

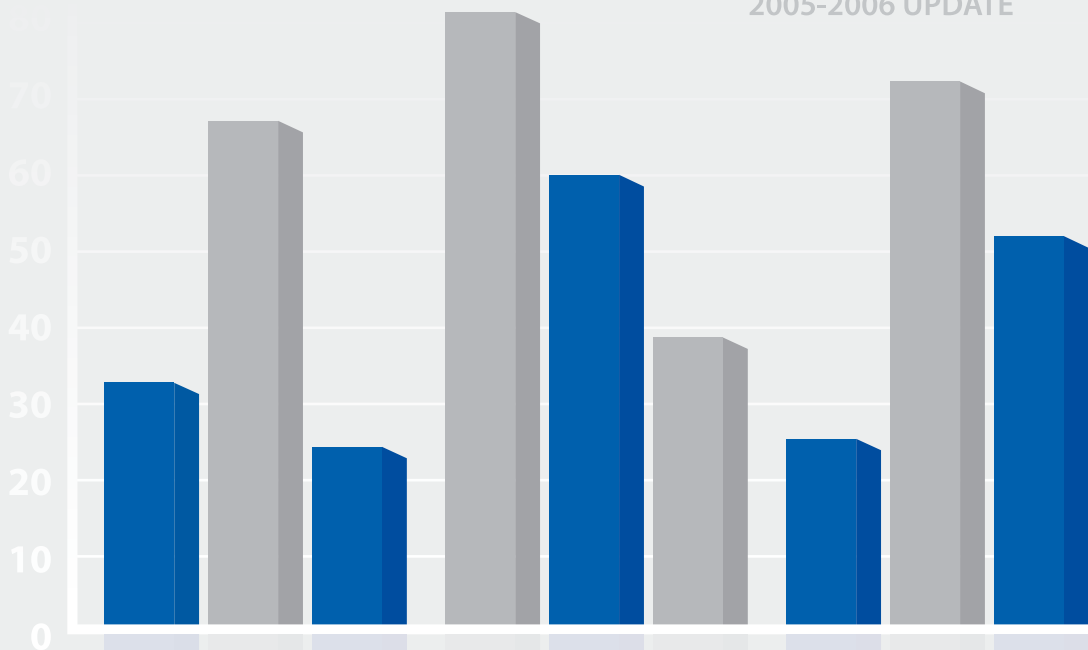


IOM - OIM

# TRAFFICKING AS IT IS

A STATISTICAL PROFILE

2005-2006 UPDATE





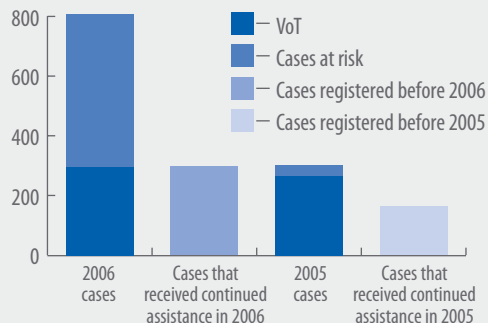
## BENEFICIARIES ASSISTED BY IOM: NEW ATTENTION TO WOMEN AND CHILDREN AT RISK

In 2006 IOM provided assistance to 1104 beneficiaries. This is more than twice the 464 beneficiaries assisted in 2005. Out of these there were 295 newly registered trafficking cases as opposed to 265 new cases in 2005. In 2005 only 35 at-risk cases were assisted - in 2006 there were 512. Another 297 persons, who were already registered with IOM, benefited from continued assistance in 2006.

In 2006 IOM has changed its approach of “counting” certified victims of trafficking to counting all beneficiaries. This reflects IOM’s commitment to fighting trafficking through proactive prevention.

