



# Trgovina ljudima Human Trafficking

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## Apstrakt

**Uvod:** Trgovina ljudima (trafiking) je oblik modernog ropstva i predstavlja zloupotrebu ljudskih bića i povredu njihovih osnovnih ljudskih prava radi sticanja materijalne koristi. Reč je o globalnom fenomenu koji na različite načine pogađa ceo svet. Širom sveta, prema procenama, preko 2,4 miliona dece, žena i muškaraca primorano je na prostituciju, služenje u kućama, rad na poljima, prosjačenje, brakove, na krivična dela i na ostale vidove surove eksploatacije. Trgovina ljudima se svrstava među tri najprofitabilnije kriminalne aktivnosti uz trgovinu drogom i oružjem.

**Cilj:** Osnovni cilj je širenje znanja i podizanje svesti o trgovini ljudima i preventivno delovanje među mladima i drugim potencijalnim žrtvama. Prevencija u nastojanju da se spreči uvlačenje ljudi u lanac trgovine ljudima podrazumeva edukaciju pojedinaca i grupa da prepoznaju problem, njegove pojavne oblike i načine za uvlačenje ljudi u lanac trgovine, kao i mere zaštite. Takođe, prevencija podrazumeva i razvijanje veština, sposobnosti i umeća za suprotavljanje toj pojavi, načine reakcije na nju i informisanje nadležnih organa o sumnji da postoji problem. Potrebno je smanjiti rizik da mladi ljudi budu uvučeni u lanac trgovine ljudima i podići svest zajednice u celini.

**Metoda rada:** Primena preventivnih programa u borbi protiv trgovine ljudima od 2008. godine u organizaciji Crvenog krsta Srbije. Sprovodi se edukacija, koristeći metod vršnjačke edukacije koja doprinosi boljem razumevanju i sticanju znanja o osetljivim temama, a sprovede je volonteri Crvenog krsta Velika Plana. Cilj ovog programa je da se utiče na svest građana, a naročito dece i omladine o problemu koji se dešava svuda oko nas. Program obuhvata informativne radionice, tribine, igre aktivnosti, ulične manifestacije, seminare za edukatore.

**Rezultati rada:** Crveni krst Srbije je od 2005. godine aktivno uključen u napore da se spreči trgovina ljudima, umanje posledice po žrtve i smanji njihov broj. Metodom vršnjačke edukacije volonteri Crvenog krsta preneli su preventivne mere na više od 100.000 osoba pod rizikom. Prema podacima Službe za koordinaciju zaštite trgovine ljudima u Srbiji, od januara do oktobra 2019. godine identifikovane su 73 žrtve trgovine ljudima, od kojih je 65 preživelo patnju, a 8 je potencijalnih. Prema vrsti eksploatacije, 31 žrtva je seksualno eksploatisana, 22 radno eksploatisane, 7 su bile podvrgnute prosjačenju, 4 naterane na prinudni brak, 2 su vršile krivična dela, a kod 1 je bio pokušaj usvajanja. Od ukupnog broja žrtava, 40 je punoletnih, a 33 maloletne. Najčešće žrtve trgovine ljudima su maloletna lica. Ukupno 64% žrtava u 2019. godini su bile žene i devojčice (u 2018. god. 36% i 39%), a veći broj muškaraca bili su žrtve radne eksploatacije.

## Abstract

**Introduction:** Human trafficking (trafficking) is a form of modern slavery and represents the abuse of human beings and the violation of their basic human rights for the purpose of obtaining material benefits. It is a global phenomenon that affects the whole world in different ways. Around the world, according to estimates, over 2.4 million children, women, and men are forced into prostitution, domestic service, fieldwork, begging, marriage, criminal acts, and other forms of cruel exploitation. Human trafficking ranks among the three most profitable criminal activities with drug and weapons trafficking.

**Aims:** The main goal is to spread knowledge and raise awareness about human trafficking and preventive action among young people and other potential victims. Prevention in an effort to prevent the involvement of people in the chain of human trafficking involves the education of individuals and groups to recognize the problem, its forms, and ways to involve people in the chain of trafficking, as well as protection measures. Also, prevention implies the development of skills, and abilities for confronting this phenomenon, ways of reacting to it and informing the competent authorities about the suspicion that there is a problem. It is necessary to reduce the risk of young people being drawn into the chain of human trafficking and to raise the awareness of the community as a whole.

**Methods of work:** Implementation of preventive programs in the fight against human trafficking since 2008, organized by the Serbian Red Cross. Education is conducted using the peer education method, which contributes to a better understanding and acquisition of knowledge about sensitive topics and is conducted by volunteers of the Velika Plana Red Cross. The goal of this program is to influence the awareness of citizens, especially children, and youth, about the problem that is happening all around us. The program includes informative workshops, panels, activity games, street events, and seminars for educators.

**Results of the work:** Since 2005, the Red Cross of Serbia has been actively involved in efforts to prevent human trafficking, reduce the consequences for the victims and reduce their number. Using the method of peer education, Red Cross volunteers passed on preventive measures to more than 100,000 people at risk. According to the data of the Service for the Coordination of the Protection of Human Trafficking in Serbia, from January to October 2019, 73 victims of human trafficking were identified, of which 65 survived the suffering, and 8 are potential victims. According to the type of exploitation, 31 victims were sexually exploited, 22 were labor exploited, 7 were subjected to begging, 4 were forced into a forced marriage, 2 committed criminal acts, and 1 was an attempted adoption. Of the total number of victims, 40 were adults and 33 were minors. The most common victims of human trafficking are minors. A total of 64% of victims in 2019 were women and girls (in 2018: 36% and 39%), and a larger number of men were victims of labor exploitation.



**Zaključak:** Ne postoji profil žrtve trgovine ljudima, jer se to može desiti svakome od nas, ali postoje grupe koje su u povećanom riziku da postanu žrtve trgovine ljudima. Nasilje u porodici, siromaštvo, ako je izostala podrška sistema, često je uzrok trgovine ljudima. Sa druge strane, osobe koje dolaze iz ugroženih društvenih grupa, marginalizovane grupe, deca i mladi koji nisu u sistemu obrazovanja, žive i rade na ulici, nezaposleni i oni koji su primorani da posao traže u inostranstvu i kojima nije dostupan sistem socijalne i zdravstvene zaštite, u povećanom su riziku. Ako znamo da su mladi, neobrazovani, nezaposleni, neaktivni nosioci domaćinstva u teškom položaju, samohrani roditelji, osobe sa invaliditetom i njihove porodice, sa sigurnošću možemo da potvrdimo činjenicu da žrtva trgovine ljudima može biti svako.

**Conclusion:** There is no profile of a victim of human trafficking because it can happen to any of us, but there are groups that are at increased risk of becoming victims of human trafficking. Violence in the family, and poverty, if there is no support from the system, are often the cause of human trafficking. On the other hand, people who come from vulnerable social groups, marginalized groups, children and young people who are not in the education system, live and work on the street, the unemployed, and those who are forced to look for work abroad and to whom the social and health care system is not available, are at increased risk. If we know that young, uneducated, unemployed, inactive heads of households are in a difficult situation, single parents, people with disabilities, and their families, we can confirm with certainty the fact that anyone can be a victim of human trafficking.