo), internet, municipal notice boards in communities“ (16, prostitutes). The media would recommend the location and extension of the campaign.

Another type of recommendation does not focus on a mass campaign, rather on a more targeted campaign, although that does not necessarily mean a smaller impact. Some respondents recommend printing information on „bar business cards given to clients“ (01, prostitutes) or even give the cards with the basic information and relevant numbers directly to the girls through the clients. However, we are of the opinion that such a method for the campaign would be countered by the fact that the managers, organisers, bar owner would not allow the spreading of a similar campaign in their environment. It would probably principally affect the client's as well as the prostitute's safety and the effect of the overall campaign

could be jeopardised. Despite that, some prostitutes suggested they would hand leaflets to clients themselves.

Targeted client campaign

The following recommendation seems much more effective: „leaflets in the streets, in bars, at places where everyone goes, at public toilets, at the Social security office, etc., the leaflets are probably best made available“ (01, man,18), „at fuel stations at the border, they would not leave anything in the clubs“ (01, municipal police member), „A good place would be restaurants at the Austrian border where the customers usually have a good dinner.... Maybe even bars.“ (02, man, approx. 50)

Method of reporting

The next group of recommendations relates to the direction of the client's response, where the client should report the cases he notices, to whom and how. The respondents suggested e-mail or telephone, but in any case anonymous. „If the girls needed help they would contact an NGO, not the police“ (01, prostitutes), identically the clients: „I would call the police or an NGO but I would need some information on where to call if I hear about a case of trafficking in the region“ (01, man, approx 25). Generally it is possible to say that the clients do not favour reporting to the police, on the contrary, they are far more trusting towards the non-profit organisations. „They must be co-operating in a way, pimps, the police and fuel station owners, etc. .. If the police did not want it to be like this, it would not be here.“ (13, truck driver). However, very often the clients know no organisation where they could report the situation. The police are not trustworthy for them, or they are often, for various reasons, afraid of them. „The foreign police often has business relationships with establishment owners. I am afraid that it is interconnected with the foreign police. Even consular offices, foreign police and the hygiene office (a deep inspection of taxes and hygiene would make life much more difficult for many establishments) are involved in trafficking in humans through insufficient work or corruption.“ (12, policeman ÚOOZ?)

Regardless, the majority of the respondents listed chose the anonymous campaign, both the general version and the version targeted at places frequented by potential clients.

It is enough to report suspicion

Since it is unrealistic for the clients to recognise trafficking at first sight it is enough if the client reports his suspicion only. Even that is a big action in the fight against trafficking in humans. The police and other organisations have the means to secure further evidence and testimony. „If the clients know that they can do something, and if they are given the possibility, they will simultaneously be aware that the state bodies are interested and they could...respond to the campaign. For ÚOOZ? Any information from the customers would definitely be useful and would be utilised. Even if out of ninety cases of customers calling only one led towards a result, it is worth it.“ (12, policeman ÚOOZ?)

7.6 Overview of types of other information gathered from the research

In the following paragraph we briefly characterise the information that we learnt regarding prostitution during the research and that is not directly usable for the purposes of our campaign. It is possible to obtain more details from the recorded interviews:

- The amounts paid for services in the relevant regions,
- More detailed information concerning the conditions for providing services and about the girls' motivation and migration,

- Information on particular places, regional situations, situation development,
- More information on NGOs etc.