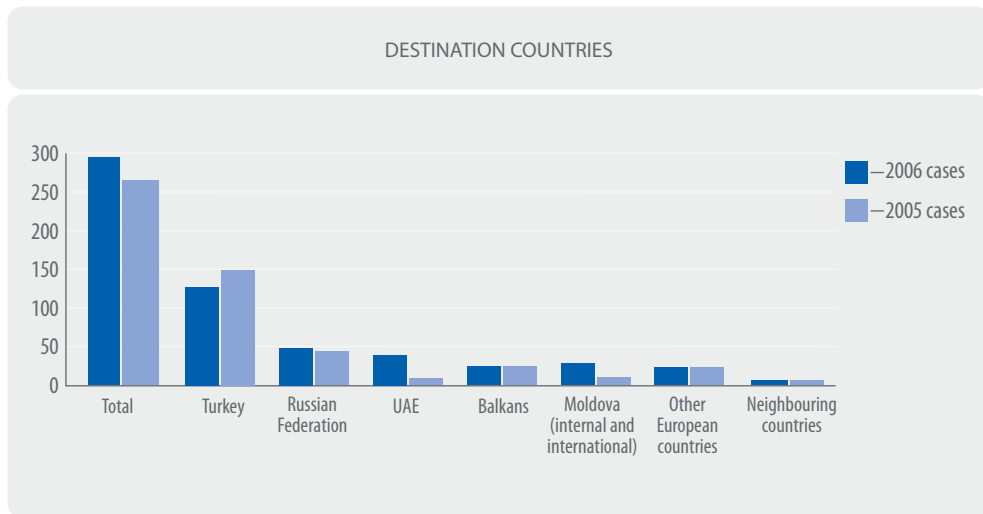
From 2000 to 2006, IOM Chisinau assisted 2012 victims of trafficking, including 156 children. Since assistance was extended to women and children at a high risk of being trafficked (potential VoTs), IOM has provided assistance to 555 persons, including 446 children (2003-2006).

BENEFICIARIES ASSISTED BY IOM: NEW ATTENTION  
TO WOMEN AND CHILDREN AT RISK



## DESTINATION COUNTRIES AND REFERRAL SOURCES

Victims assisted by IOM Moldova were exploited in 36 destination countries. During the last seven years trends related to destination countries have changed. In 2000-2003 the majority of victims were trafficked to Balkan countries; a total of 81%. A significant decrease was seen in this number during 2004/05 when it fell to 10 % and again during

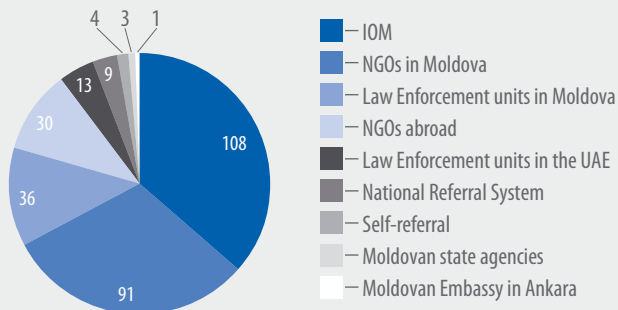


2006 to 8%. Correspondingly, the number of victims returned from other destinations has increased. This is especially true for Turkey and Russia, which accounted for more than half (62.5%) of those assisted from 2004 to 2006. Also in 2006, the number of victims returned from the United Arab Emirates increased fourfold compared with

