

**NEEDS ASSESSMENT REPORT**  
**TO SUPPORT THE**  
**SWISS AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION**  
**CIS ANTI-TRAFFICKING PROGRAM (CAT)**  
**STRATEGIC REVIEW**

**(UKRAINE, MOLDOVA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, GEORGIA,  
ARMENIA, AZERBAIJAN AND TAJIKISTAN)**

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*The consultant is responsible for the information and analysis in this publication. They do not necessarily reflect the views of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation or the Government of Switzerland*

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## GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

<b>CAT</b>	SDC's CIS Counter Human Trafficking Program
<b>CIS</b>	Commonwealth of Independent States
<b>DCE</b>	SDC Division of Cooperation with Eastern Europe
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>ICMPD</b>	International Center for Migration Policy Development
<b>IDP</b>	Internally displaced person/people
<b>ILO</b>	International Labor Organization
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>NAP</b>	National Action Plans (to counter trafficking in persons)
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental organization
<b>NRM</b>	National Referral Mechanism (for VoTs)
<b>PCP</b>	Person-centered planning
<b>RF</b>	Russian Federation
<b>SATPi</b>	Social Assistance for Trafficked Persons project, phase II, implemented by World Vision Georgia and funded by the SDC
<b>SDC</b>	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
<b>SSE</b>	Secondary School Education in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia to Prevent Trafficking in Persons project, implemented by IOM and funded by SDC
<b>THB</b>	Trafficking of human beings (also referred to as TIP)
<b>TIP</b>	Trafficking in persons (also referred to as THB)
<b>UAE</b>	the United Arab Emirates
<b>UMCOR</b>	United Methodist Committee on Relief
<b>UNCTOC</b>	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
<b>UNFPA</b>	UN Fund for Population Activities
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>VoT</b>	Victim of trafficking – many practitioners prefer various designations that place greater emphasis on empowerment, such as Survivor of trafficking. However, VoT remains the predominate parlance in most governmental and inter-governmental documentation and therefore is used in this report.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report contributes to the process for strategic revision of the SDC CIS Anti-Trafficking Program by providing a needs assessment of efforts to address the realities of forced migration and trafficking of persons in seven countries, which are the focus of SDC regional activities. These countries include Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and the Ukraine. The report begins with a brief review of the key concepts and legal definitions concerning human trafficking, smuggling of persons and forced labor. They are also considered in the wider framework of development and gender analysis.

This is followed by an overview of migration trends in the seven countries previously listed. The assessment highlights the general context, dynamics and trends in these countries with regard to trafficking and other risks linked to migration. The assessment highlights key needs faced by the CIS countries regarding the topics of unsafe migration and human trafficking and their top priorities with regard to the sector(s). It provides a table of project interventions supported by bi-lateral and intergovernmental donors related to countering forced migration and trafficking in persons at both national and regional levels, for the seven countries. The report concludes with suggestions for ways the CAT program can build on and deepen the results from phase I.

### **Recommendations and options**

The importance of preventing migrants from being drawn into situations of trafficking for sexual exploitation, begging and organ harvesting or other forced labor conditions emerged as the most common priority for practitioners contacted by the consultant in all the countries of concern in this report. While respondents affirmed that poverty is considered a root cause that drives particularly irregular migration from all these countries, a number of experts asserted that there is need for more nuanced, targeted and multi-faceted prevention efforts based on additional factors beyond poverty. Increased availability of programs and mechanisms for such assistance for vulnerable people and communities also is an essential tool to prevent adults and children from ever becoming trafficked or otherwise exploited.

Continued support for awareness raising also is valuable. However, campaign and education materials that clearly reflect the particular characteristics of the country where the campaign is being conducted will be far better received.

For programmatic options for SDC are outlined:

**Option A focuses on protection and assistance** by building local community capacities to identify and provide tailored, multi-faceted services to families/individuals most vulnerable to becoming exploited or trafficked and provide reintegration support for victims of forced labor and trafficking in persons.

**Option B focuses on awareness raising and education for prevention and tolerance** through safe migration / counter-forced migration and counter-TIP awareness raising and education for prevention and more inclusive conditions for of returning victims.

**Option C focuses on professional development** by developing and/or expanding training of social workers, educators and labor officials to create multi-disciplinary teams for case intervention to mitigate vulnerability of families and individuals.

**Option D focuses on continuation of CAT phase I projects** by sustaining and building on the achievements of projects supported in CAT phase I (i.e. maintaining the status quo).

### **Thanks**

The consultant would like to take this opportunity to thank Ms. Claire Potaux from IOM Bern who facilitated contact with IOM colleagues in the mission offices of the region. Thanks to all the IOM field staff as well as a number of other intergovernmental organization, government and NGO representatives who so kindly completed questionnaires and, in some cases, agreed to be interviewed for this report.

# **I. PURPOSE OF THE NEEDS ASSESSMENT**

## **a.) CAT Phase I**

In 2007, a mandate was given by the Management of the Cooperation with Eastern Europe (DCE) to the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) Division of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation to strengthen and consolidate the commitment of SDC in the fight against human trafficking and to further develop a more coordinated, integrated, "regional" approach. The CIS Anti-Trafficking Program (CAT) was launched in May 2008 for a period of three years with an annual budget of 1.5 million CHF.

The "regional" approach applied in the program implies two distinguished – but complementary - aspects: a) transnational activities; and b) capitalization, exchange and replication of good practices. The CAT is constituted of sub-projects, along joint activity lines identified as the most needed and least addressed in the region. The CAT Program complies with the objectives and principles set for the Department of Foreign Affairs in the "Swiss guidelines for internationally effective measures for the prevention of trafficking in human beings and for the protection of victims, March 2003", considering human trafficking first as a violation of human rights and putting accent on the prevention of the phenomenon and the protection of victims.

The overall goal of the CAT Program is to make a significant, visible and proven contribution to the prevention of trafficking in human beings as well as to the protection of its victims at the international level.

The long-term objectives of the program are:

- to increase awareness about the real dangers of human trafficking among targeted youth groups;
- to ensure that trafficked persons have access to comprehensive assistance and protection schemes through the institutionalization of referral mechanisms (identification, repatriation, rehabilitation and reintegration); and
- to enhance capacities of involved structures and key professionals working with (potential) victims of trafficking.

In line with the SDC/DCE geographical focus, activities of the CAT are concentrated on South Caucasus, Ukraine and Moldova. However, activities which go beyond one country including knowledge transfer and capitalization exercises, or which have components implying the involvement of partners in Russia and Belarus are possible as both Russia and Belarus remain important in the overall context of trafficking in the CIS region and the strengthening of existing networks has to include both countries to be effective.

The targeted form of trafficking of the Program is the trafficking for sexual exploitation (with as target group the women and girls). In addition, to gain sensibility and knowledge on the issue, child trafficking is also addressed. However, in order to limit the scope of the CAT in this endeavor (child exploitation has many faces and contexts such as sexual exploitation, pornography, organ trafficking and adoption), accent is put on actions which have as much as possible a preventive impact on all kinds of child exploitation.

## **b.) CAT strategic review**

After almost three years of implementation, the Division staff team is conducting a strategic review of the first phase of the CAT Program in the perspective of a further phase of the Program. The aim of this process is to identify the major lessons learnt related to the Program and their implications for the future program, as well as to come to conclusions regarding the following key questions:

1. Can SDC/CIS Division make a difference with its limited resources in the domain of counter-trafficking and preventing unsafe migration?
2. What are the minimum conditions to be in place to allow SDC to play a role in the sector?
3. In which niches or subsectors of counter-trafficking is SDC contribution the most appropriate to bring a clear added value?

The strategic review process will be based on the following elements:

- A review of the relevance and rationale of SDC/CIS commitment in the field of trafficking and migration.
- A needs assessment in CIS countries (South Caucasus, Moldova, Ukraine, Russian Federation, Tajikistan) with regard to trafficking and unsafe migration. For Tajikistan, the focus lies on preventing potential abuse of the workforce.
- The thematic experiences/results of the CAT sub-projects to date.

This report contributes to this process by providing a needs assessment of efforts to address the realities of forced migration and trafficking of persons in seven countries, which are the focus of SDC regional activities. These countries include Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and the Ukraine. The assessment highlights the general context, dynamics and trends in these countries with regard to trafficking and other risks linked to migration. Some actual data and statistics is provided in the report to illustrate the phenomena of human trafficking and unsafe migration. The assessment highlights key needs faced by the CIS countries regarding the topics of unsafe migration and human trafficking and their top priorities with regard to the sector(s). Annex III of this report provides a table of project interventions supported by bi-lateral and intergovernmental donors related to countering forced migration and trafficking in persons at both national and regional levels, for the seven countries. Key strengths and challenges of the most successful programs implemented during CAT phase I are summarized. The report concludes with suggestions for ways the CAT program can build on and deepen the results from phase I.

## II. DEFINITIONS AND INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

### a.) Trafficking in persons and forced migration overview

Trafficking in persons (TIP) has become a major international concern and recognized (in its modern context) in international law since 2000 when the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and Protocols was adopted by the UN General Assembly. Although the law was adopted in 2000, it has strong historical roots in previous international agreements and conventions.<sup>1</sup> TIP is the acquisition of people by illicit means such as force, fraud or deception, with the intention of exploiting them. It is the dehumanizing commoditization of men, women and children. The TIP Protocol to the UNTOC (also referred to as the Palermo Protocol) recognizes trafficking of persons for many purposes including sexual exploitation, slavery, forced labor or services, and removal of organs.

Although the current legal definitions for TIP and smuggling of migrants (defined in a separate protocol of the UNTOC) were initially defined within the context of the global effort to combat organized crime, TIP is increasingly analyzed and addressed within the wider context of the rights of documented and undocumented migrants. Particular attention is also given to the

<sup>1</sup> See: (1) International Agreement for the Suppression of the "White Slave Traffic", 1904; (2) International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, 1910; (3) International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, 1921; (4) International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age, 1933; and (5) Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949.



severe abuses of women and children – within nations and across national frontiers - in the business of sexual exploitation.<sup>2</sup>

## **b.) Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants**

Trafficking in persons (TIP) and smuggling of migrants are separate and distinct crimes, defined clearly by two different protocols to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC).

Trafficking in persons violates both fundamental human rights and criminal law. In other words, trafficking in persons is first, and foremost, a crime against the *person*. It is driven by the coercion and control of one person over another, for the purposes of exploitation. It may occur within a country or across borders. But TIP need not involve movement. Consent is lacking in trafficking in persons cases, as trafficked adults have been coerced or deceived. Children cannot, by law, consent to being trafficked, due to their age and developmental level precluding such decision-making capacity.<sup>3</sup>

Smuggling of migrants is a crime against the *sovereignty of the State*. It is the procurement of illegal entry of a person into a country of which that person is not a national or a permanent resident. Smuggling of migrants *must* be international and movement is required. In smuggling cases, the smuggled migrant knowingly consents to the international movement with the understanding she or he will be released upon arrival in the destination country.

What begins as a human smuggling case can turn into a case of trafficking in persons, for example when the smuggled migrant is not released once they have arrived in the country of destination. In such cases, the crimes against the person co-exist with crimes against the sovereignty of the State. Increasingly in cases where a smuggled migrant becomes a victim of trafficking, judicial systems recognize the crimes against the person as superseding the person's involvement in the smuggling crimes against the State. Consequently, rather than being criminalized for participating in smuggling, such persons are recognized as having rights to protection as victims of, and witnesses to, crimes of human trafficking.

Over the past decade, there has been a tendency in public awareness and advocacy campaigning to equate TIP primarily with sexual exploitation. This also has led to some advocates promoting the view that all prostitution is human trafficking. The current UNTOC definition of TIP assumes that there are at least two different types of prostitution, one of which is the result of free choice to participate in the prostitution business while the other is the result of coercion, vulnerability, deception or other pressures. Of these, only the latter type is considered TIP under the Palermo Protocol definition.

Trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation is arguably more readily identified than TIP for forced labor. A UNODC report asserts that "prostitution necessarily must be visible in order to attract clients; this makes forced prostitution easier to detect than other forms of labor abuse. Forced labor is more easily hidden." [UNODC GRTIP 2009, p. 51]

## **c.) Forced labor and trafficking in persons**

The International Labor Organization (ILO) Forced Labour Convention of 1930 (No. 29) defines forced labour as "all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily." (Article 2(1)) The ILO further states that:

*Forced labor cannot be equated simply with low wages or poor working conditions. ...Forced labor represents a severe violation of human rights and restriction of human freedom, as defined in ILO Conventions ...and*

<sup>2</sup> I.e. profiting from the exploitation of another for prostitution, pornography and child sexual abuse.

<sup>3</sup> See UN UNTOC Protocol on TIP and internationally accepted concepts of restrictions on the capacity of children.

*other related international instruments on slavery,...debt bondage or serfdom. [ILO Cost 2009, p. 5]*

The International Labor Organization (ILO) “considers trafficking as a form of forced and compulsory labour, one of the worst forms of child labour, among the worst forms of exploitation of migrant workers and lastly, as an issue involving a significant number of women workers.”<sup>4</sup> The working conditions of most victims of human trafficking are such that TIP is more clearly understood within the wider context of labor migration, most particularly exploited labor. The majority of migrants from poor countries work in conditions far worse than is the norm in the destination country. Trafficking is the most extreme aspect of the more widespread phenomenon of exploitation of labor (predominately, but not exclusively, migrant labor).

The element of exploitation is pivotal to the Palermo Protocol. However, the ILO asserts that the legal concept of exploitation has almost no precedent in international law. [Ibid, p. 6] The ILO definition of forced labor emphasizes the involuntariness of the exploited/forced worker's position in the work or service relationship. The Palermo Protocol places greater emphasis on initial entrapment through deception or other means by which initial consent of the exploited person can be negated in the process of her or him being recruited or in the labor setting. All these factors create a “thin dividing line between coerced and non-coerced exploitation.” [Ibid, p. 8]

The ILO is clear that “initial consent [of a worker in forced labor] may be considered irrelevant when deception or fraud has been used to obtain it.” [ibid. p. 6] Such persons are recognized as victims.

*A forced labour situation is determined by the nature of the relationship between a person and an ‘employer’, and not by the type of activity performed, however, hard or hazardous the conditions of work may be. Nor is the legality of illegality under national law of the activity decisive in determining whether or not the work is forced. [Ibid, p. 6]*

Like victims of trafficking, victims of forced labor are recognized as having rights to protection and assistance.

#### **d.) Forced labor, TIP, development and gender**

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) looks at trafficking not just as a human rights issue but as a development issue. Often poverty is presented as the cause of vulnerability to human trafficking and forced labor. The UNDP recognizes poverty as one of the root causes of trafficking. But the human development approach elaborates on this basic factor, recognizing that “poverty is a multi-dimensional and dynamic phenomenon, which has both monetary and non-monetary aspects including social constraints and personal circumstances.” [Laczko, p. 11] In order to identify those who are most vulnerable to becoming subjects of forced labor and human trafficking, it is important also to take into consideration noneconomic factors that may hinder development such as: gender, ethnic and/or racial discrimination; other forms of social stigmatization or isolation; and insufficient access to education and skills training.

There are several gender dimensions, in particular, to trafficking and forced labor. Although the proportion of the world's migrants who are female hasn't changed substantially in last 40 years (1960-2000), more women are now migrating on their own for direct economic reasons rather than as dependents or for family (re)unification. [Yinger 2007] Women constitute approximately half of the world's migrants. Women tend to be recruited/employed for “reproductive work” (e.g. work that is daily tasks such as cooking, cleaning and child care for household maintenance. Also for service sector jobs (e.g. waitresses, entertainment, prostitution)). [Yinger 2006]

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<sup>4</sup> ILO/International Migration Program/Social Protection/Trafficking in Persons webpage, paragraph 2.  
[www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/migrant/areas/trafficking.htm](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/migrant/areas/trafficking.htm).



Women and girls constitute the vast majority of identified victims of trafficking, throughout the world. From 2003 through 2006, global statistics on identified victims of trafficking (VoTs), indicated that between 65 and 75% were female, 15 to 25% were children, and approximately 15% were males. [UNODC GRTIP, p. 57] This large proportion of female VoTs is due in part to the focus on trafficking for sexual exploitation by many law enforcement actors as well as awareness raising advocates. However, women and girls do have unique vulnerabilities to exploitation due to their subordinated roles in many societies, which restrict their access to education and opportunities to be economic actors in their own right. Additionally, harmful cultural and customary practices also perpetuate discriminatory and violent practices that further diminish women's and girls' opportunities, leading to their further marginalization and commoditization. The link between a history of being subjected to domestic and/or sexual violence and subsequent trafficking for sexual exploitation is particularly strong.

There are other gender dimensions to TIP and forced labor as well. One of the reasons that men may be substantially under-identified as victims of TIP and forced labor is their tendency, rooted in masculine gender identity, to perceive conditions that qualify as forced labor to be a predictable risk of their choice to seek irregular work, and therefore a condition to be endured. This may be compounded by the (female) gendered nature of the vast majority of assistance available, particularly for VoTs. [Kontula 2009, p. 22] Interviews with exploited male migrants in Moldova revealed that:

*For men, the stigma [of forced labor and TIP] is more attached to [their] failure than to the nature of the exploitation. Men would not, primarily, want social and medical services, but legal assistance and to see the criminal convicted and to receive compensation for the work they were forced to do without pay." [Ibid, p. 22]*

The female gender driven character of much prevention as well as protection/assistance programs for VoTs may discourage effective identification of, and assistance for, men who are victims of forced labor and TIP. The tendency to equate TIP with sexual exploitation as well as the types of services associated with combating it may create resistance in male populations to recognizing the potential for themselves to be coerced, abused and exploited.

With over 50% of most migrant populations being female and with women having predominate roles in caring for families (particularly their children) as well as the continuing widespread discrimination against women in many societies, there are good reasons for promoting female-focused programming. But lack of attention to abuses of men should not be the consequence.

