Playing fair
Community development project participants and partners celebrated successful cooperation with a friendly football match.

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SPECIAL EVENT

Community development project participants and partners celebrated successful cooperation with a friendly football match

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EU AND IOM HELP UKRAINE TO IMPLEMENT VISA LIBERALIZATION ACTION PLAN

The EU and IOM will enhance migration management in Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova. With a EUR 2.4 million total budget, the MIGRECO project (Strengthening Migration Management and Cooperation on Readmission in Eastern Europe) supports Ukraine to carry out the visa liberalization action plan with the EU in the next two years.

“IOM continues assisting the Ukrainian Government to develop a comprehensive migration management system in line with EU best practices, which will support Ukraine’s efforts in progressing in the visa-free dialogue with the EU,” states IOM Ukraine’s Chief of Mission Manfred Profazi.

Key project partners in Ukraine are the State Migration Service, the State Border Guard Service, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Social Policy, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ombudsman’s Office.

Through MIGRECO, the EU and IOM are aiding the Ukrainian migration authorities in transferring newly adopted legislative and administrative reforms related to the visa liberalization action plan from paper to practice, which is a prerequisite for visa free travel for citizens of Ukraine to the EU.

This will be achieved in part through an assessment of gaps in migration management and the embedding of an EU migration expert at the State Migration Service, which will guide the introduction of institutional solutions for planning, funding, and staffing necessary to carry out Ukraine’s state migration policy, and address the division of roles and responsibilities between government actors.

The MIGRECO project will help victims of trafficking by activating the national referral mechanism, which brings together the government and civil society to jointly identify victims, refer them for assistance, protect their rights, and ensure their access to justice.

prosecutors and judges on the prosecution of hate crimes, and advise migration authorities on document security, including biometrics.

The project will also strengthen partnerships between Ukrainian migration authorities and civil society to promote open, inclusive dialogue on migration and jointly tackle migration issues. The key non-governmental partner of MIGRECO in Ukraine is “Europe without Barriers”, an organization that advocates for the abolition of administrative barriers to people-to-people contacts in Europe.

“This project aims to advance the migration dialogue between the EU and Ukraine. Such a dialogue can only be effective with the full support of all Ukrainian government agencies, discussions between project advisors and high level decision makers and a generally open and constructive approach. In this way, we can jointly advance migration issues in Ukraine.”

Alexandru Albu,
Head of Operations Section
“Good Governance and Democratization”, the EU Delegation to Ukraine
IOM TO RESEARCH REMITTANCES IN UKRAINE

How can money sent home by Ukrainians abroad be better utilized to develop their home country?

The Government of Canada and IOM will assist the Government of Ukraine in developing policies to effectively harness the link between migration and development.

With a CAD 400,000 total budget, the 1.5 year project, Research and Policy Dialogue Initiative on Migration and Remittances in Ukraine, will be aimed at increasing awareness among key stakeholders on the nature, use and impact of remittances entering Ukraine, describing migrants’ and their households’ overall financial behaviour, including savings and consumption, as well as assessing the overall impact of migration on the country’s socio-economic development.

According to the National Bank of Ukraine, the level of remittances transferred to Ukraine was USD 7.5 billion in 2012, which accounts for 4 per cent of Ukraine’s GDP. According to the Institute of Demography and Social Studies, USD 4.5 billion of this amount was sent home by labour migrants. Based on the results of mathematic modeling, the Centre for Social and Economic Research (CASE) calculated that without remittances, Ukraine’s economy might have lost 7 per cent of its potential.

“This initiative will raise Ukrainian policy-makers’ awareness of remittances as an important potential source of investment that can generate sustainable economic growth in their country.”

Troy Lulashnyk,
Ambassador of Canada in Ukraine

“Ukrainian migrants are the biggest investors in Ukraine! They send more money home than all foreign companies invest in the same period of time. With this research project, IOM wants to study how Ukrainian migrants, their families, local communities and the Government can benefit better from these money transfers, also taking into account how other countries successfully link migration and development,” states IOM Ukraine’s Chief of Mission Manfred Profazi.

Research will be conducted with data generated primarily through a household survey in Ukraine and corresponding surveys of targeted samples of Ukrainian migrants in Russia, Italy and Canada. It will attempt to capture various migration and migration-related data, including the scale of Ukrainian labour migration and remittance flows to Ukraine, the socio-demographic and economic profile of Ukrainian migrants and their households, including the remitting frequency, transfer channels, cost, use and the socio-economic impact of remittances on migrant sending households and the economy in general. It will also explore migrant savings patterns and factors which affect a migrant’s decision to invest in Ukraine and will suggest policy recommendations for the respective Ukrainian authorities.