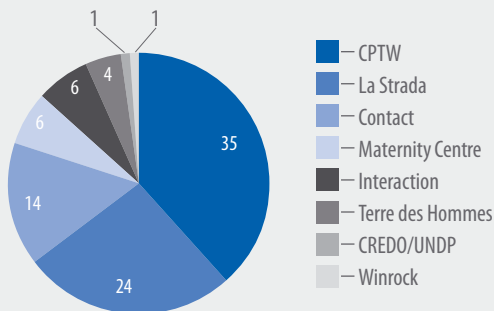
Referral sources	2006	2004 - 2005
IOM	108	201
Law Enforcement units in Moldova	36	88
Centre for Preventing Trafficking in Women	35	68
Faith Hope Love (Ukraine)	28	186
La Strada	24	28
Contact	14	32
Law Enforcement units in the UAE	13	-
National Referral System	9	-
Maternity Centre	6	3
Interaction	6	3
Terre des Hommes	4	-
Self-referral	4	23
Moldovan state agencies	3	1
Reaching Out ( Romania)	1	-
Moldovan Embassy in Ankara	1	-
CREDO / UNDP	1	-
Winrock	1	-
Isha L'Isha (Israel)	1	6
Compassion	-	20
Association of Women for Civil Society	-	16
Gencliar Birlil	-	7
Cross-reference	-	6
Amicul	-	3
Vatra	-	3
Save the Children	-	2
Gavroche House	-	2
Ministry of Health and Social Protection	-	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>700</b>

those registered in 2005 (39 in 2006 and nine in 2005), due to efficient identification procedures, collaboration with UAE law enforcement authorities, and the hot line in Transdnistria. Also notable is the number of persons trafficked inside Moldova (internal trafficking), which almost tripled in 2006 (28 vs 10 in 2005). Referring agencies play a crucial role in the identification and return of victims. The majority of cases were referred by IOM missions in destination countries, local and foreign NGOs, and law enforcement agencies in Moldova and abroad.

#### REFERRAL SOURCES



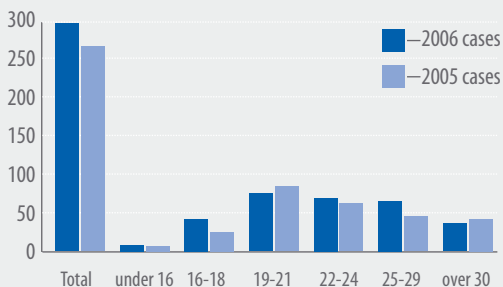
#### REFERRALS FROM NGOs IN MOLDOVA



## AGE

Most trafficking victims assisted by IOM are women and girls. During 2005-2006 only 13 men benefited from IOM assistance. Just over half of all those assisted during that period (52%) were between 19 and 24 years old, most of them 19 to 21. However, the situation is different for each destination country. For example, most of those trafficked to the Russian Federation and Turkey belong to the younger age group (19 to 21), victims from Balkan states and the United Arab Emirates tend to be older (22 to 29), while victims from Central Europe are divided into two big groups: 19 to 21, and older women with children. Victims of internal trafficking are mostly children (16 to 18).

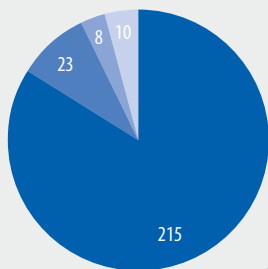
AGE OF VICTIMS ASSISTED IN 2005-2006



## TYPES OF EXPLOITATION

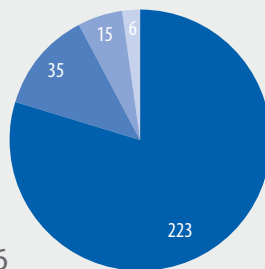
During 2005-2006, the majority of victims (82%) were subjected to sexual exploitation, 11% were exploited for labour purposes, 4% were forced into begging, and the remaining 3% experienced combined types of exploitation. Exploitation patterns differ from region to region. Although common to all destination countries, cases of sexual exploitation are more often registered in Turkey, the UAE, Balkan countries, and inside Moldova. The number of labour exploitation cases, prevalent in the Russian Federation and Turkey, is gradually increasing. Forced begging is more common in Central European countries.

