

IOM UKRAINE COUNTER-TRAFFICKING PROGRAMME AT-A-GLANCE



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

According to IOM's estimates, **160'000 Ukrainians were trafficked since 1991, of them an estimated 38'000 during 2012-2015 only.**

The IOM Ukraine Counter-Trafficking (CT) Programme was launched in 1998, to support government and civil society efforts to combat trafficking in human beings and to ensure victims' access to assistance and justice.

CT Programme works with a robust partnership network of over 30 local civil society organizations in all regions of Ukraine with experience in advocacy and capacity building, awareness raising, identification of victims of trafficking (VoTs), rehabilitation and reintegration, and monitoring & evaluation.



The CT Programme has supported the Government of Ukraine in developing **national counter-trafficking legislation and anti-trafficking action plans**, establishing and building capacity of the National Referral Mechanism for VoTs, including training of over **4,000** state and non-state service providers.



The CT Programme cooperates with law enforcement in, inter alia, **capacity building on the investigation and prosecution** of trafficking-related crimes, networking with countries of transit and destination, development of witness protection systems, and other areas.



Since 2000, IOM has provided **reintegration assistance to almost 13,000 VoTs**, which included legal aid, medical care, psychological counseling, family support, vocational training, and other types of assistance based on individual needs



IOM operates a Medical Rehabilitation Centre which to date has provided free-of-charge comprehensive medical care to **over 3,000 VoTs**

Almost **1,000 former victims and internally-displaced persons (IDPs)** have benefited from IOM's Economic Empowerment Programme, creating hundreds of additional new jobs and contributing to local budgets with tens of thousands of UAH in taxes



IOM runs the **National Counter-Trafficking and Migrant Advice Hotline 527**, which assists up to 20,000 persons annually.



IOM implements a variety of **human trafficking prevention** activities targeting vulnerable and at-risk population, including youth, IDPs, unemployed, potential labour migrants and also state and non-government professionals, who might be in contact with potential victims



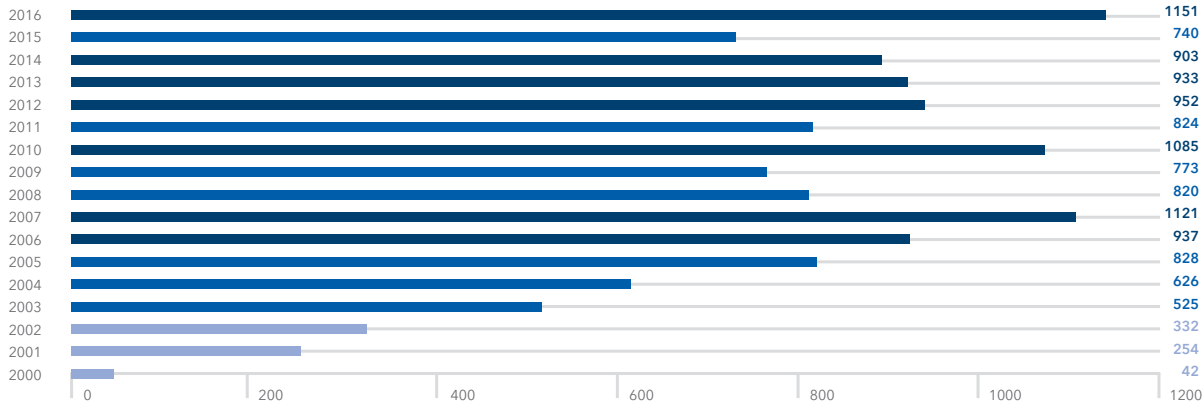
CURRENT AND FORMER SUPPORTERS OF IOM UKRAINE'S CT PROGRAMME:

VICTIMS IDENTIFIED AND ASSISTED



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Number of identified VoTs (2000-2016): 12,846 persons