The key stakeholders for the project will be the National Bank of Ukraine, the State Statistics Committee and the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, all of which will benefit from the availability of primary data and increased...
understanding of the nature, use and impact of remittances entering Ukraine and also the level of migrants’ savings abroad.

The survey results will be consolidated in a research publication. In addition, a consultative process on the preliminary and final survey results will be launched in the form of an informal inter-

SUPPORTING SWIFT MOVEMENT AT UKRAINE – BELARUS BORDER

IOM started the implementation of a regional, EUR 3.7 million EU-funded project titled PRINEX, which envisages the creation of a reliable and secure electronic system of pre-arrival information exchange between the customs authorities of Belarus and Ukraine. The project started in spring 2013 and will be active for two-and-a-half years in close partnership with the State Customs Committee of the Republic of Belarus and the Ministry of Revenue and Duties of Ukraine. It is a part of the EU’s Eastern Partnership Integrated Border Management Flagship Initiative.

The customs pre-arrival information exchange system will be installed at the designated border crossing points as well as the headquarters of Ukrainian and Belarusian customs authorities. The project’s goals are to facilitate customs clearance procedures, reduce the lines of vehicles at the border and related expenses due to traffic delays, improve service delivery and living quality for the local border population, increase the transit attractiveness of the entire region, make customs control more effective and cross-border movement more dynamic. Moreover, the system will also create an additional barrier against smuggling and help combat organized crime.

Daily traffic flow at the Ukraine – Belarus border, 2012*

Over 5,600 passenger cars and buses
Over 1,000 trucks

*Ukrainian Ministry of Revenue and Duties data
In May 2013, senior international and Ukrainian experts, policy makers and representatives of the Ukrainian diaspora gathered in Kyiv to discuss the challenges faced by Ukrainians abroad and to explore their potential to contribute to Ukraine’s development at local, regional and national levels. The conference was organized by IOM in the framework of the EU-funded project, “Effective Governance of Labour Migration and its Skills Dimensions”.

“Depending on definitions, the size of the Ukrainian diaspora is estimated at between 12 and 20 million, with the biggest communities residing in the Russian Federation, Canada, and the United States. A substantial number of Ukrainians also reside in the EU countries,” announced IOM Ukraine’s Chief of Mission, Manfred Profazi. He underscored that the overall development potential of diasporas can reach significant levels, not only promoting investment and improved use of remittances, but also supporting the circulation of skills, knowledge and new technology, exchange of experiences, and building institutional partnerships. IOM Ukraine’s Chief of Mission concluded by reiterating that “IOM would like to assist the Ukrainian Government to harness the potential of its diaspora’s human, financial and social capital.”

International Labour Organization Coordinator in Ukraine Serhii Savchuk highlighted the “need to increase the effectiveness of labour migration management in order to expand its potential for countries of origin and destination, as well as for the benefit of migrants and their communities.”

Andrew Rasbash, Minister Counsellor at the EU Delegation in Kyiv, emphasized the importance of the diaspora in helping Ukraine deal with the challenges of reform and European integration.

Valerii Patskan, Head of the Parliamentary Committee on Human Rights, National Minorities and Interethnic Relations, enumerated the main tasks for Ukraine as a country of migrants’ origin. According to Mr. Patskan, it is imperative to minimize irregular external labour migration of Ukrainians. “The State should also monitor external labour migration and create favourable conditions for the return of Ukrainians, including the development of a modern mobile internal labour market with a sufficient number of jobs and decent salaries,” Mr. Patskan added. Among other measures on the agenda, he mentioned strengthening the social and legal protection of Ukrainian citizens abroad and fostering international cooperation to facilitate their movement across borders.

“*If migration is well managed, migrants’ rights are protected and diasporas are engaged, a great positive effect can be achieved on the development of all sides of migration process, countries of origin, countries of destination and migrants themselves.”

Tauhid Pasha,
IOM Headquarters
Labour Migration and Human Development Division Senior Specialist
Recommendations developed during the conference include:

1. The necessity to improve migration management, expand efforts to sign bilateral agreements in the sphere of employment and social protection with major destination countries.

2. The need for accurate information on the diaspora in order to create effective programmes to address their needs and encourage their engagement in Ukraine’s socio-economic development.

3. The need for the local authorities to initiate activities and include diaspora and their resources in local development strategies.

