



NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION "INTERACTION"

INTERACTION

THE ACTIVITY FOR PREVENTING ILLEGAL MIGRATION, PREVENTING TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS AND PROVIDING ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS



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Chapter 1. The Non-Governmental Organization «INTERACTION»: mission, programs and projects



The Non-Governmental Organization «INTERACTION» was registered on April 24th 2002 in Tiraspol, Transnistria. From the outset, «INTERACTION» has worked in close cooperation with social institutions to resolve social problems in the region.

Who we are: «INTERACTION» is a non-commercial organization, implementing a range of programmes aimed at preventing violations of human rights, with particular emphasis on the rights of women and children.

Our mission: Assistance for self-development, self-determination and self-realization in tune with nature and society.

How we work: Informing by means of publications, counseling, and other informational measures; promoting informal education; supporting social and youth associations; holding charity events.

Our programmes and projects:

The programme “CENTRE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT”

The programme “YOUTH – LEISURE – CULTURE”

The programme “STEP BY STEP TO A STEADY SOCIETY”

“CENTRE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT” was established and developed to prevent human trafficking and provide assistance to victims. Within this programme we work to promote the status of women, provide information and raise awareness, and, ensure equal opportunities for men and women in the economic and social development of the community.

Target groups: victims of human trafficking; unemployed and low-income social groups; potential emigrants; orphans (including social orphans); victims of domestic violence; the elderly.

February 2006 – present **“Hotline for preventing illegal migration and human trafficking”**. People from Transnistria have access to free information about rules related to migration and to ask for assistance for victims of trafficking by dialing 800-88888, or visiting www.tirashotline.org. The project is supported by the International Organization for Migration, Mission to Moldova www.iom.md.

December 2006 - **“Week of feature and documentary films about human trafficking”**, December 22-27. Films about the problems of migrants from various European and Asian regions, including the ex-Soviet countries, were presented to the target audience. Viewers filled in questionnaires confirming the importance of this method of information dissemination and also asserted that it is necessary to promote educational and human rights protection activities in this direction. Supported by the International Organization for Migration, Mission to Moldova www.iom.md.

December 2005 – July 2006 - **“The improvement of services granted by the “Social Development Centre”** – measures aimed at providing timely, qualified, and comprehensive social assistance to child and adult victims of human trafficking and domestic violence, and improving the capacity of social workers from local non-commer-

cial organizations. This project was funded by the Embassy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the Republic of Moldova.

June 2004 – present **“The social reintegration of trafficking victims”** – multidisciplinary support, including socio-psychological assistance, job counseling, financing of education, and humanitarian aid. The programme is supported by the International Organization for Migration, Mission to Moldova www.iom.md.

April 2003 – August 2004 **“Women’s school of civic education”** – a complex programme for girls of 16 and older and teachers working in educational institutions. Twenty-eight seminars were organized for senior girls from boarding schools, as was a training for teachers, and a handbook about social rights and safeguards for orphans and women was published. The project was supported by US Embassy.

April – October 2003 **“Supporting Personal Development for Women”** – 42 seminars on human trafficking were held in institutions of general and primary professional education in Transnistria, and also in the penitentiary institutions for women; 15 articles about the problem of human trafficking were published in the press. This action was part of the project of La Strada Moldova with the participation of the NGO “Stells-Tera” (v. Ternovka, Slobozia).

“STEP BY STEP TO A STABLE SOCIETY” – aims at the stable development of non-governmental organizations, and broadens their contribution to the development of local communities. Themes within this project included many interconnected and overlapping fields including human rights, civic sector development, inter-sectorial interaction as a guarantee of stable development.

Target groups: public associations with a social orientation; action groups of people living in the towns and villages of Transnistria; mass media.

September 2006 – January 2007 **“Academy of self-government on the shores of the Dniester River”**. Together with the Foundation for the Development of Democracy in Small Communities (Krakow, Poland) and the Association of Business Women and Mothers of many children from Gagauzia region, seminars were organized for the improvement of local communities self-administration, and there was also a training visit to Krakow (Poland) for 25 participants from municipal and regional Councils and public administrations of Transnistria, Gagauzia and other regions of Moldova. The project was supported by the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs www.msz.gov.pl.

January 2005 – August 2006 **“Information bulletin “Civic Forum”**. A journal in Russian and Romanian languages containing information regarding the activities of non-governmental organizations, NGO programmes and news, and information about social projects in the region. Supported by the OSCE Mission to Moldova www.osce.org.

May 2004 – March 2005 – participation in the project **“Contribution to the development of peaceful relations in the Republic of Moldova”**. This focused on developing social initiatives in rural communities and greater INTERACTION between various mass media within Great Britain’s Department for International Development (DFID) programme, “Contribution to the development of peaceful relations in the Republic of Moldova”.

June 2003 – training-seminar **“Human Rights Defenders and Freedom of Association”**. This event was organized by the U.N.O. Office in Geneva, OSCE Mission to Poland, “CReDO” Centre (Chisinau), and “World Window” Centre (Tiraspol). The seminar included 29 participants from Transnistria.

“YOUTH – LEISURE – CULTURE” *This programme focuses on the education and formation of civic culture among young people. The objective of the programme: is to contribute to the realization of the rights of youth to self-development and self-determination by means of involvement in the socio-cultural development of local communities.*

The strategic priority in this direction is the support and development of youth institutions and voluntary associations. The methods used in this programme include intercultural exchange, information seminars, educational training, leisure theme events, art schools, and voluntary activities.

Target group: senior high school students; professional middle-school students; university students.

March 2006 – present **“Information campaign “Youth and illegal migration: myths and reality”** – in 2006 in the villages and towns of Transnistria 114 seminars were held attended by young people aged between 16 and 35. A booklet describing trends in emigration processes and the dangers of illegal migration was published and distributed. Supported by the International Organization for Migration, Mission to Moldova www.iom.md.

October – December 2006 – The poster and essay contest, **“Modern-day slavery in the eyes of free people”**. A total of 47 young people participated in the contest. Teachers from regional and municipal schools actively supported the idea of this competition and helped their students to write the essays and to produce the artwork. The youth organization “Tomorrow is too late” (Camenca) also participated. Supported by the International Organization for Migration, Mission to Moldova www.iom.md.

September 2004 – March 2005 Through the co-operative project **“Local community for youth”** regional coordination was achieved.

Some 40 persons from Transnistria, Gagauzia, and other regions of Moldova, as well as from Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine took part in the educational seminar and designed micro-projects. Three projects won and received small grants for implementation in Gagauzia and Transnistria. The project was supported through the RITA programme www.edudemo.org.pl and was administrated by the School of Social Leaders from Warsaw.

