

## Conference organizers



# REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL INTERCHURCH CONFERENCE AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS “CURRENT ACTIVITIES, CHALLENGES, FOCUS ON CHURCHES WORK IN THE FORMER USSR COUNTRIES”



Kyiv, UKRAINE, OCTOBER 2<sup>nd</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> 2007

## Conference sponsors



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For further information on the International Interchurch Conference please refer also to the Web-Site <http://www.fhl.org.ua>.

Besides the Kyiv Report, further documentation such as a complete and detailed list of participants, speeches delivered during the Conference, etc. are also available on this website.

## **Introduction**

Dear brothers and sisters,

We are pleased to herewith submit the "International Interchurch Conference Report". It is hoped that this Kyiv Report will be received as a working document going beyond a mere technical document and that the substance of this Report will very widely be given serious consideration and be applied in our daily humanitarian and human rights work. The intention is that the selected content and the format, but also the fact that the Kyiv Report is made available in two languages of the Kyiv Conference – separate issues in English and Russian – will facilitate and support the use as a working document. All information on the Conference, including this Report, is further available on the Web-Page of the Kyiv Conference of All-Ukrainian Charitable Fund “Faith.Hope.Love.” the official co-organiser of the Conference <http://www.fhl.org.ua>

This Report includes a first reflection of numerous actions and initiatives taken by Churches as part of the follow-up process.

Thanks go to all participants and speakers for the important contributions to the lively exchange. We are grateful to Church of Sweden, Finchurchaid, ICCO, Norwegian Church Aid, International organization for migration (Mission in Ukraine), and USAID who through their financial support made this conference possible.

With love and respect,

**Dr. Torsten Moritz,**

Project Secretary,  
Churches' Commission for Migrants  
in Europe

**Protodeacon Ioann Didenko,**

Head of the Organising committee,  
Director of the All-Ukrainian  
Charity Fund “Faith. Hope. Love.”

## Kyiv photo report



**Photo 1.** The first day of the Conference is going on.



**Photo 2.** Conference participants. General picture.





**Photo 3.** Working group session.



**Photo 4.** Co-heads of the Conference. Dr.Torsten Moritz Project secretary of Churches' Commission for Migrants in Europe (in the centre), Director of the All-Ukrainian Charitable Fund "Faith.Hope.Love" (on the right), Head of the Eastern-European office of World Council of Churches Miroslaw Matrenczyk (on the left).

## Kyiv Report

The International Interchurch Conference against Trafficking in Human Beings “Current Activities, Challenges, Focus on Churches Work in the Former USSR Countries”, took place in Kyiv (Ukraine) from 2 to 6 October 2002. It was the first official meeting of Churches representatives from Armenia, Belarus, Russia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Ukraine, state, international non-governmental organisations. The Conference was hosted by Churches’ Commission for migrants in Europe and All-Ukrainian Charitable Fund “Faith.Hope.Love.”, and also was financially supported by International Organization for Migration in Ukraine and United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The Conference provided the opportunity to discuss typical international and regional problems and strategies answering trafficking problem appropriately and thereby to exchange experience and best practices of Churches work in the European region and former USSR countries, and to foster co-operation among them and with other international partners.

25 participants from 16 delegations (see below List of participants) – including Churches and non-governmental organisations – from the Churches’ Commission for Migrants in Europe, Eastern-European office of World Council of Churches, Ecumenical Association of Churches in Romania, Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe, All-Ukrainian Charitable Fund “Faith.Hope.Love.”, International Organisation for Migration in Ukraine and Moldova, Ministry for Family, youth and sports of Ukraine, Dept. for external relations of Moscow Patriarchate, Christian Interchurch Diaconal Council, Union of Mercy Sisters of Belarus Orthodox Church, Belarus State Pedagogical University, Moldavian Christian Aid, Moldavian Orthodox church, Belarus Orthodox Church, Ukrainian Orthodox Church were present.

The Kyiv Conference focused on two main themes, the one being “focus on Churches work in the former USSR countries” and the other being “perspective for the future work”. The reason for choosing these themes was that both form a substantial part of the future daily work of all actors involved. Irrespective of their different national contexts and environments, structures and core competences, all participating Churches are active in the anti-trafficking programs. Extent and complexity of the problem involved put it beyond the capacity of a single organisation or a single government to handle. Due to this multi-faceted problem a variety of important actors is engaged in the field. Along with a whole range of non-governmental organisations it is especially governments and the international organisations playing prominent roles in coping-strategies. However, the special role in the trafficking counteraction played by Churches which have kept high trust level among population, have well

organized hierarchical structure and present practically at all small and greater settlements.

In the area of human trafficking all Churches are facing very similar challenges in theological context. These actors pursue different approaches from their respective focal points, geographical coverage and variety of laymen. However, from a more holistic perspective they come close to a comprehensive approach and have been invited to the Kyiv Conference for this reason. The organisers of the Conference owe the representatives of these Churches and institutions not only meaningful introductions to the specific angles and points of interests of their institutions, but a nearly comprehensive picture of the manifold facets and challenges – challenges for the various actors, including in particular the Churches.

The Conference was structured in three parts (three working days):

- Working day 1: Understanding the problem, affirming the foundation of our response;
- Working day 2: Stocktaking: the situation in the former USSR countries. Challenges and perspectives of Regional and European cooperation on trafficking: looking to the future;

Working day 3: Challenges and perspectives of Regional and European cooperation on trafficking: looking to the future.

Special events and a social programme set the frame.

At the start of the opening representatives delivered speeches on the main themes and the roles and functions of the Churches, emphasising perspectives and setting the stage for the following work and discussions in a European context. After the opening address by the Director of All-Ukrainian Charitable Fund "Faith.Hope.Love.", the Secretary of the Churches' Commission for Migrants in Europe gave an introductory speech. The following keynote introductory speakers were representatives from the Ministry for family, youth and sports of Ukraine, International Organization for Migration in Ukraine. The following keynote speakers of the first day were representatives from the Churches' Commission for Migrants in Europe, Churches, and also the special lecturer who has opened a theme of theological and practical answers of Churches on a problem of human trafficking. In the end of the first working day the report on Ukrainian Churches activities in the field of human trafficking counteraction has been presented within the Strategy of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church against Trafficking.

The second day, following the formal opening procedures, speakers from international organisations introduced into the substance of the two main themes and sub-themes. They thus opened the way for the work of the working groups on the sub-themes.

Day three was dedicated to active work in working groups developing the corner stones and the substance of the Kyiv Resolution (see below). The results and reports from the working groups were presented to and discussed in the plenary on the last day, and the concluding Kyiv

Resolution was presented by the working group and received by the plenary. Also this day the report of the special representative of OSCE has been presented. Then on behalf of all present the Head of organizing committee of the Conference, having handed over gifts and certificates to participants closed the Conference.

A guided tour through Kyiv and excursion to Kyiv-Pecherska Lavra was part of the social programme that culminated in a colourful 'farewell evening' at the best traditions of Ukrainian cooking.

Thus, the Kyiv Conference should serve as catalyst of a process which has started before and which will lead to strengthening work of Churches in human trafficking counteraction.



**The International Interchurch Conference against Trafficking in  
Human Beings “Current Activities, Challenges, Focus on Churches  
Work in the Former USSR Countries”  
2-6 October 2007г.**

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**Program of the Conference**

Tuesday, October 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2007

Day of arrivals

7:00-23:00	Participants arrival
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Wednesday, October 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2007

Working day 1, Understanding the problem, affirming the foundation of our response

8:00-9:00	Breakfast
9:00-11:00	Registration of all participants
11:00-11:30	Conference opening Opening Prayer welcome by All Ukrainian Charitable Foundation “Faith, Hope, love”, Churches’ Commission for Migrants in Europe and the World Council of Churches. Participants self introducing of all
11:30-12:30	Trafficking in Human Beings Definitions, Causes Extent <i>Torsten Moritz, Churches’ Commission for Migrants in Europe</i>
13:00-14:30	Dinner
14:30-15:30	Presentations theological and practical reflection on trafficking and the churches’ commitment against it <i>Archpriest Andrei Tkachov</i> <i>Protodeacon Ioann Didenko</i>
15:30-16:00	Coffee-break
16:00-18:00	Time for discussion and sharing
18:00-19:00	Supper
19:00-20:30	Sharing material, photos, etc., possibly personal witness
20:30	Evening prayer Time for a walk

Thursday, October 4<sup>th</sup>, 2007

Working day 2, Stocktaking: the situation in the former USSR countries.  
Challenges and perspectives of Regional and European cooperation on  
trafficking: looking to the future.

8:00-9:00	Breakfast
9:00-9:05	Morning prayer
9:05-9:15	Discussing the results of the Working day 1, determining aims of the Working day 2
9:15-10:00	Trafficking in Human Beings in Ukraine: challenges and responses <i>Anna Antonova, International Organization for Migration Mission in Ukraine</i>
10:30-11:00	Coffee-break
11:00-11:30	Moldavian Churches: how did the MC start developing its work <i>Lilia Bulat, Moldavian Christian Aid</i>
11:30-12:00	Involving Churches into trafficking Counteraction <i>Natalia Nikula, International Organization for Migration Mission in Moldova</i>
12:00-12:30	Romanian Orthodox Church: Pastoral considerations and strategy <i>Elena Timofticiuc, Ecumenical Association of Churches in Romania –AIDRom</i>
12:30-13:00	Time for discussion
13:00-14:00	Dinner
14:30-15:00	Work of Armenia Inter-Church Round Table Foundation <i>Rubina Devrikyan, Armenia Inter-Church Charitable Round Table Foundation</i>
15:00-18:00	General discussion on Churches work in the former USSR countries against trafficking in human beings, changing opinions, experience, working in the Working group regime “What do we need – what we can afford?”
18:00	Evening prayer Supper Time for a walk

Friday, October 5<sup>th</sup>, 2007

Working day 3, Challenges and perspectives of Regional and European cooperation on trafficking: looking to the future.