ADULTS

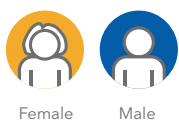
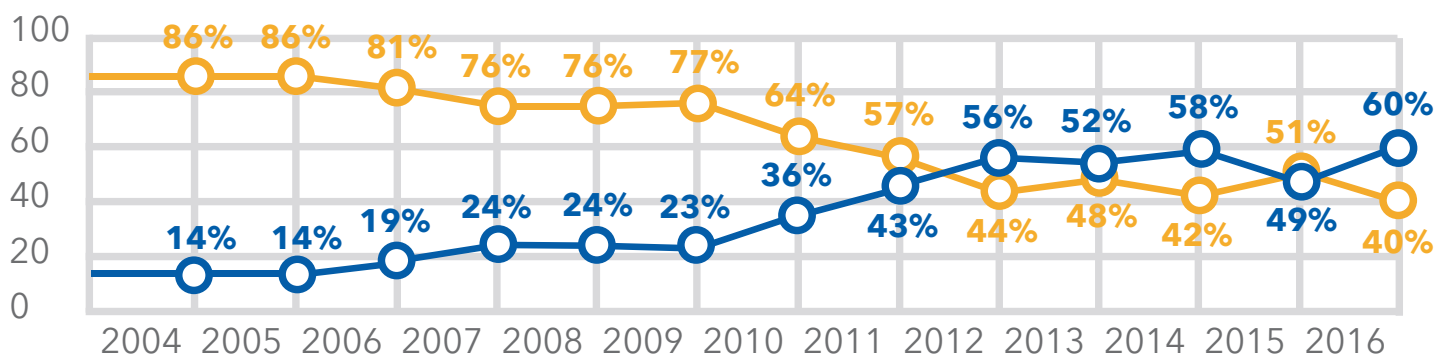


CHILDREN

Types of exploitation (Jan 2004 - Dec 2016)

Type of exploitation	2004-06	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Sexual ¹	65%	52%	48%	51%	34%	25%	13%	8%	6%	7%	4%
Forced labour ¹	31%	45%	49%	44%	56%	70%	81%	89%	91%	91%	94%
Mixed	3%	3%	1%	3%	3%	1%	0.1%	0.1%	0%	0%	0.1%
Begging	1%	0.4%	2%	2%	6%	2%	6%	1.5%	2%	1.8%	0.9%
Other ²	0.1%	0%	0.4%	0%	1%	3%	0.5%	1%	1%	0.2%	1%

Gender of VoTs (Jan 2004 - Dec 2016)



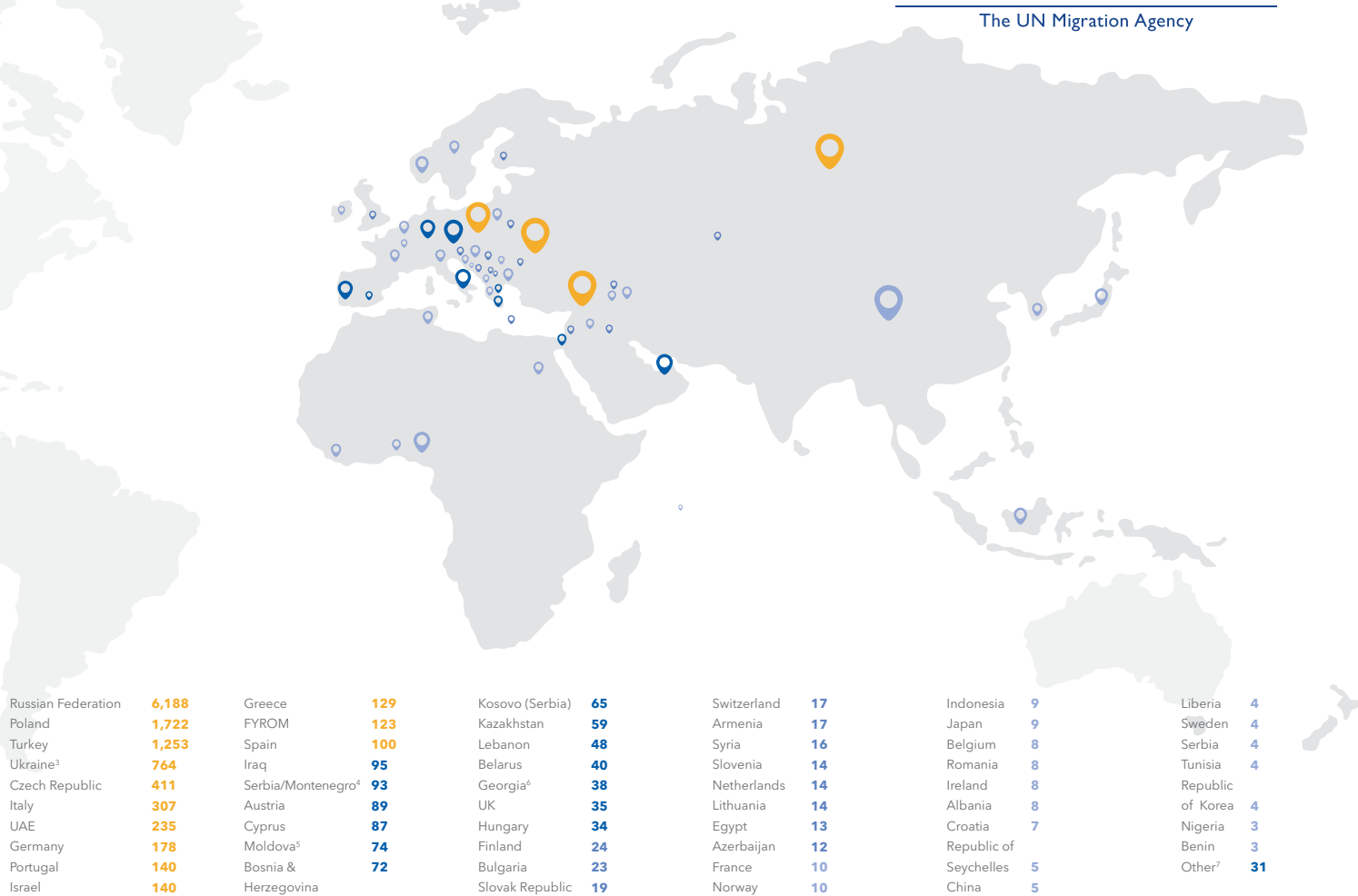
¹ Includes: 33 attempts (2016); 39 attempts (2015); 21 attempts (2014); 31 attempts (2013), 11 attempts (2012), 21 attempts (2011), 27 attempts (2010), 32 attempts (2009), 20 attempts (2008), 41 attempts (2007), 31 attempts (2006), 58 attempts (2005) and 21 attempts (2004) of trafficking for sexual exploitation; five attempts (2016), three attempts (2013), 11 attempts (2010); two attempts (2009); and two attempts (2007) of trafficking for labour exploitation.

