

Countering Trafficking in Kosovo

Education Aims to Protect Youth and Bridge Ethnic Rifts



These students took part in June 2000 anti-trafficking workshop in Gjilan, in Serbia's Kosovo district. Their T-shirts say "Stop Trafficking in Human Beings" in Albanian, and their notebooks and leaflets were provided by PVPT.

Overview

In response to brutal ethnic conflict, thousands of international troops and aid workers flooded the Kosovo district of Serbia – helping bring Kosovo under U.N. administration, but also fueling demand for prostitution and human trafficking in this poverty-stricken area. This project provides shelter and help for victims of trafficking, and trains schoolteachers to hold workshops for students. Twenty trafficking victims from abroad will gain life skills and return to their home countries, and hundreds of students will learn to avoid the risks of trafficking.

Expected Life Change Results

An investment of \$20,000 expands PVPT's programs to aid trafficking victims and educate teachers and students on the risks of trafficking. Expected Life Change:

- ▶ 40 schoolteachers gain understanding of trafficking issues and educate youth in trafficking prevention
- ▶ 900 students gain understanding of trafficking issues through workshops led by trained teachers
- ▶ 20 victims of trafficking gain life skills and legal understanding, and are repatriated to their home countries
- ▶ 960 people impacted – some in multiple ways – at a cost per life changed of \$20.83

What We Like About This Project

This two-pronged effort combines long-term shelter and aid for trafficking victims, offered by few if any organizations in Kosovo, with training for teachers to help prevent youth from becoming victims. Training will be offered to teachers on both sides of the deep ethnic rift in the town of Mitrovica, aiming to help rebuild relations between Serbs and ethnic Albanians. Until now, the Serbian minority has received little help from anti-trafficking initiatives.

Project Profile

Organization:

Oendra për Mbrojtjen e Viktimave (PVPT, Center to Protect Victims and Prevent Trafficking)

Grant amount:

\$20,000

Geneva Global ID:

1-15W6H-1206

Project duration:

12 months

Expected Performance

DELTA SCORE

Measures relative grant effectiveness

3.3 — **5.1** — 6.9

RISK-ADJUSTED RANGE

GRANT PROFILE

Reflects aggregate project risk

CONSERVATIVE

AGGRESSIVE

Please refer to the FAQ at the end of this document for an explanation of the Delta Score and Grant Profile.

Project Location



To Fund This Project

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SECTOR
PERSPECTIVE

Slavery and human trafficking

Slavery thrives in the 21st century. At least 12.3 million adults and children (some estimate 27 million) are enslaved in exploitative labor or prostitution globally. More than 300,000 children worldwide have been abducted and conscripted as soldiers. Modern slavery treats human beings as disposable objects, exploited for profit, abused and then discarded.

Geneva Global recommends grants to local abolitionists. Finding local organizations that network in a region and clustering grants will multiply the impact on the problem. Our strategy targets forced labor, sex trafficking and forced conscription of children through:

- Prevention – Local anti-slavery action, increasing family income and education
- Rescue and restoration – shelter, counseling and healthcare, market-appropriate skills, basic education, reintegration and restitution where possible
- Legislation – equipping victims with knowledge of their legal rights and strengthening laws to protect victims and prosecute slave owners and traffickers

“Our media focuses attention on sex trafficking and high-profile law enforcement action. While these are important, thoughtful donors will back local abolitionists who are persistently attacking all aspects of slavery using every means available.”

Dot Beck
Geneva Global
Sector Manager

Need – *The Problem and Effects*

Technically part of Serbia, Kosovo has been governed since 1999 by the U.N. Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), which “retains ultimate authority over anti-trafficking roles such as police and justice,” according to a 2006 U.S. State Department report. “Kosovo is a source, transit, and destination point for women and children trafficked for sexual exploitation. Some involuntary domestic servitude and forced labor occurs. Internal trafficking continued to grow into a more serious problem. Over 80% of identified victims assisted were minors. ... The commercial sex trade continued to shift more underground and become increasingly clandestine in Kosovo, and traffickers increasingly use financial incentives to encourage victims to refuse assistance,” according to the report.