November 2003 – November 2004 – Municipal interschool newspaper **“Scolinye okna”** aimed to inform the community about school life, the development of school self-administration, and the activity of youth associations from Tiraspol. In Tiraspol School №4 an Interschool Press-Centre was created. Volunteer journalists together with senior students from 20 Tiraspol schools produced a monthly magazine. The project was realized with the support of the Tiraspol Directorate of Public Education, and the National Council of Youth from Moldova.



July – November 2003 – The co-operative project **“Tolerance – the way to communication”** saw the participation of seven youth clubs from Ribnita, Dubasari, Bender, v. Calarasi (Slobozia), and Tiraspol. As a result six training-seminars were organized and a roundtable on the development of tolerant communication between interethnic groups of different ages. The project was supported by ProDidactica Centre.

November 2002 – January 2004 The Youth Russian - Moldovan theatre **“Peace and harmony”** was founded in v. Caragash (Slobozia), with the assistance of the CONTACT Centre (Chisinau) and the local public administration. During the 18 months of project implementation, 25 charity performances took place in villages in Slobozia and in Tiraspol in both Moldovan and Russian language for schoolchildren, children with disabled parents, or those from large or poor families.

Chapter 2. The problem of human trafficking in Transnistria

Trafficking in human beings is a serious social problem in Transnistria, which requires an effective solution. The phenomenon of human trafficking is far more acute in countries undergoing economic transition, but concerns other countries also.

According to data gathered by IOM, during the period from 2000 until September 2006, 165 victims of human trafficking from Transnistria were assisted. It is important to note that these people were identified in countries of destination, after they had already been exploited. This may be explained by the fact that during that period Transnistria lacked information about this phenomenon, there were no activities focused on preventing and identifying the victims of human trafficking, no access to information about safe emigration, and no programmes providing specialized assistance to victims, or if these existed they were not known.

The statistical data shows that victims of trafficking are most commonly women and children aged between 16 and 29. The form of exploitation most common during the period 2003 - 2006 was sexual (100 out of 110 cases registered in Transnistria, or 91% of the total).

The most usual countries of destination for Transnistrian victims are: Turkey, FYROM, United Arab Emirates, Israel, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Russian Federation. Victims from Transnistria were also trafficked internally.

Causes of the problem:

- political and economic instability, poverty, and unemployment;
- lack of social programmes, challenging the welfare of family, women, children;
- absence of an appropriate legal base and prevalence of corruption;

- restricted access to information;
- ignorance among population about legal issues;
- insufficient moral education and a high rate of domestic violence;
- existence of myths about the life of emigrants in foreign countries.

It is important to note that in Transnistria, at the beginning of the information campaign, the problem of human trafficking was largely unaddressed, although a large part of the able-bodied population (especially from the countryside) went abroad in search of employment. According to data from the regional statistics service Transnistria is home to 555 347 permanent residents. The last population count, dated 2004, shows that since early '90, the population has decreased by 170 000. People reside in eight urban centers (towns and settlements) and 143 villages.

The urbanization process is continuing throughout the region with the ratio of urban to rural inhabitants standing at 68% to 32%. In addition, the official results of the population count assert that, at the time the count took place, 6.5% (66% of these from the countryside) of the population were temporarily absent from the region.

The problem of human trafficking has a difficult latent character, connected with the fact that many of those who became victims of trafficking, are not considered as such by the competent authorities. The problem is exacerbated by threats by the traffickers, the fear of public censure, and other factors that prevent victims from asking law-enforcement agencies for help.

Young people aged between 16 and 29 are most likely to be trafficked and employment is the most common reason for going abroad. It is therefore obvious that efforts to prevent human trafficking need to concentrate on educating youth and increasing awareness among the potential risk groups. Also important is the distribution of information regarding assistance and identification of trafficking victims.

The situation is complicated by the fact that society and sometimes the authorities consider human trafficking to be a problem solely linked with illegal migration or prostitution. But the fact is that the phenomenon of trafficking has shown itself capable of adapting to new developments in the areas of prevention and assistance.

The struggle against human trafficking must take three strategic directions:

- preventative – the fight against organized crime and illegal migration, and strengthening of border controls;
- reactive – provision of direct assistance, rehabilitation, and reintegration of trafficking victims;
- pro-active – prevention of illegal migration and informing and educating people, and drawing public attention to the problem of trafficking.

Chapter 3. «INTERACTION»: emphasis on prevention of human trafficking and assistance to victims

The main objectives of the project are the prevention of this violation of human rights, broadly informing and shaping public opinion regarding the prevention of human trafficking and illegal migration; and the facilitation of the social reintegration of trafficking victims and their families.

The project aims to:

1. Draw public attention to the problem of human trafficking in Transnistria;
2. Establish a toll-free Hotline for the prevention of illegal migration and human trafficking;
3. Publish and distribute promotional products, printed materials about the Hotline's activity, about human trafficking and the dangers

and potential consequences of illegal migration;

4. Involve active youth in voluntary activities and train them in organizing informational “peer to peer” seminars;

5. Provide assistance to the victims of human trafficking and their families to ensure their successful social reintegration.

Principles of our work:

- individual approach and confidence
- anonymity and privacy
- reliable information
- understanding and protection
- collaboration with authorities

In 2003 an article was included in the penal code of Transnistria (Article 123-1) that establishes criminal liability for human trafficking, but this problem is still under-investigated. The the life skills education programs in the region do not include trafficking preventive measures, and thus these are unsystematic.



The social reintegration of the victims of human trafficking

From 2004, the social organization “INTERACTION” has been rendering assistance for reintegration of women and children who were victims of human traffic. At the end of 2006 the total number of victims who benefited of assistance for social reintegration was of 141 individuals, including 93 adults and 15 children, as well as 33 children - family members of the victims.

The age and abiding place of the victims of human traffic at the moment of inclusion into the program of social assistance 2004-2006

	Tiraspol	Bender	Slobozia	Grigoriopol	Dubasari	Ribnita	Camenca	Total
up to 18 years	3	8	0	2	2	0	0	15
18-25	18	11	6	8	5	6	1	55
26-30	6	11	2	4	1	2	1	27
31-50	5	2	2	0	1	1	0	11
141 persons in all	32	32	10	14	9	9	2	108
	Children- collateral victims of human traffic							
	9	10	8	1	3	1	1	33

In 2006, 74 individuals from urban and rural areas of Transnistria (including 39 adult and 12 child victims, and 23 children from victims' families) benefited from services offered by the social reintegration programme. Cases are analyzed quarterly evaluating the level of necessary implication of the organization in solving the problems of the victims.