² 11 cases of involvement into petty criminal activity, 20 cases of organ trafficking, and one attempt of organ trafficking; 29 cases with high risk of being trafficked were included.



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All countries of destination (Jan 2000 - Dec 2016)



EXPLOITED IN 76 COUNTRIES

TOTAL 12,846⁸



Anna

Trafficking for sexual exploitation, Thailand

Through a partner NGO, the IOM Mission in Ukraine has received a request for assistance from a mother of Anna - a Ukrainian 18-year old girl who was recruited over internet to dance in clubs in Thailand but upon arrival was forced into prostitution. Anna graduated high school and wanted to continue studying in the University. Anna's mother is a single parent who works as a janitor in Ukraine and has no means to support her daughter's further study. Anna decided to earn money for tuition herself. She found job announcement in the internet, got in touch with the employer and signed a contract to work in Thailand. Employer bought her e-ticket for her travel from Ukraine to Thailand. Her travel to Thailand and stay in the country was organized on a tourist visa. Upon arrival employer took Anna's passport and told that she would have to provide sexual services. She was trying to leave, but her employer wouldn't let her go, demanding USD 1,000 to cover all his expenses. Anna was scared to turn to the police, as the other girls who were kept in the same place said that others, who tried to seek help outside, were beaten up by the employer. Later Anna was told that she would be sent to Laos to extend her visa. Anna got scared that it could get worse and texted her mother asking for help. Her mother has contacted the police in Ukraine and Ukrainian police contacted Ukraine Embassy in Thailand. Anna was released after the Embassy contacted Anna's employer, exploiter. The IOM Mission in Thailand arranged temporary shelter for Anna and facilitated her return in Ukraine. The IOM Mission in Ukraine met Anna in Kiev, provided medical and psychological assistance at the Rehabilitation centre for VoTs, vocational courses and equipment that allowed her to start working in Ukraine.

Currently Anna works as a tattoo master, but she says she still dreams of studying in the University and becoming an investigator.

³ Includes Ukrainian and foreign nationals who became victims of trafficking on the territory of Ukraine; includes 26 cases of exploitation in AR Crimea after 2014 and 17 cases of exploitation in non-government controlled area.