8:00-9:00	Breakfast
9:00-9:05	Morning prayer
9:05-9:15	Discussing the results of the Working day 2, determining aims of the Working day 3
9:15-10:15	Human trafficking in Ukraine: State Response <i>Viktoria Sviatnenko, Ministry for family, youth and sports of Ukraine</i>
10:15-11:15	Reports of trafficking within former USSR, e.g. Moldova to Russia (OSCE) <i>Alina Brasoveanu, OSCE</i>
11:15-11:45	Coffee-break
11:45-12:30	Working group reports, approval of Kyiv Resolution. Conference closing ceremony. <i>Heads of the working groups, all participants</i>
13:30-14:00	Dinner
14:00	Field visit (projects of the UOC-MP) & excursion to the Kyiv-Pecherska Lavra. Supper outside combined with cultural event.

Saturday, October 6<sup>th</sup>, 2007

Day of departures

8:00-9:00	Breakfast
9:00	Free time Participants departure

Working Languages: English and Russian

**List of participants of the International Interchurch Conference  
against Trafficking in Human Beings “Current Activities, Challenges,  
Focus on Churches Work in the Former USSR Countries”**

1	Torsten Moritz torsten.moritz@ccme.be	Churches' Commission for Migrants in Europe
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23	Fr. Andrey Tkachev	Ukrainian Orthodox Church

## **Kyiv Resolution**

Elaborated by the working group and received by the Conference plenary

We, the delegates of the International Interchurch Conference are concerned by a problem of human trafficking promptly developing in Ukraine and other countries of former countries of Soviet Union. It is impossible to solve this problem alone. Therefore we address to all organizations able to bring the contribution in counteraction of this problem, first of all to the Government of Ukraine, All-Ukrainian Council of Churches and the religious organizations, to the International organizations facing this problem,

We address to all people of good will, brothers and sisters on belief, to representatives of the Government and a civil society and we stretch hands for cooperation and partnership - only together we can give the worthy answer to this challenge.

Having the big spiritual influence on the population, especially in a countryside, and access to all layers of the population, Churches and religious organizations should participate actively in actions on counteraction in human trafficking:

- . To the Clergy of the Ukrainian Churches and religious organizations to state a church estimation to the present phenomenon and to address with the message to true children of the Churches about a problem of human trafficking;
- . To form the benevolent relation to victims and to promote the open discussion of human trafficking questions in order to prevent new cases of human trafficking;
- . To renounce condemnation, neglects, ignoring, and silence, indifference to existing problem and to the people who have suffered from the human trafficking;
- . To show the responsibility and initiative in trafficking counteraction in a place of your service;
- . To include programs on preventive maintenance, emotional and spiritual support, consultation and care in actions of social activity of religious communities;
- . Churches should inform persistently their point of view and position concerning human trafficking problem up to the State and a society at all levels.

We address to the Government of Ukraine, state and to non-profit organizations with offers:

- . To inform the society with understanding the trafficking as a gap of spiritual, moral and cultural values but not only economic, because human trafficking is promoted by propagation of a consumer and immoral way of life;

- . Being based on principles of social partnership of the State and Churches to promote spiritual and social activity of Churches and the religious organizations, as to the important component of effective trafficking counteraction;
- . To develop prophylactic programs propagandizing spiritual, moral, cultural and family values, fidelity in marriage and responsible behavior;
- . To promote children's education, since early age, in spirit of respect to family and to cultural wealth, and also a responsible civic stand;
- . To promote crucial position of mass media which will propagandize spiritual and family values in a society as the important component of prevention of human trafficking cases.

Realizing the responsibility before the God and people, Churches and religious organizations of Ukraine consider the duty not only to state a spiritually-ethical trafficking estimation, but also to develop the common concept and strategy of actions directed on overcoming of all set of problems connected with human trafficking.

**Annex I**  
**The Strategy of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church**  
**against Trafficking**  
**(PROJECT)**



## **The Strategy of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church against Trafficking**

### **The purpose of the Strategy:**

To make contribution into trafficking counteraction, and also to promote increase in efficiency of preventive maintenance human trafficking, to revealing victims, granting the help and supports.

To coordinate participation of clerics and laymen in preventive maintenance and struggle against human trafficking that demands informing on the basic features of this phenomenon.

To coordinate Church actions structures of different levels: as the modern situation is in many respects new to Church and has the specificity.

### **To achieve the purposes of the Strategy it is necessary to solve following tasks:**

1. To strengthen potential of Church in the sphere of preventive maintenance of human trafficking in Ukraine.
2. To increase a role of Church in the programs of human trafficking counteraction in Ukraine.
3. To strengthen role of Church in revealing victims of human trafficking.
4. To lower a level of stigmatization of victims of human trafficking.
5. To strengthen potential of Church in granting the help of victims of human trafficking.

### **Task 1. To strengthen potential of Church in the sphere of preventive maintenance of human trafficking in Ukraine.**

#### **Directions of activity:**

- Coordination and strengthening of Church potential initiatives (arrivals, sisterhoods, brotherhoods, the charitable organizations cooperating with Church), working in sphere of human trafficking counteraction in Ukraine.
- Increase of clerics, students of theological institutions and laymen knowledge in questions of human trafficking counteraction in Ukraine.
- Strengthening cooperation with the governmental and nongovernmental organizations in sphere of human trafficking counteraction in Ukraine.

### **Task 2. To increase a role of Church in the programs of human trafficking counteraction in Ukraine.**

#### **Directions of activity:**

- Strengthening cooperation with the governmental and nongovernmental organizations in sphere in sphere of human trafficking counteraction in Ukraine.

- Increase of knowledge and maintenance with the information on a problem of in sphere of human trafficking counteraction in the environment of clerics and laymen.
- Support, expansion, coordination of Church programs of human trafficking counteraction and Church preventive programs.

### **Task 3. To strengthen role of Church in revealing victims of human trafficking.**

#### **Directions of activity:**

- Increase of knowledge and maintenance with the information on a problem of in sphere of human trafficking counteraction in the environment of clerics and laymen.
- The Sermon, as a voice of church: (mass-media, private/individual conversations and public schools lectures).
- Improvement of knowledge and skills of clerics, and also maintenance with their methodology for consultation.
- Strengthening cooperation with the governmental and nongovernmental organizations rendering the professional help to victims.

### **Task 4. Decreasing the level of stigmatization of trafficking victims among clerics and laymen.**

#### **Directions of activity:**

- Initiation and support of Church initiatives in the field of prevention stigmatization and discrimination of trafficking victims.
- Attraction trafficking victims to active participation in a Church life and Church social work
- Coordination of programs on stigmatization prevention inside the Church and with other interested parties.
- Attraction of attention of the population to ethical standards and demonstration of love to trafficking victims as bases of Christian view.
- The Sermon, as a voice of Church: (mass-media, private/individual conversations on Sunday and in public schools)

### **Task 5. Strengthen Church potential in granting help for trafficking victims.**

#### **Directions of activity:**

- Clerics and laymen education concerning support for trafficking victims and members of their families.
- Adjustment of cooperation with non-church shelters for trafficking victims.
- Organization of church shelters for spiritual and social rehabilitation of trafficking victims.
- Support and coordination of Church and public initiatives in the field of human trafficking.
- Close interaction with medical and social profile organizations.

## **Annex II**

### **Participants' reports**

**Alina Brasoveanu, OSCE**  
**Labour trafficking in Russia.General THB situation**

The latest tendencies on trafficking in human beings in the CIS region show that during the past few years Russia and Kazakhstan have become countries of destination. The origin countries are the Central Asian and Caucasus countries, as well as Moldova and Ukraine. Less is known about the exploitation of Belarus national in Russia as they can move freely across borders and are not subjected to registration rules.

Our office has conducted a series of project activities in these countries, including two assessments in Russia and Kazakhstan of the existing mechanisms to identify and assist trafficked persons. We have paid specific attention to what happens to victims of labour exploitation. The reason is that anti-trafficking responses have always targeted trafficking for sexual exploitation, leaving unaddressed cases of labour exploitation. As a result, if for victims of sexual exploitation some systems have been created to identify and assist, they have very rarely been used for victims of labour exploitation. And I will explain later now.

In my presentation I will talk mainly about Russia, as Kazakhstan is not a destination country for Moldavians, Belarus or Ukrainians, although single cases may exist.

According to a number of researches conducted in Russia, the overall number of irregular migrants is believed to be at least 5-6 million (estimates range from 4 to 12 million). 90% of labour migrants from CIS countries work illegally in the shadow sectors of the labour market. Approximately one third of all labour migrants, i.e. approximately 2 million people, are in the Moscow region. The wide difference in standard of living between different regions also fosters trafficking within the country.

The spheres in which exploitation is particularly widespread are construction, trade on markets, domestic work and in prostitution. In a significant number of cases, migrants are exploited by their co-nationals who have acquired Russian nationality or managed to set up successful companies. The occurrence of slave labour elements such as unpaid work, debt bondage, physical or psychological abuse, and taking away of migrants' documents may reach 20-30% or higher according to an ILO study. Migrants live in horrendous conditions, often at the work place (for example on construction sites in special train carriages, in apartments that are being renovated, or in dugouts (землянках)). They kept themselves warm using burners powered from gas cylinders which could explode at any moment. They have to work very long hours, had no access to health care or legal counselling, while their children have no access to education. Migrants are often treated like criminals, with mass deportations being a common way of "combating illegal migration". Those deported often include victims of forced labour and trafficking in human beings, since no



efforts are made to identify such victims among migrants while being deported.

Many experts assert that *trafficking for slave labour* is the most widespread form of trafficking in human beings in Russia.