The reintegration is considered successful when the victims no longer need help but are able to solve their problems independently. When this happens, the case is crossed off the register and the assistance of the organization stops. The organization can also remove someone from the register if that person makes no effort to solve their problems, as well as in cases of alcohol abuse, drug dependency,

or mental illness. In the latter cases information about specific assistance needed is provided to the competent public services.

The main forms of assistance provided to victims of human trafficking in 2006

The assistance provided depends on the needs of the individual. The individual plan of collaboration and personal development is elaborated, and the level of implication of the organization in solving the personal problems of the victims is planned according to the needs of those who are in charge.

The basic actions are:

- elimination of the consequences of posttraumatic stress syndrome;
- psychological- educational activities;
- support in personal development and realizing life objectives;
- socio-psychological and legal assistance during the legal process;
- consultations on family relations;
- vocational guidance, occupational training, job placement assistance;
- assistance in small-business start-up.

Psychological assistance – 27 persons

1. Psychological assistance to help individuals accept negative experiences, obtain self-confidence and increase self esteem – 10 persons.
2. Elimination of the consequences of posttraumatic stress syndrome – 6 persons.
3. Psychological assistance during judicial inquiries – 2 persons.
4. Consultations regarding children's education, family relations and life planning – 9 persons.

The results of the assistance provided include: a renewed sense of stability and increased self-confidence. The former victims are able to take decisions more easily and to make future plans. The psychological assistance helps them to see their relationships with their children, parents, and relatives differently and helps to deal with the sense of shame, fear, and despair, to understand the reasons for these emotions and to learn how to control them.

Legal assistance – 15 persons

1. Restoration of personal documents.
2. Legalization of documents.
3. Consultations on civil matters (divorce, residence problems, housing acquisition, registration of necessary documents).
4. Consultation on penal cases connected with human trafficking;
5. Assistance in property rights cases.
6. Assistance with legal issues related to guardianship.
7. Assistance in obtaining child allowance for single mothers.

Socio-economic support – 15 persons

Following analysis of the socio-economic situation of families the following assistance was provided:

1. Payment of costs for kindergarten;
2. Payment for public utilities;
3. Installation of gas supply;
4. The acquisition of building materials and housing renovation;
5. The acquisition of household appliances, apparatus for gas, and electricity assessment.

Vocational guidance, job placement assistance, and small business start-up – 12 persons

In the course of individual conversations the social workers helped beneficiaries to choose the right profession, based on an individual's

occupational preferences and objectives, and offered consultation on developing individual business plans. Those involved in the programme receive tuition fees (for universities or vocational courses), special literature, scholarships, and food packets. Five people completed business courses and received grants from the International Organization for Migration for entrepreneurial activities:

- Manicure – pedicure;
- Sales outlet for chemical products;
- Furniture manufacture and repair;
- Cybercafé;
- Women's hairdressing salon.

Assistance in form of medicines, food products, and clothes – 17 adults and 11 children

This kind of help was offered to single mothers, short-term course students, and social orphans.

Medical assistance included the cost of a diagnostic study, an expensive surgery; and medicine for pregnant women and children with chronic and incurable diseases (epilepsy, pyelonephritis).

Two persons in care were arranged in the psycho-neurological boarding institution from Bender.

Food packets (monthly) included vegetables, fruits, meat, dairy products, butter and others.

Clothes and shoes (1-2 times in a year): for adults and children.

Information campaign

“Youth and illegal migration: myths and reality”

Activities:

- organization of educational trainings for volunteers;
- organization of informational- instructive seminars;
- distribution of prevention information in the mass media;

- publication and distribution of thematic printed materials (booklets, newsletters, calendars, etc);
- film showings;;
- drawing and essay-writing competitions.

Participants:

- volunteers;
- local public authorities;
- youth;
- professional groups (doctors, social workers, jurists, journalists etc.);
- non-commercial organizations.

Resources:

- The activity of the toll-free Hotline (helpline);
- The experience and administrative resources of the public authorities;
- The collaboration of public authorities with non-commercial organizations and international institutions;
- The experience and financial support of the International Organization for Migration.

Since March 2006 “INTERACTION” has been implementing the project “Youth and illegal migration: myths and reality”. Within the project “peer to peer” trainings of trainers were unfolded for 100 volunteers, who after organized information seminars in towns and villages throughout Transnistria. In 2006, 2,028 young people participated in 114 seminars. The project is supported by volunteers, and also by the distribution of brochures “Human trafficking: distant past or real present?”, “0 800 88888 Hot Line”, leaflets and flyers, containing information about illegal migration and associated risks, new

tendencies and potential dangers for illegal emigrants, and about the Hotline services.

Seminars organized in Transnistria

	Camenca	Ribnita	Dubasari	Slobozia	Bender	Tiraspol	Total
March			1				1
April							0
May	34	11	3				48
June							0
July		12					12
August		1					1
September				2			2
October				1			1
November	2	12			7	3	24
December	8	9		1	5	2	25
Total	44	45	4	4	12	5	114

Project “Drawing and essay contest “Modern slavery: view of people”

The contest was organized during the final stage of the 2006 information campaign and showed the attitude of youth towards the problem. It also helped to evaluate the effectiveness of the information seminars, and the advertising materials used. The information was distributed within the youth groups and among the volunteers who participated in the information campaign. The work presented at the contest demonstrated that the problem of human trafficking is seen as of current importance by young people. It is interesting to note that the majority of participants in the contest perceive slavery as something historical and they imagine slaves in shackles and chains as in ancient times or in the period of Egyptian Pharaohs. This indicates that, for many, the problem remains misunderstood, closed, and unknown.

Modern slavery as seen by the free people

The problems of the modern slavery are widespread very much nowadays. Enslavement of the people, forced deprivation of their personality, one can even say deprivation of their destiny or directing it in the false course, which is an abyss between their past, regular life and an impediment to its bright future, of which everyone dreams. Human slavery is an integral part of the humanity itself, which in the course of the civilization evolution also developed and adjusted itself to the environment. It may seem that the modern society must not contain such obvious shibboleths, such as slavery, but alas, at present and most likely in the future people will know such "tumor" as slavery, which in the majority of cases will turn out to be malignant, making null and void the human destinies.

First of all, one of the first questions on the "modern society" that rises is how the human has let himself be lost in such dirt, stuck in this swamp of slavery, since to my mind, each person "builds" his/her destiny by him/herself, laying the foundation of it from the early childhood, building it till the very old age and of course till the end of his/her way.