⁴ Figures for Serbia/Montenegro relate to the period before June 2006

⁵ Includes 19 cases trafficked in 2015 and 45 cases trafficked in 2016 to the self-proclaimed Moldovan Transnistrian Republic

⁶ Includes 34 cases trafficked in 2015 and 1 cases trafficked in 2016 to the self-proclaimed Republic of Abkhazia

⁷ Includes Equatorial Guinea, Malta, Jordan, Aruba, Monaco, Yemen, Libya, Latvia, Congo DR, Argentina, Bahrain, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Montenegro, Republic of Guinea, India, Afghanistan and Sri Lanka, Mongolia, Thailand

⁸ Number of victims includes prevented attempts of trafficking.



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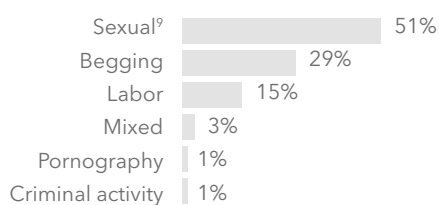
TRAFFICKING IN CHILDREN: SITUATION AND CHALLENGES

A sociological survey commissioned by IOM indicated that 40% of vulnerable children aged 13-17 years would accept a risky proposal that could lead to human trafficking; the survey revealed that children in detention, students of vocational schools and street children are the least informed about the risks of human trafficking

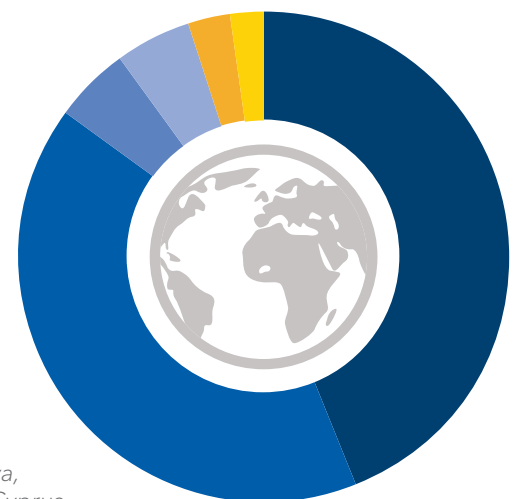
From January 2000 to December 2016, IOM Ukraine identified and provided assistance to **619 VoTs who were trafficked as children (under the age of 18)**. Of them, 589 are citizens of Ukraine, 22 are citizens of Moldova; 4 - the Russian Federation, 1- Kyrgyzstan, 1 - Nigeria, 1 -Afghanistan, and 1 child whose citizenship could not be established.

Child VoTs assisted by IOM Ukraine:

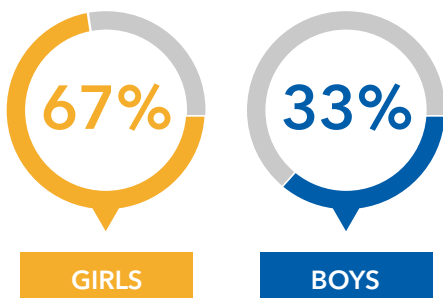
Types of exploitation of child VoTs:



Top 5 countries of destination for child VoTs



Other countries include: Moldova, Israel, Czech Republic, Kosovo, Cyprus, Belarus, Italy, Kazakhstan, Afghanistan, Guinea



Age of child VoTs assisted



Identification of child victims remains a challenge, and available statistics presents only the tip of the iceberg. Children have limited capacity to protect themselves and report the crime, thus often remaining invisible to social services and criminal justice.

⁹ Includes 12 attempts in 2006, 11 in 2007, 7 in 2008; 18 in 2009, 16 in 2010, 8 in 2011, 1 in 2012, 2 in 2013, one in 2015 and two in 2016.



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Alina

Internal child trafficking for forced begging

Alina (15 years old) was the oldest among six siblings. Her father was a labour migrant, who spends most of the time away from home. Her mother didn't care much about children, she was abusing alcohol and children often got beaten and humiliated. Alina wasn't allowed to go to school, mother forced her to beg on the streets, cook and look after younger siblings. Once Alina's aunt who was living in Kyiv came to visit and took Alina back with her to Kyiv. In Kyiv, Alina was forced to beg too. She was constantly watched by two men, who took away the money and threatened to beat Alina if she tries to escape. Money from begging wasn't enough and Alina's aunt sold the girl to two stranger men. Alina got scared and ran away. For two days she was living out on the streets and then she hitch-hiked her way back home, walking long distances and traveling with truck drivers. Finally she got home, but she wasn't welcome there too. Her mother was always drunk and only wanted Alina to beg and bring her money. When Alina refused, her mother gave her away to an orphanage. In the orphanage, Alina wrote a letter to the director, describing everything she went through. Director filed a report to the police and turned to local NGO for additional assistance in this difficult case. Upon referral from the NGO, Alina was included into IOM's Reintegration Programme for Victims of Trafficking; reintegration plan for Alina was developed by NGO jointly with the orphanage director and psychologist. Alina worked with tutors as she wasn't going to school before. NGO also purchased new clothes, shoes, stationery and hygiene items for her. She is being counseled by a psychologist now and NGO social worker says that Alina will require a long-term support to restore her life and to help her avoiding re-trafficking after she graduates from the orphanage.