In 1999, ethnic conflict resulted in NATO intervention in Kosovo. “The international staff working with NATO – which initially consisted of 40,000 troops – the U.N. administration and over 300 international organizations and NGOs [nongovernmental organizations] increased drastically. ... There is no doubt that the presence of numerous international men after the war increased the demand for sexual services, which contributed to the increase in prostitution and trafficking for the purposes of prostitution in Kosovo. At the same time, Kosovar Albanians returned from abroad with wealth and contributed to the demand for sexual services. The increase in demand for prostitution was combined with a post-conflict and transitional environment, where the police and criminal justice system was unable to respond quickly enough to the increase in organized crime,” according to a June 2004 UNICEF report.

“After some years, the number of foreign victims seemed to have decreased – that is, the number of victims of traffickers taken care of sunk – because the traffickers changed their methods. They started to see to it that the girls had all documents in order, permission to work, and they were no longer to be found in bars – [more often] in apartments. They even were paid a little and better treated. But still, they are victims of trafficking and cannot do as they like, and someone is making a lot of money on them. The number of local victims, poor Kosovars, [has] increased. The reason behind trafficking is, of course, poverty. [Girls and women] have absolutely no income and no choice [other] than going abroad to work somewhere. They easily fall prey to a trafficker. ... Also within Kosovo, traffickers kidnap women or pretend to give them service [jobs]. ... The problem is extremely difficult with the local victims, as it is difficult for them to return – they will not be accepted socially,” says Gunnel Unge, deputy director of the Pristina, Serbia office of the Stockholm, Sweden-based Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). SIDA partners with PVPT and donates funds to the organization.

“Before the war, most people in Kosovo had not heard of trafficking. ... It was unheard-of that a 14-year-old girl or 53-year-old woman could be kidnapped or deceived by false job offers, and after that trafficked from one trafficker to another for sexual exploitation. Today this is a reality in Kosovo. Trafficking has created an unsafe situation in Kosovo and has made many families, especially in rural areas, withdraw their daughters from school. In such an environment, awareness-raising activities are very important,” Unge says.

“The major factor fueling domestic trafficking is the lack of economic opportunity. Unemployment is estimated to affect between 50% [and] 70% of the population and particularly, the large youth population. ... Until the economy improves, the trafficking of Kosovar women is likely to continue,” says Lee Norrgard, director of the Kosovo office of the Baltimore, Md.-based Catholic Relief Services (CRS). CRS partners with PVPT and donates funds to the organization.

“The profile of domestic victims is one of young women, aged 14-18, from large, dysfunctional, rural poor families. Most of these girls were not in school when they were trafficked. Some 50% of the Kosovo population is rural,” Norrgard says.

Local Perspective

“The effects of conflict, post-conflict environment and the political transition that have characterized Southeast and Eastern Europe over the past decade have resulted in significant political, social and cultural change. These changes appear to have reinforced the unequal power division between men and women through the increase in poverty, high unemployment in general and among women in particular. Society’s economic and professional discrimination against women must be seen as a major factor in the widespread trafficking of women from these countries. Trafficking in human beings became evident in Kosovo with the arrival of the international organizations. Indeed, Kosovo has been cited as experiencing the highest level of trafficking of women for prostitution purposes in Europe.

“Additionally, despite numerous efforts by various organizations and the Kosovo government, Kosovar victims of trafficking are still predominately seen as willing commercial sex workers and as such are deemed a disgrace to the community and frequently get rejected by their families upon attempts at reintegration and are ostracized by their communities. Given this, much more awareness-raising, training and outreach needs to be done in order to change the overall perspective of victims of trafficking.

“Further, while ethnic conflict remains a problem here, it is clear that Albanian and Serbian criminals cooperate in the trafficking of human beings. Mitrovica, according to the [Brussels, Belgium-based] International Crisis Group, is a focal point for illegal activities such as contraband, auto theft and trafficking. Prevention in the schools on both sides of the river dividing the two ethnic groups is critical. Mitrovica is not only a divided city, but a very poor one with significant unemployment. It is an area of Kosovo that needs special attention, now and in the future,” says *Lee Norrgard of Catholic Relief Services.*

Local service alternatives

The Interim Secure Facility, under the auspices of the Kosovo Ministry of Justice, provides short-term accommodations for victims of trafficking. Few if any organizations other than PVPT provide long-term victim assistance in Kosovo, according to Sajonara Jovanovic, a Geneva Global research analyst based in Belgrade, Serbia.