The people are creators in their essence. Everyone understands it, but to close the eyes and to walk through the life blindly is the easiest method, which all of us use. A reluctance to see forth, to think of the future makes people do the acts, which later lead them into a dead end. Or opting for an easy way, a person trying to insure his/her future, believes in a fairy tale, in a belief blindly, which s/he has in his/her heart and listening to "the well-wishers" they find themselves in the clutches of "the well-wishers". One can compare the enslaved people with the meat in the hands of the experienced butcher, who cutting everyone, gets profit and feeds hungry, spitting animals. One can discuss the way out of this situation, but there is no sense. The main thing is that one must always remember that one should not trust people, particularly when it is evident that they show you cheese, which lies in the mouse trap.

A way to the slavery is a peculiar attempt to arrange one's life, but it is a pointless attempt, which obscures one's eyes and one puts an end on oneself. After all, we are humans and we differ from animals in the way that we are rational and are capable to think and our intelligence is our principal advantage, but one realizes it late, when one has lost a lot

...

And the most important thing - freedom!

Mechnikova Anna
village of Suclea



Негрецкая Настя
1 место



Негрецкая Наташа
2 место

Some 47 people aged between 14 and 20 participated in the context, submitting 22 essays and 25 posters.

December 22-27 was the Week of feature and documentary films about the problem of human trafficking.

This proved to be one of the most effective events in the information campaign. It presented documentary data about the origins of human trafficking, its manifestation and consequences.

1. Inform the public about the dangers connected with illegal migration and human trafficking;
2. Dispel widespread stereotypes related to the "easy" life to be found in foreign countries;
3. Change public opinion towards the victims of human trafficking.

The analysis of 1200 questionnaires revealed that:

1. People lack sufficient understanding of the proportions of the problem. There were some viewers that heard for the first time about human trafficking at the event;
2. Strong stereotypes exist about the victims of human trafficking: “the victims are responsible for what happened to them”;
3. There is widespread ignorance of rules connected with migration;
4. The authorities pay insufficient attention to the problem.



The event took place in Tiraspol with entrance free of charge. The following films were shown: “Lilia 4ever” (Sweden, 2002), “Allie’s dream” (Belorussia, 2003), “The strangers” (Kyrgyzstan, 2002), “MTV Exit: Human traffic”, “MTV Exit: Parallel lives” (2002), “The way into bondage” (Russia (Kazan), 2002), “The hard way to a dream” (Kazakhstan, 2005).

In some cases, the viewers indicated in the questionnaires that this problem had already af-

fected them personally. The participants noticed the necessity of continuing the information campaign and other “INTERACTION” activities focused on preventing human trafficking.

The Hotline for preventing illegal migration and combating human trafficking in Transnistria 0 800 88888

The Hotline became operational in 2006. The operators answer questions on the following issues:

- Employment abroad;
- Studying abroad;
- Tourism;
- Marriage to a foreign citizen;
- Repatriation and support of trafficking victims.

The Hotline operates daily between 8.00 and 23.00.

Calls are anonymous, confidential and free from everywhere in Transnistria. To call from abroad: +373 533 86030.

An analysis of incoming calls shows the major trafficking trends in the region, and helps to identify target groups and to plan the prevention campaign. The Hotline plays a significant role as an information provider for a population with restricted access to mass media and limited possibilities to access qualified assistance and counseling. The subscribers often need psychological assistance.

The consultants constantly update the database, adding recent information and changes to in emigration rules, and watching the changes within the legislations of various countries. The most important features that ensure the effectiveness of the Hotline’s prevention activities are: accessibility and timeliness.

Analysis of job advertisements means that the operators can react to changes in this market and can correctly inform callers.

The results of the analysis of such published job offers led to the following conclusions:

- the number of job postings openly offering work abroad for girls has decreased; such proposals are now
- the form of the postings has changed: now the license number, work contract and visa are specified;
- job placement offers for Japan and the United Arab Emirates are no longer published.

The Hot line operators continually collect and systematize the necessary information; maintain records, carry out statistical and qualitative analyses of incoming calls, and also draft articles for the organization's press and site. Articles in the official press (which is one of the methods of informing the population about the problem of illegal migration and related dangers) – help in forming public opinion, which is very important for the region.



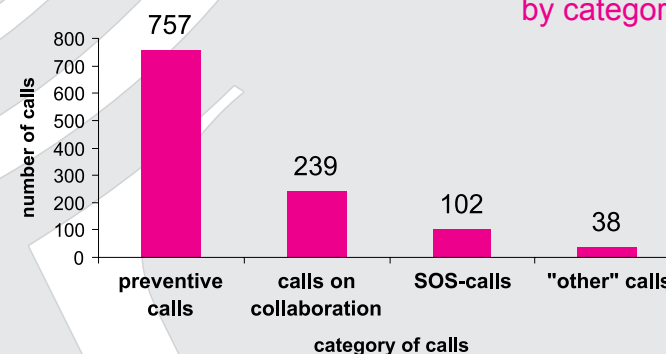
Chapter 4. Statistical report and analysis of findings.

Incoming calls are subdivided into two primary categories: preventive calls and SOS-calls. A separate group includes calls for collaboration and calls that fit the “others” category. In turn, the preventive calls are divided into subgroups according to theme/problem. “Others” – are the calls from subscribers who request information which is not connected with the activity of the organization (problems with the water supply, increase in the cost of public services, calls from the mentally handicapped).

*The total number of calls registered during February 8 – December 31, 2006 was **1,136**, of which:*

- 757** – preventive calls;
- 239** – SOS-calls;
- 38** – co-operational calls;
- 102** – “Other” calls (Diagram 1).

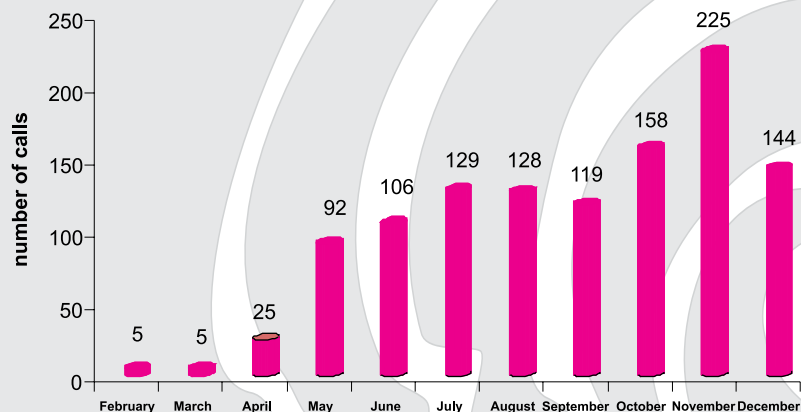
**Diagram 1: Breakdown of calls
by category**



During the course of the year, the number of calls to the Hotline increased steadily in parallel with the intensity of the publicity campaign (Diagram 2). This growth can therefore be linked with the intensity of advertising and the holding of seminars. The lowest number of calls

was registered in February and March - five. The highest number of calls (225) was registered in November.