Oleg

Internal child trafficking for forced labour

Oleg (16 years old) was raised alone by his mother after parents' divorce. Her minimal salary did not allow paying for utility bills, food, his education, clothes, so they run up debts, which significantly increased because of Oleg's health problems (weak eyesight and flat feet). Wishing to help his mother, Oleg accepted a temporary job offer from his friend, even though the job seemed irregular - they had to walk around the town with boxes and collect money for orphans, homeless people and victims of the conflict in the East of Ukraine. Oleg was promised food and a decent salary, but he was trapped into labour exploitation, that lasted for the next 2 months.

One day the police officers approached Oleg and after hearing his story, referred him to an IOM partner NGO for psychological and legal assistance. Considering his medical and psychological condition, Oleg also received treatment at the IOM Rehab Centre. At the same time a criminal case was filed under Article 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. The court hearings are still in process and Oleg is represented there by a lawyer.

Oleg was granted the official status of victim of trafficking and received one-time financial compensation from the government. A rehabilitation plan was developed and is currently being implemented by local social services.

Oleg graduated from vocational school and is working part-time in construction now.

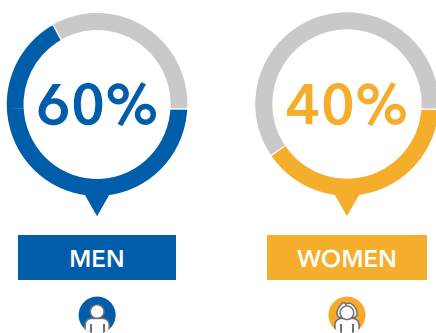


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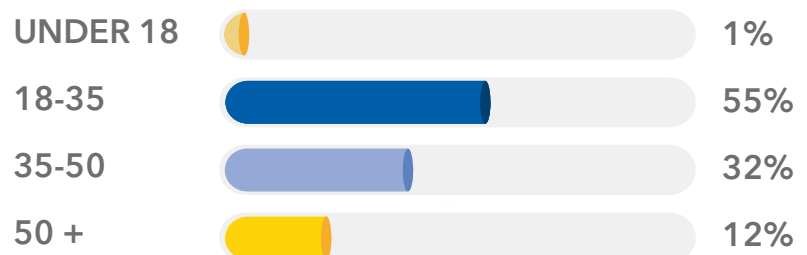
TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS: IOM UKRAINE 2016 CASELOAD

In 2016, IOM has assisted 56% more VoTs than in 2015. Heightened vulnerabilities of population to risks of human trafficking are believed to be connected with the protracted conflict and the political, social and economic instability in Ukraine.

Gender of VoTs



Age of VoTs



Maxim

Trafficking for labour exploitation, the Russian Federation

Maxim (24 years old) was the only bread winner in the family providing for two elderly parents living on social benefits due to their physical disabilities. Upon graduation from school, he had to look for the earnings at construction sites as an unskilled labourer. In just four years he has acquired extensive skills in construction works and performed complicated tasks from brick laying, plastering and tiling to wiring and all sorts of interior works. While Maxim soon became a skilled worker he did not manage to increase his income as he did not have his own tools and equipment and had no choice, but to work unofficially as a hired labourer for unregistered construction brigades. "Such jobs cost three times higher than I got paid in the brigade, so I decided to go abroad where I hoped to earn for my own equipment" says Maxim.

Maxim took a job offer and went to the Russian Federation expecting to earn enough to start his own business at home but ended up in trafficking and was forced to work on a construction site for three months. He came back home without money and hopeless. Looking for help, he turned to a local CT NGO - IOM partner and learnt of IOM's Economic Empowerment Programme. The programme has offered Maxim training on basic business skills after which he applied for a micro-grant to purchase construction tools and equipment. Having the equipment made Maxim's dream come true as he finally became an independent contractor providing construction services in his hometown. News skills received at the training help Maxim to promote his services on the construction market and work directly with the clients, circumventing dishonest subcontractors while generating sufficient income on a sustainable basis.

