

IOM UKRAINE COUNTER-TRAFFICKING PROGRAMME AT A GLANCE



According to IOM's estimates, 260,000 Ukrainians were trafficked since 1991.

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

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



The CT Programme has supported the Government of Ukraine in developing **national counter-trafficking legislation and anti-trafficking action plans**, establishing and building capacity of the National Referral Mechanism for VoTs, including training of over **7,350** state and non-state service providers.



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



Since 2000, IOM has provided **reintegration assistance to over 16,600 VoTs**, which included legal aid, medical care, psychological counselling, family support, vocational training, and other types of assistance based on individual needs.



IOM operates a **Medical Rehabilitation Centre** which to date has provided free-of-charge comprehensive medical care to over **3,800 VoTs**.

Over 1,100 former victims of trafficking have benefited from IOM's Economic Empowerment Programme, creating hundreds of new jobs and contributing to local budgets with tens of thousands of UAH in taxes.



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



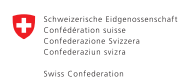
IOM implements a variety of **human trafficking prevention** activities targeting vulnerable and at-risk populations, including youth, IDPs, unemployed, potential labour migrants as well as state and civil society professionals, who might be in contact with potential victims.



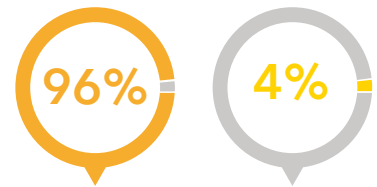
CURRENT AND FORMER SUPPORTERS OF IOM UKRAINE'S CT PROGRAMME:



Norwegian Ministry
of Foreign Affairs



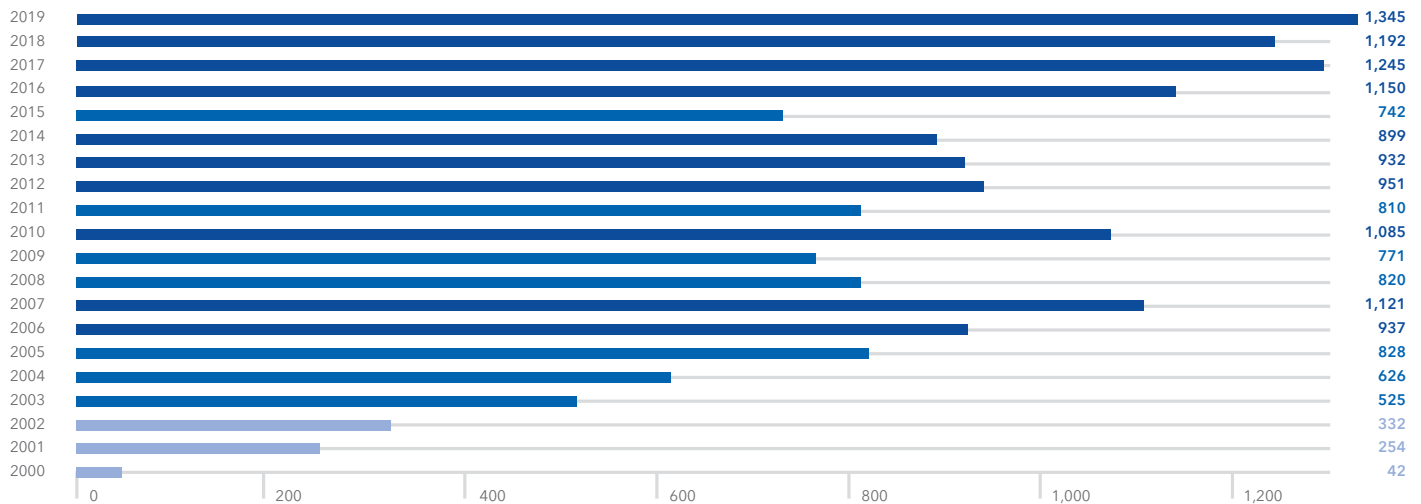
VICTIMS IDENTIFIED AND ASSISTED



ADULTS

CHILDREN

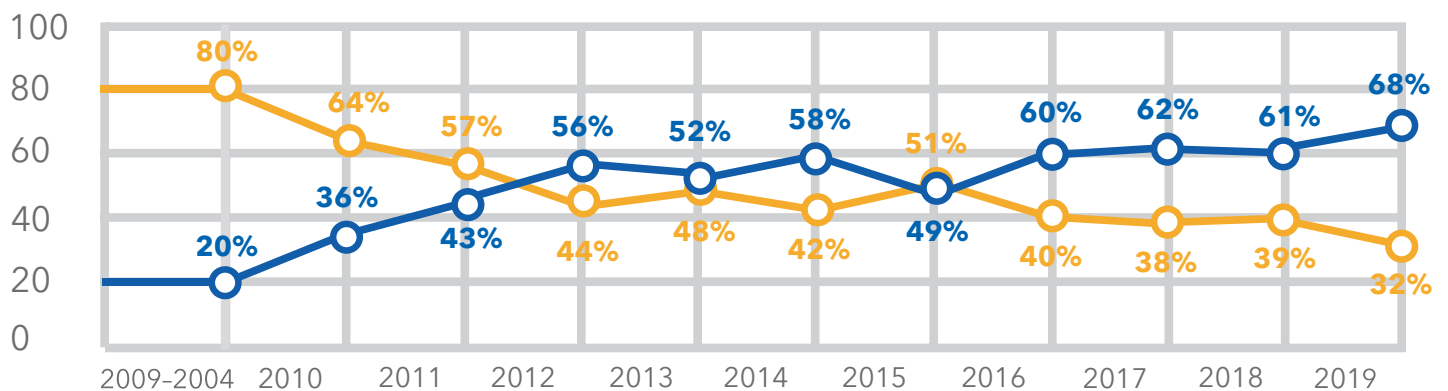
Number of identified VoTs (2000–2019): 16,607 persons



Types of exploitation (Jan 2004 – Dec 2019)

Type of exploitation	2004-2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Sexual ¹	57%	34%	25%	13%	8.5%	5.8%	7.1%	4%	7%	7%	5.6%
Forced labour ¹	39%	56%	71.1%	81%	89.4%	92.1%	91%	94%	91%	91.2%	93.3%
Mixed	3%	3%	0.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0%	0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0%
Begging	1%	6%	2%	5.6%	1.5%	2.1%	1.8%	0.9%	1.3%	0.8%	0.7%
Other ²	0.1%	1%	0.9%	0.3%	0.5%	0%	0.1%	1%	0.6%	0.9%	0.4%

Gender of VoTs (Jan 2004 – Dec 2019)



Female



Male

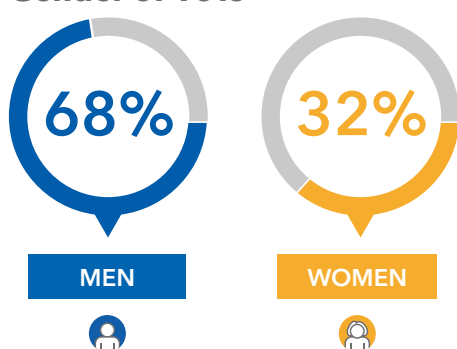
¹ Includes attempts of trafficking for sexual exploitation (2019 — 37; 2018 — 44; 2017 — 58; 2016 — 33; 2015 — 39; 2014 — 21; 2013 — 31; 2012 — 11; 2011 — 21; 2010 — 27; 2009 — 32; 2008 — 20; 2007 — 41; 2006 — 31; 2005 — 58; 2004 — 21) and attempts of trafficking for labour exploitation (2019 — 1; 2018 — 2; 2017 — 2; 2016 — 4; 2013 — 3; 2010 — 11; 2009 — 2; 2007 — 2).

² 38 cases of involvement into criminal activity (includes 8 attempts), 24 cases of organ trafficking and one attempt of organ trafficking.