Diagram 2: Dynamics of number of calls

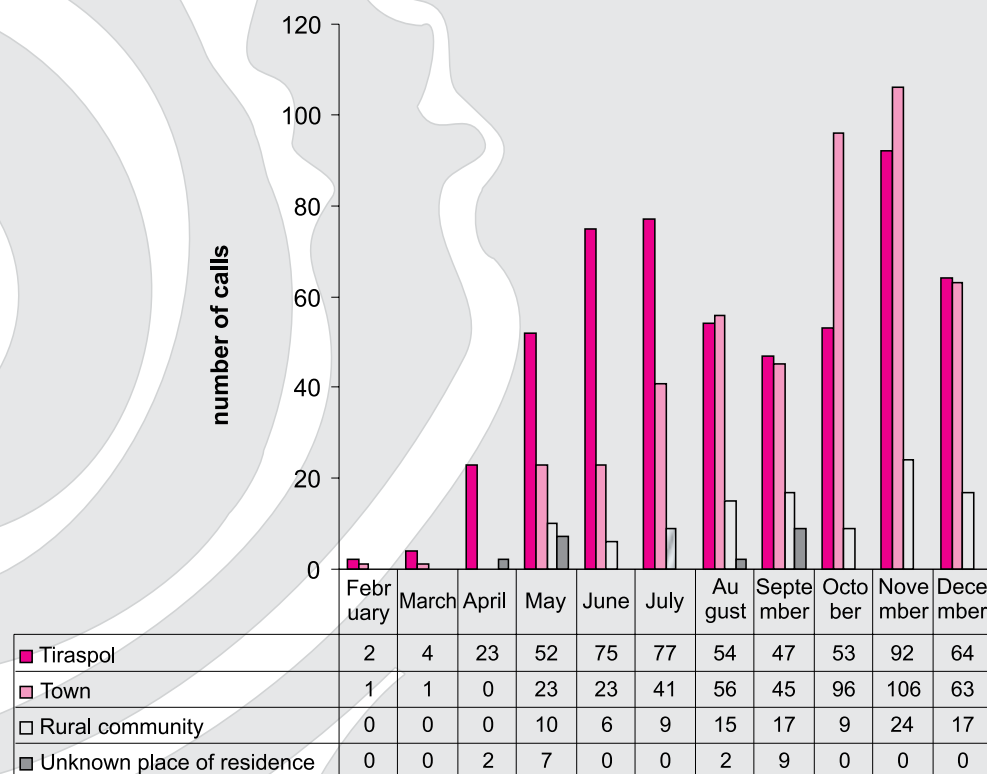


The highest number of calls came from Tiraspol – 543 (48%). Inhabitants of other Transnistrian towns made 455 calls (40%). People from the countryside called 107 times. There were also 11 calls registered from out of the area.

During the period examined, patterns were also noted in the place of residence of the callers. From February to July, most of the calls came from Tiraspol, while from August to December the number of calls from the countryside gradually increased. In November the number of calls from the countryside exceeded the number of calls from Tiraspol. One of the reasons for this is the use of leaflets as a source of information about the activity of the Hotline, which was distributed throughout the region. The television advertisement also has an important role in attracting callers' attention and in the increase of the number of calls from rural areas. The growth of the number of calls to the Hotline was also brought about by the information seminars organized by the volunteers in the towns and villages of Transnistria. (Diagram 3).

The classification of calls according to gender in the course of one year revealed a clear tendency – women appeal to the Hotline for human trafficking prevention more frequently than men.

Diagram 3: Breakdown of calls by the place of residence of callers



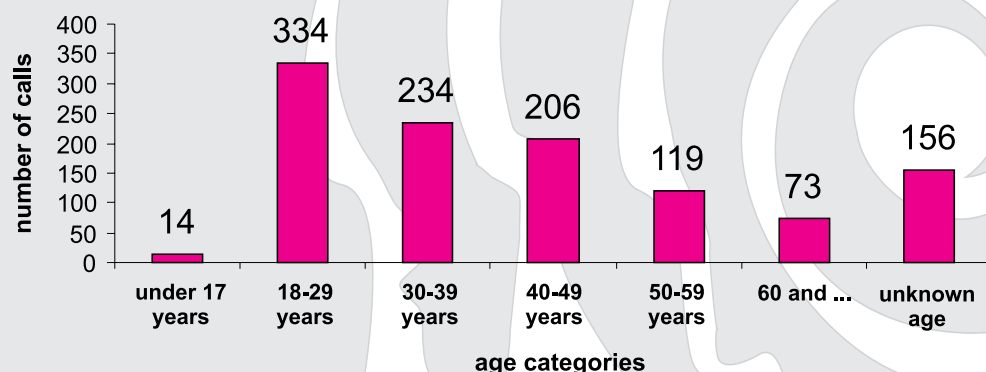
A total of 61% of callers are women and 39% are men. The same tendency was observed after analyzing SOS-calls: from 239 SOS-calls only 45 were made by men. In all probability, this is a result of attitudes and traditions: women are responsible for children.

The Hotline is called by subscribers of different ages: from 15 -16 year-old teenagers to elderly people of 83 (Diagram 4). The category of callers older than 30 is the largest – 632 individuals (56%). People younger than 30 made 348 calls (31%). Most probably, this situation

is determined by the fact that a large majority of young people have already left to go abroad. Many of the calls made by those over 30 referred to problems of employment, tourist trips, family creation/reunification, and SOS-calls.

In general, young people call the Hotline for preventive counseling if they intend to go abroad. Callers aged between 30 and 39 and older are interested in various problems and agree to give information about cases of human trafficking more readily than other categories. Elderly

Diagram 4: Breakdown of calls by age of callers



subscribers usually look for information for their children, which indicates an increase in the number of people younger than 30 who want to go abroad. The older subscribers address questions related to the “other” category, or ask for consultations which are forwarded to other services.

The analysis and processing of incoming calls makes it possible to draw the following conclusions regarding the relevance of information about rules related to migration and the problem of human trafficking in the region.