The victims of trafficking *for sexual exploitation* are mainly children, both boys and girls, and young women. Moscow is a large city with a huge and varied entertainment and sex industry with the latter ranging from railway stations and street prostitution to elite prostitutes.

Migrants are often discriminated not only by the regular population, but also by Government officials, including law enforcement authorities and judges. When stopped by police (милиция) on streets, they are often harassed with questions and their passports are taken and tore apart. From here, they become even more vulnerable and an easy prey for exploiters. This is the reason why most migrants prefer not to leave their work place, even if they have documents. This, their freedom of movement is restricted and their options of seeking assistance, medical help, or of creating social networks are entirely restricted. Many migrants do not speak Russian language, another reason for them being confined to the work place. If cases are brought against them to court for deportation, the judges will never appoint a translator, therefore often migrants are not aware even of the charges brought against them. The lawyers appointed by the court are not interested in preparing an appropriate defense. Neither law enforcement, nor judges ask clarifying questions to identify instances of exploitation. Migrants are immediately deported without being allowed to seek justice against their exploiters.

The situation of street children, many of whom are from CIS countries raises even more concerns. Various estimates put the number of homeless or neglected children in Russia, at between one and three million. There have been no studies conducted regarding the trafficking of children to Russia. St. Petersburg has one NGO, working on child exploitation with very limited funds. For Moscow, Terre des Hommes Moldova opened a small office that is finding Moldovan children in different parts of Russia and repatriates them home where assistance and rehabilitation is provided. They have the mandate to help only Moldovan children and can not answer to numerous requests coming from orphanages, shelters or detention centres to help children from Ukraine or Central Asian countries.

Children are commonly used for begging (minors between 5-14 years old young girls are used for sexual exploitation, while many of them are exposed to mixed forms of exploitation. Minors boys of 15-17 years old work in construction. They are picked up on streets by militia and sent either to hospitals where they must undergo through a 3 days check up. Children referred to orphanages or shelters can spend there only six months. Others are sent to special detention centres for children. In very many cases they manage to run away and end up in streets or are deported

to the home country. They are never identified as trafficked and provided with appropriate assistance by state authorities.

One case reported to Terre des Hommes was of two 16 years old girls who were forced to work in prostitution at a railway station in Moscow. Police arrested them, without even attempting to identify them as trafficked, or to provide them with some sort of assistance as they both were minors. The girls were released when the traffickers bailed them out. They were brought back to the same place and forced again into prostitution.

Very often children are brought to Russia from Moldova by traffickers who receive from parents letters empowering them to take children abroad. The most vulnerable children are those whose parents already work abroad and they live only with their grandparents. In many cases children, not only those from Moldova, end up in Russia with their parents and are forced to beg by them.

## I. Assistance

During the past few years the ODIHR Anti-Trafficking Programme has focused its efforts on increasing the visibility of trafficking for forced labour. Particularly, we look at the identification practices and the assistance needs of these persons. From the data that we gathered a few conclusions can be drawn:

- Unlike trafficked persons for sexual exploitation who would present themselves one way or another as victims of sexual exploitation, those exploited in labour never see themselves as victims;
- They do not come forward as often to complain about their situation. Notwithstanding the lack of salary pay and the dreadful living conditions, they think they are better off in the country of destination than back home. They are aware that they have to go through difficult hardships, but that they will manage to pay off their debts or find better jobs. A recent study we conducted in Kazakhstan shows that the great majority of persons trafficked for labour manage to get out of trafficking with their own efforts after one or more years.
- It is very difficult to reach persons exploited in private households as neither state authorities or other entities has the right to enter private territory;
- If cases of sexual exploitations are investigated more thoroughly, labour exploitation cases are investigated only for the most serious situations of slavery, when people are chained up and kept in the harshest conditions;

- Migrants are deported in big numbers by busses or planes, often without a court decision. There are no procedures in place to identify trafficked persons among those who are being deported;
- There have been no cases in which persons exploited in labour received the unpaid salaries or compensation through official channels, i.e. through courts. Migrants are often not considered credible witnesses in criminal cases. Their illegal entry into the country or the lack of residence status stands against them. This leads to a distrust of the justice system by victims and inhibits their access to justice;
- This is why, to assist persons exploited in labour, new partners have to be identified, such as migrants rights organizations, trade unions, and diasporas with which organizations like the ones represented here could develop partnerships.

## II. Alternative practices to assist trafficked persons for labour exploitation

We are quite well familiar with systems for assisting trafficked persons for sexual exploitation. The elements of these systems are the identifications, referral into a shelter for assistance and support, provision of medical and psychological services, and rehabilitation. As I mentioned above, migrants have no trust in law enforcement or in the justice systems. Therefore, they are looking for alternative ways of finding support. I would like to present now a few good practices we found in Russia for the assistance of persons exploited in forced labour.

### • Support by trade unions

The ILO project in Moscow has set up a project through which the Trade Union of Construction Workers is providing support to migrant workers in partnership with a similar Trade Unions organization from Tajikistan. Tajik migrants can become members of the Tajik TU and once in Russia, they can apply for membership with the Russian TU. They receive TU membership cards they can show to militia if stopped on streets and thus attest their identity and avoid harassment. The TU helps migrants to receive the unpaid salaries from their employers. It was enough for the TU just to send a letter to the employer and the full amount was paid. Of course those migrants have been fired from their jobs, but they would never agree for their cases to be taken to courts. The TU established an informal agreement with a director of a detention centre for migrants for the members of the TU to be released if they are detained. Also, the TU keeps a data base of reliable employers and helps migrants to find employment with those companies. Although the project was set up to help only Tajik migrants, the TU accepted as members migrants from other countries, including Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova.

### • The Tochik Tajik diaspora organization

The diaspora takes up cases and complaints filed by the Tajik migrants. It often mediates cases between migrants and exploiters for pay back salaries or better work and living conditions. When there are mass violations of the migrants' rights, the diaspora's response is to bring the cases out to the media. As an example of one case: 113 Tajik migrant workers have worked for a year on a construction site. They built two buildings outside Moscow, work that normally should have been done by 300 workers. When the construction works finished, the employer denounced the migrants to police as staying illegally in the country. The migrants were arrested and deported shortly afterwards. The Tochik diaspora made the case public through various TV stations and the director of the company was fired from work.

- Assistance by consular officers

In the great majority of cases, migrants will address consular officers only when they are arrested because of their irregular status. They will do their best to release replacement documents in the shortest terms for the migrants to be released from detention, even though they are deported subsequently back home. The Tajik consul has set a practice of visiting the eight detention centres for foreigners in Moscow once a week to find out who was arrested and who would need any assistance. In one case, the Kyrgyz consul learned from the family of a young Kyrgyz man that he had not contacted them during a year of working in Russia, when suddenly they received an amount of 400 \$ via Western Union. They did not know anything about his whereabouts and asked the consul to find him. The consul subsequently asked informally a few members of the Kyrgyz diaspora to find him giving them only his name, his region of origin in Kyrgyzstan and a short description. He was contacted back in five days and informed that somebody who matched the description had been seen on a construction site. The consul found the young man at the place indicated and learned that he had been working for a year on a different construction site without being paid at all. He managed to leave that place and find a job for renovating an apartment and was paid 500 \$ per month. The money were transferred to his family by the workers supervisor.

The practices described above show that there are a number of ways through which persons exploited in labour can receive the assistance they need. As a rule, the entities I mentioned above never identify migrants as being trafficked persons. They only help those who are in very difficult situations. At a closer look, one can see that many of those migrants are in exploitative situations. Migrants rights organizations, trade unions and diasporas work with the same target group with which anti-trafficking NGOs are working. Therefore, closer partnerships should be built with these organizations when it comes to assisting trafficked persons.

III. The right of trafficked persons and raising awareness of rights  
It is very difficult to provide information about rights to exploited persons. Many of the service providers have difficulties in finding or accessing

exploited persons. While migrants trust more their own migrants networks than outside institutions. Information about service providers will spread through the migrants community, especially when there is information about successful assistance. Therefore, to spread information about migrants rights, it is important to work through communities and migrants networks or diasporas.

The awareness raising materials should refer to and explain the rights migrants have in countries of destination and the organizations that can provide assistance (not only the anti-trafficking NGOs, but also the migrants NGOs, diasporas and trade unions).

Language classes for undocumented migrants may offer a way of providing them with information about their rights and building their trust in other organizations or institutions.

Migrants NGOs and trade unions need in some cases to be sensitized to the role they can play in assisting trafficked/exploited persons.

The awareness raising materials have to be written in a language easy to understand for migrants. Booklets and brochures should also explain to migrants what rights they have in countries of destination, such as the right to health care, education and training, fair working conditions and housing.




# Torsten Moritz, Churches' Commission for Migrants in Europe Trafficking in Human Beings Definitions, Causes Extent



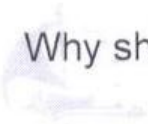
**Churches' Commission for Migrants in Europe**  
Commission des Eglises auprès des Migrants en Europe  
Kommission der Kirchen für Migranten in Europa

Trafficking in Human Beings -  
Definition, causes, extent  
FHL/CCME/WCC Workshop  
Kiev 3rd October 2007



**Why ?**

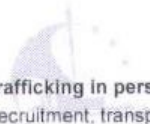
Because slavery is back in  
Europe of the 21st Century...



**Why should Christians care..**

"if one part of the body suffers, all the  
other parts of the body suffer with it -  
all of you are then are Christ' s body and  
each one is a part of it.


(1 Corinthians 12, 26-27)



**What is trafficking...**

**Trafficking in persons** means the  
•recruitment, transport, transfer, harbouring or receipt of  
persons by  
•means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of  
abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a  
position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments  
or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having the control  
over another person for the purpose of exploitation  
•Exploitation includes, at a minimum, the exploitation or the  
prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation,  
forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery,  
servitude or the removal of organs.