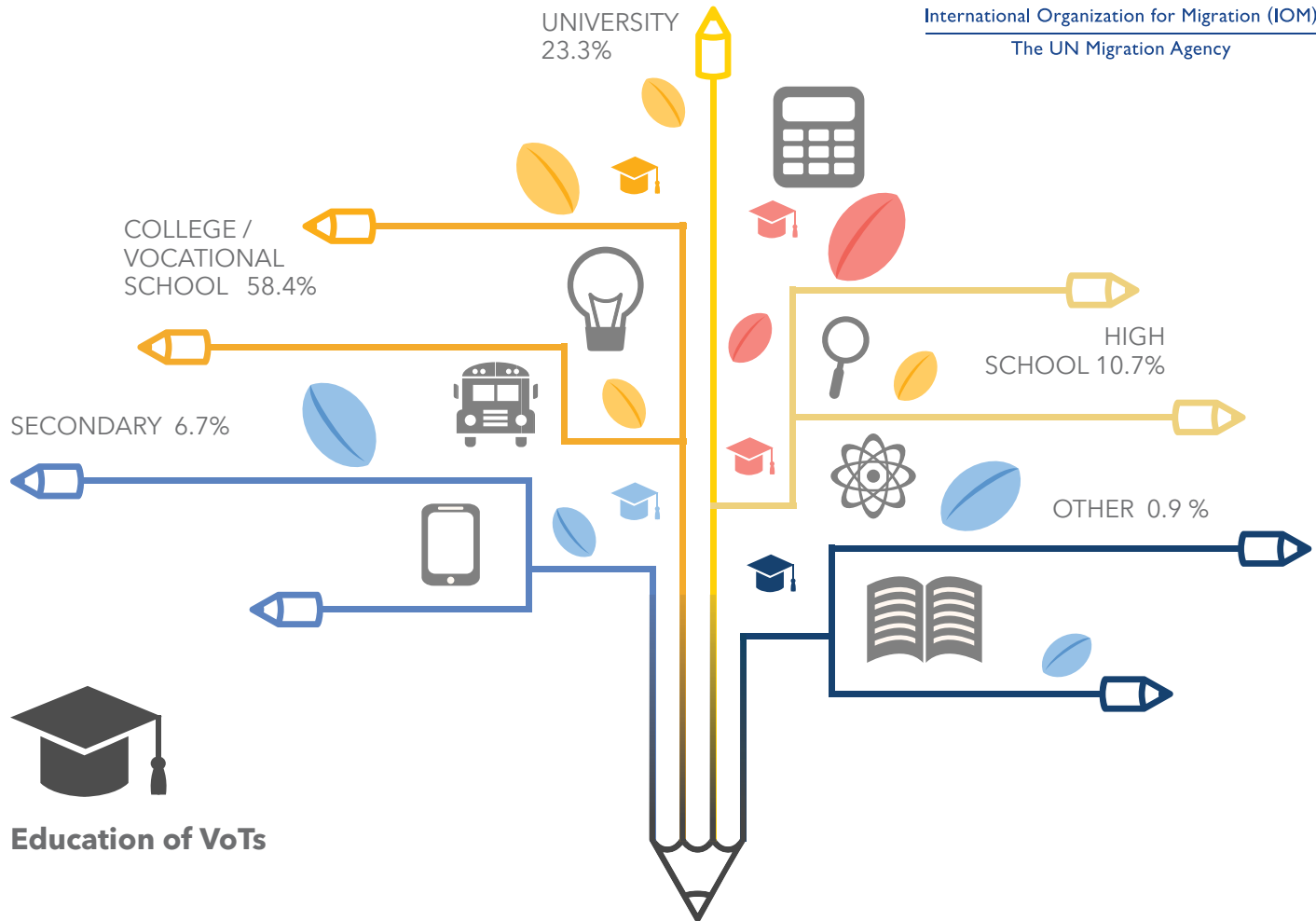
70% of victims assisted in 2016 were between 25 and 45 years old, representing the demand for working-age labour force.

The youngest victim of trafficking assisted by IOM Ukraine in 2016 was five years old when trafficked; the oldest victim assisted in 2016, was 82 years old. Elderly victims and people with disabilities were trafficked internally and abroad and exploited in forced begging.