4. The necessity to address the negative perception of the business environment in Ukraine, which is a hindrance to investment from the diaspora. It is important that the diaspora is better informed on investment opportunities and labour migrants are trained on financial literacy and the efficient utilization of accrued funds. It is also necessary to create a transparent investment climate as well as transparent business processes.

5. Development of programmes that encourage the contribution of human capital (knowledge, skills, and attitudes).

6. Creation of a transparent climate for leveraging monetary transfers to Ukraine. Remittances play an important role in Ukraine’s economy, but are used mostly for consumption, thus not leading to a multiplier effect on the economy. Migrant savings are even higher than remittances and can be targeted to encourage investment that will have a greater impact on the economic sector.

7. The need for greater coordination among various actors to facilitate a joint strategy. The private sector will have to play an important role in any programmes or schemes developed to encourage diaspora investment. Public-private partnerships will be an important mechanism for developing programmes and policies. The Government and the financial sector can work together to lower the costs of financial transfers.

8. Better coordination among institutions in the countries of destination and communities of origin.

9. Involvement of potential donors to improve research in the sphere of migration, diasporas and development.

10. Creation of a responsible institution (Ministry, Directorate etc.) to coordinate programmes and activities related to diaspora engagement.

* The EU-funded “Effective Governance of Labour Migration and Its Skills Dimensions” project, implemented by ILO and IOM, has been implemented since March 2011 in Ukraine and Moldova. It strengthens Ukraine’s and Moldova’s capacity to regulate labour migration and promote sustainable return, with a particular focus on enhancing human capital and preventing skills waste. Project goals are being achieved through such activities as analysis and policy recommendations on improving the skill matching in sending and selected receiving countries, and training courses focusing on the planning, negotiation, and implementation of bilateral and multilateral social security agreements.
PLAYING FAIR

Community development project participants and partners celebrated successful cooperation with a friendly football match

“I’ve told people from neighbouring villages that we are having a real international football match on our pitch, but at first they refused to believe me,” the head of the Chesnyky village council Oleh Nahirniak joked with the assembled Ivano-Frankivsk media. On 20 June 2013, in Chesnyky (Ivano-Frankivsk Region), a friendly football match pitted rural communities against a team of international organizations and Ukrainian authorities. The match, a jovial celebration of partnership, symbolically took place on a football pitch built thanks to the tripartite efforts of the communities, Swiss Confederation and IOM. The game was far from an exchange of diplomatic niceties — the Chesnyky football team currently ranks first in its league, and the pitch is regulation size. “When I saw it, I first thought how beautiful it is, but then I realized how large it is to play on,” remarked with a grin Guido Beltrani, Director of the Swiss Cooperation Office in Ukraine. After two intense halves, the communities prevailed, 1:0.

Ivano-Frankivsk Region is one of four Ukrainian regions where a Swiss Confederation-funded and IOM-implemented project on preventing human trafficking through community mobilization has been implemented since 2009. “The Swiss Confederation supports Ukraine in minimizing migration-related challenges, as Ukraine is a source, transit and increasingly a destination country for trafficking in human beings,” explains Mr. Beltrani.

According to a recent labour migration survey, conducted within an EU-funded project implemented by ILO and IOM, over 72 per cent of the estimated 1.2 million Ukrainians working abroad in 2010–2012 were from Western Ukraine. People from regions with high migration rates, including individuals who having previously succeeded in being employed abroad, are at risk of exploitation both in Ukraine and in other countries.

“Residents of small towns and rural areas often do not have access to reliable information about the risks of human trafficking and ways to protect themselves. The lack of jobs and economic challenges push people to accept seemingly attractive offers of work abroad, underestimating the hidden dangers
and fraud posed by traffickers,” says IOM Ukraine’s Chief of Mission Manfred Profazi. “Therefore, this project successfully aims to provide people with better information and access to economic opportunities, both of which significantly reduce their vulnerability.”

Currently, there are 780 people residing in Chesnyky. When the project started in 2009, villagers working abroad comprised 12 per cent of Chesnyky’s population, slightly surpassing the average rate for Western Ukraine. Oleh Nahirniak knows firsthand about labour migration. He worked in Poland for four years in the early 2000s. He noted that most of the villagers who went abroad in the 1990s stayed, but currently fewer villagers are looking for employment abroad. Some migrants are returning. “Working on your own land is the best and the safest option,” Mr. Nahirniak says.