### TYPES OF EXPLOITATION IN 2005 AND 2006



2005

- Sexual
- Labor
- Begging
- Combined

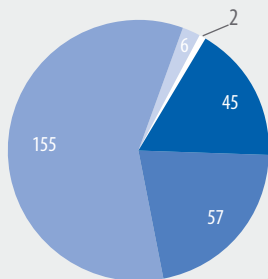


2006

### RESIDENCE

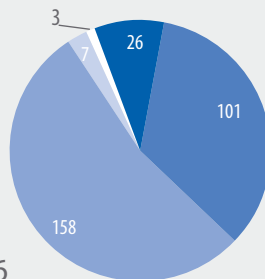
Most of the victims (56%) originate from rural areas, while 41% are from the capital of Moldova and other urban areas. There is no evidence of any correlation between the

### RESIDENCE OF VICTIMS ASSISTED IN 2005-2006



2005

- Capital
- Urban
- Rural
- No residence
- Foreigners



2006

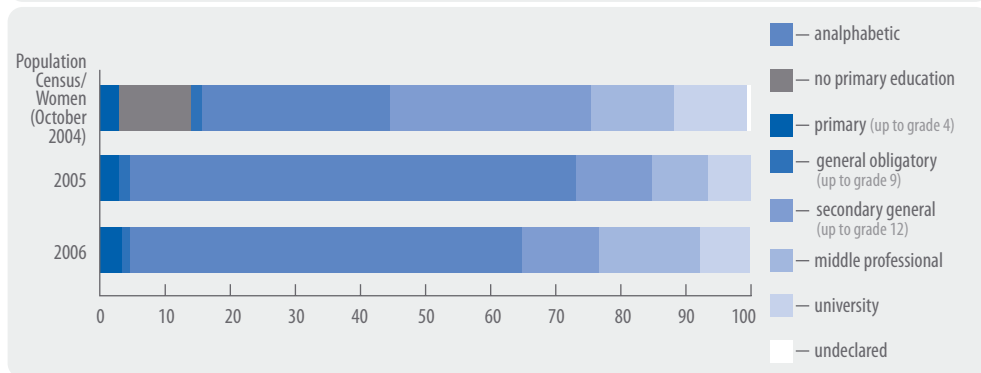
RAION	2000*	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	TOTAL
CHISINAU mun.	62	55	66	41	42	40	34	340
TRANSNISTRIA	15	29	22	24	19	34	46	189
CAHUL	25	38	17	10	6	8	9	113
ORHEI	14	26	16	7	13	12	12	100
GAGAUZIA	4	9	5	27	18	13	18	94
HINCESTI	15	9	16	14	11	9	12	86
IALOVENI	5	7	28	10	5	22	1	78
BALTI mun.	18	17	12	4	11	6	8	76
STRASENI	15	16	5	11	10	3	11	71
ANENII NOI	5	11	9	8	9	13	13	68
UNGHENI	7	23	11	4	5	2	9	61
CANTEMIR	11	21	5	2	4	5	7	55
CALARASI	9	8	6	8	10	4	8	53
FLORESTI	7	8	11	5	4	6	11	52
STEFAN VODA	3	8	4	7	7	8	10	47
CRIULENI	6	9	5	2	6	5	11	44
CIMISLIA	6	7	8	3	6	7	3	40
REZINA	6	12	6	1	4	7	3	39
TARACLIA	3	1	1	10	4	10	7	36
LEOVA	6	8	3	2	6	3	5	33
NISPORENI	5	1	2	3	1	6	12	30
SOROCA	6	4	6	3	1	3	5	28
TELENESTI	3	2	2	4	4	8	4	27
CAUSENI	4	3	2	3	5	2	8	27
EDINET	3	2	2	5	5	1	1	19
SOLDANESTI	3	6	1	-	3	5	1	19
SINGEREI	2	2	6	2	3	1	1	17
FALESTI	2	1	5	1	1	1	3	14
RISCANI	-	4	2	1	3	2	2	14
DROCHIA	2	4	1	2	-	3	-	12
BASARABEASCA	-	2	2	1	2	1	3	11
BRICENI	2	1	-	1	3	2	2	11
GLODENI	-	4	1	-	-	1	4	10
OCNITA	1	2	2	-	-	3	-	8
DONDUSENI	2	-	1	1	-	2	1	7
Other countries (Ukraine, Romania, Russia, etc)	1	3	1	3	2	1	3	14
No residence; n/a	30	1	-	2	23	6	7	69
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>2012</b>