Anti-trafficking efforts in Kosovo include those of the Geneva, Switzerland-based International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNMIK police, Kosovo police, CRS, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other NGOs. However, “the needs are bigger than the actions taken, especially perhaps for the local victims. The poverty, the poor customs and border control, the poor legal situation in Kosovo – all contributes to the phenomenon,” she says.

“The trainings PVPT is proposing focus on the [ethnically] divided city of Mitrovica. Almost all of the anti-trafficking efforts conducted to date in Kosovo have focused on the Albanian majority,” Norrgard says. This project will serve Serbs as well as ethnic Albanians.

Vision — *In Their Own Words*

“I have been working for almost seven years in direct assistance [to trafficking victims]. Facing all the problems and consequences caused by trafficking in human beings in Kosovo made me more persistent in activities to support the victims of trafficking and to combat this dangerous virus [within the] Kosovar community, especially for children,” says Hamijet Dedolli, PVPT executive director.

Strategy — *How to Meet the Need*

Shelter and assistance for victims of trafficking: PVPT staff members have been working in the anti-trafficking field since 2000, first in close cooperation with the Geneva, Switzerland-based Action Churches Together International and then in affiliation with the New York, N.Y.-based United Methodist Committee on Relief. The team opened Kosovo’s first shelter to provide direct assistance to foreign victims of trafficking. Since February 2000, the shelter has assisted 530 trafficking victims with a range of services, including food and clothing, shelter, psychosocial support, medical care and vocational training. PVPT grew out of these activities and was founded as an independent local organization in October 2003.

Beneficiaries are referred to PVPT through a national system including UNMIK, IOM, the Vienna, Austria-based Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and other government agencies and NGOs.

PVPT’s shelter focuses on foreign victims of trafficking, who typically stay at the shelter for up to three weeks, or longer under special circumstances. Before each beneficiary leaves the shelter, the staff prepares a file summarizing the victim’s history including healthcare, counseling and vocational training received in the shelter. This file is sent through IOM’s Priština office to the IOM office in the country where the beneficiary will be repatriated. NGOs in the home country use this information to provide further assistance.

The shelter accepts and assists victims of trafficking regardless of gender, religion or ethnicity. Beneficiaries have mainly been females ages 15 to 30. However, there is an emerging trend of trafficking boys in Kosovo, especially for begging and stealing. The PVPT shelter has made adjustments to accommodate males as needed.

Trafficking awareness and education: PVPT efforts also focus on trafficking prevention and education, advocacy and awareness raising. It has worked in many regions of Kosovo including Priština, Ferizaj, Kastriot, Pejë/Vitomirica, Prizren/Has and Gjilan. Most of these activities target children ages 12 to 18. Educational and prevention activities aim to

Reference

In 2006, *Catholic Relief Services (CRS)* was awarded a grant by the USAID program *Partnership Against Trafficking in Human Beings (PATH)*, focusing on prevention, protection, and monitoring anti-trafficking efforts. “One of the NGOs CRS selected as a partner for this project was PVPT, based on its experience, knowledge and reputation. I regularly meet with the director, Hamijet Dedolli, and her staff in one-on-one interviews,” says *Lee Norrgard of CRS*. “I would like to share with you one anecdote that I believe indicates the abilities of Hamijet. As part of the PATH project, CRS and partners are targeting religious leaders in Kosovo. In September, we were invited to speak to a seminar of 600 Kosovar imams that was organized by the Islamic community. CRS staff spoke about the boring stuff – statistics, how the project will work and so on. Hamijet, one of three women in the room, presented the human face of trafficking, talking about the individuals who are the victims. Following the conclusion of this event, many imams came to her to ask questions and indicate their support in reaching out to religious leaders. She is an effective, moving speaker who is an excellent trainer.”