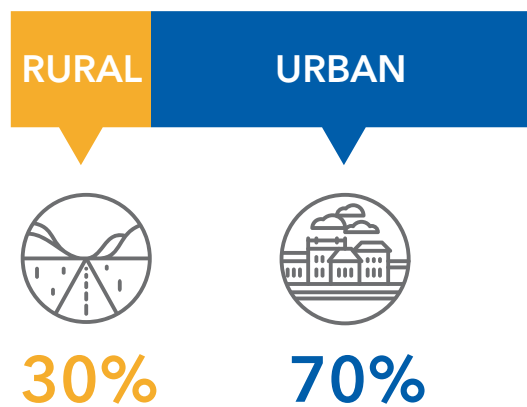
01 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2016
Number of assisted VoTs: 1,151



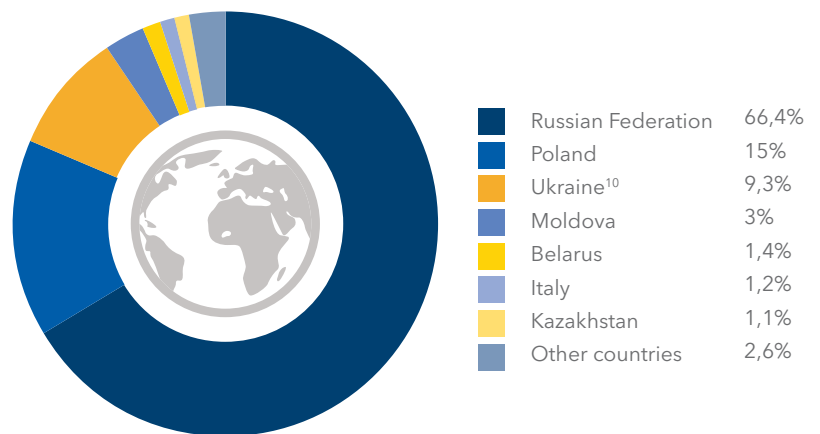
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Origin of VoTs



Key destination countries in 2016



The number of domestic trafficking cases has increased in 2016, reaching 9% in comparison with 3% in 2015.

IOM identified no foreign nationals trafficked to Ukraine in 2016.

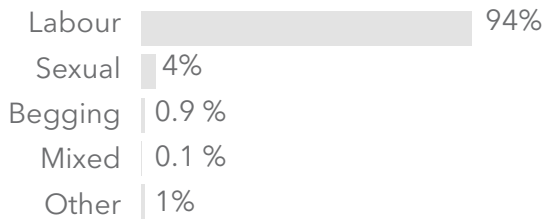
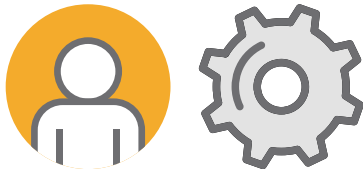
¹⁰ Includes Ukrainian and foreign nationals who became victims of trafficking on the territory of Ukraine; includes 26 cases of exploitation in AR Crimea after 2014 and 17 cases of exploitation in non-government controlled area.



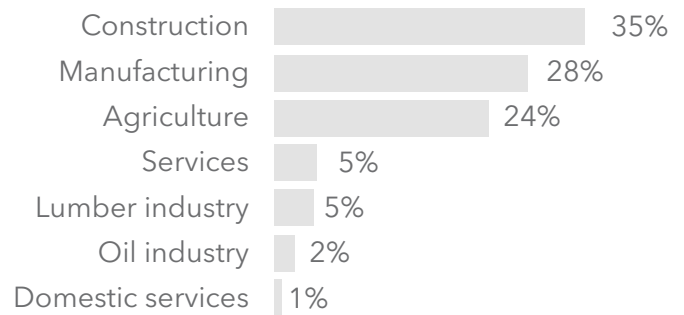
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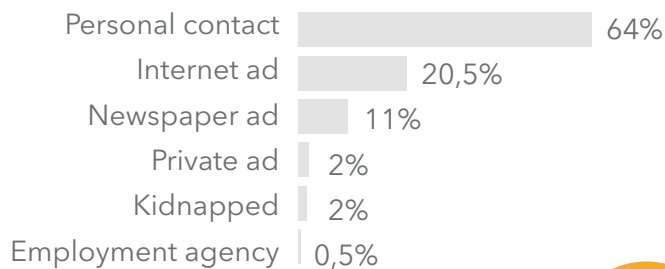
Types of exploitation