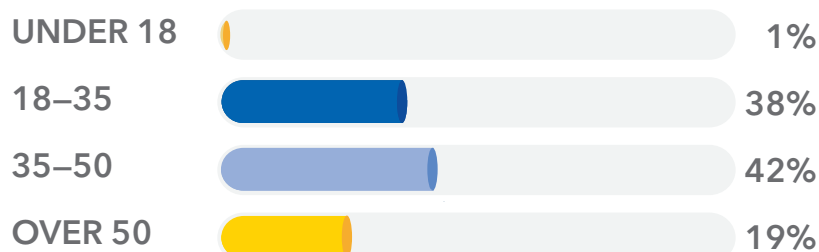
TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS: IOM UKRAINE 2019 CASELOAD

In 2019, IOM identified and assisted 1,345 VoTs who suffered mainly from forced labour and sexual exploitation in 25 different countries, including Ukraine (including non-government-controlled territories of Donbass and AR Crimea). This is the highest number of VoTs ever assisted by IOM Ukraine since the start of its Counter-Trafficking Programme in 1998.

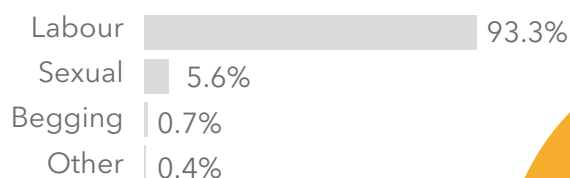
Gender of VoTs



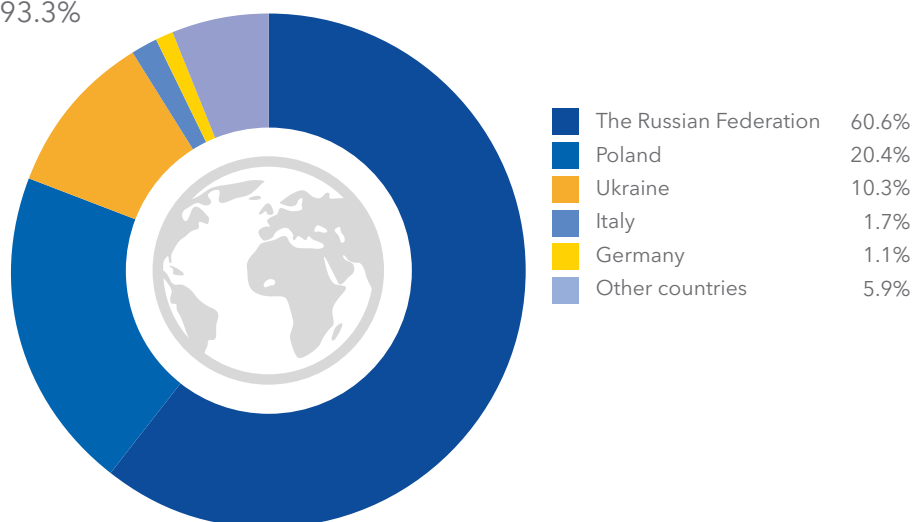
Age of VoTs



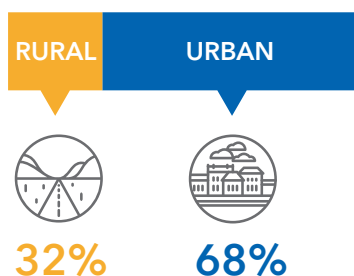
Types of exploitation



Key destination countries in 2019



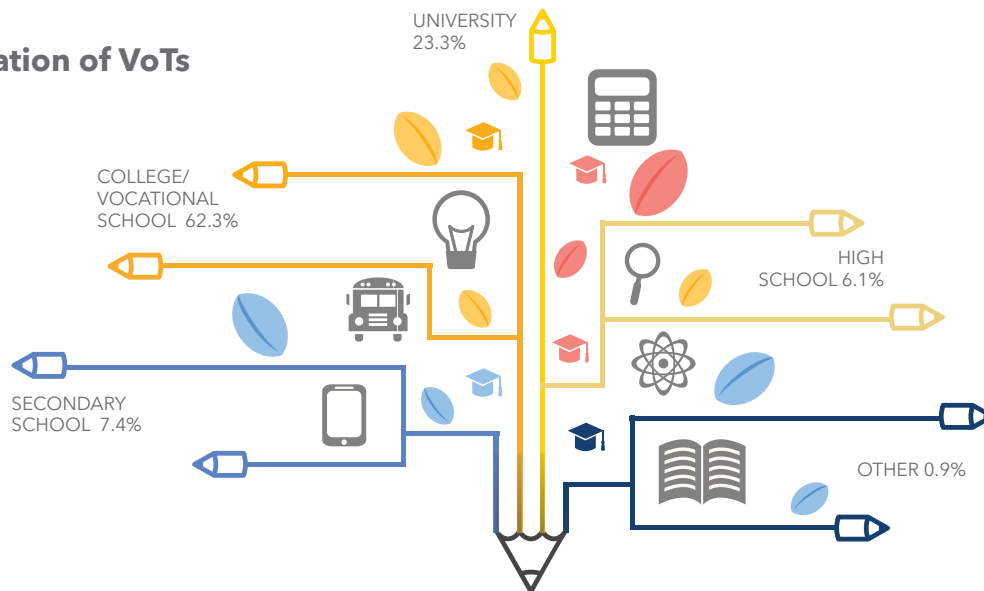
Origin of VoTs



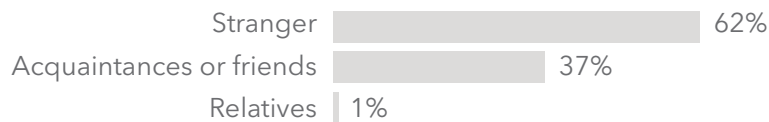