### **III. CURRENT REGIONAL TRENDS IN MIGRATION, TIP AND FORCED LABOR**

#### **a.) General migration**

Millions of people migrate annually between the CIS nations considered in this report as well as outside the CIS region. The second largest migration flow in the world in 2010, according to the World Bank, was the almost six million people who migrated from the Russian Federation to the Ukraine, with the third greatest flow being the over 3.5 million people migrating from the Ukraine to the Russian Federation. [World Bank 2011, p. 5]

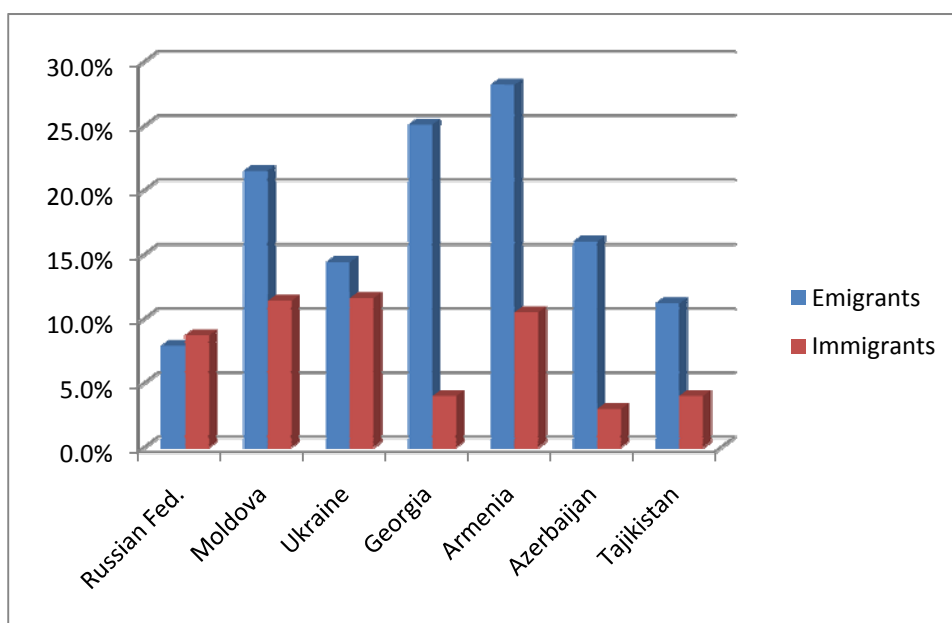
While the sheer volume of migrants from these two large countries in the CIS account for the vast majority of these people on the move, the proportion of the smaller countries' populations living outside their countries of origin is far greater. As shown in Graph 1, less than 15% of the population of the Russian Federation and the Ukraine migrated in 2010, while between 15% and almost 30% of the populations of each of the other countries were emigrants (see Graph 1).

**Table 1: Emigration and immigration in 2010, by country**

Country	Emigrants from country, 2010 <sup>2</sup>	Emigrants as % of population 2010 <sup>2</sup>	Immigrants to country 2010 <sup>2</sup>	Immigrants as % of population 2010 <sup>2</sup>
Armenia	870,200	28.2%	324,200	10.5%
Azerbaijan	1,432,600	16.0%	263,900	3.0%
Georgia	1,057,700	25.1%	167,300	4.0%
Moldova	770,300	21.5%	408,300	11.4%
Russia	11,055,600	7.9%	12,270,400	8.7%
Tajikistan	791,100	11.2%	284,300	4.0%
Ukraine	6,563,100	14.4%	5,257,500	11.6%
<b>Regional Totals</b>	<b>22,540,600</b>	<b>10.5%</b>	<b>18,975,900</b>	<b>8.8%</b>

Source: World Bank *Remittances Factbook 2011*

**Graph 1: Percentage of Emigrants and Immigrants in 2010, by country**



Source: World Bank *Remittances Factbook 2011*

It is difficult to determine the proportion of these migrants who are residing and/or working in the destinations countries legally. The data used in the World Bank *Remittances Factbook* depends heavily on data provided by the United Nations Population Division. The majority of the UNPD data is drawn from population census and other formal government data gathering mechanisms. Some countries have census procedures that seek to investigate information about both registered and unregistered population, but this is not consistent across all census systems. The World Bank report and the UNPD website do not distinguish regular and irregular migrants in the data presented. Overall, it is likely that the figures asserted underestimate the volume of migration flows, particularly due to the problems of tracing irregular migration and the ambiguity of the definition of migrants (e.g. foreign born versus foreigner, seasonal versus permanent, etc.).<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> See the discussion on caveats on the quality of data in the introduction to the World Bank *Remittances Factbook 2011*, pgs. xvii-xviii.

## **b.) Trafficking in persons and forced labor**

Although it is generally assumed that migration for work through regularized procedures protects workers, a research paper on migration in the Russian Federation issued by the German research center *focus Migration* asserts that “According to official data, 53% of *legally residing* labor migrants [in the Russian Federation] worked in the shadow economy in 2007.” [*forced Migration* RFCP, p. 3] The report observes that even these regularized migrants are subject to confiscation of their passports, incomplete wage payment, restricted movement and other rights violations by employers in order to increase control over the employee. [Ibid. p. 3] Such practices certainly are unfair labor practices and in many cases may be severe enough to qualify as forced labor or trafficking conditions. With an estimated 22.5 million emigrants on the move from the seven countries considered in this report, it is reasonable to posit that there are at least several million men, women and children from Moldova, the Ukraine, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Tajikistan who currently exist in conditions of forced labor and human trafficking.

A guidance paper issued in 2004 by the Europe and CIS regional office of UNDP, in Bratislava, provides a succinct summary of several key push factors throughout the CIS that most contribute to the particular vulnerability of persons who are trafficked and/or in conditions of forced labor.

*Trafficked persons point towards economic, and other oppressive conditions, as well as lack of opportunities in their own countries as the main reasons of why they felt the need to migrate for employment, and thus risk being used and exploited by traffickers. The economic and social decline during the transition period, including unemployment, a dramatic reduction in social services, and increasing poverty, especially affecting women and children, have created a push to leave the region. For example, more than one fourth of Moldova's population is believed to have left the country since 1991 and migration from Armenia has occurred on a similar scale.*

*The process of transition from centrally planned to market economy exacerbated gender disparities in the region. Horizontal professional segregation manifested itself in women being traditionally employed in 'light' industries or 'social' sector that have been hit first by socio-economic transformation. Women were forced to seek for alternative incomes, and offers of well-paid jobs abroad that required limited skills seemed as a solution for many.*

*Intensified corruption and lack of rule of law further benefited the organized networks that profit from the trafficking in human beings. In some countries, particularly the Balkans, conflict and post-conflict situations have exacerbated the breakdown of political, legal and social structures. These conditions have given traffickers significant freedom to operate and flourish in the region. [UNDP Guidance, 2004, p. ]*

To these broad socio-political-economic conditions, more specific characteristics often contribute to individuals' particular vulnerabilities. Common aggravating factors include: children and adolescents left behind when their parents migrate; displacement from family and community through internal migration or war; domestic and sexual violence; criminalization of society; etc.

The table in Annex IV shows that intra-regional migration and trafficking predominates, with the Russian Federation being the largest and most common destination for migrants from all the other countries considered in this report. The ILO reports that recent data from the Russian Federation and other countries of the CIS reveal a steady increase in the number of persons identified as trafficked for labor exploitation [ILO Cost, p. 21]

*For example, in 2004 Ukraine's identified cases of trafficking for sexual exploitation were more than double those for labor exploitation. In 2007 the gap between the two categories had almost disappeared and in the first six months of 2008, the number of labor exploitation cases exceeded those of sexual exploitation. [ILO Cost ECA, p. 1]*

When considering data on VoTs, it should always be kept in mind that changes in volume and type of VoT identified may tell as much about the nature of border authority and law enforcement behavior as the changing nature of trafficking and forced labor. However, one expert interviewed asserted that trafficking – particularly for sexual exploitation - from these countries to western Europe has decreased substantially since the expansion of the European Union to include Bulgaria and Romania. This observation is supported by both case data from government and intergovernmental sources as well as anecdotal information from interviews with vulnerable populations and returning VoTs.<sup>6</sup>

Few VoTs from outside the region have been detected as trafficked into the countries of concern in this report. [UNODC GRTIP 2009, p. 67] However, victims of trafficking and forced labor from these countries have been identified in countries outside the region, particularly Turkey, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Greece. [See Annex IV.]

The numbers of child VoT increased during the second half of the last decade. [UNODC GRTIP 2009, p. 56] Trafficking for organ removal appears to be on the increase, with eight cases reported between 2006 and 2008 by IOM Moldova. [Kontula, p. 15]

### **c.) Changes in patterns of recruitment**

Over the past decade techniques of recruitment for trafficking have changed. A decline in overt force / intimidation and greater enticement to work opportunities blur the lines between trafficking, forced labor and voluntary irregular migration.

*It is ...evident that the evolvement of counter-trafficking efforts has had an effect on the way the traffickers conduct their business: it is safer for them instead of the use of obvious force and violence, to allow the victims some freedom and some money, so that trafficking becomes harder to identify. [Kontula, p. 5]*

Females play a greater role in recruitment and trafficking than previously. Throughout the world, "males represent the great majority of offenders for many crimes, but females appear to play a prominent role" in human trafficking. [UNODC GRTIP 2009, p. 45] This trend is particularly true for the countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Although males constitute the vast majority of persons convicted for criminal offenses in these regions, graph 2 shows the startling fact that from 2003 to 2006 in several of the countries of concern for this report human trafficking was the main crime for which females were convicted (e.g. Armenia 69%, Tajikistan 78%, Georgia and Azerbaijan 86%).

A 2010 report from the UNOCD observes that:

*Most convicted traffickers are male, as are convicts of virtually every other crime. Female offending rates are higher for human trafficking than for other crimes, however. This may be due in part to the importance of trust between the victim and the perpetrator. Additionally, in some markets, victims may become exploiters over time, as this may be the only way to escape further exploitation.*

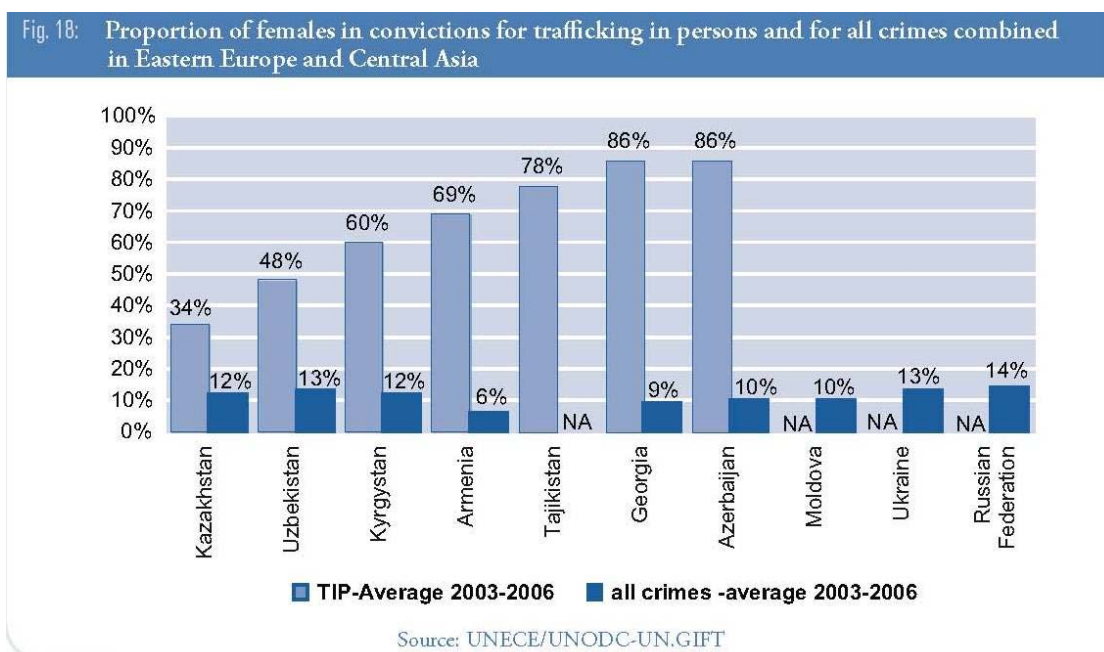
*In the countries that formerly comprised the Soviet Union in particular, the majority of recruiters are women, often persons previously engaged in prostitution. A study of the IOM on trafficking in the former Soviet Union*

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<sup>6</sup> Due to the politically sensitive nature of the observation, the expert asked for the comment to be kept anonymous.

reports cases where repatriated trafficked women became recruiters, as this is one of the few employment options available to previously trafficked women. [UNODC GCTOC 2010, p. 47]

## Graph 2:



Source UNODC GRTIP 2009, p. 47.

## d.) Legal frameworks and counter-TIP coordination plans/bodies

On pages five and six, the *CIS Concept Paper for a Regional Approach of Human Trafficking* prepared for the SDC in 2007 provides a good review of the institutional and legal frameworks of the CAT program countries with regard to counter-human trafficking (attached in Annex VII). Therefore, this information is not repeated in this report. Annex VI of this report provides an update on the ratification of key UN and ILO conventions related to TIP and forced labor. All of the countries have ratified or acceded to most of the TIP-related conventions and all of the ILO conventions. A more detailed analysis of the legislative implementation of these international instruments is beyond the scope of this report.

Annex VI also includes a table listing the state of national action plans, coordination bodies and referral mechanisms to address human trafficking in each country. All of the countries, except the Russian Federation have current National Action Plans in place or in drafting process. The Russian Federation references the *Program of Cooperation of Commonwealth of Independent States Member States in Combating Trafficking of Human Beings for 2011 – 2013* as it's framework for addressing TIP. All of the states except the Russian Federation have national inter-agency coordination bodies and national referral mechanisms intended to combat human trafficking.



## IV. TRENDS AND NEEDS IN TIP AND FORCED MIGRATION BY CAT PROGRAM COUNTRY

### a.) RUSSIAN FEDERATION

**Table 2: Key demographic statistics for the Russian Federation**

Population 2009 <sup>2</sup>	Emigrants from country 2010 <sup>2</sup>	Emigrants as % of pop. 2010 <sup>2</sup>	Immigrants to country 2010 <sup>2</sup>	Immigrants as % of pop. 2010 <sup>2</sup>	Net Migration Rate (/1,000 pop.) 2005-2010 <sup>1</sup>
141,900,000	11,055,600	7.9%	12,270,400	8.7%	0.4 migrants

GNI 2009 (US\$) in millions <sup>2</sup>	GNI per capita PPP\$ (2008) <sup>4</sup>	GNI per capita (Atlas method) (US\$ ) 2009 <sup>2</sup>	Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of pop.) <sup>2</sup>	Inward Remittances (US\$ in millions) 2010 <sup>2</sup>	HDI Rank* (2010) <sup>3</sup>	HDI Ranking Category <sup>3</sup>
\$1,194,900	\$15,630	\$9,370	19.6%	\$5,590	65 of 169	Upper middle income

See Annex III for sources and definitions of categories.

The Russian Federation is the great migration – and trafficking/forced labor – magnet in the CIS. Geographically, it is vastly larger than any of its neighbors, including the Ukraine, which in turn is substantially larger than the rest of the countries of concern in this report. The “Russian Federation is both the most important country of [migration] origin in Europe and the most important country of [migration] destination, with over 12 million people originally native-born now living abroad, and 12 million foreign-born living in the country.” [IOM WMR 2010, p. 184] It is number three among the top ten countries in the world for emigration.[World Bank 2010, p. 3]

*The Russian population has been declining for past several decades. Migration inflows help balance this. Between 1990 and 2000, 13.3 million people migrated to Russia, which was the second highest influx of all countries worldwide.” [ILO PFLE 2009, p. 16]*

The World Bank *Remittances Factbook 2011* ranks the Russian Federation to Ukraine migration corridor as the second largest migration flow in the world, with 3.7 million migrants; the Ukraine to Russian Federation migration corridor ranks as the third largest, with 3.6 million. (World Bank 2010, p. 5] However the IOM asserts that “the major route of **irregular** migrants arriving in Russia is through the southern borders – the states of Central Asia and Trans-Caucasus, of [sic] which Russia has agreements for crossing t [sic] on visa-free terms....The CIS countries are estimated to be the main sources of irregular migration to the Russian Federation.” [IOM MRF 2008, p. 57]

Several factors are noted by the IOM as reasons for the presence of human trafficking in Russia. These include:

- the porous State border between Russia and other CIS countries;
- increased migration flows outside and inside Russia;
- increased domestic trafficking and forced labor;
- the globalization of organized crime. [IOM MRF, p. 60]

These factors are likely to be exacerbated by a new ban on foreign workers:

*As of January 1, new Russian legislation bans foreigners from working in trade. .... Though its economy is rebounding from the 2008 global financial*

*crisis, Moscow, the scene of recent ethnic rioting, is tightening immigration procedures. Russian officials now say the country only needs skilled, Russian-speaking laborers. The changes could have a drastic effect in Tajikistan, where migrant-worker remittances comprise up to half the country's GDP. [Eurasianet. January 2011]*

This ban is likely to drive migrant labor further underground, creating an even greater pool of migrants vulnerable to trafficking and forced labor in the Russian Federation.

**Table 3: Characteristics of persons in the Russian Federation vulnerable to trafficking and forced labor**

<b>Criterion</b>	<b>Risk groups</b>
<b>Age</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• children and teenagers (under 18 years old);</li> <li>• young people (18-25 years old);</li> <li>• young women (up to 30 years old).</li> </ul>
<b>Place of residence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• small cities;</li> <li>• villages;</li> <li>• people who have moved from villages to cities;</li> <li>• people who have moved from small cities to big cities;</li> <li>• migrants from poor countries.</li> </ul>
<b>Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• low level of education;</li> <li>• interrupted schooling (unfinished secondary schooling);</li> <li>• lack of profession/professional education.</li> </ul>
<b>Occupation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• unemployed, including graduates from schools, vocational schools, and orphanages;</li> <li>• people without a full-time job and/or without consistent income, working poor;</li> <li>• working in informal/shadow economy;</li> <li>• women engaging in prostitution;</li> <li>• women (and possibly men) in the "entertainment" or modeling business;</li> <li>• students, especially those who left home to study and live in dormitories;</li> <li>• migrants working temporary informal jobs.</li> </ul>
<b>Behavior</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• those who have intentions to migrate;</li> <li>• people looking to find a job or marry abroad, including clients of job placement agencies abroad (especially women), "mail-order brides"-clients of marriage agencies;</li> <li>• those with poor consideration of legal norms, preferring informal relations, etc.;</li> <li>• those psychologically predisposed to risky behavior, low self-esteem, survivors of violence, etc.</li> </ul>
<b>Ethnic groups</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ethnic groups not belonging to the "mainstream" population of the region, especially small ethnic groups;</li> <li>• ethnic groups from poorer countries (for instance, Tajik migrants in Russia);</li> <li>• criminalized ethnic communities (or those stereotyped as such); these communities could be viewed as target groups rather than at-risk groups (e.g. gypsies and Chechens, who are often associated with crimes connected to trafficking and kidnapping).</li> </ul>
<b>Belonging to socially vulnerable or marginalized groups</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• children from at-risk families – low earners, alcoholism, domestic violence;</li> <li>• girls and women from at-risk families;</li> <li>• drug addicts;</li> <li>• children who were raised in orphanages, children without families;</li> <li>• single mothers with limited economic opportunities for supporting themselves and their children;</li> <li>• mothers with many children;</li> <li>• irregular migrants, including those from the CIS;</li> <li>• homeless people;</li> <li>• HIV-positive people;</li> <li>• disabled.</li> </ul>

Source: IOM CSSHT 2009, p. 15

The IOM Russia office highlights the particular vulnerability of females to trafficking and labor exploitation.