7.7 Summary of the content analysis

- Trafficking in women is, from the experts' perspective, a very grave negative, undeniable and rather common phenomenon with varying degrees of intensity, voluntary action of the girls, characteristics of means used, and a phenomenon difficult to prove for the police, NGOs, and even more so for clients, target groups.
- The Czech Republic's environment, according to the clients, is very suitable for the establishment and existence of prostitution particularly for reasons of the inferior social situation in the relevant regions, comparative advantages of the CR and the social atmosphere.
- Prostitutes active in the territory of the CR are of varying nationalities. Both domestic and international prostitution is a significant phenomenon.
- Obvious violence against prostitutes is more visible and, probably, also more frequent in the case of street prostitution. Pressure other than physical is a frequent phenomenon in clubs as well.
- The potential clients often do not understand trafficking in women to be a phenomenon they encounter. They only have a weak awareness of it (they have heard of it) but, probably, they very often do not realise how close to it they are.
- Even in the case that the respondents are aware of the existence of human trafficking they do not have to realise that the girls have been drawn into the system against their will, that they were deceived, etc. They do not understand the girls' situations and therefore they do not respond appropriately.
- In the Czech Republic, clients come from Germany, Austria and CR in particular and can be classified in various groups according to age, nationality, type of services requested, lifestyle, attitude towards women, motivation for sex, etc.
- The most endangered girls are those in the following groups: foreigners, street prostitutes, younger girls.
- With some client groups the girls will probably not find so much mutual understanding or trust. These groups consist of individuals with more of the following characteristics: over 60, those requesting special to violent sexual practices, Germans, Austrians, Vietnamese, clients associated with managers.
- The campaign should not deny the clients' basic motivation because that has never been achieved in the history. However, the objectives of the campaign are not contradictory to the clients' motivation if their feeling of safety is not threatened.
- Because of gender stereotypes and the pressurised environment the women often take a long time to start talking about their problems. Naturally, that makes it more difficult for the client to learn the necessary information. The client may notice some signs (in particular of physical violence) directly, while for some he may need more frequent contact with the prostitute or even mutual communication and trust. However, it is impossible to expect all men to be saviours and protectors.
- The women themselves start recognising violence at different moments: they are physically abused, deceived by the vision of earning money abroad where they subsequently have to become prostitutes, they are acceptant of the risk that only exceeds their „acceptability“ threshold after a certain, longer period. They have been manipulated for a long time without recognising it because they do not have enough self-confidence, information and they are afraid.
- If the client has a suspicion or if he wants to investigate the situation more closely we recommend trying to start at least basic communication with the girl. Purposeful

indirect questions indicating the latent signs of trafficking can confirm the suspicion, extend it, etc.

- Because of his possible initiative the client gets into a situation where his, and the girl's, life may be at risk. This must be carefully considered. Any violence might spoil the entire action stemming from the campaign or its stimuli.
- Both the clients and other respondents view the campaign as viable. They recommend both mass public campaign and a campaign focusing on a target group. They recommend media and locations as well as methods for clients to help.
- In no case do we recommend that the contents of the campaign work with concepts such as the police, grave violence, etc. As has been shown the clients do not trust the police.
- It is fundamental to realise that the client cannot be really sure (due to various barriers, fear, foreign language, suspicion, impersonal contact, etc.) that the relevant woman has been trafficked. However, for the facilitators of the campaign the clients' reporting suspicions is a significant achievement.
- From the interviews conducted it is possible to obtain more information which, however, does not directly relate to the topic and task of this report.
- The campaign should take place abroad as well as in the Czech Republic at places where the clients are often present, and should be conducted in, at least, German and Czech.

8 The campaign

8.1 The campaign – action framework

8.1.1 General objective of the campaign

The campaign's general objective is to prevent trafficking in women for the purposes of prostitution more efficiently and to help the trafficked women to get out of their bad situation. The campaign must focus on service clients.

8.1.2 The campaign's strategy

When considering the campaign's strategy it is necessary to respect several basic factors that influence the efficiency of the campaign.

The first factor is the social environment in general, the atmosphere and perception of the campaign's topic. It is necessary to calculate how the social acceptance and stereotypes sympathise with or prevent the target group from accepting the campaign's rhetoric. We also ask about the degree up to which the social environment of the Czech Republic affects the facts addressed by the campaign. Whether they do or do not prevent the efficient response of the target groups to the campaign as a whole.

The campaign should be directed so as to allow the target groups:

- To accept the idea of the campaign (the campaign must talk of something that impresses the target group, motivates it, is interesting for it, etc.)
- To grasp the idea of the campaign (the campaign must respond to the character of the target groups and speak their language, it must respond to the real experience of the target group and their real life experience)
- To really, adequately and effectively respond to the campaign's stimuli (it must provide information that is factually useful for a purposeful type of behaviour, reactions, etc.)