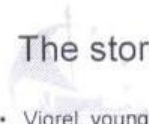
Palermo protocol to the UN convention Against trans-national organised crime 2000



Trafficking is often related to,  
but not identical with :

- Prostitution
- Irregular employment
- Smuggling of persons
- Illegal border crossing

it is also not exclusively women who are trafficked, even  
though women and girls are particularly vulnerable



**The story behind the numbers....**

- Viorel, young boy from rural Romania who was by a  
friend of his father promised a job in Bucharest. Once  
under the influence of a criminal gang there, his arm  
was mutilated and he is now forced into begging at  
the railway station
- Irina, a young teacher from Moscow who could after  
a divorce no longer sustain her two children. She was  
promised a job as a waitress in Germany. After being  
smuggled via Belarus and Poland, she was brought  
to the Czech Republic. Here she was raped and  
beaten and is forced into prostitution in Prague



## ...stolen lives

- Nina, a young girl from a dysfunctional family in rural Albania. An acquaintance told her that his rich uncle in Sweden wanted to marry her. She is today forced to pickpocket in Athens.
- Sascha, a young man from Moldova. He had emigrated to Moscow without proper papers. His first boss at a building site Moscow took his papers and threatened to call the police. He then „sold“ her to a criminal gang, who are now forcing her to work in construction site outside Moscow and keep his meagre salary.

## The extent of trafficking ...

- Official statistics speak about several 10.000 cases per year in Europe, estimates e.g. of OSCE speak of several 100.000 (quantification is difficult)
- No country in Europe is unaffected
- Governmental information for countries like Albania or Ukraine speak of several 100.000 young women/girls going missing during 1990ies.
- Europol assumes that trafficking in Human Beings is together with arms trafficking the most lucrative criminal activity

## Trafficking starts...

- In rare cases with immediate direct brutal force/ kidnapping (e.g. from orphanages, gangs kidnapping girls in a village).
- In most cases with the hope for or the promise of a better life elsewhere - often in the big cities or abroad...

## Traffickers are...

- ...fishing in the stream of migration

(UN rapporteur on overcoming all forms of discrimination against women)

### a) Trafficking in Women

- Trafficked women are initially promised a job, a students' exchange, going for marriage abroad.... (parents might be promised a job or adoption family for their child)
- Collapse of traditional livelihoods for women increase vulnerability of women to accept offers (women the first to be sacked, collapse of state childcare, women working in job where salaries are not paid)
- Domestic situation (abuse, violence) often contributes to risk, collapse of family structures leaves women alone in charge of survival of family
- Collapse of rural structures seems to hit women hardest

### a) Trafficking in Women II

- New tendency "Slippery slope" women accept to work in sex industry for short while (partly due to glamourised images of sex industry), but find themselves sold and trapped
- Women from ex USSR were found in sex industry of more than 50 countries worldwide (2002), in addition domestic trafficking remained problem
- Criminal networks from USSR operating cross-border and in cooperation with other criminal networks

## b) Labour trafficking

- Into areas where hard manual work with little formal qualification level is required (agriculture, domestic help, sweatshops, construction)
- Affecting men, women and children
- ILO speaks of 2,4 Mill. Persons trafficked for forced labour, estimated around 1 mill. Irregular migrants in Russia trafficked into forced labour
- Both international and domestic
- Often less psychologically traumatising, but interconnected with violence

## c) Trafficking ex USSR countries: observations & questions

### Complex situation:

- All ex-USSR countries have been known as major countries of origin for trafficking for sexual exploitation in 1990ies to W./C. Europe and Asia
- Indications of trafficking for forced labour to Central Europe (e.g. Ukraine -> Czech Republic)
- Internal trafficking for all forms of exploitation serious issue
- Russian Federation has become country of destination for forced labour (Western CIS also from Central Asia)
- Governmental response different between e.g. Russian Federation and Ukraine

## c) Trafficking in ex USSR: specificities

- Mix of large ethnic Russian population in other CIS states combined with historic links to Russia and thriving economy make Russia important destination country
- Strong focus on urban centres as trafficking hotspots in ex USSR countries
- US TIP report underlines alleged government officials complicity in trafficking in MD, RUS and UA,
- Scenery of anti-trafficking actors until recently strongly foreign-dominated

## Typically...

- The trafficked person is told to keep his/her plans a secret („they will get jealous...they will tell you not to go“)
- A mixture of complicity and dependency is created (common: illegal border crossing, taking away papers)
- Direct, brutal force is used once person can not escape (beating, rape, mutilation) and repeated until person becomes docile
- Person is psychologically terrorised („no one will help you now, you are a criminal now-I will report you to the police, no one will believe you“), often subject to sleep deprivation
- Often, drugs are offered to trafficked person to increase dependency

## Typically....

- Trafficked person has no idea where s/he is, is often secluded and does not know the language
- Traffickers tell the victim that the police will not help them but punish them (illegal immigrant) and that traffickers and police are good friends (corruption experience)
- Threat of repercussion is used („we know you have a little daughter...if you parents are told what you are really doing...“)
- After a time of rebellion and resistance victims often give in and undergo a change in self-concept („It is my fault, I knew this would happen, I have always been a bad person and born to be a prostitute/thief...“)

## Ways out...

- Person is arrested (e.g. pick-pocketing) found in raid (to brothel, to sweatshop) or found due to hint (colleague, customer, doctors, priests...)
- Person learns about assistance organisation (e.g. phone-helpline, streetwork) and can get in contact
- => is referred to/ gets in touch with organisation providing assistance
- Either deported or allowed to stay for short period
- Decision if to stay in/return to situation
- Period of recovery, then decision if to press charges
- Return home (sometimes "happy end" with new start, often repercussions by state, family, criminal networks, often re-trafficked due to unchanged situation)
- In some cases, the person themselves becomes part of the trafficking gang

However, in many cases the "way out" is death....



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## Causes:

### Countries of origin:

- Poverty, combined with myths of „you can become rich easily“ (and lack of real possibilities e.g. to migrate)
- Systematic exclusion of certain groups (particularly women/girls but also minorities) from gainful activities and access to social services and recognition at large
- Lack of access to education and information
- Lack of „Rooted-ness“ at home (collapse of social structures, corruption of state structures): „any place is better than here“
- No family or family background often characterised by violence, drug abuse, sexual abuse
- Often: unwillingness of state actors to address trafficking

## Causes...

### Countries of destination

- Demand for undeclared, exploitable labour e.g. in sex industry, agriculture, building
- Restrictive migration policy, lack of rights for migrants
- Law and order approach: failure to recognise trafficked person as a victim not criminal (lack of training, unwillingness)
- Difficulty and unwillingness by police and judiciary to prosecute trafficking as crime

=> For criminal gangs, trafficking is business with high profit rates and little risk

## Help/prevention:

### Countries of origin:

- General awareness-raising (minimising risk, not dissuasion)
- Providing social alternatives, other ways out of poverty
- Combating exclusion particularly of women/girls and minorities
- Legislation against trafficking (Palermo protocol, migrants right conv.)
- Fight against corruption and organised crime

### In Countries of destination:

- Awareness (raising empathy and solidarity, not sensationalist)
- Legislation, sensitisation of public officials, in particular police
- Specialised assistance: immediate assistance (Hotlines, Shelter, medical care, presence during raids), further assistance (psychosocial counselling, legal aid e.g. in pressing charges) to enable un-pressurised, well-informed decision
- (re) Integration or help with return (opening up choices for trafficked person as subject of rights)
- Work with potential customers (Sex-industry, Military, employers)

## Internat. Framework

- UN : Palermo protocol, Migrants right convention
- ILO: anti-slavery conventions
- OSCE: ODIHR
- Council of Europe: new Convention currently being ratified
- EU: several framework decisions

## The challenge for churches:

### A decision to be

- Part of the problem or
- Part of a solution

## Part of the problem

- By reproducing structures in society which deny women/girls or minorities access to education or jobs
- By labelling certain groups (e.g. single mothers, minorities) as bad persons and further stigmatising
- By disregarding the ambition, particularly of young persons, for a better life - > closing the door on them
- By seeing trafficking as „one of those western women's issues“
- By uncritically supporting the existence of families, even if they breed abuse and violence
- By labelling returning victims as bad thieves or sinful prostitutes or seeing them as object of own work



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## Part of a solution

Churches have a unique chance:

to reach areas where

no other institution/person of trust is present !!!

(Need for training with multipliers, e.g. priests)

### PREVENTION:

- By taking the desire for a better life seriously and offering alternatives at home, but also hints to minimise migratory risks
- To create a sense of inclusive communities at home
- Overcoming gender inequality in its own ranks and society
- To educate young people to be modest, but self-confident, self-respecting persons realising their potential with unalienable rights
- By addressing violence, abuse in families and society at large



## Part of a solution

### Countries of destination:

- Sensitise public and social services for the problem
- To argue for/enable a decent treatment and compensation of victims and choices
- Establishing and supporting assistance organisation, using existing church facilities/services e.g. as shelter
- Spreading empathy and not moral rejection towards victims
- Questioning the demand side in the country of destination
- Opening up the choice for a victim if and when to return or stay (residence titles)
- Assisting with a safe return and new start back home (if wanted)
- By enhancing inclusive development in countries of origin
- By arguing for legal migration possibilities



## Part of a solution

### (Re) integration

- Empathy towards person whose human rights and dignity have been violated
- Pastoral care
- Socio-professional counselling and assistance
- Posttraumatic counselling
- Help in return to/ reconciliation with family (if wanted and possible)
- Help in re-establishing life in local community or finding a new home



## CAT (Christian Action and Networking against trafficking in Human Beings)

### Since 2002:

- Development of a network of Christian organisations in Europe (Origin-, source- and Transit-countries) active in awareness-raising, prevention, assistance
- Cooperation of Churches, NGOs, public partners (e.g. police)
- Operational Cooperation, Training of staff/volunteers, regular exchange of information
- Linking awareness-raising with practical cooperation and political advocacy
- Summary of results in publication - > dissemination of results
- Coordination by CCME, Cooperation with CCME-Members, Caritas, secular NGOs, public authorities - involvement of WCC and CEC
- Currently co-financed by EU Commission and agencies
- phase II Nov 2003-March 2005: quality standards, cross-sectoral cooperation ("doing SOMETHING is not good enough" phase III: 2005-7: looking at labour exploitation)



## To sum up:

Churches' Commission for Migrants in Europe  
Christenkommissie voor Migranten in Europa  
Commission des Eglises pour les Migrants en Europe

- The work has just begun!!!