“For integrity, I would point to her holding true to a commitment to assisting victims of trafficking. Hamijet is an attorney by training. But first in working for IOM and now as the director of PVPT, she is steadfastly committed to assisting victims of trafficking. In thick and thin, sometimes without a salary, she has worked to keep PVPT open and to provide assistance. ... PVPT is a well-respected NGO. For example, it is one of the two NGOs appointed to serve on the Kosovo Inter-Ministerial Advisory Committee on Trafficking. ... Closing the PVPT shelter would be tragic. There would be no long-term care for these victims,” *Norrgard says*.

empower those at risk of being trafficked to make informed decisions on protecting their own rights. A total of 135 victims of child trafficking and child labor have been reintegrated into society since 2005.

Since September 2002, PVPT education and awareness activities have included 82 training sessions for 2,887 participants representing various ethnic groups. In addition to students, these sessions include teachers, parents, youth and human-rights activists and children who have been taken out of school. PVPT has also conducted training for community law enforcement agencies to help improve cooperation among institutions, as well as training 60 Kosovo schoolteachers.

Proposed Action – *What This Project Will Do*

Shelter and assistance for victims of trafficking: This grant will fund PVPT’s shelter and comprehensive support for 20 victims of trafficking. Support services will include:

- **Educational and vocational skill building.** Two-hour classes in computer skills, English, sewing and cooking will be held twice weekly.
- **Human rights education.** Two two-hour training sessions will help beneficiaries understand their rights, facilitate their reintegration into the community and motivate them to cooperate with law enforcement and courts. Beneficiaries will evaluate training through before-and-after surveys.
- **Psychological counseling.** Connecting victims to others who share similar experiences, and to a larger set of trafficking issues, increases their sense of self-worth and builds their self-confidence. Counseling will take place during the entire project period, and beneficiaries will complete before-and-after surveys.
- **Social skills training.** Training will strengthen social skills, build confidence and teach beneficiaries how to find reliable jobs at fair wages. Beneficiaries will receive up to five hours of training, individually or in groups.
- **Legal counseling.** Each beneficiary will receive at least two hours of legal aid with a licensed counselor. A booklet will be prepared and translated into Russian and Moldovan.

Trafficking awareness and education: PVPT will train 40 schoolteachers from 10 schools to provide anti-trafficking workshops reaching a total of 900 students and reducing their risk of becoming victims.

With this initiative, PVPT will reach across the ethnic divide that separates the community of Mitrovica between Serbs in the north and Albanians in the south. Beyond preparing teachers to address trafficking issues in their classroom, this program will help them overcome their own prejudices.

In the Albanian region, PVPT will work with school officials to select teachers for training. In the Serbian region, PVPT will partner with a Serbian NGO to select and train teachers, since Serbs in this region do not recognize the authority of the Albanians’ school system. This will be PVPT’s first time working with Serbian teachers in Mitrovica, but the organization has worked with Serbian beneficiaries in other parts of Kosovo.

PVPT will design and produce training materials on trafficking, emigration and their causes, as well as information on trafficking routes and typical characteristics of victims. The materials will be translated into Serbian. Promotional materials such as T-shirts, badges, notebooks and pens will be designed and distributed to participants.

PVPT will hold two daylong training sessions, and will aim to train an equal number of teachers and schools from each ethnic group.

Reference

“At the beginning of working [with the U.N.] Victims Advocacy and Assistance Unit (VAAU), I frequently performed the duties of a victim’s advocate and as such visited the PVPT shelter on a number of occasions to provide legal information and advice to victims of trafficking. In 2005, the VAAU also funded a PVPT project on awareness-raising about trafficking in human beings in rural areas of Kosovo. ... PVPT is the leading Kosovo NGO working in trafficking, and as such has a solid reputation among other anti-trafficking partners. PVPT has also demonstrated its ability to adjust to the changing circumstances of trafficking in human beings, and is continuously coming up with new ideas on how to reach out to potential victims of trafficking,” says *Tibana Leko, special assistant to the director of the Judicial Development Division of the U.N. Mission in Kosovo.*