- To provide efficient instructions for purposeful actions that the target groups might perform without major risks or other barriers
- To ensure the necessary anonymity, achieve target groups' trust (without that the target groups will not accept the „risk“ of the campaign's objectives)
- The campaign should interest target groups (therefore it is necessary to know their attitudes and motivations as well)
- The campaign should be tested on a pilot sample prior to being performed

When preparing the campaign it is necessary to consider bodies other than target groups that are in the campaign's sphere of influence. For the campaign to contain effective information it is also necessary to map under what conditions the target groups (clients) can perform their objectives. The attitudes and motivations of managers and pimps, prostitutes, etc. must be known.

It is necessary to pre-consider the efficiency of certain tools of the campaign and of practical methods of its performance, including financial and material support.

The indirect target group is prostitutes who perform the job unwillingly. The campaign's objective is to help them.

8.2 Strategic conclusions of content analysis with regards the campaign

In the following text we list selected information that we consider strategic with regards the planned campaign. On the basis of the assessment of the research results we have selected the basic general points that the campaign should be built on.

- To break prejudice concerning – voluntary/involuntary migration and provision of sexual services, foreigners/nationals, women's motivation, otherwise the entire campaign will be inefficient
- In the campaign, not to emphasise extreme cases and demonstrations that the clients do not usually encounter nowadays, on the contrary, to emphasise factual and unknown, surprising information
- To focus particularly on the target group, the most likely to respond is a personality comprising some of the following characteristics:
 - „protector“
 - regular guest,
 - empathic guest,
 - clients using the services „just for fun“,
 - clients excluding the oldest generation.
- The clients who are addressed anonymously at places where they commonly go will probably feel the safest
- The clients are not convinced of the need to fight against trafficking in humans, they often cannot see any sense in it both because of unclear stimuli and the alleged weak motivation of the prostitutes themselves and because of the absence of trust in the police and its possible efficient solution to the situation
- The clients should receive information about the signs through which trafficking is demonstrated because they have difficulty defining and recognising them
- The general expectations and communications of the campaign do not directly contradict the client's motivation
- The clients mostly do not know what they should do so as not to put themselves as well as the girls at risk

- Some clients want to be informed of trafficking themselves.

8.3 Proposed campaign model

The proposed campaign model is an addendum to the content report. In no case does it aim to define a particular form of the campaign. Its purpose is to define the space in which the campaign, its content and performance as well as measurement of the effect can be located. An individual proposal for the campaign can use all of the issues as mentioned here, or restrict them as necessary. However, the campaign should not exceed the suggested boundaries – that would compromise efficiency.

The campaign should incorporate several basic elements:

- Careful compilation of graphic form and content
- Client motivation
- Client information
- Effective location
- Broader support, system background both informational and motivational.

8.3.1 Graphics – contents

The campaign probably should reflect the typical features of the real situation, or the most likely features of it. Therefore it can be based on the typology of the most involved groups, both of prostitutes and clients. The typology is, in principle, stipulated in the text above.

8.3.2 Motivational communication – contents

The contents of the communications must follow the life experience and opinions and awareness of the respondents concerning the relevant issues so that the contents are comprehensible and acceptable and, at the same time, so that they tell them something new, trustworthy, hopeful and meaningful.

The following brief issues are material for a more detailed discussion aiming to determine a particular campaign content and form.

For the campaign to address as wide a spectrum of respondents as possible it should contain the following motivational communications:

- Trafficked women really exist,
- The symptoms of trafficking are not easily recognised but they exist.
- The clients should also receive information that the girls can be helped effectively, they do not have to return to the same situation again and that the clients will not be at risk.

More particularly, the campaign could contain information relating to the facts that:

- There is evidence that such girls exist (Reason: some respondents at least underestimate this fact.)
- The reasons behind unwilling prostitution, that it does not have to be the girl's wish (Reasons: the clients may not be aware of how the girls are forced to do what they do)
- An example how trafficking can be manifest in particular cases (Reason: respondents do not know how to identify the given fact.)
- What happens to girls when they leave the environment, whether someone trustworthy will take care of them so they do not come back while the helpers are not at risk.