When Chesnyky was selected by IOM and the Swiss Confederation to participate in the project, the villagers were lacking infrastructure for raising children and active youth entertainment. Now the situation is different, as evinced by the young mothers coming to watch the football game with their little kids. “By opening the village info-centre and kindergarten, improving the heating system of the local school and setting up a football field, we’ve learnt that in addition to outside support we can change a lot on our own,” says Oleh Nahirniak. For example, the renovation of the local school has led to the creation of 15 new jobs. The latest benefit from the Swiss-funded and IOM-implemented project for Chesnyky is a community bee garden, which is quite symbolic for this hardworking and self-reliant village, whose name shares the same root as the Ukrainian word “honesty.”
The project “Preventing Human Trafficking through Social Work and Community Mobilization”, funded by the Swiss Confederation, has been implemented in four regions of Ukraine. The project is implemented by IOM in partnership with the Child Well-Being Fund of Ukraine and Western Ukrainian Resource Centre NGOs. 28 rural communities characterized by lack of economic opportunities and high levels of labour migration, as well as 115 schools, 22 boarding schools and 27 vocational schools in Lviv, Donetsk, Ivano-Frankivsk regions and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea are involved in the project. Experts are working with initiative groups to improve living standards and drive community development. From improving street lighting to creating ethnographic museums at schools, from establishing rabbit farms to building kindergartens and children’s playgrounds, small projects have empowered participating communities and provided sustainable solutions. The Human Trafficking Prevention Programme for 7th–11th forms’ pupils was developed in the framework of the project, endorsed by the Ministry of Education and recommended for Ukrainian schools.
The IOM Mission in Ukraine enjoys a long-standing partnership with the Secretariat of the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights (the Ombudsman). Currently, this cooperation includes joint efforts as part of the EU-funded MIGRECO* project. Under MIGRECO, the Secretariat of the Commissioner is providing assistance in carrying out a study on the integration of migrants, focusing on issues of discrimination and hate crimes. Additionally, the Ombudsman’s Office’s staff will participate in training sessions on investigation of hate crimes and support the implementation of the joint recommendations that will be developed under the project.

Representative of the Commissioner for the observance of the rights of the child, non-discrimination and gender equality, Aksana Filipishina, spoke about her view of current challenges and her expectations for the new project.

* Strengthening Migration Management and Cooperation on Readmission in Eastern Europe

**How do you assess the current situation with regard to discrimination and hate crimes in Ukraine?**

The full enforcement of the right to nondiscrimination remains one of the main challenges for Ukraine. This is one of the findings of not only the monitoring conducted by the Ombudsman, but also of the Second Cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (over 30 per cent of the recommendations are in one way or the other related to the prevention and combating of discrimination), the reports on the progress of Ukraine in the implementation of the European Neighbourhood Policy and Visa Liberalization with the EU, as well as the report of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance.

Discrimination has been observed in employment and other areas and is based on a variety of grounds, such as gender, age, disability, ethnicity, and sexual orientation. The main issue is that manifestations of discrimination often go unnoticed and are difficult to prove in court.

The Ombudsman is particularly concerned about hate crimes, which constitute the most extreme form of discrimination. Currently, no reliable statistics are available in this field. The number of cases listed in official statistics is significantly lower than the one mentioned in monitoring reports of non-governmental and international organizations. It should also be understood that neither of the two figures reflects the actual situation, since many victims of hate crimes do not turn to law enforcement agencies, fearing that they will face additional discrimination or because they are staying in Ukraine irregularly.

The steady unwillingness of law enforcement agencies and the prosecutor’s office to establish intolerance as a motive for crimes in cases where it was potentially the reason for the infraction is another reason for the low figures. This can also be concluded...
from the analysis of the responses received from the prosecutor’s office and law enforcement agencies to the letters of the Ombudsman on complaints about unlawful acts and, in particular, those motivated by ethnic intolerance. In an overwhelming majority of cases, these infractions are qualified and prosecuted as mere hooliganism. There are several examples that illustrate this statement: the assault and battery of Koreans in Zalevki village of Cherkasy Region, the aggression against an Armenian national in Zhytomyr Region (cases of 2012 and 2013. — Ed.).