*Female migrant workers are mainly in demand in the service sector: from childcare to sexual services. This particular market segment has the highest level of unofficial employment, where women are less “visible” than men for statisticians. To lower the risk of discrimination, exploitation, and sexual harassment for female migrants, it is necessary to create more legal employment opportunities in the labour market segments, where female workers are in demand.<sup>7</sup>*

Table 3 provides a list of characteristics that indicate persons – both Russian and foreign – who are most vulnerable to being trafficked or otherwise exploited in the Russian Federation.

Forced labor and TIP are addressed by the Government of the Russian Federation predominately through the lens of law enforcement and from a regional perspective. The Russian Federation does not have a National Action Plan. Instead, the government points to the “Program of Cooperation of Commonwealth of Independent States Member States in Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for 2011 – 2013”. This program presents general principles and guidelines for combating TIP. But experts reported that it has very little impact at operational levels in Russia.

### **Priorities for addressing TIP and forced labor**

The basic legal framework that exists in most Eastern European countries and many of the CIS countries still needs to be developed in the Russian Federation. None of the relevant ministries see TIP as an important part of their work. The counter-TIP infrastructure is weak, with most services existing only in the major cities of Moscow and St. Petersburg. One foreign diplomat observed “[TIP] keeps getting tossed around, but no government agency wants to take the lead. Even the women parliamentarian heading the Duma committee that addresses this issue has decreased her interest in the last couple of years... The Ministry of Health and Social Development is developing a plan for 2011 to 2013 that may include TIP. But the Ministry is trying to shrink its role in social services and social benefits such as pensions and disability assistance.”[Trepikhalin phone interview, US Embassy] Specific priorities to be considered are listed in Annex I.

### **Ongoing and new programs planned by IOs and NGOs**

From the project information found through both web searches and interviews, there appears to be a dearth of programming in the Russian Federation with regard to forced labor and TIP. IOM Moscow reported that it has no current anti-TIP programs in Russia. [Boychenko IOM, response to consultant questionnaire] A few small projects on research and TIP awareness raising are underway. See Annex III for more information.

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<sup>7</sup> The impact of the economic crises on migration trends and migration policy in the Russian Federation and the Eastern Europe and Central Asia Area, Analytical Report, IOM, Moscow, 2009; quoted in Boychenko IOM Russia response to questionnaire distributed by consultant.

## b.) MOLDOVA

**Table 4: Key demographic statistics for the Republic of Moldova**

Population 2009 <sup>2</sup>	Emigrants from country 2010 <sup>2</sup>	Emigrants as % of pop. 2010 <sup>2</sup>	Immigrants to country 2010 <sup>2</sup>	Immigrants as % of pop. 2010 <sup>2</sup>	Net Migration Rate (/1,000 pop.) 2005-2010 <sup>1</sup>
3,600,000	770,300	21.5%	408,300	11.4%	-1.9 migrants

GNI 2009 (US\$) in millions <sup>2</sup>	GNI per capita PPP\$ (2008) <sup>4</sup>	GNI per capita (Atlas method) (US\$ ) 2009 <sup>2</sup>	Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of pop.) <sup>2</sup>	Inward Remittances (US\$ in millions) 2010 <sup>2</sup>	HDI Rank* (2010) <sup>3</sup>	HDI Ranking Category <sup>3</sup>
\$5,800	\$3,210	\$1,590	48.5%	\$1,316	99 of 169	Lower middle income

See Annex V for sources and definitions of categories.

Moldova is the poorest country bordering the EU. Nearly 50% of it's population lives at or below the national poverty line. Remittances from migrant workers (regular and irregular) are an important part the country's revenue, supporting current household expenditures and secondary home renovation for many families. One third of the population resides in households that receive remittances. [Kontula p. 7]

A long-standing territorial dispute contributes to the destabilized conditions of the country. A "conflict with separatist province of Transnistria has caused major disruption in economic and education, health, and social security systems." [Panitru, p. 4] Transnistria is the main region for Moldovan manufacturing and also a major source of trafficking to EU. Having declared unilateral independence in 1990, it is *de jure* part of Moldova, but *de facto* it is administered from its 'capital' in Tiraspol with its own infrastructure including government, parliament, military, police, etc. It is Russian speaking.

The Moldova National Bureau for Migration "estimates that most migrants work abroad without a contract, suggesting high levels of 'illegal' migration." However, statistics seem to indicate that more of the irregular migration occurs in countries of the CIS, rather than the EU. For example, in 2003 an estimated 70% of Moldovans in CIS countries were irregular, whereas almost 60% of Moldovan migrants in Italy had documented status. [Panitru, p. 12]

With over 20% of its population living outside the country, there are Moldovan villages where nearly all the adults (women as well as men) of working age have migrated. This has created a particular crisis in the country in which children are abandoned or left in the care of older siblings, other relatives or neighbors who are unable to adequately support them.

The majority of Moldovan male migrants work in construction in CIS countries. Whereas the majority of migrants to the EU25 region, Turkey and Romania are female. [Kontula 2009, p. 7] Violence against women is widespread. Trafficking of women is a major threat in Moldova. [Ibid.] There are reports of some use of false marriage proposals as a recruitment technique, but the majority of Moldovan VoTs in forced prostitution say they were deceived by offers of jobs as nannies, shop assistances, hotel workers, etc. [Ibid, p. 8] Women exploited for labor purposes other than forced prostitution are still often subject to sexual violence. [Ibid.]

Recruitment of men and women who become victims of TIP and forced labor happens in the same ways as for migration in general, through networks of family and friends. [Kontula p. 9] Employment and travel agencies also play significant roles in recruiting VoT and migrants. [Ibid, p. 10] Traffickers control their victims through debt bondage, violence and threat of violence against both the person and his/her family. [Ibid, p. 8]

IOM Moldova has the most comprehensive data on VoTs identified and assisted by the NRS, IOM and their partners in the country. The IOM data in Table 5 shows that, while victims of sexual exploitation have been the majority of cases assisted in the past decade, cases of forced labor have begun also being identified and assisted in the past half decade. Cases of trafficking for organ removal are also on the rise.

*These key trends in trafficking for sexual exploitation have not changed substantially over the past three years:*

1. *the duration of exploitation for sexual services is up to 6 months maximum;*
2. *the conditions of exploitation are “better” and the victims are paid small amounts of money;*
3. *they are allowed to contact their parents/children and are allowed partial freedom of movement.*

*Fewer victims are identified abroad. Most of them are mistaken for irregular migrants and deported – it was found that many beneficiaries came into trafficking from prostitution and vice-versa. Others do not ask for assistance as they do not have the same acute medical and psychological needs as victims in previous years. In regards to recruitment, most of the victims knew or suspected, what would happen to them abroad; that’s why, more victims of trafficking are identified with PSD (post-traumatic stress disorder) due to pre-trafficking situation (domestic violence, despair, etc) than to trafficking itself.*

*Changes in [VoT] numbers:*

- *The number of cases of children TIP victims increased, specifically boys sexually abused;*
- *The number of cases of adult male TIP victims increased almost twice comparing with 2009;*
- *Identified cases of exploitation for begging purposes decreased by 70%.*

[IOM Moldova staff response to consultant questionnaire]

**Table 5: Victims of trafficking assisted by IOM Moldova between 2000 and 2008, according to sex, type of trafficking and type of exploitation**

<b>SEX</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Female</b>	308	364	292	232	252	261	285	242	140	2,376
<b>Male</b>					4	4	10	31	18	67
<b>TYPE OF TRAFFICKING</b>										
<b>International</b>	307	364	288	232	250	256	270	259	128	2,354
<b>Internal</b>	1		4		6	9	25	14	30	89
<b>TYPE OF EXPLOITATION</b>										
<b>Sexual</b>	308	364	292	232	196	215	207	172	111	2,097
<b>Labour</b>					18	15	35	59	32	159
<b>Begging</b>					20	17	15	17	7	76
<b>Organ removal</b>								3	5	8
<b>Combined</b>					22	9	22	9		62
<b>n/a</b>						9	16	13	3	41
<b>TOTAL VoTs</b>	308	364	292	232	256	276	295	273	158	2,443

Source: IOM Moldova [Kontula, p. 15 Graph 4]



### **Priorities for addressing TIP and forced labor**

The Government of Moldova recognizes that TIP and forced labor is a major problem in the country. It has taken significant steps, in partnership with the IOM, ILO and other intergovernmental organizations as well as the country's civil society, to assist and reintegrate VoTs. Increasingly, the emphasis is being placed on prevention. Moldova is a leader in expanding its National Referral Mechanism – initially designed for identification and reintegration of VoTs – into a system for detection and assistance to those at risk of becoming victims of trafficking and forced labor. (This model is discussed further in the final section of this report.) Detailed priorities for further programming are listed in Annex I.

### **Ongoing or new programs planned by IOs and NGOs**

The IOM is seeking further funding for its technical assistance in the elaboration and expansion of the National Referral System. UNDP is implementing programs to expand employment opportunities for youth and women, to promote decentralization of public service delivery in selected districts of the country, and to provide shelter assistance for VoTs. See further information about these and other programs in Annex III.

## **c.) UKRAINE**

**Table 6: Key demographic statistics for the Ukraine**

Population 2009 <sup>2</sup>	Emigrants from country 2010 <sup>2</sup>	Emigrants as % of pop. 2010 <sup>2</sup>	Immigrants to country 2010 <sup>2</sup>	Immigrants as % of pop. 2010 <sup>2</sup>	Net Migration Rate (/1,000 pop.) 2005-2010 <sup>1</sup>
46,000,000	6,563,100	14.4%	5,257,500	11.6%	-0.3 migrants

GNI 2009 (US\$) in millions <sup>2</sup>	GNI per capita PPP\$ (2008) <sup>4</sup>	GNI per capita (Atlas method) (US\$) 2009 <sup>2</sup>	Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of pop.) <sup>2</sup>	Inward Remittances (US\$ in millions) 2010 <sup>2</sup>	HDI Rank* (2010) <sup>3</sup>	HDI Ranking Category <sup>3</sup>
\$111,100	\$7,210	\$2,800	19.5%	\$5,289	69 of 169	Lower middle income

See Annex V for sources and definitions of categories.

The Ukraine is a country with large numbers of both emigrants and immigrants. With 5.9 million immigrants in 2010, it is the second major country of migration destination in CIS after Russia. [IOM WMR p. 182] At the same time, many Ukrainians emigrate to other countries, particularly the Russian Federation. The World Bank *Remittances Factbook 2011* ranks the Russian Federation to Ukraine migration corridor as the second largest migration flow in the world, with 3.7 million migrants; the Ukraine to Russian Federation migration corridor ranks as the third largest, with 3.6 million. [World Bank, p. 5]

Ukrainians who lost their jobs or much of their income were particularly vulnerable to trafficking in 2010. The lack of employment opportunities in their home country drove them to pursue work abroad. Children from socially disadvantaged families or in state custody are especially at-risk of being trafficked and exploited inside the Ukraine for begging, commercial sex, and production of pornography. They remain a significant part of those at risk even after they reach adulthood. [IOM Ukraine 2010 Situation Brief]

UNODC TIP European Trends 2009 report shows that the percentage of VoTs in Netherlands from Russia and Ukraine has decreased overall since 2001. Detection of Ukrainian VoTs in Netherlands had reduced to zero in “recent years” as have the number of Ukrainian VoTs

identified in Kosovo [UNODC TIP European Trends 2009, p. 15]. The chronological parallel between the accession of Romania and Bulgaria to the EU with the dramatic decline in Ukrainian VoTs to Western Europe warrants consideration as a factor influencing this shift in trafficking patterns. Between 2000 and 2010, 33% of the Ukrainian VoTs assisted by IOM were trafficked to the Russian Federation. [IOM Ukraine THB Statistics, p. 1]

Case information collected by IOM Ukraine indicates that the coercion techniques used on Ukrainian VoTs are becoming “softer”, particularly for victims trafficked to EU countries. The classic ‘chained to the radiator case’ is now uncommon for trafficking to western Europe, although this appears some still in cases trafficked to Russia. Trafficking to Russia is facilitated by the lack of a visa regime between the countries, low fear of deportation due to corruption of Russian authorities, and the common language. Coercion is more on the psychological level. But in labor exploitation, there is often a mixture of labor and sexual abuse. There is a new risk group of older women in their forties who are re-entering labor market after their children are raised. ” [Krcmar, IOM Ukraine, interview]

The government of the Ukraine recognizes trafficking for labor exploitation is an issue, at least in terms of policy. However, law enforcement actions do not reflect this perspective as much. Still IOM Ukraine has been working to target men and identify who among them are VoT. In 2004, 14% of the VoTs assisted by IOM Ukraine were male. This has steadily increased over the succeeding years to 36% in 2010 (see Table 6). In 2010, IOM Ukraine assisted more cases of labor trafficking than for sexual exploitation. Some were male minors trafficked for sexual exploitation; 25 were cases of organ trafficking. Those who sell their organs are literally the most vulnerable; willingness to sell one’s organ(s) is an act of desperation. Most are recruited through the internet or someone who has sold an organ previously. [Ibid.]

**Table 7: Victims of trafficking assisted by IOM Ukraine between 2004 and 2010, according to gender and type of exploitation**

<b>SEX</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>Female</b>	540	713	761	849	625	596	693
<b>Male</b>	86	115	176	272	195	177	392
<b>% Female</b>	86%	86%	81%	76%	76%	77%	64%
<b>% Male</b>	14%	14%	19%	24%	24%	23%	36%
<b>Type of Exploitation</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>Sexual</b>	403	558	597	581	392	397	269
<b>Labour</b>	190	232	319	500	404	337	612
<b>Begging</b>	9	10	5	4	14	16	61
<b>Combined</b>	24	28	15	33	7	23	30
<b>Other</b>			1		3		13
<b>Total</b>	625	829	936	1,121	547	773	1,085

Source: IOM Ukraine THB Statistics, p. 3.

IOM attributes the increased identification of male VoTs to the effect of migration information campaigns. Men are beginning to understand there is a difference between just being cheated versus being exploited. [Ibid.]

*The number of identified cases involving men trafficked for labor is growing. For example, in 2004 Ukraine’s identified cases of trafficking for sexual exploitation were more than double those of labour exploitation. In 2007 the gap between the two categories had almost disappeared and in the first six months of 2008, the number of labour exploitation cases exceeded those of sexual exploitation. [ILO Costs 2009\_ECA, p. 1]*

*Year 2010 saw a dramatic increase in the number of identified child VoTs, an outcome of intensive capacity building and networking efforts for state shelters for children, orphanages, boarding schools, and juvenile detention*

facilities. 123 minors were identified as VoTs in 2010 (compared to 47 in 2009), 60% of them are girls. 47% of child VoTs were exploited in forced begging, 33% for commercial sex and 12% in forced labour. Most minors were exploited within Ukraine (65%) and in the Russian Federation (31%), either sold or handed over to traffickers by their own parents/guardians. Street children were occasionally recruited and exploited by their peers.[IOM draft end of phase report to SDC, April 2011, p. 7]

"Most foreigners trafficked to or through Ukraine [since 2003] came from Moldova." [ILO Costs 2009\_ECA, p. 1]

### **Priorities for addressing TIP and forced labor**

General awareness raising has been conducted extensively over the past decade in the Ukraine. This now needs to be reinforced with more targeted awareness raising in oblasts and communities with populations that have particular characteristics consistent with increased vulnerability to TIP and forced labor.

Expand the community-based approach piloted in the IOM project supported by the SDC. This could be linked more closely to the fledgling National Referral Mechanism, which could also be expanded in vision based on lessons learned from the Moldova National Referral System.

See Annex I for additional priority suggestions.

### **Ongoing or new programs planned by IOs and NGOs**

The IOM is pursuing further funding to expand the programming begun with SDC funds for community-based prevention efforts. No information was found for other current or planned initiatives in the Ukraine.

## **d.) GEORGIA**

**Table 8: Key demographic statistics for Georgia**

Population 2009 <sup>2</sup>	Emigrants from country 2010 <sup>2</sup>	Emigrants as % of pop. 2010 <sup>2</sup>	Immigrants to country 2010 <sup>2</sup>	Immigrants as % of pop. 2010 <sup>2</sup>	Net Migration Rate (/1,000 pop.) 2005-2010 <sup>1</sup>
4,300,000	1,057,700	25.1%	167,300	4.0%	-11.5migrants

GNI 2009 (US\$) in millions <sup>2</sup>	GNI per capita PPP\$ (2008) <sup>4</sup>	GNI per capita (Atlas method) (US\$ ) 2009 <sup>2</sup>	Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of pop.) <sup>2</sup>	Inward Remittances (US\$ in millions) 2010 <sup>2</sup>	HDI Rank* (2010) <sup>3</sup>	HDI Ranking Category <sup>3</sup>
\$10,600	\$4,850	\$2,530	54.5%	\$824	74 of 169	Lower middle income

See Annex V for sources and definitions of categories.

At 25.1% of its population, Georgia has the second highest percentage of emigrants among the countries considered in this report (see Table 7 above). Irregular migration from Georgia is primarily economically motivated due to low income levels and low standards of living. [IOM MRG 2008, p.33] Over 50% of the population lives at or below the poverty line (see Table 7 above). The Russian Federation is the main destination country for irregular migrants. The IOM estimated between 400,000 and 1 million undocumented Georgian migrants were in the RF in 2008. [IOM MRG 2008, p. 33] Somewhat surprisingly – and in stark contrast to the patterns of TIP and forced labor in other countries considered in this report – the numbers of identified Georgian VoT (48 in 2009, up from 21 in 2008 [GTIP 2010\_Georgia]) is quite low in

comparison to the estimated volume of irregular migrants. It is also surprising that they are primarily trafficked to Turkey and the UAE [IOM MRG 2008, p. 37], rather than the Russian Federation – the destination for the majority of Georgian irregular migrants. The UN Office on Organized Crimes and Drugs asserts that domestic trafficking is under-detected in Georgia. [UNOCD global p. 67].