8.3.3 Informational communications – performance

The campaign should simultaneously contain the following informational communications:

- How the clients can respond and help the girls
- What they should do to feel safe
- And have a hope that their action will have a meaning
- That the clients can report a suspicion, they do not have to be sure.

The individual communication could contain the following:

- What number to call
- That the line is anonymous
- Who they are calling (to prevent them thinking they are calling the police)
- How the contacted body will ensure their safety (anonymity)
- The clients can report a suspicion, they do not have to be sure
- A reference to a source of more detailed information (the clients may not respond immediately to a leaflet, but the leaflet may stimulate them to look at the webpages and then act, such a behaviour pattern is probably much more likely).

8.3.4 Place and method – performance

The clients should obtain information in anonymous conditions at places where they have standard access. They should have the same conditions when reporting a suspicion of trafficking also.

8.3.5 Supportive associated campaign – complex effect of the campaign

- According to the respondents' information, the campaign could also be supported by relevant foreign institutions' activities (NGOs abroad where the clients are at home, foreign restaurants frequented by clients prior to visiting the Czech Republic, etc.).
- With respect to the target group and location, the campaign should be conducted in Czech, German and possibly also in English.
- The anonymous line or web should provide more detailed information particularly about the signs of trafficking, reasons why the girls perform the activity and how they are exploited, why they do not mention the situation, etc. It should also state examples of best practice, a description of what happens with the girl when she is reported, what procedure is adopted. Guarantees of anonymity should be defined there, etc. This complementary campaign would also ensure the clients' raised awareness and motivation, which could lead to a further increase in the number of reported cases.
- Due to existing stereotypes it would be good to consider the possibility to have a man, or a tested type of woman, working on the telephone line so that their communication style is acceptable for a large number of clients, potential informants.

„We would like to participate in the visual form. Within the framework of prevention it would be possible not only to address customers when they arrive but also when they go home and are full of interest. The thing is for them to know what to do when leaving. The information should probably be available at common places – where fuel is bought, in stands, in toilets, in restaurants. I know that when Germans arrive they first have a look around, have dinner and then go to a club.“ (04, policeman ÚOOZ)

8.3.6 Pre-test and post-test of the campaign

The designed campaign must be target group-tested prior to performance. The methods and techniques of this pilot testing should be discussed in more detail and prepared for implementation of the topic as a research issue in the Czech Republic.

It would be good to prepare the first graphic design of the campaign, including the contents, to be independently evaluated by ten to fifteen clients. The designs will either be approved or reworked and tested on another group of clients.

In testing it is necessary to confirm:

- whether target groups understand the motivational communications in the way that the campaign creators intended
- whether target groups understand the informational communications in the way that the campaign creators intended
- whether the method of assistance is acceptable for target groups
- to what extent it is realistic to expect that target groups, when encountering the campaign, will respond.

It is also necessary to think about the method of measuring the effect of the campaign. For such purposes we propose, in general:

- To conduct a brief opinion poll in the relevant regions
- To monitor the number of telephone calls on the line
- To evaluate and monitor the number of cases in which the suspicion proved accurate
- To monitor access or calls and demand for complementary information (visiting additional websites, etc.)
- If there is funding, to monitor the take-rate of campaign leaflets, etc. (For instance, the campaign will be conducted through posters in men's toilets where the probability is high that the clients will read them and remain anonymous. For the effect of the campaign it does not matter whether they will read the poster before or after visiting the club. If they read it before visiting the club they can use it immediately, if they read it after visiting the club they can, for example, look at the support information website, call the support information line. Under the posters there could be a strip with the telephone numbers which the clients can detach and take. Within a short period it is possible to gauge directly how many strips the clients have removed, how many remain, how effective the campaign is.)

9 Sources used

9.1 Records of interviews

Interviews were conducted by experienced interviewers or experts. The list of materials is given below. The number of each piece of material, together with a further specification of the respondent, is used while quoting in the text. Other eventual quotations (web-sites, studies, and so on), are mentioned directly in the text of the report.