Preventive calls

Some 757 of the 1,136 incoming calls had a preventive character – this is the largest group. The following is a detailed description of employment-related inquiries.

Employment counseling

Employment counseling is the most requested assistance - 47% of the total number of preventive calls. This confirms that the unstable economic and political situation in the region forces people to seek work outside Transnistria. The fact that a large number of job offers from the newspapers refer to employment in foreign countries has a significant influence. The results of questions posed to callers revealed that 25% of those who ask for employment counseling still do not have an offer from an employer; while 22% already have a firm offer. Many received proposals from relatives and friends living in foreign countries, or by answering a classified ad. The callers who received a job offer from relatives or friends living in foreign countries intend to go abroad on a tourist or guest visa, planning to remain there as an illegal guest worker. In addition, there is a small number of callers who received a job offer through the Internet.

Legal procedures related to employment are known only by those callers who are not going abroad for the first time. It is interesting to note that the majority of callers who intend to go abroad to earn money are not informed about legal employment procedures their chosen destination country. They do not think about the potential difficulties and, in accepting dubious proposals, become victims of cheating. The Hotline also receives requests for help finding employment abroad.

Problems related to employment abroad are topical for all subscribers who are capable of travelling abroad independently – those aged between 18 and 60. The highest number of consultations on this subject was requested by people aged between 18 and 29 – 130 in-

quiries. Young people, after graduation, remain unemployed because of the lack of jobs in their specialized field or because of low salaries. It appears that they decide to go abroad to work or study, because they do not see any opportunities for personal development in the region. The high rate of calls from this age group may be explained by their lack of employment experience and the absence of sufficient knowledge about legal aspects. In contrast, 99 subscribers aged between 30 and 39 were advised about job placement. At this age, people tend to act more responsibly with regard to the legalization of documents with employers, which helps to secure their future. Of those who called, 64% already had a firm offer. Many already had experience of working abroad and know the employment rules from there. They usually use the Hotline to check the details.

According to the callers, the most attractive countries are Italy, Russia, Czech Republic, Ukraine, and Cyprus. These countries occupy the dominant positions among the advertisements of foreign job offers.

Consultations regarding the legalization of documents for going abroad are also requested by callers. In general, these queries are linked with citizenship and the ignorance of emigration rules that apply.

Appeals concerning other problems were more or less popular depending on the time of year. For example, many consultations regarding citizenship and going abroad on guest visas were most often registered during the summer. In September, after the publication of a number of articles about marriage to foreign citizens, the number of consultations regarding this issue increased considerably.

The large variety of callers' inquiries over the course of the year made it necessary to create new categories of calls, for example: emigrant's status abroad, consultations forwarded to other services, and job placement counseling for the Czech Republic. There was a reduction of inquiries from 9% to 4% regarding questions of citizenship, guest trips, marriages to foreign citizens, studying abroad, tourism,

and permanent residence. Just 2% of calls referred to emigrant status abroad and family reunification.

SOS calls (calls for help)

During 2006, the Hotline operators received 239 SOS-calls. This resulted in the opening of 81 cases; 38 cases were solved during the year, and 43 cases are ongoing. Cases were closed for one of two reasons: either the victims were helped to escape and return home; or there was a lack of sufficient information or a loss of connection with the caller.

A total of 36 out of 81 cases were of an urgent character. In general, these were messages about the imminent or occurring crimes. Fortunately, such cases are notable for the existence of relevant information and the majority were closed during the year. A total of 45 appeals were included in the terminal category (that requires further investigation). This category comprises calls about people who went abroad for employment more than three years ago and are missing. Some of them call home from time to time, but cannot answer questions about their location. Information on such cases tends to be imprecise and insufficient. The majority of people from this category went abroad 3-10 years ago and had no reasons for breaking relations with their families. Taking all this into consideration, we can presume that these people became victims of human trafficking and that this problem exists for a long time in Transnistria.

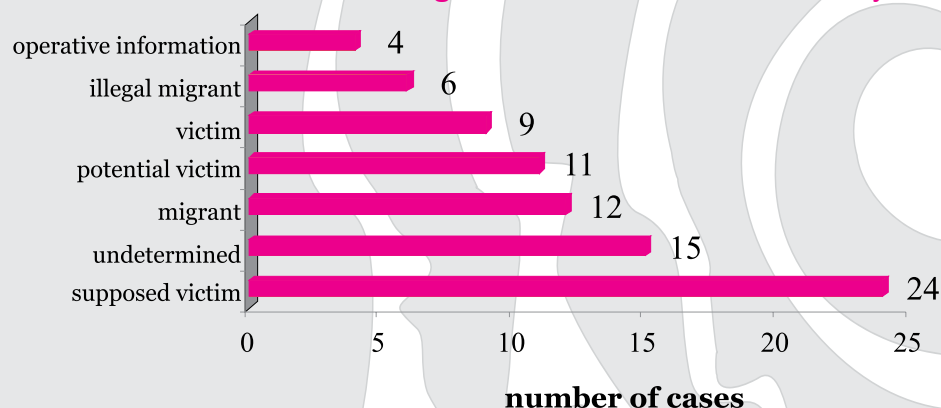
Only 20 from the total number of registered cases contained sufficient information about the location and state of the victim and about how they became a victim. In all other cases, the time of departure and the country of destination are the only known data. Many "victims" didn't tell their relatives and friends in advance of their intention to leave, announcing this at the last moment, or sending the information through third parties after their departure.

Status of victims

As a large number of SOS-calls contain a minimum of information, it can be difficult to assess the status of the victim. (The data are presented in the Diagram 5).

Those suspected to be victims numbered 24. Included in this category are cases where the victims called their friends/relatives from abroad and announced the country that they are in, without any other information.

Diagram 5: Breakdown of cases by status.



There are 15 cases with undetermined status. These cases contain little or very inconsistent information, making it impossible to classify them.

People call the Hotline not only for cases connected with human trafficking. Those from Transnistria who faced problems abroad, including illegal emigrants, also need help. Individuals who were in Lebanon during the recent military operations were also assisted.

Messages come to the Hotline not only about the occurring crimes, but about the imminent crimes (11 calls were registered). Also four cases containing operational information about traffickers from Transnistria were registered. All of the operational cases were passed to the law-enforcement agencies. The crimes related to the poten-

tial victims were prevented. People with “potential victim” status were directed to the social reintegration programme where they received socio-psychological support and humanitarian aid.

The status of “victim of human trafficking” was given in eight cases. In seven of these, victims were helped to escape and return home. The cases were passed to the social workers who provided assistance to the victims. One case remained unsolved because of a lack of necessary information.