The US State Department annual report on Trafficking in Persons (GTIP) for 2010 asserts that the Government of Georgia fully complies with the minimum standards for elimination of TIP. It highlights the fact that the Government of Georgia provides a VoT assistance fund at the level of US\$ 312,000. It also recognizes the Georgian law enforcement and judicial system for success in convicting traffickers, while urging that more attention be placed on convictions for trafficking for forced labor as well as sexual exploitation. [US GTIP 2010\_Georgia]

### ***Priorities for addressing TIP and forced labor***

Similar, quite general, priorities were identified in responses from both government and NGO actors questioned about priorities specific to combating TIP in Georgia. This reinforces the impression this consultant developed during her assessment trip to the country in November 2010. From interviews with individuals as well as listening to discussions at a day-long conference of experts, it appeared that most experts spoke about TIP within the standard frameworks used in many international training materials. This left the consultant with the view that there continues to be a need for more nuanced and specific awareness raising about TIP and forced labor with government and NGO leaders as well as the general public. More research into the nature of the experiences of Georgia's numerous irregular migrants might also reveal more cases of TIP and forced labor than previously believed. Some of this may be addressed in the ILO-led project on forced labor and TIP in the South Caucasus as well as the UNDP baseline assessment noted below.

### ***Ongoing-new programs planned by IOs and NGOs***

The IOM is likely to submit a proposal for a second phase of the secondary school education project supported by SDC in the South Caucasus.

The UNDP will be conducting a baseline assessment of social vulnerability during 2011.

The ILO is in the second half of a 2-year program for protection of migrant workers to the Russian Federation, which includes Georgia as a source country.

The ILO is leading a South Caucasus regional multi-agency (IOM, OSCE and ICMPD) project to combat trafficking for forced labor through awareness raising and promoting legal migration.

See Annex II for additional information.

## e.) ARMENIA

**Table 9: Key demographic statistics for Armenia**

Population 2009 <sup>2</sup>	Emigrants from country 2010 <sup>2</sup>	Emigrants as % of pop. 2010 <sup>2</sup>	Immigrants to country 2010 <sup>2</sup>	Immigrants as % of pop. 2010 <sup>2</sup>	Net Migration Rate (/1,000 pop.) 2005-2010 <sup>1</sup>
3,100,000	870,200	28.2%	324,200	10.5%	-4.9 migrants

GNI 2009 (US\$) in millions <sup>2</sup>	GNI per capita PPP\$ (2008) <sup>4</sup>	GNI per capita (Atlas method) (US\$ ) 2009 <sup>2</sup>	Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of pop.) <sup>2</sup>	Inward Remittances (US\$ in millions) 2010 <sup>2</sup>	HDI Rank* (2010) <sup>3</sup>	HDI Ranking Category <sup>3</sup>
\$8,900	\$6,310	\$3,100	50.9%	\$824	76 of 169	Lower middle income

See Annex V for sources and definitions of categories.

Armenia has the highest emigration percentage of all the countries considered in this report. Fifty percent of its population lives at or below the countries poverty line (see Table 8 above). Although the country has been achieving a significant annual economic growth rate in the past decade,

*poverty reduction has relied significantly on fiscal transfers and private remittances. As a result, unemployment still affects one-fifth of the labor force with rates especially high outside the capital.... Vulnerable groups face heightened inequalities and poverty. Residents of small and medium-sized towns are most at risk and have experienced a slower reduction in poverty than have other groups.... The elderly, migrants, and refugees have also benefited less from recent economic growth and often lack basic social services.* [UNDP CPD Armenia 2010-15]

Armenian law enforcement reports that trafficking from the country occurs to the Russian Federation for labor exploitation and to Turkey and the UAE for sexual exploitation. Domestic trafficking for sexual exploitation is reported as well. The number of trafficking cases to other countries declined in 2010, but the number of domestic trafficking cases increased. [Police representative response to consultant questionnaire]

According to data from the Republic of Armenia Police, in 2009 the government investigated 15 cases of trafficking – including nine sex trafficking and six labor trafficking investigations. Armenian courts prosecuted 19 individuals in 12 trafficking cases during the reporting period. Authorities convicted 11 trafficking offenders in 2009 – including eight individuals for sex trafficking and three for labor trafficking. All 11 convicted offenders were given prison sentences. Four offenders were given sentences ranging from three to five years' and seven offenders were given sentences ranging from seven to 13 years' imprisonment. [Police representative response to consultant questionnaire]

In 2010 the government investigated 11 cases of trafficking - all sex trafficking. Armenian courts prosecuted 15 individuals in 9 trafficking cases during the reporting period. Authorities convicted 15 trafficking offenders in 2010. All convicted offenders were given prison sentences from 7.5 - 9.5 years. [Police representative response to consultant questionnaire]

Key risk factors in Armenia for trafficking include: social deprivation, orphans (no parents), substance abuse, being divorced or widowed (including "half-divorced" because husband is out of the country for many years), domestic violence and prostitution. "The age of the typical Armenian victim of trafficking is comparatively older – closer to thirty – and more often than



not they have children and they have the kind of social and economic problems that ... are known by teachers, social workers and the police.” [Martin Wyss article 2004] This analysis is echoed by the staff of the United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR), which manages a shelter for VoTs in Yerevan. They note as vulnerable “labor migrants, beneficiaries and graduates of orphanages and boarding schools, unemployed, people from socially insecure and ‘incomplete’ families.” [UMCOR staff response to consultant questionnaire] The UMCOR staff reports that trafficking patterns in Armenia have changed in the past three years. Previously mainly a country of origin, they believe it is becoming more of a transit and destination country. They highlight cases of Russian and Ukrainian women trafficked to Armenia. [Ibid.]

### ***Priorities for addressing TIP and forced labor***

Government and civil society responses to the consultant questionnaire concur that awareness raising/prevention, victim assistance and witness protection are key priorities for counter-trafficking efforts. Emphasis is placed on education and awareness raising for youth in boarding schools and orphanages as well as the general school population. See Annex I for more information.

### ***Ongoing-new programs planned by IOs and NGOs***

The IOM is likely to submit a proposal for a second phase of the secondary school education project supported by SDC in the South Caucasus.

The ILO is in the second half of a 2-year program for protection of migrant workers to the Russian Federation, which includes Armenia as a source country.

The ILO is leading a South Caucasus regional multi-agency (IOM, OSCE and ICMPD) project to combat trafficking for forced labor through awareness raising and promoting legal migration.

The OSCE Mission in Armenia has programming foci on border management, combating human trafficking, gender equality, human rights, and minority rights.

The NGO ‘Children of Armenia Fund’ works in 10 poor villages of Armenia, which are inherently more vulnerable. It is an IOM partner. They do counter-TIP awareness raising as well as trainings for government and civil society.

UMCOR runs a shelter that provides direct support to trafficking victims. It is a member of the National Anti-Trafficking Working Group.

See Annex II for additional information.

## f.) AZERBAIJAN

**Table 10: Key demographic statistics for Azerbaijan**

Population 2009 <sup>2</sup>	Emigrants from country 2010 <sup>2</sup>	Emigrants as % of pop. 2010 <sup>2</sup>	Immigrants to country 2010 <sup>2</sup>	Immigrants as % of pop. 2010 <sup>2</sup>	Net Migration Rate (/1,000 pop.) 2005-2010 <sup>1</sup>
8,800,000	1,432,600	16.0%	263,900	3.0%	-1.2 migrants

GNI 2009 (US\$) in millions <sup>2</sup>	GNI per capita PPP\$ (2008) <sup>4</sup>	GNI per capita (Atlas method) (US\$ ) 2009 <sup>2</sup>	Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of pop.) <sup>2</sup>	Inward Remittances (US\$ in millions) 2010 <sup>2</sup>	HDI Rank* (2010) <sup>3</sup>	HDI Ranking Category <sup>3</sup>
\$4,030	\$7,770	\$4,840	49.6%	\$1,472	67 of 169	Upper middle income

See Annex V for sources and definitions of categories.

With a significant oil and gas sector, Azerbaijan has one of the stronger economies among the countries considered in this report. Yet at 16% or more, the country still has a comparatively large percentage of emigrants.

*Statistics indicate that between 16 to 25 percent of the total Azerbaijan population have been identified as labor migrants. Even though those who work in foreign countries are very diverse in terms of their profession and specialization, they mainly engage in individual entrepreneurship, trade and the service industry and the majority of them are concentrated in large industrial cities. [IOM MRAzb 2008, p. 19]*

The World Bank reports that the main destination countries for Azeri emigrants are the Russian Federation, Armenia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Israel, Germany, Turkey, the USA, Turkmenistan and Georgia. [World Bank Azerbaijan Migration factsheet 2011]

Azerbaijan remains in an official state of war with neighboring Armenia following the ceasefire of the 1988 to 1994 armed conflict over the disputed territory of Nagorno-Karabakh in southwest region of the country. This conflict has led to emergence of approximately one million refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

Organizations working with refugee and IDP populations believe many of them to be particularly vulnerable to trafficking and exploitation. [Consultant interviews in November 2010] The Ministry of Internal Affairs also identifies vulnerable populations to include “people subject to domestic violence, with low-income, incomplete education, unemployed, as well as neglected children...” [Ministry of Internal Affairs, Department on Struggle Against Trafficking in Human Beings, response to consultant questionnaire]

The oil/gas and construction industries of Azerbaijan attract foreign workers, some of whom work in conditions of forced labor. In a response to the consultant’s questionnaire from the Ministry of Internal Affairs, it was asserted that

*Azerbaijan is considered primarily a source country for human trafficking. Human trafficking in our country is associated with sexual exploitation and less forced labour purposes. Dynamic of statistical indicators in the field of human trafficking in the past three years is as following:*

- In 2008 – 76 criminal facts were registered, 91 human traffickers were discovered, 78 victims of human trafficking were identified.

- In 2009 – 80 criminal facts were registered, 76 human traffickers were discovered, 91 victims of human trafficking were identified.
- In 2010 – 70 criminal facts were registered, 39 human traffickers were discovered, 34 victims of human trafficking were identified.

*With regard to involvement to forced labour, number of human trafficking-related facts discovered in 2008, 2009 and 2010 were 1, 3 and 1 respectively.* [Ministry of Internal Affairs, Department on Struggle Against Trafficking in Human Beings, response to consultant questionnaire]

A recent study sponsored by the ILO in Azerbaijan detected some changes in patterns of forced labor. Results indicate that the number of Azeri workers exposed to forced labor abroad appears to be decreasing. “On the other hand, persons who expected to transit through the country to Europe with the help of intermediaries were instead taken to construction sites in Azerbaijan, and subsequently deported after detection by the authorities.” [ILO Cost, p. 21] The UNODC reports that domestic trafficking cases have been detected in Azerbaijan. [UNODC GRTIP 2009, p. 67]

### ***Priorities for addressing TIP and forced labor***

Improving the social and economic well-being of vulnerable people as well as public awareness raising about TIP are seen as the priorities to combat human trafficking, according to both government and NGO responses to the consultant questionnaire. See Annex I for more information.

### ***Ongoing-new programs planned by IOs and NGOs***

The IOM is likely to submit a proposal for a second phase of the secondary school education project supported by SDC in the South Caucasus.

The ILO is in the second half of a 2-year program for protection of migrant workers to the Russian Federation, which includes Georgia as a source country.

The ILO is leading a South Caucasus regional multi-agency (IOM, OSCE and ICMPD) project to combat trafficking for forced labor through awareness raising and promoting legal migration.

The NGO ‘Citizens Labor Rights Protection League’ was providing legal assistance to working migrants in the framework of the Central Asian Project of Soros Foundation. It also produced an alternative report to that issued by the Government to the UN Committee on Working Migrants. Currently it is representing Turkish VoTs of forced labor in a court case in Azerbaijan.

See Annex II for additional information.

## g.) TAJIKISTAN

**Table 10: Key demographic statistics for Tajikistan**

Population 2009 <sup>2</sup>	Emigrants from country 2010 <sup>2</sup>	Emigrants as % of pop. 2010 <sup>2</sup>	Immigrants to country 2010 <sup>2</sup>	Immigrants as % of pop. 2010 <sup>2</sup>	Net Migration Rate (/1,000 pop.) 2005-2010 <sup>1</sup>
7,000,000	791,100	11.2%	284,300	4.0%	-5.9 migrants

GNI 2009 (US\$) in millions <sup>2</sup>	GNI per capita PPP\$ (2008) <sup>4</sup>	GNI per capita (Atlas method) (US\$ ) 2009 <sup>2</sup>	Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of pop.) <sup>2</sup>	Inward Remittances (US\$ in millions) 2010 <sup>2</sup>	HDI Rank* (2010) <sup>3</sup>	HDI Ranking Category <sup>3</sup>
\$4,900	\$1,860	\$700	53.5%	\$2,065	112 of 169	Low income

See Annex V for sources and definitions of categories.

Tajikistan is the poorest country in Central Asia.

*Tajikistan is still recovering from its civil war (1992 -1997) during which 50,000 died and more than 10% of the population fled the country, many to Kyrgyzstan. Although the economies of both states are growing, the gap between rich and poor is getting wider. The farmers do not grow sufficient food to feed everyone and the cost of imported food has skyrocketed since 2007. In Tajikistan some 80% of the population lacks food security. Many households depend on remittances from family members who have left to find work in Russia or Kazakhstan, which has been severely constrained due to the onset of the global economic crisis. In addition, in the rural areas, many children do not attend school regularly nor can they access treatment when they are ill. [Save the Children website, Tajikistan page]*

In his draft report to the SDC, Dr. Lewis affirms that remittances are the key component of the Tajikistan economy. [Lewis 2010, p. 4] "The most important factor in mitigating poverty in the [Central Asia] is labour remittances, mostly from Russia and Kazakhstan. Remittances reached at least ...US\$2.1 billion in Tajikistan in [2009] (35.1 per cent of GDP, the highest figure in the world in 2009).<sup>8</sup> [Ibid, p. 6] "Tajikistan is dependent on its migrant labor population and their remittances for its economic survival." [Turakhanova, p. 1]

Somewhere between 11% (600,000) and 20% (1.5 million) of the country's population seeks employment abroad in Russia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan. In other words, about 60% of Tajik households have a family member who works abroad. [ILO Cost ECA 2009 and Turakhanova] Migration has dramatically increased since the onset of the financial crisis at the end of the last decade. An average of 16% of the adult Tajikistan population left the country per month in 2007; this figure jumped dramatically to over 50% in 2009. [Danzer, p. 6.] An estimated 95% of Tajik emigrants are male and the Russian Federation is the destination for 93% of all Tajik emigrants. [ILO MRT 2010] However, the percentage of female migrants is on the rise, going from 6.6% in 2007 to 13% in 2009. [Danzer, p. 10] The average age of the male migrants is 30 years old and most have a low level of education. [Turakhanova, p. 1.]

Although female migration appears to be on the rise, Tajik migrant workers remain predominately male. The high percentage of male migrants coupled with the low amount of

<sup>8</sup> An ILO survey of remittances conducted in 2008 asserts that Tajik migrant remittances contributed the even higher percentage of 49% of the 2008 GDP, according to the National Bank of Tajikistan. [ILO MRT 2010, p. 1]

remittances they are able/willing<sup>9</sup> to send home to their immediate family members leaves a corresponding problem for their primary dependents. In most Tajik families, the wife and child normally lives with the extended family of the migrant worker, and the remittances are sent to the extended family rather than directly to the wife. This makes the wife's access to the remittances tenuous and highly dependent on the nature of her relationship with her husband's extended family. This problem can be aggravated by the lack of legal protection for many 'married' women because their marriages are 'only' religious and not registered with the authorities.<sup>10</sup>

Many Tajik households, particularly those most impoverished, are headed by women because their husbands and older male children are working far from home. Of these, the IOM estimated that in 2009, nearly 300,000 Tajik women were considered abandoned by labour migrants. 91% of this population had not received remittances in the past year and the majority did not know the whereabouts of their migrant spouses.<sup>11</sup> The dramatic discrepancy between the enormous contribution that migrant remittances make to the national economy contrasted with the further impoverishment of many women and children due to the absence of the primary income earners deserves specific policy and program attention

The deteriorating situation for migrant workers in the Russian Federation is likely to exacerbate these problems of decreasing remittances and other negative consequences of migration for the people of Tajikistan. "As of January 1 [2011], new Russian legislation bans foreigners from working in trade. ....Russian officials now say the country only needs skilled, Russian-speaking laborers....The changes could have a drastic effect in Tajikistan, where migrant-worker remittances comprise up to half the country's GDP." [Eurasianet]

All these factors create conditions ripe for human trafficking and forced migration.

*Many Tajik migrants are subject to trafficking and labor exploitation, including underpayment of wages, unregulated working hours and extortionate payments to traffickers. A significant number do not return home because of accumulated debts or their inability to earn enough while abroad. Their prolonged absence leaves Tajik families in extreme poverty and places social strains on the women who stay behind. [ILO Cost ECA 2009, p. 2]*

Specific, current data on human trafficking in the country is difficult to locate. The UNODC 2009 Global Report on TIP provides data only from the middle of the last decade, showing 151 VoTs in 2005 and 82 in 2006. All these VoTs were Tajik citizens and 91% were women. Most were returned from countries of the Middle East. [UNODC GRTIP 2009, p. 227] The IOM supported a sociological survey in a number of countries, including Tajikistan, to try to determine the level of human trafficking. Estimated figures were extrapolated from a sampling of 1,970 respondents. Researchers concluded that there are an average of 36 victims of human trafficking inside the country and 165 outside the country per 1,000 people in the population. [RCMRI, p. 29] These figures result in estimates of over 250,000 people trafficked within the country and well over 1 million Tajiks trafficked internationally. While these figures seem extremely high, the substantial difference between the official reports used by UNODC and the estimates extrapolated from sociological survey work indicate that far more needs to be learned about the nature and volume of human trafficking in and from the country.

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<sup>9</sup> Various research reports provide anecdotal explanations for hindrances to male migrant workers sending remittances and/or returning to their families. These include: marrying in the country of migration and therefore abandoning the family in Tajikistan; losing work and having insufficient funds to return home; and inability to earn much income over the expenses incurred where they are working due to low wages and other exploitation.

<sup>10</sup> Source: email correspondence with Dilbar Turakhanova, SDC Tajikistan.

<sup>11</sup> Source: IOM website page "Facilitating Migration: Legal Empowerment for Migrant Households Headed by Women" [www.iom.tj/projects\\_facilitating\\_legal.htm](http://www.iom.tj/projects_facilitating_legal.htm). This project was supported with SDC funds.



### **Ongoing-new programs planned by IOs and NGOs**

A £ 9 million, three year (2010 – 2013) project titled *Central Asia Regional Migration Program*, is being implemented by the IOM, UN Women and World Bank. Tajikistan and the Russian Federation are two of the four participating countries.

Tajikistan is one of several countries in Central Asia and the South Caucasus in a Euro 4 million regional program titled *From the crisis towards Decent and Safe jobs: Sustainable regional development for job generation and social justice in the framework of Decent Work Country Programs* implemented by the ILO Moscow office. The focus is on increasing employment opportunities, modernizing national occupational safety and health systems, and improving social protection and social security.