Budget: \$20,000

Item	Grant request (\$)
Salaries (executive director, coordinator, financial coordinator)	8,400
Promotional materials	3,150
Office expenses (utilities, maintenance, communications)	2,600
Educational and empowerment sessions (facilitators, legal consultant, refreshments, supplies)	1,700
Training for school teachers (trainer fees and accommodations, hall rental, food)	1,350
Printed materials for recipients of direct assistance	1,000
Personal items and recreational materials for victims (books, magazines, booklets)	1,000
<u>Transportation</u>	<u>800</u>
Total	20,000

Evaluation Metrics

Geneva Global’s forecast of results is located on the first page of this report. At the conclusion of the project, Geneva Global will issue a report comparing actual results with:

- 40 schoolteachers gaining understanding of trafficking issues and educating youth in trafficking prevention, as indicated by a PVPT report based on attendance records and surveys before and after training
- 900 students gaining understanding of trafficking issues through workshops led by trained teachers, as indicated by a PVPT report based on attendance records and surveys before and after workshops
- 20 victims of trafficking gaining life skills and legal understanding, and being repatriated to their home countries, as indicated by a PVPT report summarizing official records of repatriation, surveys of beneficiaries before and after life-skills training and legal counseling, and interviews with beneficiaries

A Changed Life

“I am a divorced woman and have two 4-year-old children, twins. I was living with my parents and our living conditions were very poor, since no one from the family worked and we had no incoming money. I was forced to leave my kids with my parents in order to go to work. While talking with different people, I heard that I could find work in Kosovo and earn enough to support my family. So I went to Kosovo, and I did find work as a cook. In the beginning I was really paid for what I did. After a while the restaurant owner said that I should give him my passport so he could keep it in a safe place. After that everything changed. He then started to force me to have sex with different clients of his, sometimes up to 10 a day. After sex most of them also physically abused me by beating me, since I complained all the time and told them that I didn’t want to do it. One day I managed to escape, but I didn’t get far since the owner and his brother found me very fast. They forced me into the car, beating me, and started to drive towards the place where they kept me, threatening to kill me. Just before we arrived at the restaurant police stopped us, and since I had no passport they took me with them to the station. I told the policeman that I was being kept against my will. The police referred me into the crisis shelter where I awaited my repatriation. I couldn’t believe that in this world exist such people and organizations that would help me realize I am a human being that deserves to live and enjoy every new day of my free life,” says a PVPT beneficiary. PVPT does not disclose personal information on its beneficiaries.

Geneva Global Services

Project discovery. In consultation with field experts, Geneva Global finds superior programs that correct situations of the greatest human need.

Field investigation. References are checked with independent sources who know the organization.

Site visit. Before recommending a project, a Geneva Global staff person or Geneva Global Network member visits the site to verify the information we gather.

Desk research. Best practices and other reference information are used as yardsticks to measure the project.

Peer review. During research, information gathered and the description prepared must pass three quality control checks.

Expert review. A Geneva Global sector manager checks findings and recommendations.

Deal structure. A Geneva Global researcher confers with the implementer to reach agreement on expected results, timetable and criteria for evaluation, use of funds and budget.

When you fund this project, Geneva Global will:

Document the agreement. Before money is sent to the project, a Memorandum of Understanding is signed that details expected results, timelines and acceptable uses of funds.

Assist with international funds transfers. As you require, Geneva Global will simply provide wire transfer instructions or will handle the entire process on your behalf.

Obtain receipt of funds. Geneva Global confirms when grant funds arrive with the implementer.

Check progress. Early in the project, usually about 90 days, Geneva Global confirms that the program is proceeding according to plan. The lead analyst is available to the implementer for advice and consultation throughout the project.

Measure results. Shortly after conclusion of the project, Geneva Global collects data from the implementer and compiles a concise analysis of project outcomes and lessons learned. For every project you fund, you will receive a Geneva Global Results Report.