- 01 – Excerpt of interviews conducted 6.9.2005 – 9.9.2005 in Folmava and in Železná Ruda
- 02 – Excerpt of interviews conducted 23.9.2005 – 25.9.2005 in Znojmo
- 03 – Excerpt of interviews conducted 17.9.2005 – 18.9.2005 in Železná Ruda
- 04 – Excerpt of an interview with a policeman of ÚOOZ, 7.10.2005 in Domažlice
- 05 – Excerpt of an interview with a worker of NGO La Strada, 12.10.2005 in Prague

- 06 – Excerpt of an interview conducted with a worker of an NGO in West-Bohemia, 7.10.2005 in Domažlice
- 07 – Excerpt of an interviews with the coordinator of Magdala project, Caritas, 14.10.2005 in Prague
- 08 – Excerpt of interviews conducted in Vrbovec – club Venuše
- 09 – Excerpt of an interview with a worker of NGO Caritas, 6.10.2005 in Znojmo
- 10 – Excerpt of an interview with the director of NGO Bliss without Risk, 13.10.2005 in Prague
- 11 – Excerpt of an interview with a worker of NGO Bliss without Risk, 20.9.2005 in Brno
- 12 – Excerpt of an interview with a policeman of ÚOOZ, 20.9.2005 in Brno
- 13 – Excerpt of interviews in Rudná u Prahy – parking place for lorry drivers
- 14 – Excerpt of an interview with a worker of NGO Caritas in Znojmo
- 15 – Excerpt of an interview with a client (50 years), 6.10.2005 in Brno
- 16 – Excerpt of an interview with prostitutes in Folmava – club Rosengarten
- 17 – Excerpt of an interview in Vrbovec
- 18 – Excerpt of an interview in Železná Ruda
- 19 – Excerpt of an interview in Vrbovec 2

9.2 Campaigns

Germany (Terre-des-Femmes): Männer setzen Zeichen,

http://www.frauenrechte.de/tdf/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=121&Itemid=124

Poland (Caritas, Fundacja Komunikacji Społecznej, La Strada): Program Przeciwdziałania Przymuszonej Prostytcji, <http://www.pppp.pl>

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Poppy project), “Sex in the City”, www.poppy.ik.com

9.3 Research reports

Anderson, B. – O’Connel Davidson, J. (2003) *Is Trafficking in Human Beings demand Driven? A Multi-Country Pilot Study*. Geneva: IOM Migration Research Series.

Howe, Ch. *Client outreach in prostitution - wishful thinking or workable approach?* (non-published)

Howe, Ch. – Langanke, H. – Munding, R. (2005) *Target Group: Clients*. Eschborn: GTZ.

Mann, U. *Men’s campaign against trafficking in women – results and prospects* (non-published, report on German campaign of NGO Terre-des-Femmes)

Marttila, A.-M. (2003) *Consuming Sex – Finnish Male Clients and Russian and Baltic Prostitution*. http://www.5thfeminist.lu.se/filer/paper_111.pdf

Weiss, P. – Zvěřina, J. (2001) *Sexuální chování v ČR*. [Sexual behaviour in the Czech Republic] Praha: Portál.

Appendix I: Semi-structured interview with customers of sexual services

0. Opening filter questions

[They serve to help to decide whether to conduct the interview]

- 0.1 Do you know something about prostitution here and in the surroundings? Have you visited an erotic club? (Or: Do you know some clubs, girls, something about what is going on here?)
- 0.2 Do you have personal experience with prostitution? Have you yourself ever tried to use prostitute's (sex worker's) services here in the Czech Republic?