residence and age of the victims. At the same time, some regions can be correlated with certain destination countries. Thus, a considerable number of victims from Transdnistria are trafficked to the UAE and Turkey, and those from Gagauzia to the Russian Federation. In 2006 the number of persons recruited from the capital of Moldova decreased (9% in 2006 vs 17% in 2005), with a corresponding increase in the number of victims from other urban areas (34% in 2006 vs 22% in 2005).

## EDUCATION

The education level of victims of trafficking tends to be lower than that of the general population. Most of them have been educated up to grade nine and only some have continued to secondary school (up to grade 12), professional education, college or university.

EDUCATION LEVEL OF VICTIMS ASSISTED IN 2005 AND 2006



An increase in the number of victims with a professional educational background is also notable; 15% in 2006 vs. 8% in 2005. This situation can be explained by the lack of attractive local employment opportunities, unfavourable conditions for young specialists / “beginners”, and unfair treatment on the part of employers.

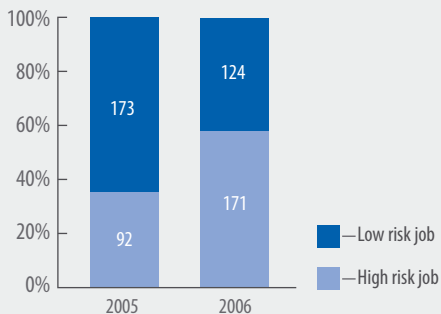
## REASONS FOR GOING ABROAD

Victims reported several reasons for going abroad. Offers of work are the most common bait used by recruiters. The interviews carried out with the VoTs assisted in 2006 show a growing trend; more and more victims are accepting high risk jobs (waitress, dancer, prostitute, hostess) – 58 % in 2006 vs 35 % in 2005 and 21 % in 2004. The main reason for this is the utter despair caused by poverty, unemployment, low salaries, and psychosocial trauma as a result of domestic violence, including physical

and psychological abuse, incest, and rape. Some women are re-trafficked/trafficked for a second and even third time because of a strong belief that “this time all the traps are known”. Unfortunately, recruiters and traffickers also change their methods. They provide better living conditions, allow some freedom of movement and communication, let the victims keep some of the earnings, etc. From the interviews, we have also learned that most of the women accept high-risk jobs as a short-term solution, just for the initial period of stay in the destination country. However, using sophisticated methods of coercion, traffickers manage to control and exploit the victim. In 45% of cases, victims accepted low-risk jobs (saleswoman, cook, cleaner, housemaid, babysitter, etc). There is a correlation between destination countries and specific jobs offered: for the Balkan states – waitress and hostess, the UAE – dancer, Turkey – housekeeper, saleswoman, and the sex industry.

**Important:** agreeing to the provision of sexual services abroad does not preclude the individual from becoming a VoT. The offer accepted in the country of origin at the moment of recruitment differs considerably from the conditions of exploitation in the destination country.

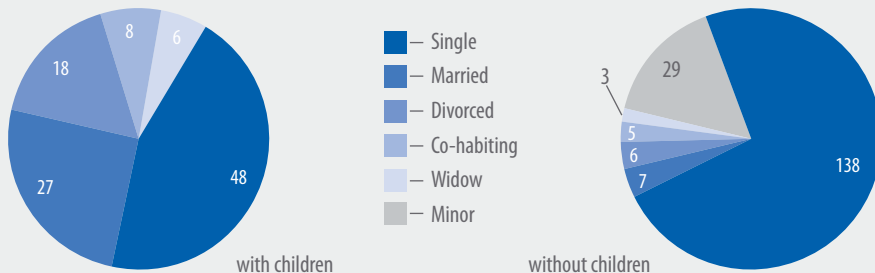
REASONS FOR GOING ABROAD



## MARITAL STATUS

More than half (63%) of the victims assisted in 2006 were single, which is a decrease in comparison to the previous years: 71% in 2005 and 81% in 2004. Singles represent 73% (vs 92% in 2005 and 96% in 2004) of the cases without children, while for cases with children - 45%. Consequently, the number of married women that became victims increased. As described below, an increasing number of VoTs describe their recruiters as friends and/or family members. Married women with children are more likely to fall prey