Concept — *Approach to Addressing the Need*

Key strengths

- This project trains teachers who will continue providing trafficking prevention and education
- Victims of trafficking gain skills and other support to help them return to their home countries and reintegrate into society
- Work in ethnically divided Mitrovica can help rebuild relations between Serbs and Albanians

Key risks – medium

- Ethnic tensions could hinder training, though beneficiaries will be trained by members of their own ethnic group
- While communities will gain knowledge about the risks related to child trafficking, PVPT will not be able to measure actual reductions in trafficking
- The interventions aim to change behavior in young people, but will not monitor behavior over the long term

Design — *Effective and Proven Methods*

Key strengths

- PVPT has six years of experience operating its shelter for trafficking victims

Key risks – high

- Trafficking victims are referred by other organizations, so PVPT has little input in selecting beneficiaries
- PVPT will depend on school officials to select teachers, and then rely on teachers to carry out further trainings
- PVPT has run similar training programs previously, but not in the Serbian enclave of Mitrovica; this part of the project will require PVPT to partner with another NGO

Capability — *Leadership Depth and Expertise*

Key strengths

- PVPT has a strong reputation among anti-trafficking organizations in Kosovo
- PVPT’s founder and longtime director, Belkez Ferri-Suzi, moved to Canada last year; however, the current executive director Dedolli worked with the organization in its initial stages and then with IOM before assuming the present post
- A project leadership contingency plan is in place; if a project leader were not able to fulfill obligations, other PVPT staff could step in
- Staff has necessary capabilities and experience to carry out this project

Key risks – medium

- The partnering Serbian NGO has not yet been identified

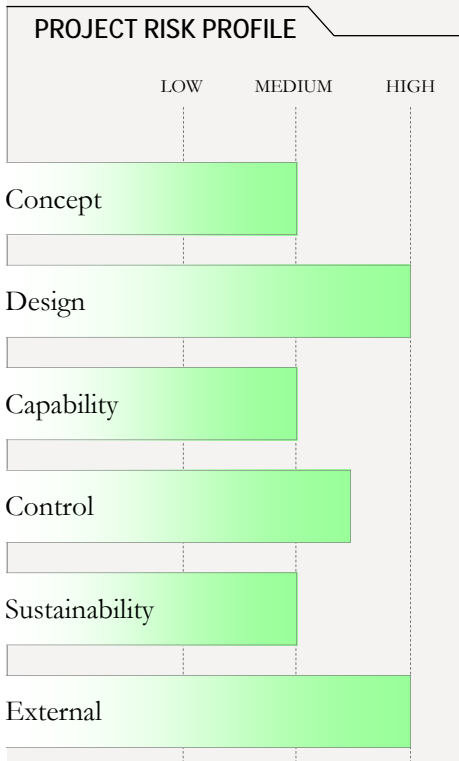
Control — *Transparency, Governance and Financial Oversight*

Key strengths

- PVPT employs an accountant who maintains a well-organized accounting system

Key risks – medium high

- PVPT lacks externally audited financials



A Changed Life

"One night we were having coffee at our favorite coffee shop. A young man approached us, asking if he could sit with us since there were no other free tables. Much later, we understood that the whole thing was planned before, beginning with him asking to sit at our table. We started a conversation and as any youngster would, we mentioned life in the West. The man claimed he knew people that could help us go there and find a better life. We exchanged phone numbers, and after two days he called saying that he needed information about us regarding our passports. So very soon, my friend and I began our trip to Italy. Accompanied by a total stranger we started the journey by car, crossing a number of borders in order to arrive in a very old house, where we learned that we were in Kosovo and not Italy. Our troubles started there, with a very long and tiring journey in a wagon covered with straw, to be separated from each other and sold in Kosovo. I experienced humiliation, physical and sexual abuse during the time I stayed there. The blessing came the day police came to raid the place and got me out of there. Police referred me to the crisis shelter where I had the great opportunity to relax and be treated as a human being – feelings I had forgotten a long time ago. I participated in different activities organized by the women that took care of us. I learned things that I never thought I could do. I had the opportunity to phone my family and let them know that I was still alive and in a secure place. My family was very happy, since we hadn't seen or heard about each other in three long years. I got information that I would be leaving soon. On one hand I was very happy to leave and see my family again, but on the other hand I felt sorry that I might never again see these women who helped me recover from the dark experiences of my past," *says a PVPT beneficiary. PVPT does not disclose personal information on its benefi-*