## **V. PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS AND STRATEGIC OPTIONS**

### **a.) General observations and recommendations**

#### **i. Protection and assistance**

As the March 2011 draft *CAT Programme Relevance Rationale* paper concludes, “beside highlighting and supporting the positive effects of migration for development where the migrant is a driver of change, one of the aims of international cooperation is to mitigate through different measures the negative effects of migration, among them human trafficking.” [p. 4] The list of internationally supported projects found in Annex III demonstrates that most donors are contributing to this mitigation effort through investment in poverty reduction, capacity building for government law enforcement and border management as well as social services, direct services for victims of trafficking (and to a lesser extent to prevent individuals becoming victims) and general awareness raising campaigns about human trafficking and safe migration. With the exception of services for VoTs, these programs are broadly targeted at impacting poor and otherwise generally vulnerable populations.

The importance of **preventing migrants from being drawn into situations of trafficking for sexual exploitation, begging and organ harvesting or other forced labor conditions emerged as the most common priority** for practitioners contacted by the consultant in all the countries of concern in this report. In addition, children and other dependents left behind by migrant workers are likely to be particularly vulnerable and in need of assistance. While respondents affirmed that poverty is considered a root cause that drives particularly irregular migration from all these countries, a number of experts asserted that **there is need for more nuanced, targeted and multi-faceted prevention efforts based on additional factors beyond poverty** that tend to characterize those who are especially vulnerable to severe exploitation and trafficking (domestic and international).

In the past decade, the international donor emphasis with regard to TIP has been on investigating and prosecuting the crimes of TIP and assisting identified VoTs. However, the grim reality is that the vast majority of victims of trafficking and forced labor will never interface with the law enforcement system for a wide variety of reasons, such as fear of criminalization and deportation, or intimidation by the trafficker. Even if they do not cooperate with law enforcement, they remain victims of crimes and human rights violations. While more broad spread development programs focus on transforming the underlying economic and social conditions that contribute towards the creation of vulnerable individuals and communities, **those who are subject to the most extreme forms of exploitation are in need of specific, targeted protection and assistance. Increased availability of programs and mechanisms for such assistance for vulnerable people and communities also is an essential tool to prevent adults and children from ever becoming trafficked or otherwise exploited.**

The IOM has begun describing this as a “**needs first approach**”<sup>12</sup> to protection of migrants. The core idea is to design and implement programs that give priority to identifying and addressing the **specific needs and situation** of the potentially or already trafficked/exploited person. It transforms the criteria, protocols and attitudes inherent in the current identification and assistance mechanisms / programs so that they – first and foremost – are grounded in a human rights approach. The approach that recognizes and addresses the practical needs of those most at-risk in the society, rather than giving preference to those who best fit specific international definitions, particularly those driven by law enforcement and prosecution criteria (which tends to focus disproportionately on human trafficking victims).

In concert with internationally-funded programs aimed at transformation of government systems and national economies, SDC has an opportunity to **support this bottom-up rather than a top-down approach to preventing vulnerability to forced labor and TIP and reintegration support for victims**. This is the interim phase in the development process that maximizes practical solutions for people in the near-term even as larger systems and programs are elaborated to secure social safety nets for the long-term.

## **ii. Awareness raising**

**Continued support for awareness raising initiatives is valuable.** However, as noted in the 2011 NORAD evaluation of IOM counter-human trafficking programming, “Such campaigns generally maintain, as their point of departure, the assumption that the target group is unaware of the dangers of human trafficking. There is little evidence to support this assumption, however, and more information campaigns would benefit from baseline assessments of the awareness levels of the target group prior to roll-out, as well as impact assessments to determine effectiveness once a campaign has run its course.” [IOM Global Eye #10, p. 9] Campaign and education materials that clearly reflect the particular characteristics of the country where the campaign is being conducted will be far better received (see sub-topic iii below).

As is already being done in some countries, TIP awareness raising programs are more effective if they are expanded to be safe migration campaigns that encompass more than just education about the mechanisms and consequences of human trafficking. The content should include education about labor laws, labor rights, labor recruitment mechanisms (legitimate and illegitimate), border control and work permit procedures, etc. Gender dimensions to various types of labor conditions and potential exploitation should be addressed; but in particular, effort should be made to recognize that human trafficking occurs for purposes of sexual exploitation and that it happens to males as well as females.

## **iii. Regional or country-specific approach**

The populations of the seven countries addressed in this report have a major characteristic in common: they have strong national and ethnic identities that cause them to perceive their own country's conditions/dynamics as unique and significantly different from neighboring countries. There are substantive reasons for this perception, even while there may be more commonality among them than the local populations realize or acknowledge. Certainly the high preponderance of labor migration to the Russian Federation (and to a lesser, but significant extent to the Ukraine) from the other six countries is a strong common factor among them. But even these migration flows tend to have country-specific characteristics, rooted in the links between the home country population and that country's migrant community in the destination country. In addition, the numerous political and territorial disputes among the seven countries undermine strong regional ties and cooperation. These factors create significant challenges to regional programming.

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<sup>12</sup> Some partners from other intergovernmental organizations and INGOs challenge that this approach is ‘mandate creep’ by IOM and that it is used to justify unfair competition against other organizations for donor funding. On the other hand, four IOM headquarters staff members told the NORAD evaluation team that “this approach was aligned with IOM's core mandate on migration.” [Berman, p. 27. See also p. 33-34 for a summary of the mandate creep critique.] This report's author takes no position on the mandate debate; the approach is presented in this report for its principle and not necessarily because of the way in which IOM implements it programmatically.

## b.) Strategic options, building on good practices

### Option A:

Program focus: <b>Protection and Assistance</b>	<i>Building local community capacities to identify and provide tailored, multi-faceted services to families/individuals most vulnerable to becoming exploited or trafficked and provide reintegration support for victims of forced labor and trafficking in persons.</i>
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convene regional conference to identify and consolidate best practices and lessons learned from SDC-sponsored programs in all 7 countries.</li> <li>• Mapping of vulnerable communities and populations to identify communities/regions where good practices could be implemented.</li> <li>• Fund community-level projects (rather than national) that either expand the pre-existing systems (e.g. Moldovan NRS or TdH transnational referrals) or initiate similar programming in countries that don't have them.</li> <li>• Share good practices through website or social media and a second regional conference at close of phase II.</li> </ul>
Good practices to build on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social work and community mobilization in local communities in the Ukraine (IOM Ukraine) with socio-economic opportunities component and local implement councils.</li> <li>• Local community implementation level of IOM and Gov't of Moldova National Referral System using multi-disciplinary teams of specialists.</li> <li>• Case-specific, individually tailored reintegration plans of TdH transnational referral activities, particularly attending to the best interests of the child by ensuring that if the child is repatriated, s/he is return to a safe environment.</li> <li>• Tajikistan program for legal assistance to wives and families abandoned by migrant workers.</li> </ul>
Region / country(ies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good practices conferences convene partners from all seven countries.</li> <li>• Mapping conducted at country level.</li> <li>• Ukraine and Moldova have more experience, but need to expand community-level capacities.</li> <li>• Tajikistan, Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Russian Federation have less elaborated community level, multi-disciplinary approach.</li> </ul>
Minimum conditions needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political will and administrative cooperation of relevant local government entities and/or competent civil society organizations to implement direct services projects.</li> <li>• Sufficient data on patterns of migration with forced labor and/or trafficking consequences.</li> <li>• Large enough geographic concentration of vulnerable population to warrant pilot project.</li> </ul>
Implementers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International intergovernmental organization or NGO with technical competence in social services delivery.</li> </ul>
Relevance / impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium to high nationally – depending of level of commitment by relevant government and NGO partners to replication of good practices and lessons learned from project.</li> <li>• Impact should be high in the communities where pilot projects are conducted.</li> </ul>
SDC visibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium to high - This could be increased through contract clauses specifying implementer responsibilities for visibility. Could also be increased by having more active project monitoring/support from SCO staff.</li> </ul>
Workload for SDC staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low to moderate – depending on level of project monitoring/support expected from SCO staff. If their role is to increase, SDC home office needs to provide more orientation to the sector for these officers.</li> </ul>

**Option B:**

Program focus: <b>Awareness raising and education for prevention and tolerance</b>	<i>Safe migration / counter-forced migration and counter-TIP awareness raising and education for prevention and more inclusive conditions for returning victims.</i>
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop school curriculum and related public awareness resources on labor migration, labor exploitation and human trafficking for middle and secondary school students, their parents, teacher and community leaders.</li> <li>• Review and adoption of curriculum by education authorities.</li> <li>• Training of trainers</li> <li>• Creation and publication of print and audio visual material to support curriculum and public awareness raising.</li> </ul>
Good practices to build on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secondary School Education project of IOM in South Caucasus</li> <li>• Previous awareness raising projects in Ukraine and Moldova (implemented by IOM, OSCE, TdH, La Strada, etc.)</li> <li>• The South Caucasus program has demonstrated the value of creating country-specific curriculum; however, numerous curricula already exist and can be tailored to address the particular characteristics of each country.</li> </ul>
Region / country(ies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Countries of greatest need: Russian Federation, Tajikistan</li> <li>• Countries of mid-range need: Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan</li> <li>• Countries with least need: Ukraine, Moldova</li> </ul>
Minimum conditions needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political will in Ministries of Education</li> <li>• Either on over-arching implementing agency (e.g. IOM, OSCE, ILO, TdH, La Strada, etc.) or coordination among implementing partner in each country to maximize sharing of good practices, lessons learned and (ideally) print / audio-visual material.</li> </ul>
Implementers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International intergovernmental organization, NGO or university with technical competence in education and about forced migration and TIP.</li> </ul>
Relevance / impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High nationally – depending of level of commitment by relevant government and NGO partners to replication of good practices and lessons learned from project.</li> <li>• Has great potential for sustainability through public school system.</li> </ul>
SDC visibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High – If funded solely by SDC. Visibility can also be increased through contract clauses specifying implementer responsibilities for visibility. Could also be increased by having more active project monitoring/support from SCO staff.</li> </ul>
Workload for SDC staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low to moderate – depending on level of project monitoring/support expected from SCO staff. If their role is to increase, SDC home office needs to provide more orientation to the sector for these officers.</li> </ul>

**Option C:**

Program focus: <b>Professional development</b>	<i>Develop and/or expand training of social workers, educators and labor officials to create multi-disciplinary teams for case intervention to mitigate vulnerability of families and individuals.</i>
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Curriculum development for university faculties on social services and public administration</li> <li>• Courses provided for university students (possibly with internship placements)</li> <li>• In-service professional training for relevant government and NGO staff</li> </ul>

Good practices to build on	All of the projects funded in CAT phase I.
Region / country(ies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Best implemented in those countries that already have projects being implemented and which have introduced many of the basic concepts and skills (e.g. Ukraine, Moldova; possibly Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan)</li> </ul>
Minimum conditions needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support of relevant ministries</li> <li>• Cooperation of relevant university faculties</li> <li>• Adequate legal and standards framework to support multi-disciplinary approach</li> </ul>
Implementers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Independent national and international technical consultants for curriculum development</li> <li>• University faculties</li> <li>• Ministries of Social Affairs, Labor and Education</li> <li>• Local NGOs for social services and migrant/women/children rights</li> </ul>
Relevance / impact	High – has potential to create systemic change by creating a pool of professionals with new skills and attitudes
SDC visibility	High
Workload for SDC staff	High - if managed directly by country offices [SDC home office needs to provide more orientation to the sector for these officers.] Moderate to low – if contracted to one or two international agencies.

#### Option D:

Program focus: <b>Continuation of Phase I projects</b>	<i>Sustain and build on achievements of projects supported in CAT Phase I (status quo)</i>
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transitional referral mechanism between Russian Federation and Moldova</li> <li>• National Referral System in Moldova</li> <li>• Social work and community mobilization in Ukraine</li> <li>• Secondary school education in Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan</li> <li>• Legal empowerment for migrant households headed by women in Tajikistan</li> </ul>
Good practices to build on	See assessment reports of each program.
Region / country(ies)	Covers all countries
Minimum conditions needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interest of implementing partners to continue programs</li> <li>• Support for programs from relevant government ministries in each country.</li> <li>• Project monitoring from SCOs, technical oversight from SDC home office.</li> </ul>
Implementers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IOM</li> <li>• Terre des hommes</li> <li>• government and civil society partners of IOM and TdH</li> </ul>
Relevance / impact	• See assessment reports of each program
SDC visibility	• Moderate. This could be increased through contract clauses specifying implementer responsibilities for visibility. Could also be increased by having more active project monitoring/support from SCO staff.
Workload for SDC staff	• Low to moderate – depending on level of project monitoring/support expected from SCO staff. If their role is to increase, SDC home office needs to provide more orientation to the sector for these officers.



## ANNEX I

### COUNTRY PRIORITIES ARTICULATED, BY EXPERTS, TO ADDRESS TIP AND FORCED LABOR

**NOTE:** The country priorities listed in this annex are quoted directly from the responses received from the country expert questionnaires or telephone interviews.

#### A.) RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The basic legal framework that exists in most Eastern European countries and many of the CIS countries still needs to be developed in the Russian Federation. None of the relevant ministries see TIP as an important part of their work. The counter-TIP infrastructure is weak, with most services existing only in the major cities of Moscow and St. Petersburg. One foreign diplomat observed “[TIP] keeps getting tossed around, but no government agency wants to take the lead. Even the women parliamentarian heading the Duma committee that address this issue has decreased her interest in the last couple of years... The Ministry of Health and Social Development is developing a plan for 2011 to 2013 that may include TIP. But the Ministry is trying to shrink its role in social services and social benefits such as pensions and disability assistance.”[Trepikhalin phone interview, US Embassy]

National and international experts from both government and civil society identified the following as key needs to improve the capacity of the Russian Federation to deter TIP:

1. Harmonize the national laws with global international legal regulations on combating human trafficking in the current RF and the CIS legal regulations;
2. Establish institution of interdepartmental cooperation of governmental authorities in the counter-trafficking area;
3. Set up a single coordination body in charge of counter-trafficking;
4. Set up of a repatriation system for trafficking victims at the national level and in the CIS framework that includes law-enforcement, border-patrol, migration, social-security, health-care, and public-education authorities, and NGOs;
5. Establish the positions of National Coordinator on Combating Human Trafficking and National Rapporteur on Human Trafficking;
6. Establishment of shelters for victims of trafficking and sexual violence and providing specialized assistance with special focus on new methods of assistance rather than new types of services/help;
7. Provision of psychological, social and financial aid to victims of trafficking and sexual violence;
8. Widening net of organizations – service-providers to victims of trafficking and sexual violence;
9. Additional support to NGOs assisting trafficking victims;
10. Prevent re-victimization of VoTs through comprehensive reintegration of victims; and
11. Develop effective mechanism to detect and prosecute traffickers.

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### B.) REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

#### ***TIP needs in country, per IOM Moldova***

##### *Protecting vulnerable people and communities from TIP*

1. Further implementation by the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family (MLSPF) of the National Referral System (NRS) for assistance and protection of (potential) victims of trafficking, still under active implementation phase, including geographic and thematic expansion of the system to cover the entire country and addressing specific issues of certain vulnerable groups such as victims of domestic violence, HIV/AIDS infected, children and elderly people left behind without appropriate support or care by migrants, etc..
2. Improving inter-sectorial cooperation at rayon and community level in providing assistance and protection to vulnerable groups building on the existing multidisciplinary approach in providing quality assistance.
3. Supporting the Government in implementing the National Action Plan on the protection of children left without parental care (2010-2019).
4. Supporting the Government in the creation of a person-centered information system to be utilized by the Moldovan Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family (MLSPF) within the component named "Social Services – Social Assistance Cases" of the Automatized Information System "Social Assistance" (AISSA) to serve as a premise for efficient monitoring and referral of cases within the NRS in order to provide quality individualized services and as a source of evidence for determining any future policy in the domain.
5. Supporting the development of a sustainable mechanism of accreditation and evaluation of social services, which should go in parallel with the development of standards of social services, aiming at the consequent state funding (i.e. purchase by the state) of social services provided by the organization of the civil society.
6. Support the Government in ensuring its gradual ownership over the Protection and Assistance infrastructure within NRS, including highly specialized services - the Centre for Assistance and Protection and repatriation of adults and children – victims of trafficking and smuggling of migrants, unaccompanied minors, stranded migrants etc.
7. Enhancing the social security and protection of Moldovan migrants working abroad by supporting the negotiation of bilateral labour and social security agreements.

##### *Assisting TIP victims*

8. Development of a compensation program for victims of trafficking in human beings, based on the confiscated assets of traffickers originating from criminal activities, according to court decisions, as well as private donations.
9. Continuing to allocate resources for services to victims.
10. Integration of victims and potential victims of trafficking in human beings into economic empowerment programs.
11. Integration of victims of trafficking who are willing to cooperate with criminal investigation bodies in the witness protection programs (providing state funding for victim witness protection programs).
12. Supporting the Government in providing institutional protection and assistance to victims of trafficking in human beings originating in the Transnistrian region of the Republic of Moldova.
13. Organizing identification of victims among deportees upon arrival with the participation of specialized agencies.

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14. Improving protection of victims rights through justice system.

### *Combating TIP*

15. Continuing fighting corruption in cases related to TIP.
16. Improving investigation of cases of trafficking for labor exploitation.
17. Development of mutual cooperation with emerging countries of destinations.
18. Maintaining and increasing monitoring of law enforcement agencies at different stages of prosecution.
19. Improving communication with partners and donors on Government strategy in the domain of counter-trafficking, including prevention, protection, prosecution and partnership.

### ***TIP to 3 priorities, per IOM Moldova***

- Continuous support to the Government in ensuring its gradual ownership of the Protection and Assistance through NRS, by taking over the responsibilities of the operation of the Centre for Assistance and Protection and repatriation of adults and children – victims of trafficking, unaccompanied minors, stranded migrants as well as supporting the development of a sustainable mechanism of accreditation and evaluation of social services, which should go in parallel with the development of standards of social services, aiming at the consequent state funding (i.e. purchase by the state) of social services provided by the organization of the civil society.
- Continuous support to the development, negotiation and conclusion of Cooperation Agreements between the Republic of Moldova and destination countries in the domain of repatriation of victims of trafficking in human beings, trafficking in children, migrants smuggling, unaccompanied children and stranded migrants. Progresses have already been made with Russian Federation, Ukraine and Italy.
- Supporting the Government in enhancing the cooperation between law enforcement and Civil Society, including monitoring and prevention of impunity and corruption in countering trafficking in human beings in line with the provisions of the Specific Action Plan Additional to the National Action Plan on Prevention and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, developed as a response to the recommendations set in the US Department of State's Trafficking in Persons Report 2010.