MARITAL STATUS OF VICTIMS IN 2006

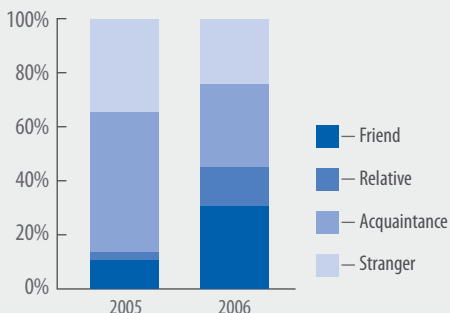


to this, due to the trust traditionally placed in people within or close to the family. The high level of domestic violence in Moldova also plays an important role in the recruitment process. Many married women, desperate to leave, are willing to take any offer of work, regardless of the potential risks.

## VICTIM/RECRUITER RELATIONSHIP

The number of women recruiters continues to rise (2005 – 54%, 2006 – 64%), as well as the instances of recruitment by couples (2005 – 4%, 2006 – 9%). This trend is partially explained

### VICTIM/ RECRUITER RELATIONSHIP



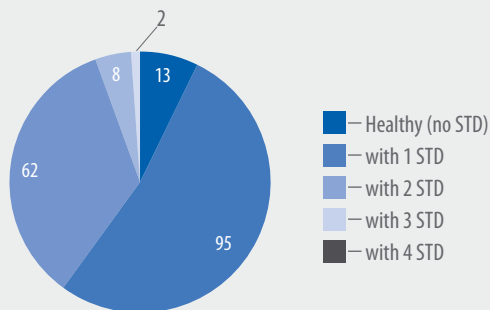
by an increase in the number of recruiters described by victims as “friends” before the trafficking experience (2005 – 10%, 2006 – 31%), or as relatives (2005 – 3%, 2006 – 15%) and a decrease in the number of recruiters described as acquaintances (2005 – 52%, 2006 – 29%). Thus, the recruiters act more on a personal basis tending to focus on their immediate environment – friends and family. The explanation of this phenomenon lies partially in the fact that some victims are free to leave the place of exploitation on condition that they will bring somebody else in their place (they

act as recruiters). This can appear to them to be their only chance to escape, but at the same time it jeopardizes their status: victim – (prostitute) – recruiter – pimp – trafficker. It is rare for victims to have an alternative to such a choice.