Sustainability — *Lasting Impact*

Key strengths

- Kosovo remains under international control while a peace accord is being mediated
- International donors recognize the importance of anti-trafficking measures in Kosovo and contribute funding

Key risks – medium

- PVPT relies on external donors
- Local donors are rare in Kosovo's weak economy

External — *Factors Outside the Implementer's Control*

Key risks – high

- PVPT may face difficulty recruiting a partner NGO to work with Serbians, as well as engaging Serbian beneficiaries
- Kosovo is potentially unstable and its future status is unclear, though a strong international presence acts as a barrier to civil disturbance



Serbia

Population: 9.4 million
Population younger than 15: 19%*
Average annual population growth rate: 0.1% (compared with 1.2% in the U.S.)*
Urban population: 52%*
Languages: Serbian (official nationwide); Romanian, Hungarian, Slovak, and Croatian (all official in Vojvodina); Albanian (official in Kosovo)
Life expectancy: female 76, male 71
Maternal mortality (deaths per 100,000 live births): 11 (compared with 17 in the U.S.)*
Infant mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births): 13 (compared with 7 in the U.S.)*
Under-5 mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births): 15 (compared with 8 in the U.S.)*
HIV prevalence rate (15-49): 0.2% in 2005 (same in 2001)*
People infected with HIV: 10,000 2005 (same in 2001)*
HIV-related deaths (annual): <100 in 2005 (same in 2001)*
Literacy (15 and older): female 94%, male 99%
Gross national income per capita: \$2,680*
Malnutrition among children under 5: 2% (compared with 2% in the U.S.)*
Mothers ages 15-19 (births per 1,000 females): 23 (compared with 50 in the U.S.)*
Unemployment rate: 32%
Religions: Christian 66%, Muslim 18%, nonreligious 12%, atheist 3%, other 1% (World Christian Database)*

All data is from the CIA World Factbook unless otherwise noted.

*World Bank data on Serbia and Montenegro before the countries split in June 2006. HIV and AIDS information is from UNAIDS before the countries split.

Organization

Qendra për Mbrojtjen e Viktimave (PVPT, Center to Protect Victims and Prevent Trafficking)

Priština, Serbia

Founded

October 2003

Mission statement

“[PVPT] is a nongovernmental and [nonprofit] organization that addresses the causes and consequences of violence through a multisectoral approach (socioeconomic services, awareness raising, advocacy and research) and facilitates empowerment of the target population.”

Affiliations

- United Methodist Committee on Relief, Washington, D.C.
- International Research & Exchanges Board, Washington, D.C.
- International Organization for Migration (IOM), Geneva, Switzerland
- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), Stockholm, Sweden
- Kosovo Ministry of Justice, Priština
- International Labor Organization (ILO), Geneva, Switzerland
- UNICEF
- Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Baltimore, Md.

Active programs

Description	Inception year	People helped, most recent year	Staff
Shelter and aid for trafficking victims	2003	28	Seven paid, two volunteer
Anti-trafficking education	2003	721	Three part-time, paid; three full-time, paid
Reintegrating child victims	2005	135	Four paid, two volunteer

Overall organization revenue sources (income) and spending (expenditure) in U.S. dollars*

Income	2004	%	2005	%
Swedish donor	60,258	24	109,026	48
U.K. donor	0	0	94,756	42
Other donors	191,632	76	21,747	10
Total	251,890	100	225,529	100
Expenditures	2004	%	2005	%
Programs	80,625	43	111,468	53
Salaries	89,208	48	80,710	38
Administration	16,273	9	19,946	9
Total	186,106	100	212,124	100
Surplus/(deficit)	65,784		13,405	

*Exchange rates were 0.73292 euros (EUR) to \$1 in 2004 and 0.84427 EUR to \$1 in 2005.