## **C.) UKRAINE**

### ***TIP needs in country, per IOM Ukraine***

- General prevention is not that effective because it has already been done extensively. IOM is analyzing its case load from the previous year in order to do more targeted awareness raising for specific types of people. IT is also doing a large opinion poll about the general level of awareness. Campaigns can be done differently in specific oblasts/ions.
- Approach of working with teachers and youth. Training on how design prevention campaigns.
- Swiss funded project aimed at regional/community level is very important. Other donors are not that interested in working at the community to reduce vulnerability. They question what IOM's role in this is. The actors available to create practical interventions are at the regional level.
- Vocational training coupled with practice is not very available in Ukraine.
- The NRM is in a pilot phase with La Strada and OSCE. Not as responsive as in Moldova. It makes more sense to work at Oblast (region) Ion (district) Community (municipality)

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levels. It is easier to get the buy in. There are Oblast-level counter-TIP action plans that are more operational than the NAP. The oblasts do have a certain level of autonomy.

- Nothing works if it isn't in a formal sense (so it is difficult to work with informal communities) Community-based organizations do exist.
- Cooperation with Russian authorities is not very sustainable.
- Reintegration is a major funding gap. Donors are reluctant to provide funds for case assistance.

### D.) GEORGIA

Prevention, Protection and Prosecution of human trafficking. Action plans and country strategy combating trafficking is based on those 3Ps.

[Source: Government representative response to consultant questionnaire]

- Improving social conditions
- Increasing awareness
- Carrying out of prevention measures with risk-groups

[Source: NGO response to consultant questionnaire]

### E.) ARMENIA

**TIP priorities of the country's government** [Ministry of Foreign Affairs questionnaire response]

According to the 2010-2012 National Action and its Implementation Timetable the strategies and actions presented are targeted at the organizing of an efficient anti-trafficking response and fall under the following 6 main categories:

- 1) anti-trafficking legislation and law enforcement.
- 2) prevention of trafficking in human beings.
- 3) protection and support of victims of trafficking.
- 4) cooperation.
- 5) carrying out studies, monitoring and evaluation.
- 6) coordination.

Among the other priorities the NAP has a special focus on the prevention of THB.

In particular, Chapter II */Prevention of trafficking in human beings/* foresees the following actions/*extracts/*:

- Wide-scale campaigns raising awareness on the risks of THB, especially in the “at-risk” groups (the unemployed, outgoing labour migrants, refugees, women, young people).
- Organize special courses for the teaching and support staff of orphanages and special schools, children's day-care centers and boarding institutions, regarding the issues of prevention, disclosure of children's trafficking cases, and provision of the respective assistance.
- Introduction of the publication “Trafficking in human beings: a manual for teachers” into the educational system and holding trainings for teachers.
- Develop and disseminate among schoolchildren, especially those studying in higher grades of secondary schools and in high schools, educational materials indicating the THB risks and the

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ways of avoiding them, as well as unacceptability of the factors aggravating a person's vulnerability like gender discrimination, gender inequality and domestic violence and the ruinous consequences of these; as well as the importance of fully protecting each individual's dignity and basic human rights.

### ***TIP needs in country, per UMCOR***

First of all improvement of the social-economic system in the country, creation of working places, as well as awareness raising of general population on the dangers of trafficking. Concerning the assistance to the victims -- increase the role of state at all the levels of assistance, starting from shelter maintenance co-financing till inclusion of victims in all possible assistance packages without obligating victims to collaborate with law enforcement. Legislative changes such as provision of protection of victims/witnesses participating in the court hearings, as well as NGO staff working with them, develop corresponding reimbursement mechanisms.

### ***TIP top 3 needs, per UMCOR***

- Sustainable long-term victim assistance
- Development of the compensation mechanisms
- Awareness raising/stigma elimination

### ***TIP top 3 needs, per US embassy***

The most important is to continue raising the awareness of vulnerable communities on the dangers of trafficking, as well as create more economic opportunities for these persons to prevent them from engaging in suspicious job offers.

## **E.) AZERBAIJAN**

### ***Ministry of Internal Affairs, Chief of the Department on Struggle Against Trafficking in Human Beings*** [response to consultant questionnaire]

"It is necessary to improve social wellbeing of vulnerable people, increase job places, prevent all social problems creating conditions for human trafficking, develop cooperation with international organization and non-governmental organizations, and continue education measures among the people. The most urgent priorities in combating human trafficking in our country are prevention of human trafficking, criminal prosecution, protection and education of victims."

### ***Legal rights NGO response to consultant questionnaire***

Capacity building needed to improve effort to combat TIP includes: wide educational and awareness raising activities among the population under the risk group; Activities in a way of rehabilitation and integration of victims to society; provision of legal assistance for persons trafficked to the country with the aim to involve to forced labor (claim to the court with the aim to get compensation etc.); and establishment of crisis centers network for victims.

The three most urgent priorities are:

1. Education and raising awareness of risk groups (including the placement of information and warning boards in the places of arrival and departure to/from the country);
2. Establishment of effective litigation mechanisms;
3. Effective combating of corruption.



## ANNEX II

### GOVERNMENT, NGO AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL ACTORS, BY COUNTRY - ADDRESSING TIP AND FORCED LABOR

With regard to international and intergovernmental organizations the main intergovernmental actors in the anti-trafficking field in the countries of concern in the countries of concern for this report are the:

- International Organization for Migration (IOM) focusing on cooperation and coordination between governments and civil society; training and capacity building, building up rehabilitations centers/shelters for victims-witnesses; awareness raising campaigns, etc.;
- International Labour Organization (ILO) dealing with forced labour issues focusing on labour inspectors, trade unions, employer organizations, etc.; training and capacity building; improvement of national anti-trafficking responses; awareness raising; protection of victims-witnesses, etc.
- Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) dealing with national referral mechanisms; training and capacity building; coordination between anti-trafficking actors; monitoring the implementation of national anti-trafficking action plans and strategies; support to national and regional hotlines; awareness raising; supporting anti-trafficking legislation, etc.;
- United Nations Development Program (UNDP) focusing on capacity building of governmental systems and services to reduce poverty and improve social well-being; and
- International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) focusing on training and capacity building; development and implementation of national anti-trafficking action plans and strategies; transnational referral mechanisms.

Names and contact information (when available) of national and local NGOs engaged in advocacy and service programming related to combating human trafficking and/or forced migration are listed by country. These lists are not exhaustive, nor do they indicate any opinion about the quality of work of the NGO. They are listed to assist SDC staff to be aware of potential local program partners, in addition to the more widely known intergovernmental organizations and international NGOs.

#### A.) RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Interior Ministry of the Russian Federation

Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation

State Labour Inspection

RF General Prosecutor's Office

Federal Security Service including Border Guards Service

IOM, ILO

Local NGOs addressing TIP and migration	Location
Syestri	Moscow
Human Rights Movement "SOPROTIVLENIE"	Moscow
Karelian Center for Gender Studies	Petrozavodsk
SPb Crisis Center for Women	Saint-Petersburg
Far East Center	Vladivostok
Fatima	Kazan
Center for assisting victims of violence and trafficking	Perm
Center for Social Support for Women	Irkutsk

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Center for Studies of Transnational Organized Crime and Corruption	Irkutsk
Unemployed Club	Krasnodar
Centre for social, socio-political, and criminological studies	Stavropol

Source: Government, IOM Moscow, & NGO responses to consultant questionnaire

### B.) REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Ministry of the Interior: National Center to Combat Trafficking in Persons

General Prosecutor's Office

Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family

Center for Assistance and Protection of Victims and Potential Victims of Trafficking (CAP) shelter in Chisnau, staff costs paid by the State (as of 2011)

IOM, OSCE, ILO, UNDP

Terre des hommes and Mediciens du Monde (INGOs)

Local NGOs addressing TIP and migration	Location
International Centre La Strada,	Chisnau
Centre for Preventing Trafficking in Women	Chisnau
Interaction	Tiraspol, Transnistria
Resonance	Tiraspol, Transnistria
Women Initiative	Tiraspol, Transnistria
Perspectiva	Tiraspol, Transnistria
National Center for Child Abuse Prevention	Chisnau
CCF – <i>Copil, Comunitate, Familie</i>	Chisnau
Child Rights Information Centre	Chisnau

Sources: IOM Moldova staff response to consultant questionnaire and SDC staff

### C.) UKRAINE

IOM, OSCE, ILO

La Strada (INGO network)

Local NGO partners with IOM Ukraine	Location	Contact Information
Suchasnyk	Chernivtsi	(38 0372) 58 55 96
Women's Information and Co-ordination Centre	Dnipropetrovsk	(38 056) 370 25 35; 370 25 50
Promin	Dnipropetrovsk	(38 050) 674 81 28
Donetsk League of Business and Professional Women	Donetsk	(38 062) 334 34 00, 334 20 43; 334 34 43
Road to Life	Kharkiv	(38 057) 719 85 30
Women's Community	Kharkiv	(38 057) 714 38 50
Successful Women	Kherson	(38 0552) 26 35 63; 42 37 65
Kirovohrad Oblast Center for Women's Issues	Kirovohrad	(38 0522) 22 58 90; 22 65 79; 22 65 06, 22 65 79
Caritas	Khmelnyskyi	(38 0382) 61 63 71

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Espero	Khmelnyskyi	(38 0382) 61 63 71
Educational Center "Women of Donbas"	Luhansk	(38 0642) 55 16 99
Veles	Luts'k	(38 03322) 555 42
Volyn Perspectives	Luts'k	(38 03322) 555 42
Sokal Agency of District Development	Sokal (Lviv Oblast)	(38 067) 335 86 05
Western Ukrainian Center "Women's Perspectives"	Lviv	(38 032) 2 962 962; 295-50-60;
Mykolaiv Fund "Lubystok"	Mykolayiv	(38 0512) 47 82 69
Public Movement "Faith, Hope, Love"	Odesa	(38 0482) 63 33 39; 32 42 24
Family House	Poltava	(38 0532) 53 09 10
Center for Supporting Civil Initiatives "Chayka"	Rivne	(38 0362) 69 00 00; 23 34 57; 23 43 48
Youth Center for Women's Initiatives	Sevastopol	(38 0962) 55 73 90; 55 73 90
Hope and Future	Simferopol	(38 050) 651 56 04; (38 066) 792 69 69
Ternopil City NGO "Revival of a Nation"	Ternopil	National toll-free hotline: 0 800 505 501 or 527 for subscribers of Beeline, KyivStar, MTS and life:)
Uzhhorod Oblast Women's Center "Vesta"	Uzhgorod	(38 03122) 3 20 91;
Progressive women	Vinnytsia	(38 0432) 35 85 60
Men Against Violence	Vinnytsia	(38 0432) 59 20 47
Dzherelo Nadii	Vinnytsia	(38 0432) 53 10 94
Avenir	Zhytomyr	(38 0412) 41 40 38; 36 21 70
Women Information-Consulting Centre	Zhytomyr	(38 0412) 40 07 33; 400 731; 400 732
Caritas	Ivano-Frankivsk	(38 0342) 50 25 46

Source: IOM Ukraine THB Statistics, p. 6.

### D.) GEORGIA

Interagency Coordination Council for Carrying out Measures Against Trafficking in Persons

State Fund for Protection of and Assistance to (Statutory) Victims of Trafficking in persons

IOM, ILO, ICMPD

UNDP (Ossetian and Abkhazia conflict areas)

UNHCR (assisting IDPs from conflicts)

World Vision Georgia (INGO)

Local NGOs addressing TIP and migration	Location	Contact Information
Tanadgoma	Tbilisi	+995 32 25 35 11, +995 32 25 18 19
Women for the Future	Tbilisi	+995 32 22 17 52, +995 99 56 11 83
People Harmonious Development Society	Tbilisi	+995 32 98 35 67, +995 77 46 17 54
Georgia Young Lawyers Association	Tbilisi	+995 32 93 61 01, +995 32 95 23 53
Human Rights Information & Documentation Centre	Tbilisi	+995 32 37 69 50, +995 32 45 45 33
Georgian Center for Psychosocial and	Tbilisi	+995 32 22 06 89

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Medical Rehabilitation of Torture Victims (GCRT)		
Article 42 of the Constitution	Tbilisi	+995 32 99 88 56
Anti-Violence Network of Georgia	Tbilisi	

Source: IOM MRG 2008

### E.) ARMENIA

Government of Armenia institutions:

- Migration Agency (former the Department for Migration and Refugees)
- Ministry of Labour and Social Issues
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- National Security Service (Second Division on Combating Illegal Migration of the General Second Directorate and the Border Guards Troops)
- Armenia Border Guards
- Armenian Police (Division on Combating Illegal Migration and Division for International Collaboration)
- Ministry of Justice
- Inter-agency Commission (IAC) for Anti-Trafficking Issues

[Source: IOM MRA 2008]

IOM, OSCE, ILO, UNDP, UNHCR

UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)

United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR) - US-based INGO

Local NGOs addressing TIP and migration	Location
Armenian Committee of Helsinki Civil Assembly	Yerevan
Armenian UN Association	Yerevan
Education for Sustainable Development Foundation	Yerevan
Hope and Help	Vanadzor

Source: Armenia Government & NGO responses to consultant questionnaire

### F.) AZERBAIJAN

Ministries of: Internal Affairs; Health; Labour and Social Protection of the Population; Education; and Foreign Affairs

ILO, IOM, OSCE, UNDP

Local NGOs addressing TIP and migration	Location
Centre for Innovations in Education	Baku
Azerbaijan Youth Union	Baku
Clean World Social Union	Baku
Union of Children	Baku
NGO Coalition Against Human Trafficking	Baku

Source: Azerbaijan Government & NGO responses to consultant questionnaire

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### G.) TAJIKISTAN

Government of Tajikistan Interdepartmental Commission fighting against human trafficking

ILO, IOM, OSCE, UNDP

Local NGOs addressing TIP and migration	Location
Femida	Dushanbe
Oriental Women	Zeravshan Valley
Surhob	Rasht Valley
Mairam	Khatlon Oblast
Khairkhohi Zamon	Khatlon Oblast
Madina	Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast
Consortium of Initiatives	Sogdity Oblast
Women and Society	Sogdity Oblast
AMPARO	Sogdity Oblast

Source: IOM paper *Reality of Human Trafficking in Tajikistan*, p.2.



## ANNEX III

### CURRENT INTERNATIONALLY-FUNDED NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PROJECTS ON PREVENTION OF FORCED MIGRATION AND COMBATING TIP

#### a) National projects

Country	Project Title	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Budget	Area (topical & geographic)	Project Description	Duration
Armenia	Assistance and Reintegration of VoTs; Capacity Building of Regional LE Bodies in Armenia	"Hope and Help" NGO	INL, US Embassy	US\$ 91,243	VoT assistance/reintegration, awareness raising, capacity building.	Operation of a short-term shelter and assistance program for VoTs; trainings about labor exploitation for children TIP and awareness raising campaigns for public at large. [Not clear whether this is the same project as the UMCOR project below.]	March 2011-February 2012
Armenia		United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR)	US GTIP office, UMCOR funds?	GTIP funds: US\$ 200,000	VoT assistance/reintegration, awareness raising, capacity building; Yerevan	UMCOR assists persons who have been trafficked by providing them with a safe environment and assistance in reintegrating back into society, as well as medical services, psychosocial support, employment opportunities, and legal counseling. UMCOR's shelter program provides direct support to trafficked victims. UMCOR also does awareness raising and training of government and civil society stakeholders.	Began in 2004; GTIP funds are for US FY 2010
Armenia	Secondary School Education in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia to contribute to the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons	Armenia Committee of Helsinki Civil Assembly (HCA-Armenia) NGO	IOM subcontract for SDC SSE project [interesting to note that NGO reported IOM as the donor]	US\$ 4,175	Public Awareness campaign	To raise awareness on trafficking in humans among various groups of population in Yerevan and some regions of Armenia	01.1.2008 to 01.11.2010

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Country	Project Title	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Budget	Area (topical & geographic)	Project Description	Duration
Armenia		US INL	US INL	not declared	Law enforcement training	No specifics provided	current
Azerbaijan	Capacity Building for the State Social Protection Fund of Azerbaijan Republic, Phase V	UNDP with State Social Protection Fund (SSPF)	SSPF/Government of Azerbaijan: US\$ 10,762,041; UNDP core resources: US\$ 2,129,000	US\$ 12,891,041	Reducing social vulnerability; Nation-wide	The project contributes to pension system reform through improving the managerial and technological capacity of the State Social Protection Fund (SSPF) of Azerbaijan. It has helped to automate major business processes in the SSPF through increased use of ICTs and training of SSPF staff; it set up efficient communication mechanisms between SSPF headquarters and SSPF local branches; and, most importantly, it has established a strong foundation for introduction of the fully funded pension scheme.	Oct. 2010 to Dec. 2011
Azerbaijan	SPPRSD/MDG Monitoring	UNDP with Ministry of Economic Development of Republic of Azerbaijan	UNDP Poverty Thematic Trust Fund	US\$ 129,781	Poverty reduction; Nation-wide	The project supports development of the monitoring and reporting system of the Ministry of Economic Development. Project experts will facilitate preparation of a national progress report on the implementation of the State Program for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development (SPPRSD) incorporating the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and train key Ministry staff in data collection and analysis, enabling them to assess progress against indicators and advise on results-oriented target setting in the new action plan for 2011-2015. Ministry staff will also be exposed to model international experience in monitoring development strategies.	2010 to 2011

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Country	Project Title	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Budget	Area (topical & geographic)	Project Description	Duration
Azerbaijan		American Bar Association Fund for Justice	US GTIP	US\$ 600,000	Awareness raising	The proposed project seeks to increase awareness of Trafficking in Persons among vulnerable populations through training events for the general public. The American Bar Association (ABA) will additionally work with local partners to provide victim services including legal assistance as well as hold trainings for prosecutors and judges.	24 months (start date not given – funds provided in FY 2010)
Georgia	Assessment of Social Vulnerability in Georgia	UNDP	UNDP	US\$ 200,000	Baseline analysis of social vulnerability status of population in Georgia; Nation-wide	The objective of the project is to provide a comprehensive baseline analysis of the social vulnerability status of the population in Georgia with specific emphasis on three groups: internally displaced persons (IDPs), persons with disabilities, and high mountainous population. The study on social vulnerability aims to identify key barriers to Georgia's human development resulting from people's limited capabilities to actively engage and participate in various spheres of human life. A specific focus is placed on employment, livelihoods and social and civic networks.	Feb. 2011 to Dec. 2011