## Information:

Churches' Commission for Migrants in Europe  
Christenkommissie voor Migranten in Europa  
Commission des Eglises pour les Migrants en Europe

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# Protodeacon Ioann Diadenko, All-Ukrainian Charity Fund “Faith.Hope.Love.”



Семинары для священнослужителей по  
социальной работе  
Social work seminars for clerics



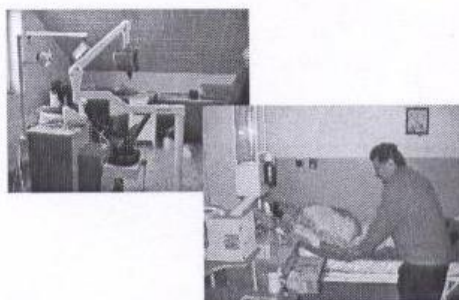
Семинары для священнослужителей  
тематические  
One topic seminars for clerics



Оборудование благотворительных  
столовых  
Equipment for public charity dining rooms



Оборудование церковных медцентров  
Equipment for churches' medical centers



Оборудование церковных детских домов  
Equipment for churches' children's home



Помощь церковным домам престарелых  
Providing help for churches' nursing homes





Паллиативная помощь  
Palliative care



Работа с молодежью и подростками  
Working with teenagers and youth



Работа с волонтерами  
Working with volunteers



Координация сестринской деятельности  
Coordination of sister's work



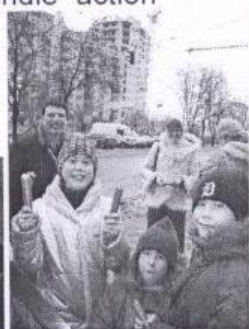
Анти СПИД деятельность  
Anti-AIDS work



Анти Траффикингвая программа  
Anti-Trafficking program



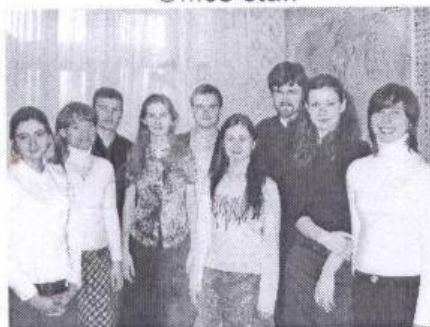
Акция «Свеча милосердия»  
"Mercy candle" action



Спешите делать добро!  
Hurry to do goods!



Сотрудники офиса  
Office staff



Благодарим за внимание!  
Thanks for your attention!



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# Hanna Antonova, International Organization for Migration Mission in Ukraine

## Trafficking in Human Beings in Ukraine: challenges and responses

### Review of the Human Trafficking problem in Ukraine

Hanna Antonova  
IOM mission in Ukraine  
4 October 2007



### Latest news...

- ⇒ "Revival of a maid class through inflow of migrants from the East Europe"
- ⇒ "The wave of illegal migrants could fill in Ukraine"
- ⇒ "Ukraine is European leader in human trafficking"
- ⇒ "People want to leave, because they do not hope for the good future"

### Causes of Human Trafficking

#### In the countries of origin:

Poverty  
Unemployment  
Representations about a fantastic life abroad  
Home violence  
The conflict of traditional gender roles to new requirements of a society  
The unsuccessful social environment (alcoholism, narcotism, orphaned ppl. with social, etc.)  
Low level of legal formation and knowledge of the population in sphere of migration  
Corruption  
Political instability

#### In the countries of destination:

Profit of sex-industry  
Demand for cheap workforce  
Vulnerability of illegal migrants  
Not enough efforts from the State side  
Free spread of child pornography through Internet  
Military conflicts  
Cultural traditions as general accepted slavery

### Who are the victims of Human Trafficking?

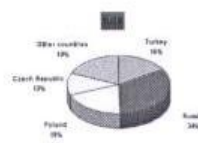
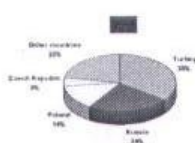


Since the year of 2000 provided help for more than 4,300 victims in Ukraine

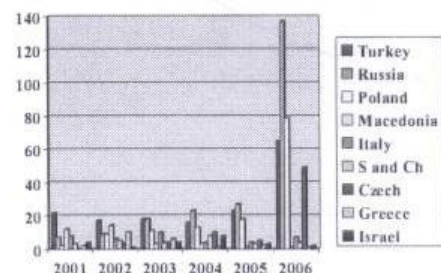
- The mean age of victims is 26.4 years (women, 2002-2005)
- The age of the youngest victim is 3 years, the oldest – 76
- Near 7% of victims – minors and children
- Almost one third – men, with a tendency to increase
- Different levels of education and social status

### Where do victims go?

- More than 50 different countries of the world
- More than 50% - only in 3 countries: Turkey, Russia and Poland
- 65% in 6 countries of destination
- 11% - citizens of other countries
- Also countries of destination - Nigeria, Eritrea, Kazakhstan, Liberia, Libya, Moldova



### Where do victims go?



MAIN DESTINATIONS: Turkey, Russia, Poland, Czech Republic

## Who are the traffickers?

### In relation to victim:

- ▣ Stranger 65 %
- ▣ Friend 12 %
- ▣ Partner 2 %
- ▣ Relatives 1 %
- ▣ Colleague 2 %

### Gender:

- 57% women
- 43% men

### Nationality:

- Ukraine 60 %
- Russia 10 %
- Poland 5 %
- Turkey 2 %
- 18 other



## Where do recruitment take place?

### Places:

- Clubs, bars, restaurants
- Shops, markets
- Transport (stations, airports etc.)
- Customs points
- Recruitment agencies; model, wedding, tourist agencies

### By means of:

- ▣ Personal contact 85 %
- ▣ Newspaper announcement 12 %
- ▣ Internet 0,5%
- ▣ Family relations 1,5 %
- ▣ Kidnapping 0,5%

### Job proposals:

- ▣ Waiter 22 %
- ▣ Dancer 9 %
- ▣ Service 9 %
- ▣ Sex-business 13 %
- ▣ Agricultural work 10 %
- ▣ Home work 13 %
- ▣ "Au-Pair" 3 %

## What do Ukrainians know about the trafficking problem?

- ⇒ 78% of population understand problem
- ⇒ 66% thought that there is a huge problem
- ⇒ The lowest level of knowledge: in the West (Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Luhansk, Kharkov, Zaporizhzhia regions) in the North (Kyiv, Chernihiv, Sumy, Zhytomir regions)
- ⇒ Only 6.7% understand their personal risk; 21.4% think that there is only low level risk
- ⇒ 60% have worked or have even one relative who have worked abroad
- ⇒ 20% would agree for illegal work abroad

## What are the scales of Human Trafficking?

- Over the world: 1- 4 millions of people (UN data)
- In Ukraine:

Kind of exploitations	Ukraine
Home slavery	38,900
Violent work in industry, agricultural work etc.	62,300
Violent prostitution	15,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>116,800</b>



## Program against trafficking

### 3 basic actions:

#### ✓ Reintegration

Maintenance of worthy, long and safe returning of the person in the Ukrainian society

#### ✓ Prevention

Reduction the gap between knowledge of a problem and behaviour

#### ✓ Criminal prosecution

Increase the number of cases punished by law enforcement bodies of the criminals involved in human trafficking

## Reintegration

### Aims:

- Safe, worthy and long returning in society and normalization of life after having trafficking experience
- More effective punishment of crimes

### Basic problems:

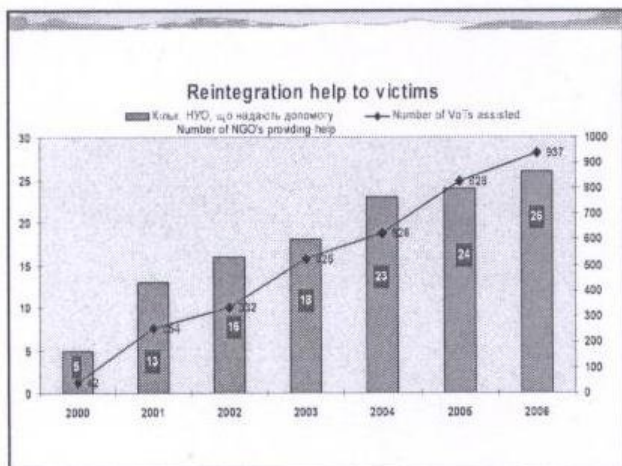
- Victims often do not admit as victims of a crime in the countries of destination, but as illegal migrants, therefore do not receive the equal help
- Existing of stereotypes in society; re-victimisation



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### Reintegration: Indicators of success

- ⇒ 90% work or study
- ⇒ 1.5% went back abroad
- ⇒ Less than 1% unknown
- ⇒ Program for support of small business (51)