1. Experience with professional sexual services, sexual preferences

- 1.1 Do you remember yourself purchasing these services the very first time? How old were you?
- 1.2 Were you alone or with your friends?
- 1.3 How often have you sought these services since that time? (*exact time specifications, e.g. once a month*)
- 1.4 Do you prefer visiting one girl or woman each time, or changing to different women?
- 1.5 What attracts you to prostitution, what do you like about it? (*is it entertainment, adventure or a part of your business trips?*)
- 1.6 Under what circumstances do you use these services? (*when you are alone, without a partner, joyriding with your friends?*)
- 1.7 Where do you search for these services most often? (*street prostitutes, brothels, private premises*)
- 1.8 How do you seek them out? (*by car, internet, advertisements in media – in which media in particular?, or do you try them randomly?*)
- 1.9 Do you travel abroad for prostitution? If so, which countries? (*do you go to Thailand? If so, why? – cheaper services, anonymity*)
- 1.10 Can you make a comparison between foreign females and local girls? (*difficulties: different behaviour – of what kind?, language barrier, exotic appearance*)
- 1.11 Do you search for sexual services in your home country as well, or nearby your home place?
- 1.12 Which places in particular do you visit? (*the locations you go to, e.g. border regions, the capital...*)
- 1.13 What makes you decide upon choosing a brothel? (*price, location, quality and the range of services, the prostitutes' nationality or age – which of these plays a part and how*)
- 1.14 What type of women do you like?
- 1.15 Do you prefer young ones or the more experienced? (*be careful, he might feel threatened*) Even the very young women who look so innocent?
- 1.16 Do you look for foreigners? If so, which nationality? Why?
- 1.17 (*Social view of prostitution*): What do you think of prostitution yourself?
- 1.18 How do the people around you perceive this? (*are your friends, relatives or colleagues aware of it?*)
- 1.19 Why do you think the girls get involved in prostitution? (*money, pleasure, no other choice..., they take delight in it*)
- 1.20 Do you use a condom when having sex with a prostitute? (*yes, I always do; I don't when she agrees to it, etc.*)

1.21 Do any of the prostitutes let themselves be talked into sex without a condom? (*is it clubs, or certain women only, or private premises... ?*)

2. Trafficking in human beings

2.1 Have you ever visited a club or a private flat where you found it somehow uncomfortable? If yes, try to recall why.

2.2 Has it ever happened to you that the girls looked tired or lifeless? If yes, what did you think about it?

2.3 Have you ever witnessed a girl refusing a client? Did this happen to you personally? Why?

2.4 Have you ever noticed a prostitute who did not seem to be doing it voluntarily? If yes, what made you think so? How did she behave? How did she look? (*tears, signs of physical violence; sad, tired, thin; or did she even ask for help*) If he answers **no**, move to the question 2.7.

2.5 Can you guess whether she was Czech or a foreigner?

2.6 Has it happened to you that you used such prostitute's services? a) If **yes**, why? b) no, had no opportunity to c) I refused her services. *For which reasons did you refuse her? (regrets, low attractiveness, it would be beneath my dignity...)*

2.7 Have you heard of trafficking in women and children? If yes, what do you think of it? (*you reject it, you are indifferent*) What would make you recognise such a case?

3. Way to address clients

3.1 What did you do when you had met a woman who did not seem to be doing it voluntarily? (*nothing, went away, never entered the brothel again, confided to someone – whom?, contacted NGO or the police – where and which organisation?*)

3.2 What would you do in case you met such a woman? (*you would act on your own and try to help her yourself? would you report it to the police, contact an NGO – which one in particular? who would you prefer to contact?*)

3.3 If you were previously informed of whom to contact, would you do it? If so, what would suit you best? (*Would you anonymously dial a number of one of the organisations if you had it at your disposal? Would you contact (Czech, German, Austrian) police? Would you contact an organisation via email?*)

3.4 In case you wanted to help such women and looked for a guide of what steps to take, what would attract your attention most? (*a leaflet, a call card, a stick-on label, or an object – box of matches, a lighter?*)

3.5 Where do you think you would probably notice such information? (*public lavatories near boarders, billboards, websites – which do you log on?, in papers, magazines – what sort? TV programme? Elsewhere?*) Any other way?

3.6 Have you ever seen a campaign to help these women? Where? What did it look like?

3.7 Do you personally think something should be done about it? And what?

4. Client's profile

4.1 nationality

4.2 occupation

4.3 education

4.4 age

4.5 status (*careful! - discriminating*)

Appendix II: Map of the Czech Republic – localities of research