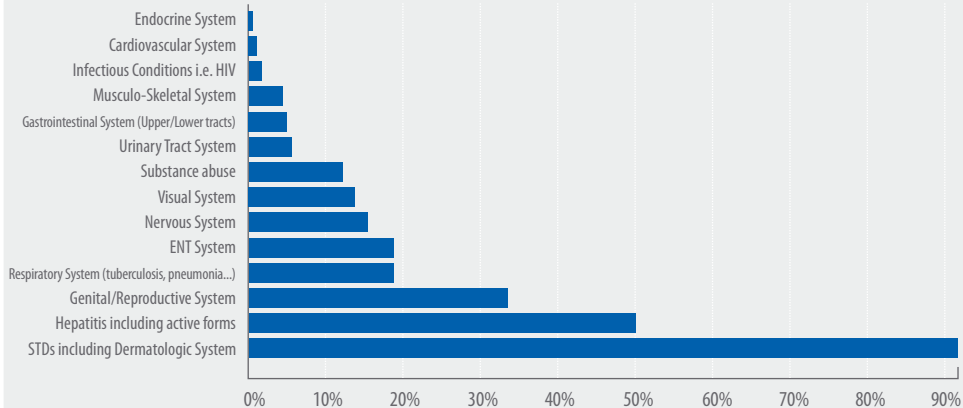
## MEDICAL STATUS

In 2006 the Chisinau Rehabilitation Centre provided medical assistance to 227 persons, of whom 180 (79%), were VoTs registered in 2006. Results indicate that the vast majority of victims (93%) were infected with Sexually-Transmitted Diseases (STDs); 51% suffered from hepatitis infections, 34% had reproductive problems, and 1.7% of victims were HIV-positive.

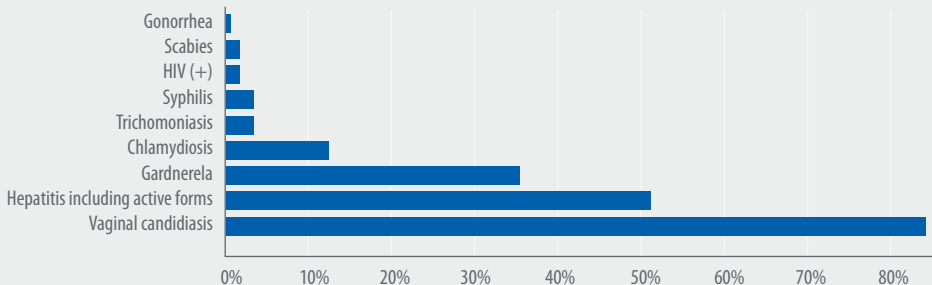
### NUMBER OF VICTIMS WITH STDs UPON ARRIVAL AT THE CENTRE



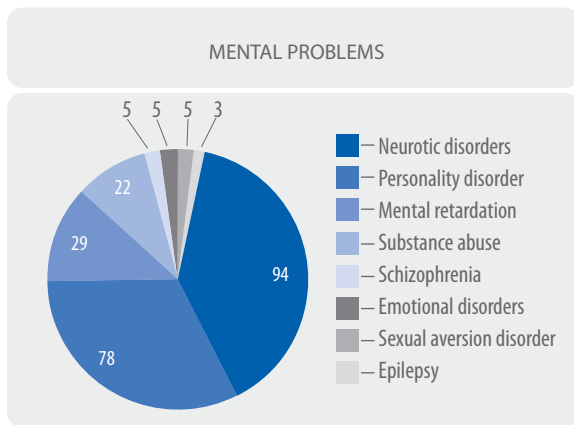
## MEDICAL CONDITIONS OBSERVED AMONG TRAFFICKING VICTIMS UPON ARRIVAL AT THE CENTRE



## BREAKDOWN OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES NOTED AMONG VICTIMS

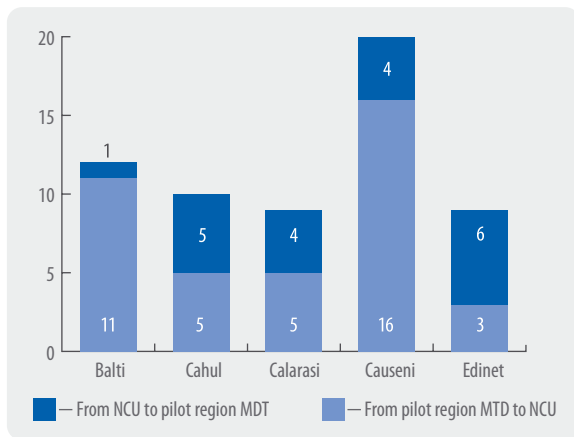


The rate of STDs has constantly increased, whereas the instances of somatic pathologies have remained constant. The prevalence of reproductive-related disorders is caused by untreated STDs, respiratory problems are caused by malnutrition, avitaminosis, and unfavourable living conditions, while nervous disorders are caused by such factors as posttraumatic stress, physical violence, and a range of other traumas.