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Country	Project Title	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Budget	Area (topical & geographic)	Project Description	Duration
Moldova	Hotline for children	CCF Moldova (Copil Comunitate Familie Moldova)			nationwide	Implemented in partnership with the Children's Ombudsman's Office of the Gov't. of Moldova, the toll free service will be available countrywide, open 12 hours a day, 5 days a week and located in the Ombudsman's office. Two legal counselors will answer the phone, and record children into a call register and a database. Besides serving as a tool to communicate with children and intervene in cases of emergency and/or refer the cases to specialized services - the reports and complaints will give both CCF and the Children's Ombudsperson the evidence to improve legislation and lobby for changes. (Source: <a href="http://www.ecpat.net/EI/Regionals_update.asp?groupID=4">www.ecpat.net/EI/Regionals_update.asp?groupID=4</a> )	01 Aug. 2009 to present (?)
Moldova	Better Opportunities for Youth and Women	UNDP with Local NGOs, Local Public Authorities, Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family, Ministry of Education, UNICEF, ILO, OSCE, La Strada Moldova, IOM, Every Child, UNFPA.	USAID \$ 3,800,000, \$592,000 Gov't of Romania, \$800,000 Soros Foundation Moldova	US\$ 5,192,000	Reintegration of graduates of boarding schools. Edinet, Soroca, Drochia, Telenesti, Ungheni, Calarasi, Hincesti (Caprineni), Causeni, Cahul, as well as Balti, Chisinau and Comrat municipalities	The project promotes the diminution of vulnerability of certain social categories in respect of such negative social phenomena like: domestic violence and physical abuses, unemployment, delinquency and drug consumption. The overall project purpose is to develop specific services to support the social, economical and professional reintegration of graduates of boarding schools – orphans or children without family care, mothers with children at risk, expectant mothers at risk, through providing shelter services (up to 12 months), with conditions similar to family one, psychological and social care, providing with independent life skills, activities aimed at facilitating beneficiaries' access to labour market, financial and material support. The project will create jobs for vulnerable groups, will identify existing job vacancies and will provide vocational trainings.	Nov. 2004 to Dec. 2011

## ANNEX III

Country	Project Title	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Budget	Area (topical & geographic)	Project Description	Duration
Moldova	Joint Integrated Local Development Program	UNDP and UN Women with Government of Moldova, NGOs, and the Academy of Science.	UNDP, Sida, Soros Foundation and other development partners	US\$ 1,000,000	Capacity building for decentralized delivery of public services. Chisinau and districts.	The major objective of the Integrated Local Development Program (ILDP) is to support the Government of Moldova by improving the policy framework, supporting the administrative systems and procedures focused on efficient transfer of competencies to local public administrations (LPAs), decentralization and promotion of LPAs' role in decision making. It also helps build the capacity of LPAs to plan, implement and monitor their strategic plans and improve public service delivery, involving civil society and community efforts and participation. After inception, the project was extended to include gender issues.	2006 to 2011
Moldova	Protection and Empowerment of Victims of Human Trafficking and Domestic Violence in Moldova	UNDP, UNFPA, IOM and OSCE with the Government of Moldova, NGOs and mass media	Gov't of Japan through UN Trust Fund for Human Security	US\$ 3,300,000	Comprehensive services for persons at risk and reintegration of victims of trafficking & domestic violence. Chisinau, Soldanesti district, Vulcanesti district.	<p>The main goal of the project is to increase equitable and guaranteed access to basic services of good quality for the at-risk persons exposed to human trafficking and domestic violence.</p> <p>The project consists of two components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Protection</i> – implemented by IOM and UNFPA to strengthen the capacity of the Government and civil society to provide sustainable and quality identification, protection, and assistance services.</li> <li>- <i>Empowerment</i> – implemented by UNDP and OSCE to empower communities, civil society organizations, and individuals to be better able to address human trafficking and domestic violence issues and to provide basic services for at-risk persons.</li> </ul>	2008 to 2011



## ANNEX III

Country	Project Title	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Budget	Area (topical & geographic)	Project Description	Duration
Moldova	Support to Confidence Building Measures	UNDP with the Government and international NGOs in Transnistrian region	European Union	€ 3,700,000	Increasing basic social and economic services. Chisinau and Transnistria region	The project aims to address the needs of Transnistrian communities including the security zone by increasing their access to basic social and economic services, as well as objective sources of information. It brings together organizations from the Transnistrian region and the rest of Moldova to work on development opportunities of common interest. The establishment of cross-river partnerships will be supported to promote economic cooperation and confidence building among the actors and population at large. The project will support activities in the following areas: Business Development, Communities Empowerment and Civil Society Organizations.	Aug. 2009 to Aug. 2011
Moldova		La Strada	US GTIP	US\$ 320,000	NRM, awareness raising, training; Chisinau	The project will contribute to increasing the effectiveness of combating trafficking in persons in Moldova, ensuring and improving the access of victims to necessary protection and assistance. The project will support the efforts of national authorities to strengthen the institutional and regulatory framework to counteract trafficking in persons of all levels (transnational, national, and local). La Strada will train and assist local government officials in setting and developing a monitoring mechanism for the assessment and implementation of National Referral Mechanism. La Strada will also organize professional awareness trainings for multidisciplinary teams engaged in the identification, assistance, and protection of trafficked persons as part of the National Referral System.	24 months (start date not given – funds provided in FY 2010)

## ANNEX III

Country	Project Title	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Budget	Area (topical & geographic)	Project Description	Duration
Russian Federation		Winrock International	US GTIP	US\$ 351,000	Referral system, awareness raising, capacity building.	Build on previous work with local and regional government actors in the Russian Far East to lay the groundwork for a referral system for victims of trafficking through the G/TIP-funded RFE Referral Systems project (June 2008 – June 2010). This project seeks to expand the program to establish fully functional and sustainable referral systems, train relevant actors and future professionals in victim-sensitive approaches to combating trafficking, and raise public awareness of the issue of trafficking into new geographic areas.	12 months (start date not given – funds provided in FY 2010)
Ukraine		IOM and American Bar Associate (Rule of Law Initiative)	US GTIP	US\$ 307,600		Identify the current obstacles in the Ukraine legal system affecting the ability to build and prosecute cases against TIP offenders. The project will improve Ukraine's ability to prosecute TIP cases by analyzing the current procedures. IOM-ABA will jointly analyze the institutional framework, internal regulations and practices of the General Prosecutors Office, witness protection mechanisms, and court practices employed by prosecutors in TIP cases	18 months (start date not given – funds provided in FY 2010)

## ANNEX III

### b) Regional projects

Countries	Project Title	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Budget	Area (topical & geographic)	Project Description	Duration
Russian Federation, Armenia, Azerbaijan & Georgia	"Increasing the Protection of Migrant Workers in the Russian Federation and Enhancing the Development Impact of Migration in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia"	ILO Moscow Office	European Union		Increasing regular labor migration from Central Asian countries to Russia; educating migrant workers about regular migration procedures.  Russian Federation, Armenia, Azerbaijan & Georgia	Overall objectives are to increase the protection of migrant workers in the RF, promote well-managed labour migration in the region and enhance the development impact of migration in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia. Specific objectives with regard to RF are to ensure that migrant workers in target areas and sectors in Russia and countries of origin have access to information on admission rules and procedures, rights and access to trade union services and participation. Project will work towards increasing awareness of employers in target areas and sectors in Russia, facilitate their recruitment of migrant workers in shortage areas and improve employment and working conditions of migrants in construction. Project will also contribute to raising the capacity of governments in both countries of origin and destination (Russia) to effectively govern labour migration and increase cooperation. In Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan the project will concentrate on ensuring that migrant workers have access to information on admission rules and procedures, rights and access to trade union services and participation, increasing the capacity of governments to effectively govern labour migration and increase cooperation. Creating a migration and development strategy and strengthening mechanisms for migrants, diaspora and returnees to contribute to development in their country of origin are also main objectives of this project.	2009 to 2011

## ANNEX III

Countries	Project Title	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Budget	Area (topical & geographic)	Project Description	Duration
Armenia, Azerbaijan Georgia	South Caucasus Integrated Border Management	UNDP with State Border Service of the Republic of Azerbaijan, State Customs Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan	European Union: US\$ 1,917,474, UNDP core resources: US\$ 100,920	US\$ 2,018,394	Border management; Nation-wide	The project aims to enhance strategic border management capacities; develop and establish procedures and operations related to integrated border management; demonstrate the benefits of integrated border management through the implementation of pilot programs; deliver equipment for pilot Border Control Points and related units for implementation of integrated border management.	Sept. 2010 to Sept. 2012
Armenia, Azerbaijan Georgia	Development of a comprehensive anti-trafficking response in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, phase II	ILO with ICMPD, OSCE, European Commission and IOM	EU TACIS	€ 2,400,000 - phase II [€ 1,008,000 - phase I]	Combating TIP for labor exploitation - awareness raising; VoT assistance/reintegration (specific activities vary by country)	Awareness raising, particularly in labor sector, about TIP. Promoting legal migration and fostering international cooperation. Includes some VoT assistance/reintegration support.	2009 to 2011
Moldova and Russia	Prevention and protection of children – victims of commercial sexual exploitation in North West of Russia	OSCE with OSR/CTHB, NGO "Stellit" and Terre des Hommes-Moldova	Monaco	€ 78,000	Research on child trafficking; recommendations for social services	Study of the victims' profile of Moldovan children trafficked to Russia. Elaboration of recommendations for social services to provide specialized assistance and protection	2010 to 2011

## ANNEX III

Countries	Project Title	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Budget	Area (topical & geographic)	Project Description	Duration
<b>Moldova and Ukraine</b>	EU Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine	<b>UNDP</b> with European Commission, Border Guards, Customs Services and other law enforcement agencies of Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and EU Member States	European Union	€ 68,000,000	Border management; Nation-wide	The Mission provides on-the-job training and advice to Moldovan and Ukrainian border officials, reinforcing their capacity to carry out effective border and customs controls and border surveillance.	Dec. 2005 to Nov. 2011
<b>Central Asia</b> (including Tajikistan and South Caucasus)	"From the crisis towards Decent and Safe jobs" Sustainable regional development for job generation and social justice in the framework of Decent Work Country Programs"	<b>ILO Moscow office</b>		€ 4,000,000	Tajikistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and other Central Asian countries	<p>The project is aimed at assisting the constituents (Government, Trade Unions and Employers' Organizations) in eight CIS countries, consisting of the five Central Asian and three Caucasian countries, to put into practice the priorities that they themselves have identified in the pursuit of Decent Work. Thus, the DWCP priorities are aligned with the countries' priorities and linked with the major development objectives of the long-term National Development Strategies of these CIS countries. It is based on the selection of three national priorities common to all participation countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing employment opportunities ,</li> <li>• Modernizing the national occupational safety and health systems, and</li> <li>• Improving social protection and social security.</li> </ul>	Jan. 2010 to Dec. 2013

## ANNEX III

Countries	Project Title	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Budget	Area (topical & geographic)	Project Description	Duration
<b>Russian Federation and Central Asia</b> (including Tajikistan)	Central Asia Regional Migration Program	<b>IOM, UN Women, World Bank</b>	DFID, IOM, UNIFEM, National governments	approximate £ 9 million	Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Russian Federation	Goal: to contribute to poverty reduction in Central Asia through the improved livelihoods of migrant men and women. Purpose: to protect the rights and enhance the social and economic benefits of migrant men, women and their families. Outputs include: policies for managing migration, improved regional partnerships on migration issues; broader range of gender sensitive services for labor migrants and their families; enhanced skills and knowledge of families of labor migrants in sending countries; and increased capacity of civil society organizations to support measures to increase social tolerance of labor migrants in destination countries.	2010 to 2013



## ANNEX IV

### EMIGRATION, IMMIGRATION & TIP PATTERNS BY COUNTRY (TO 2010)

Country	EMIGRATION TO (top destination countries)	TIP TO other countries	IMMIGRATION FROM (top source countries)	TIP FROM other countries	INTERNAL TIP	EXPLOITATION PURPOSES
Armenia						
Children (girls)	Russian Fed., USA, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Israel, Germany, France, Spain, Greece [WB]		Azerbaijan, Georgia, Russian Fed., Iran, Syria, Ukraine, Turkey, Greece, Uzbekistan, Lebanon [WB]		Forced prostitution [GTIP 2010]	Forced prostitution [GTIP 2010]
Children (boys)					Forced labor [GTIP 2010]	Forced labor [GTIP 2010]
Women		UAE, Turkey, Russia [GTIP 2010]				Forced prostitution, forced labor [GTIP 2010]
Men		Russia [GTIP 2010]				Forced labor [GTIP 2010]
Azerbaijan						
Children (girls)	Russian Fed., Armenia Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Israel, Germany, Turkey, USA, Turkmenistan, Georgia [WB]	UAE, Turkey, Russia, Iran [GTIP 2010]	Russian Fed., Armenia, Ukraine, Georgia [WB]		Forced labor (e.g. begging), forced prostitution [GTIP 2010]	Forced prostitution [GTIP 2010]
Children (boys)		Russia [GTIP 2010]			Forced labor (e.g. begging) [GTIP 2010]	Forced labor [GTIP 2010]
Women		UAE, Turkey, Russia, Iran [GTIP 2010]		Ukraine, Moldova, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Russian Fed. (FP) Bosnia & Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, China (FL) [GTIP]	Forced labor (e.g. begging), forced prostitution [GTIP 2010]	Forced prostitution [GTIP 2010]
Men		Russia [GTIP 2010]		Bosnia & Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, China (FL) [GTIP]	Forced labor [GTIP 2010]	Forced labor [GTIP 2010]

## ANNEX IV

Country	EMIGRATION TO (top destination countries)	TIP TO other countries	IMMIGRATION FROM (top source countries)	TIP FROM other countries	INTERNAL TIP	EXPLOITATION PURPOSES
Georgia						
Children (girls)	Russian Fed., Armenia, Ukraine, Greece, Israel, USA, Germany, Cyprus, Spain, Turkey [WB]	Turkey, UAE, Greece, Russia, Germany, Austria (forced prostitution) [GTIP]	Russian Fed., Armenia, Azerbaijan, Ukraine, Turkey, Germany, Pakistan, USA, Greece, Bulgaria [WB]		Forced prostitution [GTIP]	Forced prostitution [GTIP]
Children (boys)						
Women		Turkey, UAE, Greece, Russia, Germany, Austria (FP) Libya, Turkey (FL) [GTIP]			Forced prostitution [GTIP]	Forced prostitution, forced labor [GTIP]
Men		Libya, Turkey [GTIP]		Turkey (to Abkhazia) (forced labor) [GTIP]	Forced labor [GTIP 2010]	Forced labor [GTIP 2010]
Moldova - the eastern region of Transnistria is outside the control of the Government of the Republic of Moldova and is a source for victims of forced labour and prostitution. [GTIP 2010]						
Children (girls)	Russian Fed., Ukraine, Italy, Romania, USA, Israel, Spain, Germany, Kazakhstan, Greece [WB]	Russia and Ukraine	Ukraine, Russian Fed., Bulgaria, Belarus [WB]			Forced labor, begging, forced prostitution [GTIP 2010] disabled for begging [IOM]
Children (boys)		Russia and Ukraine			Forced prostitution [GTIP 2010]	Forced labor, begging [GTIP 2010] disabled for begging [IOM]
Women		Turkey, Russian Fed., Cyprus, Bulgaria, UAE, Kosovo, Israel, Lebanon Italy, Greece, Ukraine, Romania [GTIP 2010]			Forced prostitution [GTIP 2010]	forced prostitution, [GTIP 2010] disabled for begging [IOM]; Men from Turkey travel to Moldova for sex tourism. [GTIP 2010]
Men						Forced labor [GTIP 2010] disabled for begging [IOM]

## ANNEX IV

Country	EMIGRATION TO (top destination countries)	TIP TO other countries	IMMIGRATION FROM (top source countries)	TIP FROM other countries	INTERNAL TIP	EXPLOITATION PURPOSES
<b>Russia</b> (ILO identifies forced labour as the predominant form of trafficking in the Russian Federation)						
Children (girls)	Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Israel, Belarus, USA, Uzbekistan, Germany, Latvia, Tajikistan, Moldova [WB]		Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Belarus, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Moldova [WB]	Ukraine, Moldova [GTIP]	Forced labor, forced prostitution, child sex tourism, begging [GTIP 2010]	Forced labor, forced prostitution, child sex tourism, begging [GTIP 2010]
Children (boys)					Forced labor, begging [GTIP 2010]	Forced labor, begging [GTIP 2010]
Women		South Korea, China, Japan, Turkey, Greece, South Africa, Germany, Poland, Italy, Israel, Spain, Vietnam, Thailand, Australia, New Zealand, countries of the Middle East.		Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Moldova, North Korea; for forced labor.  Africa, including Ghana & Nigeria, Central Asia; for forced prostitution [GTIP]	Forced prostitution [GTIP 2010]	Forced labor, forced prostitution [GTIP 2010]
Men				Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Moldova, North Korea; for forced labor. [GTIP]	Particularly from Russian Far East in debt bondage & forced labor [GTIP]	

## ANNEX IV

Country	EMIGRATION TO (top destination countries)	TIP TO other countries	IMMIGRATION FROM (top source countries)	TIP FROM other countries	INTERNAL TIP	EXPLOITATION PURPOSES
Tajikistan						
Children (girls)	Russian Fed., Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, USA, Latvia, Germany, Canada [WB]		Russian Fed., Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan [WB]		forced agricultural labor , begging, forced prostitution [GTIP]	Forced prostitution, forced labor [GTIP]
Children (boys)						Forced labor [GTIP]
Women		UAE, Russia, Saudi, Arabia, Turkey for forced prostitution; [GTIP]				Forced prostitution, forced labor [GTIP]
Men		Russia, Kazakhstan, Afghanistan.				Forced labor [GTIP]
Ukraine						
Children (girls)	Russian Fed., Poland, USA, Kazakhstan, Israel, Germany, Moldova, Italy, Belarus, Spain [WB]		Russian Fed., Belarus, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Moldova, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan [WB]	Moldova, Russia		Forced prostitution and begging [GTIP]
Children (boys)						
Women		Russia, Poland, Turkey, Italy, Austria, Spain, Germany, Portugal, Czech Republic, UAE, UK, Israel, Greece, Lebanon, Benin, Tunisia, Cyprus, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Hungry, Slovakia, Syria, Switzerland, USA, Canada, Belarus [GTIP 2010]		Azerbaijan, Russia	Forced labor, forced prostitution [GTIP 2010]	Forced labor, forced prostitution [GTIP 2010]
Men		Russia and other countries [GTIP 2010]		Russia	Forced labor [GTIP 2010]	Forced labor [GTIP 2010]

## ANNEX V

### KEY DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS BY COUNTRY

#### National Population and Emigration

Country	Population 2009 <sup>2</sup>	Emigrants from country 2010 <sup>2</sup>	Emigrants as % of population 2010 <sup>2</sup>
Armenia	3,100,000	870,200	28.2%
Azerbaijan	8,800,000	1,432,600	16.0%
Georgia	4,300,000	1,057,700	25.1%
Republic of Moldova	3,600,000	770,300	21.5%
Russian Federation	141,900,000	11,055,600	7.9%
Tajikistan	7,000,000	791,100	11.2%
Ukraine	46,000,000	6,563,100	14.4%