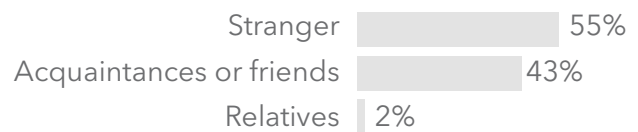
Labour exploitation



Recruitment forms



VoT/recruiter relations



Types of assistance provided



ADDRESSING HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND EXPLOITATION IN TIMES OF CRISIS



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IOM's experience around the globe shows that in times of crisis and conflict, people's vulnerability to human trafficking increases, yet the crime remains largely overlooked as less attention and fewer resources are dedicated to this issue.

IOM's 2016 caseload demonstrates heightened vulnerabilities of conflict-affected population as well as additional and specific human trafficking risks induced by the crisis.

88%

of 1,151 trafficking survivors assisted by IOM Ukraine in 2016 were trafficked and exploited during the period 2014 - 2016, i.e. since the onset of the conflict and respective crisis.

36
IDPs¹¹

received IOM assistance in 2016 as victims of trafficking and exploitation

17
IDPs

assisted by IOM in 2016, were abducted and exploited in the non-government controlled areas (NGCA) in Eastern Ukraine

USD
350

average salary expectations of Ukrainian citizens who were trafficked in 2015-16. Before the crisis salary expectations were much higher, at an average of USD 1,000.

26
VoTs

assisted in 2016 were trafficked to the temporarily occupied Autonomous Republic Crimea.



Olga
Sexual exploitation, Ukraine - Poland

Olga, an internally displaced person from Luhansk, had to flee from home after the outbreak of the conflict. She was recruited on a bus on her way to Kyiv by her acquaintances who promised to find her work. Upon arrival to Kyiv, they placed her in an apartment with six other women, took her documents away and forced her to work as a prostitute in Kiev. She had to serve 6-8 clients a day and was paid 250 UAH (~ 9 EUR) per client. If she refused (as well as for any other misbehavior), they imposed a penalty on her of up to 3,000 UAH (~ 108 EUR). The woman was afraid to turn to the police, because she had a small daughter left behind with her parents. She begged her pimp to let her go, and was promised to be released if she would also agree to go and work as a prostitute in Poland. Having no choice, she agreed. Her traffickers got her a passport and gave her a ticket to Lviv, with a threat that they would find her if she tries to escape. From Lviv, she crossed the border by bus, escorted by another person, who took her to a house on the outskirts of an unknown town. There were other Ukrainian girls there. She had to serve 2-3 clients a day and was paid 250 zloty, and had been working so until her visa expired. Then her traffickers sent her home by bus. When she arrived to Kyiv, her pimp gave her passport away and let her go.

The IDP was included into IOM's Reintegration Programme for VoTs and provided with assistance that included food, clothes, psychological assistance and later vocational training and income-generating equipment.

According to IOM, trafficking in persons should be recognized as a phenomenon interrelated to crises and CT activities should be considered life-saving.

¹¹ Internally displaced persons



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The IOM Mission in Ukraine was established in 1996, when Ukraine was an observer state of IOM. In 2001, Ukraine requested membership in IOM, which was formalized with the Ukrainian Parliament's ratification of the IOM Constitution in 2002.

In line with IOM's global strategy, IOM Ukraine aims at advancing the understanding of the opportunities and challenges of migration in the Ukrainian context. Maximizing those opportunities and minimizing the challenges presented by migratory movements are the guiding principles of all activities and programmes the Mission engages in.

The IOM Mission in Ukraine provides assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and conflict-affected people, fights trafficking in human beings, assists the Government in dealing with irregular migration, improving its migration management system, and creating migrant-inclusive health practices and policies. At the same time, IOM Ukraine engages in harnessing the development potential of migration, disseminating migration information, supporting integration of migrants, promoting the benefits of cultural diversity, and counteracting xenophobia and intolerance.

During 20 years of presence in Ukraine, IOM has assisted about half a million migrants (Ukrainians and other nationalities), IDPs, potential migrants, victims of trafficking and other vulnerable groups, directly or through its project partners.

IOM has assisted in developing about 50 Ukrainian legislative acts, including the State Migration Policy Concept, the Law on Border Control, and the Law on Countering Trafficking in Human Beings.

For more information please visit:

www.iom.org.ua

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