## NATIONAL REFERRAL SYSTEM FOR PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE OF VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING AND PERSONS AT RISK

In March 2006 the Ministry of Health and Social Protection (MoHSP)\*, in partnership with IOM Chisinau, developed and launched the National Referral System for the Protection and Assistance of Victims of Trafficking and Persons at Risk (NRS). The NRS was piloted in five raions: Balti, Cahul, Calarasi, Causeni, and Edinet, through the creation of coordination structures at regional (raion) level in the form of multidisciplinary teams (MDTs).



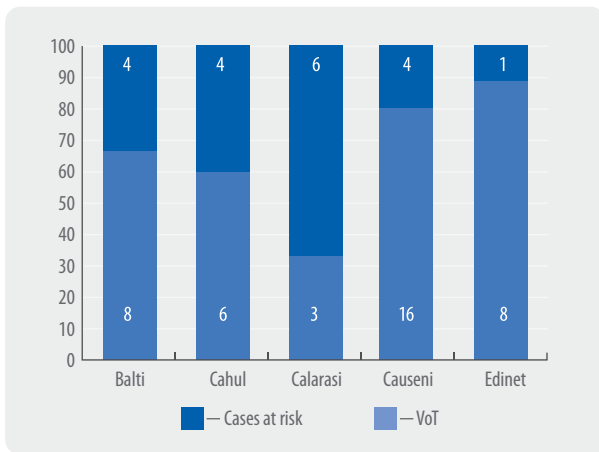
\* currently the Ministry of Social Protection, Family and Child (MoSPFC)

The main goal of the NRS is to combat trafficking in human beings more effectively through the creation and development of a coordination system between state organizations at national and raion level and the civil society of the Republic of Moldova, as well as intergovernmental structures responsible for providing protection and assistance to VoTs and cases at risk.

The National Coordination Unit (NCU) was created in June 2006

within the MoHSP, tasked with data collection, and coordination and monitoring of NRS implementation. As a result, from June to December 2006, 41 VoTs and 19 at risk-cases were assisted through the NRS. These cases are part of the total IOM 2006 caseload.

IOM continues to work closely with the NCU to build capacity, with a view to transferring the responsibility for data collection and analysis function to the Unit in the future.



## CHISINAU REHABILITATION CENTRE FOR TRAFFICKED PERSONS AND PERSONS AT RISK

The centre offers:

- TEMPORARY RESIDENCE
- PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELING
- MEDICAL ASSISTANCE
- SOCIAL SUPPORT
- LEGAL SUPPORT
- EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES
- RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES
- REINTEGRATION ASSISTANCE

The Rehabilitation Centre in Chisinau provides assistance to adults and children. The capacity of the Centre is 28 places: 14 for adults and 14 for children and/or mothers with children.

## WHEN AND HOW TO CONTACT THE REHABILITATION CENTRE

The Rehabilitation Centre can be contacted directly by individuals in need of its services. Officials and other agencies (e.g. police, border guards, social services, NGOs, Embassies, etc.) may also refer trafficked persons or “at-risk” individuals to the National Coordination Unit within the Ministry of Social Protection, Family and Child. Such referrals can take place at any stage of the trafficking experience, during recruitment and transit, or from the country of destination. Referrals are welcome both from abroad and within Moldova.

To contact the Rehabilitation Centre, please call and/or e-mail:

### **The International Centre**

#### **“La Strada” hotline:**

**0 800 77777** (in Moldova – free of charge)

**(+373 22) 233309** (from abroad)

#### **Hotline in Transnistria:**

**0 800 88888** (in the region - free of charge)

**(+373 22) 533 86 030** (from abroad)

### **National Coordination Unit**

coordinator\_snr@yahoo.com

Tel. /Fax: **(+373 22) 72 72 74**

### **IOM Chisinau**

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