**Have there been any recent positive developments in the fight against these phenomena?**

It should be noted that the recently adopted Law of Ukraine “On Principles of Prevention and Combating Discrimination in Ukraine”, although not perfect and not fully compliant with international standards, nonetheless establishes a framework for further development of mechanisms to combat discrimination. At the same time, in order to effectively combat hate crimes, it is necessary to introduce additional legislative amendments. A forward-looking way would be to toughen the punishment for crimes committed on discriminatory grounds. This work was started with amendments to the Criminal Code of Ukraine concerning the liability for crimes motivated by racial, national or religious intolerance, made in November 2009. Appropriate changes were made to seven articles of the Code. According to the Ombudsman, similar changes should be introduced to the articles on the establishment of liability for such crimes as, inter alia, incitement to suicide, intentional light bodily injury, looting, brigandage, blackmailing offences, intentional destruction or damage of property, threat of property destruction, disruptive behavior, unlawful obstruction of organization or holding meetings, rallies, and demonstrations.

It is also necessary to mention the need for significant outreach and awareness-raising work not only among the population, but also among the government and law enforcement agencies.

**The MIGRECO project foresees a study on integration of migrants. In your opinion, how big is the need for such a study in Ukraine?**

The Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights was pleased to accept the offer to join the MIGRECO project, thus continuing our traditional cooperation with IOM. The research in the framework of MIGRECO should also help us to find answers to key questions: what is the actual situation with the integration of migrants in Ukraine? How is the situation perceived by the authorities? How is it perceived by the people who may be facing discrimination? How well do they understand what discrimination is? How can they exercise their right of access to health care, educational services, and labour? As a result of the research, we hope to see the key areas in which we need to keep working, including on legislative changes.
In April 2013, IOM Ukraine jointly with the Old Lion Publishing House organized a roundtable in Kyiv titled “Mom on Skype: Labour Migration-Related Challenges for Families”. The discussion was triggered by the German–Ukrainian social and literary project “Mom on Skype”. The book is a collection of short stories by 11 modern Ukrainian writers, who explore the problem of children left behind as a consequence of the labour migration of their parents, and the challenges of communication between parents and children.

“As a representative of a country of destination for labour migrants, from which people are ‘skyping’, I think the book is truly interesting and impressive, not only because of its subject, but also as a piece of literature,” stated Ambassador of Germany Dr. Christof Weil at the opening of the discussion.

“It is about the difficulty of re-translating a ‘smiley’, but also about the difficulty of preserving relationships and families over long distances. Statistics aside, the personal problems arising from it become very tangible and, therefore, understandable to us.”

IOM Ukraine’s Chief of Mission Manfred Profazi informed the audience that according to some governmental estimates, five years ago about 200,000 Ukrainian children and adolescents were growing up without parental care because either their mother or father, or even both parents, had left the country to search for employment. “Many of these children are grown up today, so the current figure might not be so high, but every person, every story matters,” added Mr. Profazi. He reminded the audience that IOM has helped to reconnect Ukrainian women working in Italy and their children in the Chernivtsi Region by linking them via Skype. “However, the complex phenomenon of children left behind needs to be comprehensively addressed in Ukraine,” concluded IOM’s Chief of Mission.

“I have no illusions that this book will make parents return to their children or solve the problems of unemployment and lack of social security, which prod people to leave Ukraine,” said chief editor of the Old Lion Publishing House, the editor of “Mom on Skype” Mariana Savka. At the same time, she and a representative of the translators’ and cultural mediators’ association TRANSLIT, the editor of the German version of “Mom on Skype” Kati Brunner, expressed their hope that the book will hit close to home for many people and start an open discussion about a painful issue for society.

EXPERTS’ CORNER

Olena Malynovska, Senior Researcher with the National Institute of Strategic Studies

Women comprise one third of the estimated 1.5 to 2 million Ukrainian labour migrants. They are usually older than men and are better educated. Women more often tend to accept long-term or even permanent migration. Due to this fact, Ukraine is also losing their children, as some youngsters are joining their mothers abroad.

As Ukrainian writer Oksana Zabuzhko said, an event becomes historic only when it is interpreted through art and literature. The book “Mom on Skype” is highly important for the social comprehension of the migration phenomenon. The children of our grandchildren would
read this book and see confusion of migrants and their families. They will see sacrifice which does not bring happiness to anyone. But they should also see the extreme courage of the people who were born in a closed country, who did not know any foreign language, but risked everything to enter the world without having the slightest idea of what was waiting for them. They had to be as courageous as the first seafarers. They were ready to take responsibility for their lives and overcome personal and external hurdles.

Migration is not all trouble. It is a big chance, and a person’s choice. Tragic stories are true, but they are just a half of the truth. A whole generation of migrants’ children has already grown up. They have gotten an education and have found purpose in their lives thanks to their parents’ hard work abroad.