In 2019, IOM Ukraine observed an increase in trafficking to the EU Member States including Poland, Italy, Germany, Sweden, the Czech Republic, and Hungary. The attractiveness of Germany and the Czech Republic among the countries that are most preferable for working abroad for Ukrainians has increased, while the attractiveness of the Russian Federation has decreased.



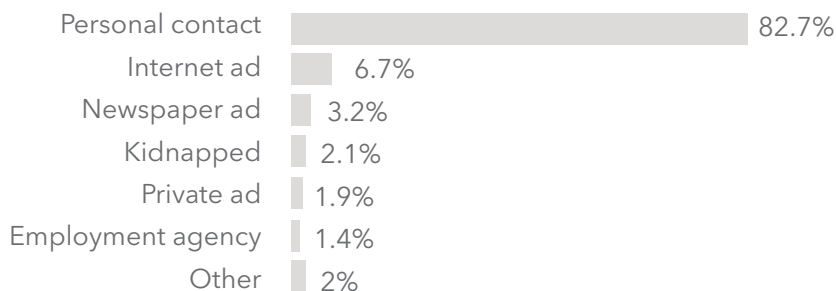
Education of VoTs



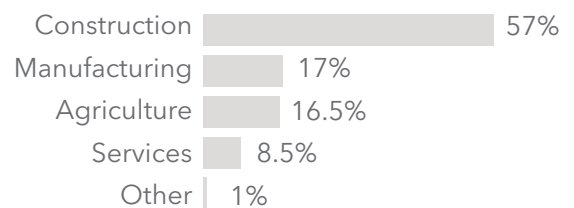
VoT – recruiter relations



Recruitment forms



Labour exploitation



Oleksandra

Trafficking for labour exploitation, Ukraine and Poland

Oleksandra* was a low-paid seamstress, who had to take care of her daughter and support her elderly mother. After her hometown became a non-government-controlled area following the outbreak of the conflict in eastern Ukraine, Oleksandra lost her source of income. Lack of employment opportunities forced Oleksandra to leave her hometown and family behind trying to find any job in Kyiv.