### Prevention

- ⇒ 4 All-Ukrainian informational actions
- ⇒ A lot of programs provided by regional partners
- ⇒ "Hot" line 8-800-505-50-10 or 527
- ⇒ 26 trainings for journalists
- ⇒ Manuals for schools
- ⇒ Films: *Silent Victims*; *The Last Station – Life*; *Dangerous Game*
- ⇒ PROGRAM OF COOPERATION WITH RELIGIOUS ORGANISATIONS

### CHURCHES' ROLE

*Only active participation of all socially-influential institutes will provide success of all efforts in counteraction of human trafficking in Ukraine*

- ⇒ Predicting through spreading the information
- ⇒ Appeal to laymen
- ⇒ Victim identification
- ⇒ Providing help
- ⇒ Co-operating with other partners

**Thank you for attention!**  
<http://iom.int>



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## Lilia Bulat, Moldavian Christian Aid

### Moldavian Churches: how did the MC start developing its work

#### Moldavian Christian Aid

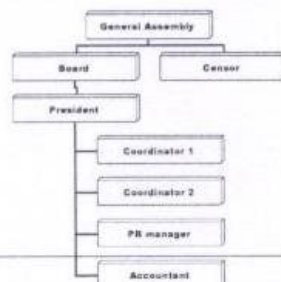
#### Combating the trafficking

All Moldavian Christian Aid (MCA) founding members, priests and pastors, have been officially delegated by the respective Church leadership and represent the following churches:

*Moldavian Orthodox Church (Moldavian Metropolis),  
Union of Christian Evangelical Baptist Churches,  
Evangelical Lutheran Church of Moldova.*

#### Moldavian Christian Aid (MCA) structure:

- General Assembly
- Board
- Censor
- President
- Executive Body



#### Moldavian Christian Aid (MCA)

##### ♦ MCA Mission:

*MCA aims to assist "people in need" for social justice and human dignity through strengthening & consolidation of capacities, fostering ecumenical cooperation of the partner churches and related organizations on social and development levels, increasing the role of the Churches in Moldavian modern society.*

#### Moldavian Christian Aid (MCA) priorities:

- A. Social Support**
- B. Capacity Building** (advancing management & advocacy capacities)
- C. Information & Advocacy** (counter trafficking/ HIV-AIDS prevention)
- D. Community Development** (job creation/water supply)

#### Moldavian Christian Aid (MCA)

- ♦ **Goal 5.** To mobilize churches, related organizations and communities to combat the trafficking.

**Objective 6.1.** To develop the capacity of the Churches and related organizations in combating the trafficking phenomena

**Objective 6.2.** To increase public awareness on trafficking in human beings; to develop and sustain coherent trafficking prevention activities

**Objective 6.3.** To contribute to the alleviation of the negative consequences of the trafficking/ to provide assistance & opportunities for social reintegration to the victims



## **WCC EEO Moldova Partnership Program Projects 2003-2007**

1. MO/016 Preventing the trafficking of human beings (sewing workshop).
2. MO/017 Creation of a laundry facility in Costesti Commune
3. MO/030 "Steps to the future with preparation for life", "Soarta" NGO
4. MO/047 Prevention of trafficking informational campaign in 40 communities
5. MO/048 Prevention trafficking from Costesti community in Moldova (farm establishment)
6. MO /053 Counter trafficking trainings for the priests from 30 communities in Cahul

## **Moldavian Christian Aid (MCA)**

Program "Mobilizing Church Networks to Prevent Human trafficking in Moldova"  
(January 1, 2007- December 31, 2008)

Partner: International Organization for Migration

## **"Mobilizing Church Networks to Prevent Human trafficking in Moldova" Program- year 2007**

- ♦ April 2007 – 7 prevention trafficking projects
- ♦ September 2007 – 13 prevention trafficking projects



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# Natalia Nikula, International Organization for Migration Mission in Moldova

## International Organization for Migration

### Division for Trafficking Counteraction



Mission in Republic of Moldova

## International Organization for Migration (IOM), 1951

- IOM works to help ensure the orderly and humane management of migration

- IOM – the International Organization to manage migration;
  - assist in meeting the growing operational challenges of migration management
  - advance understanding of migration issues
  - encourage social and economic development through migration
  - protect human rights and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants

SPREAD		
	1998	2006
Member states	67	118
Working budget (USD, mln.)	242.2	1000
Local governments	119	290
Projects	686	1400
Employees	1100	5000

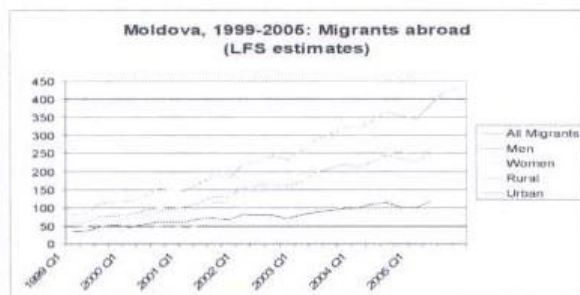
## IOM Moldova Strategic directions

- Providing technical cooperation and capacity-building in migration-related areas to the Government;
- Providing, in agreement with the Government of the Republic of Moldova, technical assistance in various migration service areas, such as recruitment, selection, processing, language training, orientation activities, medical examination, placement, activities facilitating reception and integration and advisory services on migration questions;
- assisting in voluntary return for irregular migrants and implementing programmes oriented for reintegration of returned labour migrants;
- implementing programmes facilitating combating trafficking in human beings through return and reintegration of trafficked women and children, comprehensive mental health assistance and psychological support to trafficked persons; development of the rehabilitation centers for victims of trafficking;
- facilitating legal labour migration, reducing the level of irregular migration, creating facilities for irregular migrants;
- implementing the programmes of mass information and education on migration through creation of Migration Information Resource Centers;
- Contributing to capacity building in development migration management policies and procedures within the country, on regional and international levels through migration related research

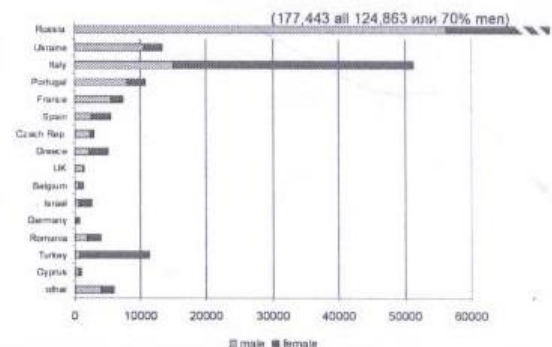
## IOM Moldova Migration control

- ☐ **Increasing opportunities for migration control**
  - Control and management
  - Investigations in the field of migration
  - Voluntary assistance in returning
  - Centers for migrants
- ☐ **Manage workforce**
  - Technical co-operation in labor force migration, developing two-/multisided agreements
- ☐ **Migration and developing**
  - Migration and money transfers
- ☐ **Information in the field of migration**
  - Creating the Centre of Migrations Informational Resources

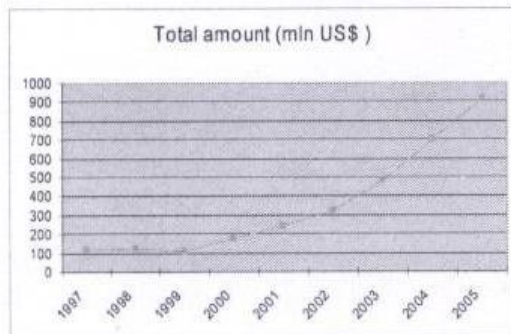
- **National Statistical Bureau, 2004:** 273,000 citizens abroad
- **Workforce research:** 354,000 for the same period
- **IOM Research:** 214,000



## Countries of destination



## Money transfers

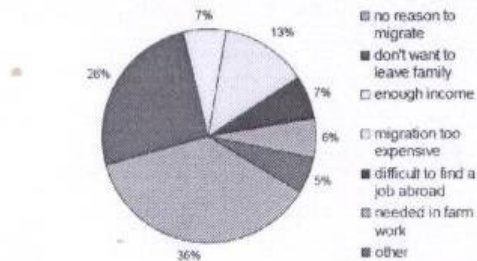


## Migration reality in Moldova

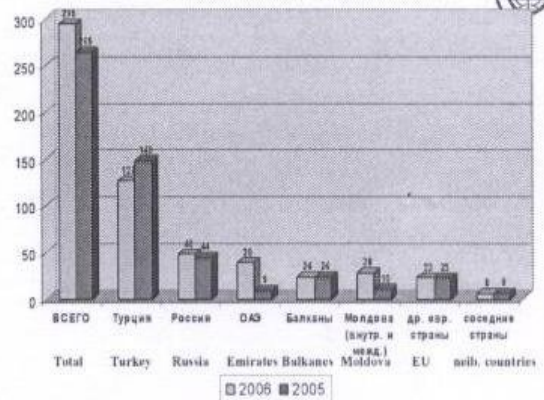
- ☐ Current migration contingent is 20% of economically active citizens
- ☐ Money transfers 915 millions USD in 2006 r. (Bank of Moldova), another data 4386000 (according to IOM)
- ☐ Russia hosted the largest contingent of migrants, but this money just for survival, or use for migration in other European countries (Italy, Portugal etc.)
- ☐ Average income of Moldavian migrant is 543 USD per month

## Why do people stay in Moldova?

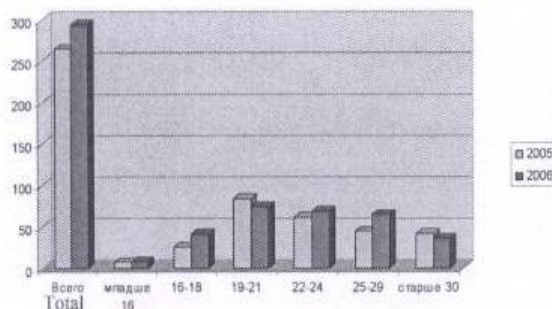
Those that were not planning to emigrate in the near future were asked why they were not planning to do so (age 20-55):