*Mariana Nych, Psychologist with the Ukrainian charitable fund “Zaporuka”*

Children need special attention and psychological assistance to accept the fact that one of their parents has to go abroad for employment. If this information is kept secret from a child or is not explained properly, the child might perceive such a development as a loss. Children might start saying that they “have no parents”. They also might start blaming their parents for abandoning them or blame themselves, feeling guilty for the fact that mother, father, or both parents have left. Such kids might retreat into themselves or run away from home. Lacking a family in childhood, as grownups these individuals could face difficulties interacting with spouses, supporting elderly relatives or bringing up kids.

Skype provides some families with a possibility to fill in these gaps. I have a meta grandmother in Western Ukraine who was assisting her grandson to do his homework in Italy as well as advising him how to cook some meals. Some transnational families hold their birthday or Christmas parties with the help of Skype.

Over the phone, due to the usual lack of money, we have grown accustomed to limiting conversations to “Hi, how are you? — I’m fine — OK, bye.” And Skype makes people talk and look into each other’s eyes. For some people, it is a psychological barrier and they need assistance to overcome it.
SAFE ON THE ROAD

IOM assists former victim of trafficking to start a taxi business

Ivan* had to take up two jobs to provide for his wife and two sons: growing and selling vegetables during the day and driving a borrowed taxi by night. In search of a well-paid job, he was advised by one of his taxi passengers that in a nearby village they were recruiting a construction brigade to work in the suburbs of Moscow. A recruiter promised Ivan a monthly salary of USD 400–700. Six days later, Ivan and five other men left on a train to Moscow. The recruiter collected their passports and money for “safety reasons”.

At the construction site, Ivan was shown the place where he had to sleep — a bunk bed in barracks with eight other men. The barracks were humid and stunk of mould. The men had to work from six in the morning and until very late in the evening. They worked without breaks or even a minute of rest with guards constantly watching over them. Leaving the site or talking about health issues was prohibited.

As the work on the construction site was almost complete, the guards and foreman became more apprehensive and aggressive and would beat up the workers even over minor misunderstandings. The foreman shouted that he bought Ivan for USD 400 and that now Ivan owed him money. Fearing for his life, Ivan talked to his friend and they decided to escape before the owner sold them to someone else. One night they managed to slip away. After walking all the way to Moscow, they caught a train back to Ukraine.

Upon returning home, Ivan was suffering from severe back and kidney problems. He could no longer work and had no money for medical treatment. This led to uneasy situations with his family. Ivan felt devastated, helpless and angry.

One day, Ivan’s son brought an NGO leaflet about human trafficking and victim assistance home from school. Initially, Ivan hesitated, not believing in the possibility of receiving support and assistance, thinking that it was yet another trap. Having seemingly no other options, he decided to contact the NGO.

As a first step, Ivan received medical and psychological training and help in finding a new job at a warehouse. Ivan felt ready to start his own business and build plans for the future. He took part in the IOM’s micro-enterprise development training, where he developed a business plan that was subsequently supported with a micro-grant. Ivan registered himself as an entrepreneur and started providing professional taxi services. After mastering the management aspects, book keeping and earning a stable income, Ivan decided to expand his business and hire additional staff. Building upon the success of his taxi business, he opened a small grocery shop. Additionally, Ivan’s youngest son had a chance to go to a sea resort, taking part in the IOM-supported summer camp for children of trafficking survivors.

Today, Ivan is a successful entrepreneur. His wife works as an accountant in what is now a family business with two hired employees, a small but meaningful measure of support to the community.

* The name has been changed to protect privacy
**Caring for Trafficked Persons: Guidance for Health Providers**

The Ukrainian version of a handbook which gives practical, non-clinical advice to help a concerned health provider understand the phenomenon of human trafficking, recognize some of the associated health problems and consider safe and appropriate approaches to providing healthcare for trafficked persons. The publication was made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

**Guidance for Employees of the State Migration Service of Ukraine on Identifying, Documenting and Ensuring of Legal Stay of Foreigners and Stateless Persons — Victims of Human Trafficking**

The manual was created in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior and the State Migration Service of Ukraine, and funded by the U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL).

**Countering Human Trafficking for Forced Labour**

This manual was created for operational law enforcement officers, investigators and prosecutors who work on cases of human trafficking for forced labour. The manual was produced by IOM Ukraine in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior and the National Prosecutors’ Academy of Ukraine. Publication was funded by the U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL).

*If you are interested in any of these publications please contact us via email iomkiev@iom.int or by phone +38 044 568 50 15*