#### National Immigration, Net Migration Rate and % of Women Immigrants

Country	Immigrants to country 2010 <sup>2</sup>	Immigrants as % of population 2010 <sup>2</sup>	Net Migration Rate (/1,000 population) 2005-2010 <sup>1</sup>	Women as a % of Immigrants 2010 <sup>2</sup>
Armenia	324,200	10.5%	-4.9 migrants	58.9%
Azerbaijan	263,900	3.0%	-1.2 migrants	57.1%
Georgia	167,300	4.0%	-11.5 migrants	57.1%
Republic of Moldova	408,300	11.4%	-1.9 migrants	56.0%
Russian Federation	12,270,400	8.7%	0.4 migrants	57.8%
Tajikistan	284,300	4.0%	-5.9 migrants	57.1%
Ukraine	5,257,500	11.6%	-0.3 migrants	57.2%

## ANNEX V

### National GNI and Inward Remittances

Country	GNI 2009 (US\$) in millions <sup>2</sup>	GNI per capita PPP\$ (2008) <sup>4</sup>	GNI per capita Atlas method (US\$ ) 2009 <sup>2</sup>	Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population) <sup>2</sup>	Inward Remittances (US\$) in millions 2010 <sup>2</sup>
Armenia	\$8,900	\$6,310	\$3,100	50.9%	\$824
Azerbaijan	\$4,030	\$7,770	\$4,840	49.6%	\$1,472
Georgia	\$10,600	\$4,850	\$2,530	54.5%	\$824
Republic of Moldova	\$5,800	\$3,210	\$1,590	48.5%	\$1,316
Russian Federation	\$1,194,900	\$15,630	\$9,370	19.6%	\$5,590
Tajikistan	\$4,900	\$1,860	\$700	53.5%	\$2,065
Ukraine	\$111,100	\$7,210	\$2,800	19.5%	\$5,289

### National UNDP Human Development Index Ranking, 2010

Country	HDI Rank* (2010) <sup>3</sup>	HDI Ranking Category <sup>3</sup>
Armenia	76 of 169	Lower middle income
Azerbaijan	67 of 169	Upper middle income
Georgia	74 of 169	Lower middle income
Republic of Moldova	99 of 169	Lower middle income
Russian Federation	65 of 169	Upper middle income
Tajikistan	112 of 169	Low income
Ukraine	69 of 169	Lower middle income



## ANNEX V

### Sources

1.	<b>International Organization for Migration website: COUNTRY PROFILES</b> <a href="http://www.iom.int/jahala/activities/europe/">www.iom.int/jahala/activities/europe/</a>	<b>2. World Bank report page # for country fact sheets</b>	
2.	<b>World Bank Remittances Factbook 2011; Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line</b> from World Bank data website "Countries and Economies" country profiles <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/country/">http://data.worldbank.org/country/</a>	<b>Armenia</b>	p. 61
		<b>Azerbaijan</b>	p. 65
		<b>Georgia</b>	p. 122
3.	<b>UNDP Human Development Report 2010 "HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX"</b> <a href="http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/LP2-HDR07-HDIlist-E-final.pdf">http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/LP2-HDR07-HDIlist-E-final.pdf</a> and may vary from those listed in IOM country profiles.	<b>Republic of Moldova</b>	p. 180
		<b>Russian Federation</b>	p. 211
4.	<b>UN Population Fund, State of World Population 2010.</b> Page 104ff Table on Demographic, social and economic indicators.	<b>Tajikistan</b>	p. 238
		<b>Ukraine</b>	p. 254

### DEFINITIONS

**Population, 2010**, based on data from the *United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division's World Population Prospects: the 2008 Revision Population Database*.

**Immigrants as a Percentage of the Population, 2010.** Estimated number of immigrants divided by the total population, expressed as a percentage. The number of immigrants generally represents the number of persons born in a country other than that in which they live. Data from the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, *Population Division's World Migrant Stock: The 2008 Revision*.

**Net Migration Rate, 2005-2010.** The difference between the number of persons entering and leaving a country during the year per 1,000 persons. An excess of persons entering the country is referred to as net immigration (e.g., 3.56 migrants/1,000 population); an excess of persons leaving the country is referred to as net emigration (e.g., -9.26 migrants/1,000 population). Net Migration Rate based on data from the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division's *World Migrant Stock: The 2008 Revision*.

**Women as a Percentage of All Immigrants, 2010.** The percentage of women migrants among all immigrants. Data from the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division's *World Migrant Stock: The 2008 Revision Population Database*.

**Gross National Income (GNI)** is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Calculated in US \$.

**GNI per capita PPP\$:** Gross National Income per capita in purchasing power parity dollars.

**GNI per capita, Atlas method** is the GNI, converted to US\$ using World Bank Atlas method, divided by the mid-year population.

**Atlas method** - World Bank method of conversions to smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates when calculating economic data.

**Human Development Index 2010 (HDI).** A composite indicator that measures development and human progress based on health, education, and purchasing power. The higher the HDI rank, the higher a country's level of development. HDI Rank, 2010 is taken from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) *Human Development Report 2010 "Human Development Index"* <http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/LP2-HDR07-HDIlist-E-final.pdf>. Figures may vary from those listed in IOM country profiles. This index categorizes levels of human development for countries as: 1 to 42 – Very High Human Development, 43 to 85 – High Human Development, 86 to 127 – Medium Human Development, and 128 to 169 – Low Human Development.

## ANNEX VI

### RATIFICATION OF KEY INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS RELATED TO FORCED LABOR, BY COUNTRY

	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families <sup>1</sup>	ILO Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour <sup>2</sup>	ILO Convention No. 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, 1973 <sup>2</sup>	ILO Convention No. 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labor, 1930 <sup>2</sup>	ILO Convention No. 105 concerning Abolition of Forced Labor, 1957 <sup>2</sup>
Country	Ratification	Ratification	Ratification	Ratification	Ratification
Armenia		02/01/2006	27/01/2006	17/12/2004	17/12/2004
Azerbaijan	accession 11/01/1999	30/03/2004	19/05/1992	19/05/1992	09/08/2000
Georgia		24/07/2002	23/09/1996	23/09/1996	22/06/1993
Republic of Moldova		14/06/2002	21/09/1999	23/03/2000	10/03/1993
Russian Federation		25/03/2003	03/05/1979	23/06/1956	02/07/1998
Tajikistan	8/01/2002	08/06/2005	26/11/1993	26/11/1993	23/09/1999
Ukraine		14/12/2000	03/05/1979	10/08/1956	14/12/2000

<sup>1</sup> United Nations Treaty Collection < [http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg\\_no=IV-13&chapter=4&lang=en](http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-13&chapter=4&lang=en) >

<sup>2</sup> International Labor Organization < [www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/convdisp1.htm](http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/convdisp1.htm) >

## ANNEX VI

### RATIFICATION OF KEY CONTEMPORARY INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS RELATED TO TIP, BY COUNTRY

	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime <sup>3</sup>		Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime <sup>4</sup>		Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography <sup>5</sup>		Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Armed Conflict <sup>6</sup>		Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings <sup>7</sup>	
Country	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification
Armenia	15/11/2001	01/07/2003	15/11/2001	01/07/2003	24/09/2003	30/06/2005	24/09/2003	30/09/2005	16/05/2005	14/04/2008
Azerbaijan	12/12/2000	30/10/2003	12/12/2000	30/10/2003	08/09/2000	03/07/2002	08/09/2000	03/07/2002	25/02/2010	23/06/2010
Georgia	13/12/2000	05/09/2006	13/12/2000	05/09/2006		accession 28/06/2005		accession 03/08/2010	19/10/2005	14/03/2007
Republic of Moldova	14/12/2000	16/09/2005	14/12/2000	16/09/2005	08/02/2002	12/04/2007	08/02/2002	07/04/2004	16/05/2005	19/05/2006
Russian Federation	12/12/2000	26/05/2004	12/12/2000	26/05/2004			15/02/2001	24/09/2008		
Tajikistan	12/12/2002	8/07/2002		accession 8/07/2002		accession 5/08/2002		accession 05/08/2002		
Ukraine	12/12/2000	21/05/2004	15/11/2001	21/05/2004	07/09/2000	03/07/2003	07/09/2000	11/07/2005	17/11/2005	29/11/2010

<sup>3</sup> [http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg\\_no=XVIII-12&chapter=18&lang=en](http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XVIII-12&chapter=18&lang=en)

<sup>4</sup> [http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg\\_no=XVIII-12-a&chapter=18&lang=en](http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XVIII-12-a&chapter=18&lang=en)

<sup>5</sup> [http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg\\_no=IV-11-c&chapter=4&lang=en](http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-11-c&chapter=4&lang=en)

<sup>6</sup> [http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg\\_no=IV-11-b&chapter=4&lang=en](http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-11-b&chapter=4&lang=en)

<sup>7</sup> [www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/trafficking/default\\_en.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/trafficking/default_en.asp)

## ANNEX VI

### COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS: NATIONAL ACTION PLANS, NATIONAL COORDINATION BODIES AND NATIONAL REFERRAL MECHANISMS, BY COUNTRY

Country	Current National Action Plan to Counter TIP	First National Action Plan to Counter TIP	National Government Coordinating Bodies to Counter TIP	National Referral Mechanism to Counter TIP
Armenia	2010 - 2012	2004 - 2006	Inter-agency Committee (created Oct. 2002); Council to Combat THB in Armenia (created 6 Dec. 2007)	approved 20 Nov. 2008
Azerbaijan	2009 - 2013	adopted 6 May 2004	Office on Struggle Against Human Trafficking (established 2004, began functioning 2006); National Coordinator	Envisioned in 2009 – 2013 NAP
Georgia	2011 – 2012 (draft)	2006 - 2010	Inter-agency Coordination Council; State Fund for Protection of and Assistance to VoTs (both created in 2006)	established in 2006, led by State Fund
Republic of Moldova	2010 - 2011		National Coordinating Committee to Counter THB	National Referral System (for prevention and reintegration)
Russian Federation	None; recognizes Program of Cooperation of CIS Member States in Combating THB for 2011 - 2013			
Tajikistan	New program currently being developed	Counter-trafficking National Program 2006-2010	Interdepartmental Commission fighting against human trafficking	
Ukraine	2007 - 2010	ended in 2005	Inter-agency Committee on Family, Gender Equality, Demographic Development and Counter-trafficking (established 5 Sept. 2007) [succeeds Inter-agency Coordination Council on Combating THB, established in Dec. 2002]	Yes

## EXTRACT FROM

**CIS CONCEPT PAPER FOR  
A REGIONAL APPROACH OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING  
FINAL**

SAV (with the support of ICMPD under the backstopping mandate of COPRET)

**b) Short overview of the institutional and legal frameworks**

The Ukrainian Government has two separate anti-trafficking councils, one is a coordinating body headed by the Ombudswoman, while the other one is headed by the Deputy Prime Minister with the primary task of reporting to the Cabinet of Ministers and the President.<sup>1</sup> The Cabinet of Ministers of **Ukraine** approved the *State Programme on Combating Trafficking in Human Being for the period until 2010* in March 2007. However, many of the activities are not implemented due to the lack of finances from the state budget.<sup>2</sup> The Government prohibits all forms of trafficking through its Criminal Code (Art. 149). In September 2006, the Mol established a special Unit within its Anti-Trafficking in Persons Department to combat trafficking for labour exploitation and to monitor businesses involved in the employment of Ukrainians abroad.

In **Moldova** the Parliament approved a law on “Prevention and Combating Trafficking in Human Being” in October 2006; The Penal Code has also been modified with special provisions concerning the punishment of traffickers in persons. In addition, the law on “State Protection of Victims, of Witnesses and Other Persons Who Provide Assistance in the Criminal Proceedings”, elaborated in 1998, has been updated with a special emphasis on the protection of victims of trafficking. In 2006 a special *Department for Combating Trafficking of Human Beings* has been created within the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The *National Committee for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings* is chaired by the Minister of Internal Affairs and in 2006 the Government of Moldova decided to create a permanent Secretariat for the Committee.<sup>3</sup> The National Committee is currently drafting the national anti-trafficking action plan for 2007-2008. Representatives of various Governmental structures, of NGOs and of the donors’ community are represented in this Committee (and sub-groups) and take part to this exercise.

In **Armenia** the first *Action Plan for Prevention of Trafficking in Persons from the Republic of Armenia 2004-2006* was approved by the Government on 15 January 2004.<sup>4</sup> Recently the national anti-trafficking action plan for 2007-2009 was prepared. In August 2003 an article on “Trafficking in Human Beings” of the Criminal Code entered into force.<sup>5</sup> In 2002 the Government of Armenia established an Inter-Agency Anti-Trafficking Commission (IAC) with representatives from all relevant ministries and the National Assembly. Furthermore, in 2005 the department dealing with trafficking in human beings within the Ministry of Internal Affairs has been renamed into *Department for Fight against Drugs and Trafficking in Human Beings* and became part of the *Department for Combating Organised Crime* of the Armenian Police.<sup>6</sup> In 2006, a new law was implemented that significantly increased the penalties for trafficking in persons and distinguished the crime of trafficking from that of organized prostitution and pimping.

In May 2004 **Azerbaijan** adopted a new national anti-trafficking action plan. As foreseen by this document a national anti-trafficking coordinator for trafficking within the Ministry of Internal Affairs was appointed.<sup>7</sup> Following this in June 2005 the Parliament of Azerbaijan unanimously adopted the law “On the Fight Against Trafficking”, which defines the role of the coordinator and gives the basis for cooperation between authorities.<sup>8</sup> In 2006, this anti-trafficking Unit was removed from within the Mol to become a new, stand-alone, Unit.

<sup>1</sup> International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), September 2005: Overview of the Migration Systems in the CIS Countries

<sup>2</sup> Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), April 2007: Inputs from Swiss Cooperation Office Kiev – Ukraine

<sup>3</sup> Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), April 2007: Inputs from Swiss Cooperation Office Chisinau – Republic of Moldova

<sup>4</sup> [www.armeniaforeignministry.com/perspectives/040716\\_traff\\_en.doc](http://www.armeniaforeignministry.com/perspectives/040716_traff_en.doc)

<sup>5</sup> International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), 2005: 2004 Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Trafficking and Smuggling in Central and Eastern Europe

<sup>6</sup> International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), September 2005: Overview of the Migration Systems in the CIS Countries

<sup>7</sup> [http://www.osce.org/baku/item\\_1\\_8303.html](http://www.osce.org/baku/item_1_8303.html)

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.legislationline.org/news.php?tid=179&jid=6>

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In December 2004 the **Georgian** President Mikheil Saakashvili signed a decree on the *National anti-trafficking action plan to Combat Trafficking for 2005-2006*.<sup>9</sup> In June 2003 the Criminal Code was revised following the Presidential Decree 240 of 17 May 2002 "On Strengthening the Measures of Protection of Human Rights in Georgia".<sup>10</sup> Furthermore, a task force against trafficking in persons has been established within the Ministry of Interior. In December 2005, the government assigned lead anti-trafficking responsibilities to the Prosecutor General's Office, and appointed the Prosecutor General to chair its anti-trafficking Inter-agency Commission.<sup>11</sup> In September 2006, the Government established the Permanent Anti-Trafficking Coordination Council, replacing the temporary council established in 2005. The new Council drafted a comprehensive 2007-2008 Action Plan which was approved by the President in January 2007. Georgia prohibits all forms of trafficking in persons through its *Law on the Fight Against Human Trafficking in Persons*, adopted in April 2006. In 2006, the Government established a national victim referral and assistance mechanism.

In **Russia** in December 2003 articles 127.1 "trafficking in human beings" and 127.2 "use of slave labour" were implemented into the criminal code. Furthermore, the federal law "On State Protection of Victims, Witnesses and Other Participants of Criminal Judicial Proceedings" came into effect in March 2005. However, the Russian government failed to adopt the federal draft law "On Combating Human Trafficking", drafted by the Interagency Working Group of the State Duma's Committee on Civil, Criminal, Arbitration and Procedural legislation. The adoption of this law would be essential, because it provides for the necessary legislation in the field of victim assistance.<sup>12</sup> In April 2002 the Ministry of Interior established an *Interdepartmental Working Group on Combating Violence against Women, Trafficking in Women, Prostitution and Sexual Violence*. Furthermore, within the Ministry three departments deal with crimes related to trafficking (Criminal Police Service, Public Security Police Service and Economic and Tax Crime Service).<sup>13</sup> In early 2007, the Ministry of Interior created the federal-level Counter Human Trafficking Unit to further strengthen anti-trafficking law enforcement coordination. New coordination mechanisms are being established between the State and NGOs at central and local governmental levels but significant efforts remain to be done by the State to ensure protection and assistance to victims.

In **Belarus** the *State Programme of Comprehensive Measures to Counteract Trafficking in Human Beings and the Spread of Prostitution for the Period of 2002–2007* was adopted with Resolution No. 1636 on 8 November 2001 by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus.<sup>14</sup> The Decree No. 3 of 9 March 2005 of the President of the Republic of Belarus "On Certain Measures Aimed at Combating Trafficking in Persons" sets tougher administrative and criminal responsibility for both private individuals and legal entities violating anti-trafficking laws. It also requires various government structures to introduce additional legal requirements for marriage agencies, educational, tourist and other institutions participating in travel abroad programmes.<sup>15</sup> Furthermore, the Law of the Republic of Belarus No. 15–3 of 4 May 2005 "On Introduction of Amendments to Some Codes of the Republic of Belarus on Increasing the Level of Responsibility for Trafficking in Human Beings and Other Related Criminal Offences" was passed by the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus as a follow up to the President's Decree No. 3 and introduces major amendments to Penal, Criminal Procedure and Administrative Codes.<sup>16</sup> Moreover the Decree No. 352 of 8 August 2005 "On Prevention of the Consequences of Trafficking in Human Beings" establishes legal and institutional framework for providing adequate protection for persons who have suffered from criminal activities related to human trafficking.<sup>17</sup> In June 2004 the Ministry of Internal Affairs set up a division for countering human trafficking.<sup>18</sup> In 2007, Belarus opened a trafficking training centre to provide law enforcement officials with additional victim identification and victim referral training. While the Government provided in 2007 with funds for the creation of an interagency anti-trafficking coordination group, it did little to improve protection and assistance for the significant number of Belarusian victims repatriated back home.

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.eurasianet.org/departments/civilsociety/articles/eav030306.shtml>

<sup>10</sup> International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), September 2005: Overview of the Migration Systems in the CIS Countries

<sup>11</sup> U.S. Department of State, June 2006: Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000: Trafficking in Persons Report (<http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2006/>)

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<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

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