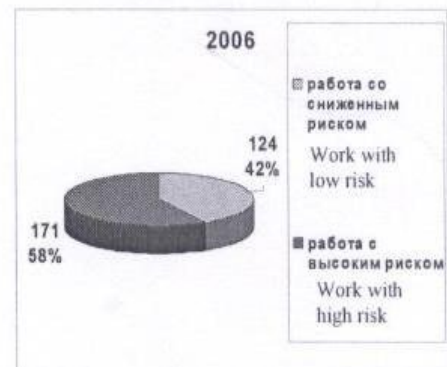
## Countries of Destination



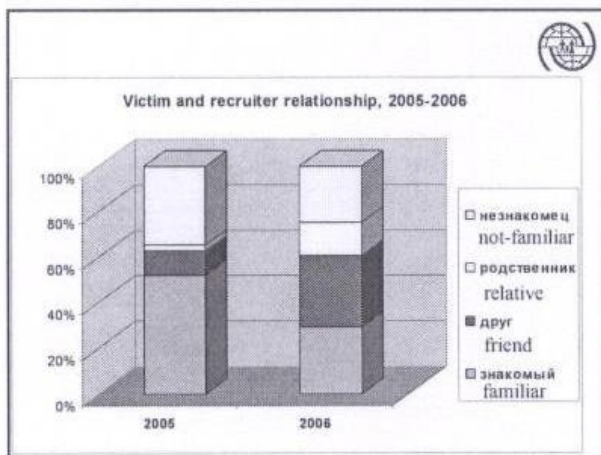
## Age of victims helped by IOM 2005-2006



## Reasons for going abroad of those who was helped by IOM







### IOM in Moldova Challenges for the future

- Destigmatization of human trafficking victims
- Active predict
- Monitoring and investigations of new tendencies
- Help decentralization: Intermediate term and long-term transfer of duties to the Government - moving of the Center of Rehabilitation and National System Readdressation

  
 IOM International Organization for Migration  
 МОМ Международная Организация по Миграции

**THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION**

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## Trafficking in Human Beings



### Definition of trafficking in human beings according to Palermo Protocol 2000

- Recruiting, transporting, transferring, sheltering and receiving persons
- Using threatening, force or any other form of coercion, fraud or deceiving
- For exploitation (prostitution, sexual exploitation, forced labor, slavery, human organs)

### Churches and church-related NGOs opinion

- Trafficking is an unacceptable human rights violation, based on the biblical conviction that 1 Corinthians 12: 26-27 says that: "if one part of the body suffers all the other parts of the body suffer with it – all of you then are Christ's body and each one is a part of it"

### Smuggling with migrants

- Ensuring the illegal crossing of the border for a person who is neither citizen, or permanent resident of that country, in order to obtain, directly or not, a certain financial or material good.
- Unlike THB, it requires the acceptance of those crossing the border illegally and the payment of a sum of money for the guide

### Illegal entrance in a country

- Crossing the border when the necessary conditions for a legal entrance in a country are not satisfied

### Forced labor

- Any form of labor or service carried out under threatening, meaning that the worker did not offer his labor power voluntarily

#### Characteristics:

- The existence of any form of coercion against a person
- The absence of the freedom of movement

## Trafficking in human beings

- Trafficking in human beings turns a person into a slave, into a merchandise whose price is not the equivalent of its worth, but the profit that the trafficker can make by "using" it
- Trafficking in human beings depersonalizes someone, touching its physical and spiritual integrity, making his resemblance to God impossible.

## Supply and Demand

### ■ Source country

#### Supply

- of potential victims
- economical reasons

### ■ Destination country

#### Demand

- on the sexual services market
- on the labor market
- on the adoption market

## Trafficking process

- **Recruiting**
  - Personal contacts
  - Agencies
  - Advertising / Internet
  - Kidnapping / threatening or violence
- **Transport**
  - Legal or illegal crossing of the borders
- **Exploitation and circulation**
  - Exploitation
  - Forced labor
  - Illegal adoptions
  - Marital arrangements

## The trafficker

- The person who recruits, transports and shelters somebody by threatening, violence or any other form of coercion, kidnapping, fraud or deceiving, in order to take unfair advantage

## Trafficker's business

- **Traffickers**
  - Low investments
  - No necessary expertise, low penalties
- **Potential victims**
  - Economic reasons
  - Great expectations
  - False promises

## Traffickers' groups structure

- **Small groups**
  - less than 5 persons
  - professionals, working together for recruiting, transporting and exploiting
  - no leader
- **Large groups**
  - more than 10 persons
    1. Basic operations in countries of origin, for recruiting the victims
    2. Basic operations in destination countries, for the supplying process
    3. Control over supply and demand



## The victim

- Any person who suffers physical, material or moral abuses as consequences of trafficking

## Victim's profile

- young, under 25
- looking to work abroad, but with no professional training
- easily accepting to travel abroad, legally or illegally
- being sold repeatedly until reaches destination
- often suffering from physical and emotional abuses

## International legal framework for combating THB

- **The UN** – in 1998, the UN General assembly established an ad hoc committee open to all states for the purpose of elaborating the International Convention Against Trans-national Organised Crime and three additional international legal protocols. Negotiations were concluded in Palermo in 2000. The convention and its protocols oblige signatory states to establish certain types of criminal sanctions as well as protection measures for victims. The convention was adopted by the UN General Assembly and signed in 2000. It came into effect in September 2001, 90 days after ratification by more than 40 signatory states.

## International legal framework for combating THB

- **The ILO** – The International Labour Organisation has, in the context of its work against any form of slavery and forced labour, adopted conventions which cover forced labour in the context of trafficking. Signatory states are especially bound by the Forced Labour Convention of 1930 and the convention Against The Worst Forms of Child Labour in 1999.

## International legal framework for combating THB

- **The OSCE** – The OSCE addresses the issue of European cooperation against trafficking as part of its work on human, economic and social dimensions. The Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights has launched a number of anti-trafficking initiatives that cover a wide range of thematic issues and also a wide geographical area. The OSCE advises its member states on questions of reviews on trafficking legislation as well as setting up cooperations between different actors in the context of national referral systems against trafficking.

## International legal framework for combating THB

- **The Council of Europe** – From 14-15 May 2003, the Council of Europe's Foreign Affairs Ministers' meeting called for reinforced action by the Council of Europe in combating trafficking. In this context, support was expressed for the preparation of a European convention an Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings. Such a convention should be geared towards the protection of victims' rights and the respect of human rights, and aim at a proper balance between matters concerning human rights and prosecution. The Ministers underlined that the convention should build on the UN' achievements in this field in a European context dealing with trafficking in human beings.





## International legal framework for combating THB

- **The European Union** – apart from supporting cooperation of member states, and organisations, the European Union has, since mid-90's, adopted several "joint actions" and communications, which encouraged member states to review legislation on trafficking. In July 2002, the Council of European Union adopted a framework decision on combating trafficking in human beings which is binding for the current and future EU member states and must be transposed into national legislation. The EU is also currently drawing up legislation for short-term residence permits for victims who cooperate with the relevant authorities, as well as a legal framework against sexual exploitation of children and child pornography.

## International legal framework for combating THB

- **The Role of NGOs** – NGOs are playing an important role in the struggle against trafficking in human beings. NGOs very often have the first direct contact with trafficked persons, as they might be present where these persons seek different kinds of help (general social assistance institutions, health services). Often NGOs, especially if they are known "in the field", enjoy a high degree of trust among trafficked women – a trust that state institutions such as the police might often not have. This offers chances for NGOs and their work, but also gives NGOs a high degree of responsibility. NGOs can give trafficked women a clear and understandable information about the assistance which they can get, and about the options which are open to them. NGOs can also refer women to specialised services. Unlike the police, NGOs usually have no direct obligation to involve trafficked women in legal proceedings. NGOs can therefore help the woman to make a decision about what they want to do with whom and where.

## Anti-trafficking legislation in Romania

- Law no. 678/2001- prevention and combating THB
- National Action Plan against Trafficking in Human Beings
- Law no. 682/2002 – witness' protection

## Strategy against Trafficking in Human Beings - THB

- Creating specialized investigation units
- Strengthening the international cooperation (investigations /data bases)
- Creating victims' protection programs
- Improving victims' protection and assistance services
- Raising the level of cooperation between law applying systems /judicial authorities /immigration offices /NGOs
- Pursuing and confiscating criminals' property
- Developing raising awareness campaigns in source countries (future victims) and in destination countries (future clients)

## Concrete actions of the Church against trafficking in human beings

- Good practice models – the Romanian Orthodox Church together with IOM and AIDRom developed a complex program against trafficking in human beings in 2002. The program consisted in:
  1. Raising awareness over the trafficking phenomenon campaign
  2. Educational program among archbishops
  3. Educational program in schools and high schools
  4. Working groups - representatives of the Police Department, of the Church and of the Ministry of Education

## Concrete actions of the Church against trafficking in human beings

- Materials promoted by The Romanian Orthodox Church, edited and published in cooperation with IOM  
Pastoral and methodic guide book for teaching activities during religion courses "Preventing and combating trafficking in human beings"
- Materials promoted by AIDRom, edited and published in cooperation with ICPC, UNICEF, EFRWC and PFC  
The guide book for preventing trafficking in human beings



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## Concrete actions of the Church against trafficking in human beings

- The anti-trafficking campaign initiated by the Ecumenical Forum of Romanian Christian Women – Southern Branch 2001-2006
  - run in more than 200 schools
  - involving 10 NGOs

## Christian programs for preventing and combating THB

- The campaign initiated by the Ecumenical Association of Churches in Romania – AIDRom, the Ecumenical Forum of European Christian Women and CARITAS Bucharest, within the **SENSE** program
- Networking within the CAT project – Christian Action Together, developed and run by CCME and CARITAS Europa

## SENSE programme

- **SENSE** is a modern interactive programme of research, information, education, counselling and orientation, aiming the social and vocational (re)integration of young boys and girls.
- **SENSE** is based on networking with national and international NGOs, Churches, state institutions, the National Agency against Trafficking, border police, etc.
- **SENSE** approaches openly the risks young people might incur as drugs, alcoholism, illegal work, illegal migration and trafficking in human beings.