Countries of destination

The list of countries of destination in SOS-cases is characterized by a wide geographical coverage. Callers search for their friends/relatives in Europe, Asia, and North America.

The largest number of SOS-calls was registered for the following countries:

- Turkey – 23 cases – women aged from 16 to 29 became victims/potential victims. The leading position of Turkey as a country of destination may be explained by the simplified visa system and developed underground sex-industry network. Individuals here were given the following statuses: “victim”, “suspected victim”, “potential victim”. Analyzing the cases from Turkey we can say that the trafficking of girls and young women from our region began at least five years ago and is continuing now;.

- Russia – 17 cases. Eight of the victims were women, and nine men. Two cases were registered where people left to make a living and disappeared “without a trace”. Analysis reveals that the men suffered labour exploitation, but the cases involving women lack sufficient information. The popularity of this country is explained by the absence of a visa system for citizens from the region and a high number of advertised jobs;.

- United Arab Emirates (UAE) – 7 victims, all of them young

women aged between 18 and 27. In the spring of 2006, frequent job advertisements for the UAE appeared in the newspapers for various positions: from flight attendants to ski resort operators. After 4-6 months, in November 2006, SOS-calls concerning the UAE started to come in from victims/potential victims and relatives of victims..

Gender breakdown of SOS-calls

The majority of victims are women (78%), considerably more than men, who made 22% of the total number of calls.

In general, the women's cases are connected with labor, forced prostitution, and difficulties returning home. This painful fact was also revealed by researches carried out by other organizations active in the field of trafficking prevention (La Strada-Moldova, La Strada-Ukraine, La Strada-Belarus, the International Organization for Migration, Women's Crisis Center "Obereg" ("Talisman") from Krasnodar and others.). This demonstrates yet again that due to women continue to be the principal risk group.

Men are exploited as cheap labor. It is important to note that they consider themselves to be victims of cheating and not as victims of human trafficking. For the cases involving men the status was not determined. In general, the information about these cases is related to the violation of the rights of emigrants in countries of destination. It tends to involve men above 30, who, according to the incoming data, went to Russia to make a living.

The age of victims/suspected victims of human trafficking.

The age of the victims varies from 16 to 64; also were registered two cases of child exploitation.

The largest risk group is young people aged between 18 and 24 (36%). Many people go abroad in search of a high-paying job; they want to see the world, obtain life experience and knowledge, test

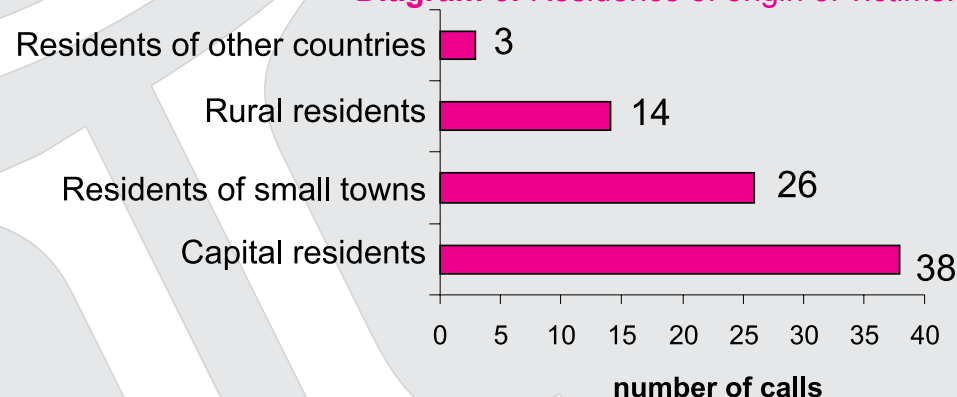
themselves, and maybe start a family. Meanwhile, our statistics and analysis of the labor market abroad indicate that employment options for emigrants are limited. The overwhelming majority of job offers posted in newspapers is connected with the entertainment business, hard physical work in the field of farming and agriculture, and work in the service industry that does not require special training and qualifications and is less controlled by the government.

The second age group, 25-29 years old (18%) includes, as a rule, men and women who went abroad aged 20-24 and have not yet returned. Callers aged 40 and over (15%) are those who have found themselves in difficult situations and appeal to the Hotline with problems connected with violations of human rights.

The place of residence of victims

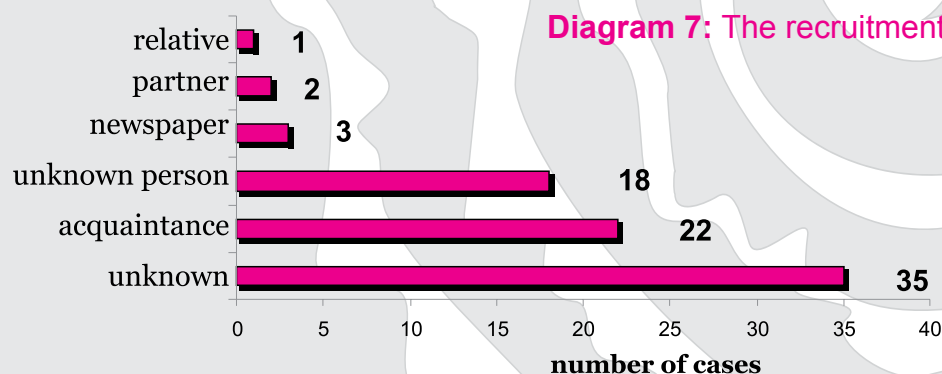
From 81 victims, 38 are from Tiraspol, 26 are from other towns in Transnistria, and 14 are from the countryside. According to the statistics available, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates are destinations primarily for girls from the countryside and from Tiraspol, while those from other urban areas tend to go to the European Union and Russia (Diagram 6).

Diagram 6: Residence of origin of victims.



The recruitment of victims

Another important factor that influences the quantitative indicator of SOS-cases is the process of recruitment, and specifically the recruiter's identity. An analysis of incoming calls revealed that recruitment is carried out by the companies offering job placement assistance, and through advertising, Internet, and personal relationships. In the majority of cases the recruitment process remains unknown. Frequently, the role of recruiter is played by an acquaintance, and sometimes even by a relative or partner. As a rule, recruitment is carried out under the guise of a promise of well-paid employment in a night club, hotel, and or bar as a dancer, bar tender, waitress, chambermaid, builder, and farm worker.