Financial statements

Prepared: Annually
 Reviewed by: Board of Directors
 Externally audited: No

Complete bank wire transfer
 on file at Geneva Global: Yes

Profile

Hamijet Dedolli, executive director, is a lawyer with seven years of experience in the anti-trafficking field. She previously worked as a legal advisor for the New York, N.Y.-based United Methodist Committee on Relief when it opened the shelter now operated by PVPT, and as a trafficking officer in Pristina for the Geneva, Switzerland-based International Organization for Migration. She has taken part in trafficking-related seminars and panels in Kosovo and abroad, and has had work experience in the project area of Mitrovica.

Leadership

Governance

A Board of Directors meets twice a year to oversee finances and supervise activities. Members are:

- Selvete Gerxhaliu, chairwoman (advisor to Kosovo prime minister)
- Bashkim Rahmani (attorney)
- Rukije Mehmeti (physician)
- Mazllum Baraliu (attorney)
- Dylaver Dranqolli (economist)
- Besim Kelmendi (prosecutor)

Policies

Related parties in management or governance: No

Staff and/or Board reflect the spectrum of ethnic groups or tribes: No*

Women in supervision or management: Yes

*Ethnic tensions are very strong in Kosovo; ethnic diversity in the staff and Board is not practicable at this time.

Leaders

Responsibility	Name	Title	Years of related experience	Years with organization	Years in current role
Organization leadership and management	Hamijet Dedolli	Executive director	7	1	1
Coordination of programs	Teuta Abrashi	Program coordinator	5	5	4
Financial oversight	Flutra Dula	Financial coordinator	7	6	4

Who is Geneva Global?

Geneva Global works for donors. We are not fund-raisers for charities. We do not promote our own projects. Rather, we are a service for thoughtful donors who want measurable results from the money they give. Geneva Global provides independent research, insightful analysis and grant management so our clients can invest where their giving changes the most lives. In short, we help you accomplish more with the money you give.

What is a *Delta Score* and how is it calculated?

The Delta Score is a universal measurement that makes it possible to compare projects, regardless of type or location. The Delta Score calculates the depth and breadth of Life Change from a project and compares it to the most common form of international giving, child sponsorship. The scoring system is calibrated so a Delta Score of 1 equals successful sponsorship of one child. This means a project with a Delta Score of 7 is expected to produce seven times more Life Change than if an equivalent amount of money were spent on child sponsorships.

What do you mean by *Life Change*?

One of the most serious flaws in traditional philanthropy is the lack of ways to measure success. How do you know whether your contribution did any good? Geneva Global uses Life Change to measure success in giving. We define Life Change as a direct, material and measurable difference in the quality of a person's life. A life is changed when an AIDS orphan is integrated into a loving family, when a mother achieves economic security by starting a small business, when an infant's life is saved by a vaccine, when a girl completes her education or when a slave becomes free from bondage.

What is the *Risk Adjusted Range*?

The comparable term in investing is "volatility." Every project involves risk. We assess up to seven categories of risk. The Risk Adjusted Range shows the range of likely Delta Scores for the project based on the combined risk. A project with low total risk will have a very narrow Risk Adjusted Range (for example, 7 to 9 with a Delta Score of 8), while a project with high total risk will have a broader Risk Adjusted Range (for example, 4 to 12 with a Delta Score of 8).

What is the *Grant Profile* and how is it determined?

We only recommend projects that, based on Geneva Global's extensive experience, have acceptable levels of risk. However, tolerance for risk varies among donors. The Grant Profile is a simple way of summarizing the total risk associated with a project. What is your personal giving style? Do you have an appetite for courageous projects that operate in difficult and even dangerous situations? Or do you value stability? Geneva Global finds, researches and recommends projects that range from daring to stalwart. The Grant Profile is an at-a-glance indicator of which giving style best matches the amount of risk for a particular project.

Who pays for Geneva Global's research?

Investigating projects in foreign countries is difficult and costly. The benefits, however, are tremendous. Geneva Global clients discover they are able to obtain 10 and sometimes as much as 30 times the results compared to traditional methods of giving. The increased results far outweigh the modest professional fees Geneva Global charges. Contact your Geneva Global advisor for fee details and information about all the services you receive.

Whom do I contact to fund this project or ask questions?

Contact your Geneva Global advisor.
If you don't have an advisor, please contact
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