In the capital, Oleksandra met Anton, an old acquaintance from her hometown. He offered her a waitress job in his friend's café, with a good salary, food and accommodation provided. Anton accompanied Oleksandra to an apartment where, according to him, she would live, and promised to show her the new place of work the next day. When they arrived at the apartment, he introduced Oleksandra to a woman Klavdia and left. Oleksandra never saw Anton again. Klavdia took Oleksandra's passport away and told her that she would work there providing sexual services. Oleksandra was shocked and protested but was beaten by the guards. There were six other women kept there. Oleksandra couldn't leave and was under surveillance all the time, beaten and threatened if she disobeyed. She never received any money paid by clients. In several months, she asked her exploiter to let her go at least to visit her daughter. Klavdia agreed, but with a condition that Oleksandra would first go to Poland and work there for one month. They bought tickets for Oleksandra, paid for the foreign passport and threatened that if she tried to escape en-route they would find her daughter. Upon returning from Poland to Kyiv, the exploiters gave Oleksandra her passport and some money for trip home.

Oleksandra was desperate and devastated. She blamed herself for what happened to her and for being unable to provide for her family. One of her friends who knew about her ordeal told Oleksandra about a local NGO helping people in similar situations. Oleksandra contacted the NGO and was accepted to the IOM Reintegration Programme. She received family allowance, medical assistance, psychosocial support, and vocational training as a hairdresser. After she completed her training, IOM provided Oleksandra with professional equipment. Now she works as a hairdresser and is happy that she can support her family.

TRAFFICKING IN CHILDREN: SITUATION AND CHALLENGES



A sociological survey commissioned by IOM indicated that 66% of vulnerable children aged 13–17 years would accept a risky proposal that could lead to human trafficking. The survey revealed that children in detention and in probation, students of vocational schools and street children are the least informed about the risks of human trafficking.

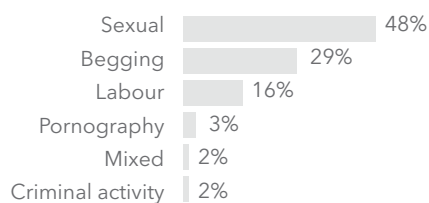
From January 2000 to December 2019, IOM Ukraine identified and provided assistance to **690 VoTs¹ who were trafficked as children (under the age of 18)**. Of them, 660 are citizens of Ukraine, 23 are citizens of Moldova; 3 of the Russian Federation, 1 of Kyrgyzstan, 1 of Nigeria, 1 of Afghanistan, and 1 child whose citizenship could not be established.

Another 112 children were identified as high-risk group and additionally assisted by IOM reintegration programme.

Child VoTs assisted by IOM Ukraine:



Types of exploitation of child VoTs:



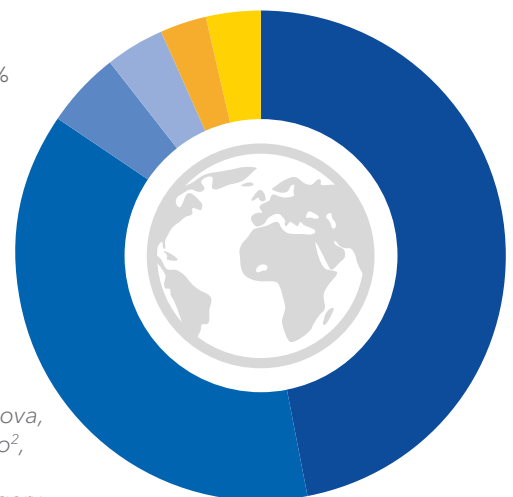
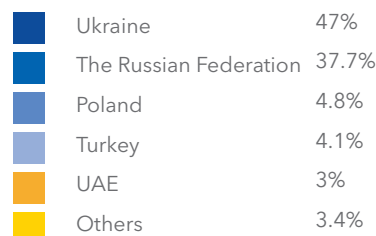
GIRLS



BOYS



Top 5 countries of destination for child VoTs



Other destinations include: Moldova, Israel, the Czech Republic, Kosovo², Cyprus, Belarus, Italy, Kazakhstan, Afghanistan, Guinea, China, Hungary and Germany.

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

¹ Includes 12 attempts in 2006, 11 in 2007, 7 in 2008; 18 in 2009, 16 in 2010, 8 in 2011, 1 in 2012, 2 in 2013, 1 in 2015, 2 in 2016, 5 in 2017 and 1 in 2018.

² References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).