## SENSE programme

The main activities are:

- Research, data bank
- Web site: [www.sens.org.ro](http://www.sens.org.ro)
- Information, education, training
- Trainings for trainers
- Counselling, social and vocational orientation for individuals and groups (self evaluation, information about possible risks, skills and values, experiences and achievements)
- Networks with similar organizations

Editing educational materials, leaflets, guides, CDs, promotional objects

Dissemination of information, guides, leaflets and video materials (ADPARE, CARITAS Bucharest, AIDRom, A.N.I.T.P.)

Regional trainings in high risk regions, uncovered in previous programs (Rep. of Moldova)

Participation in national and international meetings on the issue

Developing the website [www.sens.org.ro](http://www.sens.org.ro)  
Linked with [www.anti-trafficking.info](http://www.anti-trafficking.info)

**Prevention of trafficking in human beings**

International seminar on Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings – Bucharest

Empowering and vocational training for victims – individual and group counselling (ADPARE – Bucharest and Centre for Victims' Rehabilitation Timisoara)

Anti-trafficking regional campaign – STOP the Trafficking in Human Beings.

Strengthening the regional and European network

Establishing a focal informational point in Bucharest at the AIDRom Conference Center; the information is gathered from all the network, processed and sent to all members.

- Editing educational materials, leaflets, guides, CDs, promotional objects
- Dissemination of information: guides, leaflets and video materials (ADPARE, CARITAS Bucharest, AIDRom)
- Participation in national and international meetings on the issue
- Developing the website [www.sens.org.ro](http://www.sens.org.ro)
- Strengthening the regional and European network; establishing a focal informational point in Bucharest at the AIDRom Conference Center



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**Joint Educational Campaign**  
CARITAS Bucharest, ADPARE, AIDRom in cooperation  
with CT National Agency

- Meetings, seminars, workshops in schools and high schools
- Dissemination of information (videos, leaf-lets, anti-trafficking guide)



**Joint Educational Campaign**  
CARITAS Bucharest, ADPARE, AIDRom in cooperation  
with CT National Agency

- Campaign materials (glass holders, mouse pads, T-shirts, flyers, balloons)
- MTV Campaign



- Regional trainings in high risk regions, uncovered in previous programs (Rep. of Moldova)
- International seminar on Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings – Bucharest
- Anti-trafficking regional campaign – STOP the Trafficking in Human Beings, during the World Football Cup 2006 in Germany



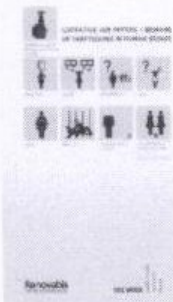
**Anti-trafficking regional campaign –**  
**STOP the Trafficking in Human Beings**

- Regional awareness and informational campaign
- Initiated by AIDRom in cooperation with the CT National Agency, CARITAS Bucharest, ARCA – Romanian Forum for Migrants, ADPARE and Partners for Change
- Partner organisations from abroad: LaStrada Moldova, CCME, Kerkinactie, the German Forum and the Moldavian Forum of Christian Women



**Anti-trafficking regional campaign –**  
**STOP the Trafficking in Human Beings**

- The campaign started in March and was presented at the International seminar on Prevention of THB
- Other seminars: Rep. of Moldova - Chisinau, Switzerland - Murten, The Netherlands - Utrecht, Romania – Bucharest, Iasi
- Informational materials (leaf-lets, posters, videos) and promotional materials (T-shirts, ) were distributed in airports, in passport offices, at border points, in schools and high schools



- Empowering and vocational training for victims – individual and group counselling (ADPARE – Bucharest and the Centre for Victims' Rehabilitation - Timisoara)



# Rubina Devrikyan, Armenia Inter-Church Charitable Round Table Foundation

## World Council of Churches Armenia Inter-Church Charitable Round Table Foundation

Participatory Practices for Sustainable Development

## General Introduction



Mother See of Holy Etchmiadzin

## What is the ART?

The Armenia Round Table is an association of Churches, inter-church, non-governmental and non-profit partners.

It was established in 1996 and registered as Foundation in 2004

## Mission statement of the ART

*"Armenia Inter-Church Charitable Round Table Foundation strives to promote a peaceful and just society that respects all of God's creation, practices Christian values in word and deed, and ensures a dignified life for the vulnerable, with equal rights and opportunities for all."*

## Main directions the ART

- Refocus community based work towards an integrated community development approach
- Develop networking, advocacy and peace building work and approaches that respond to the current challenges of the country
- Increase and widen the scope of capacity building, systematic learning and distribution of information in different fields

## Viktoriya Sviatnenko, Ministry for family, youth and sports of Ukraine

### Ministry for family, youth and sports of Ukraine

- central executive agency, coordinates work against trafficking in Human begins at the state level

### Main steps of fighting against trafficking in Ukraine

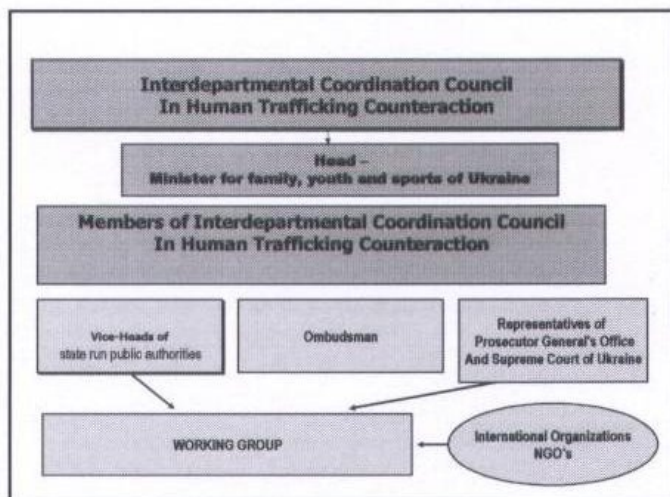
- > 1998 year  
Ukrainian Parliament changed Criminal Law ( was established criminal responsibility for human trafficking art. cr.124')
- > 1999 year  
State program of prevention trafficking in women and children was adopted
- > 2000 year  
Ukraine signed UN Convention Against Trans-National Organised Crime
- 2001 year  
Ukrainian Parliament adopted new Criminal Law within article 149 "Human Trafficking"

### Main steps of fighting against trafficking in Ukraine

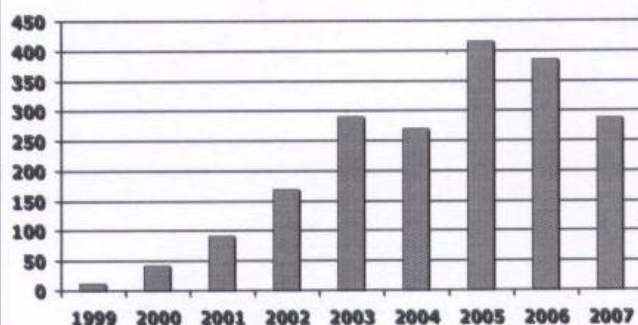
- > 2002 year  
Integrated state program against trafficking for the years 2002-2005
- > 2003 year  
State law for Rehabilitation centers for people suffered from trafficking was adopted
- 2004 year  
Ukraine ratified UN Convention Against Trans-National Organised Crime and it protocols
- > 2007 year  
State program against trafficking in human begins for the period till 2010

### State Program in Human Trafficking Counteraction till the year of 2010

1. Counteraction in Human Trafficking;
2. Protection of victims;
3. International cooperation with government and non-profit organizations.



### Number of crimes for art. 149 of Criminal Law of Ukraine





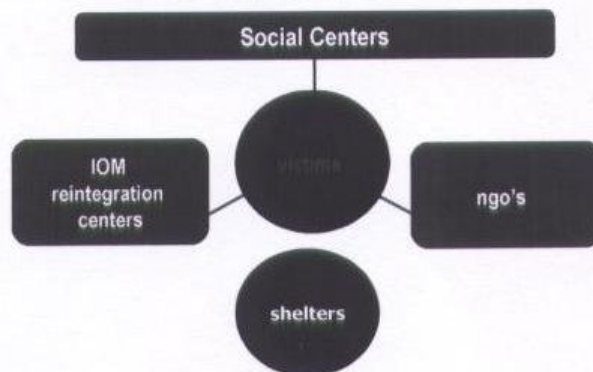
## Social Service

*There are 1500 social services for family, youth and children in Ukraine*

they include:

- 22 crisis centers for socio-psychological service for families;
- 9 social hostels for 230 places;
- 7 centers for mothers and children;
- more than 200 "trust phones";
- 600 mobile consultancy centers for rural and highland places.

## Care for people suffered from trafficking in Ukraine



## Reintegration centers, Social Care Centers throughout In Ukraine



## Partners

- USAID;
- IOM;
- ILO;
- OSCE;
- "La-Strada Ukraine";
- Women Consortium of Ukraine;
- Religious organizations

## Plans for the future

- Develop Action Plan for 2008 against trafficking;
- International Round Table against trafficking;
- Creating and spreading social advertisement together with partners
- Including church representatives into Interdepartmental Coordination Council In Human Trafficking Counteraction and Working Group

## ■ Ministry for Family, Youth and Sports of Ukraine

*Ukraine, Kyiv, Esplanadna str., 42.  
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