In some of the most recent cases we observed an interesting regularity although this cannot yet be considered a tendency. A recruiter for the underground sex industry informs the women about the future type of activity while making preparations for going abroad. He covers all of the expenses for the legalization of documents and fares in order to trap the victim into debt bondage. Violence is used against the victim as soon as the border has been crossed when the women understand and see that they are facing an exploitation situation.

Chapter 5. The project's advertising campaign

In order to inform the broad population about the problem of human trafficking and the Hotline's services, an advertising campaign was developed and the target audience determined. The motto of the informational campaign from Transnistria was "The one who holds the information - that one holds the situation!"

The target group:

- potential emigrants;
- people from the countryside;
- schools students, graduates of the professional schools;
- people seeking employment;
- relatives of trafficking victims;
- victims of human trafficking.

The aims of the advertising campaign:

- to inform the population and mould public opinion regarding the problem of human trafficking;
- to stimulate the acquirement of knowledge about the rights of emigrants and about the problems connected with illegal migration;
- to increase the potential for returning victims of human trafficking;
- to consolidate efforts by social institutes against human trafficking;
- to inform the population about the Hotline's services;
- to dispel myths about the idea of the "easy" life abroad.

To resolve these problems, the following criteria were examined and analyzed: access to mass media, potential partners, and the most efficient methods of advertising. For the elected target group, the most popular information media are: television, radio, and newspapers. The official press, commercial editions, advertising agencies, the Post of Transnistria, radio, the Tiraspol trolleybus company were elected as po-

tential partners. The campaign included the promotion of the Hotline's image, a static television picture, an audio recording, and three recordings for television, an information booklet about the Hotline's activity, souvenirs, and outdoor advertisements. Many advertising agencies and editorial boards of newspapers, radio, and television worked with INTERACTION to develop the advertising strategy for the Hotline, offering substantial discounts and in some cases services free of charge.

The most efficient advertising methods were the television, newspapers ads, and leaflets that were distributed to all the post subscribers in Transnistria. This information media differ both qualitatively and quantitatively in their geographical and demographical coverage, circulation level, and individual character. The other advertising means (radio, calendars, stickers, booklets, and outdoor advertisements) act as reminders of the Hotline's presence.

An information booklet "0 800 88888 Hot line" was produced, containing useful recommendations for those who go abroad, the rules of secure emigration and safety measures, and the Hotline numbers.

The Hotline Internet-site www.tirashotline.org came online in June 2006. This modern asset offers users the possibility of receiving written answers to their questions, and also links to other Web resources. All visitors to the site have the possibility to communicate with one another and to share experience and impressions, and the operator can comment on the information making references to legislation and the rules related to emigration..

The seminars, lectures, and meetings where printed materials are distributed, which inform the public about the problem of human trafficking and safety measures, are also important for the promotion of the Hotline's services.

Advertising methods and the intensity/periodicity of their edition

- 1 **Recording for radio** - No less than three times a day on 10 radio stations during a 6-month period.
- 2 **Static picture for the TV** - Twice a day two weeks a month on 7 TV channels.
- 3 **Recording for TV (3)** - Twice a day for two weeks per month.
- 4 **Billboard** - Three ads by rotation in various regions of Transnistria during a year.
- 5 **Stickers** - Distributed on the advertising posters in Transnistrian towns and on public transport.
- 6 **Pocket calendars** - Distributed at information seminars, thematic meetings, at the suburban bus stations from Transnistrian regions.
- 7 **Leaflets** - Distributed by post to all regional callers.
- 8 **Internet-site** - On-line consultations from June 2006 .
- 9 **Advertising printed materials** - Weekly in the newspapers containing ads for jobs abroad.
- 10 **Official press** - No less than three times a month.
- 11 **Information booklet** - Distributed at the information seminars, thematic meetings, events.
- 12 **Outdoor advertising (on public transport)** - Posted on Tiraspol trolleybus.



Chapter 6. Conclusions. Plans. Recommendations.

Trafficking in human beings represents a very serious social problem that needs to be tackled effectively. A society that aims to protect the psychological health of the people has to recognize that the problem of human trafficking exists. This problem has to be considered as an extremely complicated phenomenon; relevant not only to individuals, but to society as a whole.

Following communication with callers to the Hot line, victims of human trafficking, viewers of films about human trafficking, and participants in the seminars and their parents, we can conclude that people go abroad for a wide variety of reasons, including poverty, lack of possibilities to obtain a job commensurate with education and experience, discrepancies between salary levels and the cost of living, myths about the “easy” life abroad, family and domestic problems, and divorce.

Our statistics show that employment abroad is the most relevant subject for callers. In this, we noticed a worrying tendency: every third caller who asks for information about job placement declares that “going abroad according to the rules is too difficult, so I’m willing to go any way I can”. As a rule, borders are now crossed legally, by those in possession of legal documents, in comparison with the past. A lack of awareness among people about their rights and opportunities and their insufficient capacity to protect their own rights and interests cause many problems.

Shortcomings in legislation related to emigration and human trafficking, limited possibilities for legal employment and high demand for unqualified cheap labor are all taken advantage of by present-day slave traders.

Human trafficking is directly connected with organized crime; it threatens internal and international security and violates basic human rights and freedoms. The majority of victims of human trafficking are young girls and women. They go abroad healthy, but return ill, with a distorted world view and often with psychological problems. As a result, existing families break up and children are neglected or abandoned, creating new risk groups. Rape causes physical and psychological trauma, and diseases, including venereal infections and AIDS. After returning home, these women rarely start families, and are often unable to give birth to a healthy baby. Another painful fact is that the recruiters are often acquaintances, friends, and even relatives. This has a negative influence on society, stimulating its degradation and the appearance of asocial tendencies in the behavior of young people.

Human trafficking has not only to be analyzed, but also solved as a complex problem affecting the psychological, physical, and spiritual health of individuals, violating basic human rights and freedoms, and hindering social progress. The authorities, social organizations, and the international community must unify their efforts in order to develop effective strategies against human trafficking.

The organization plans to continue its work in preventing human trafficking, warning society about the reality of this problem in Transnistria, and facilitating the social reintegration of the victims. This work includes:

- the development of strategies against human traffic, in collaboration with the authorities;
- assistance for victims and their rehabilitation;
- organization of information and training seminars;

- exchange of experience with institutions active in the social field
- improvement of methods of social work;
- publication of Hotline statistical reports and activity reports;
- capacity building for the staff of the organization.

We consider the following to be essential for the prevention of human trafficking:

- increased participation on the part of society in programmes aimed at preventing human trafficking;
- initiatives by local groups throughout the region;
- participation of civil society based organizations in design of legislation;
- organization of events aimed at preventing human trafficking.

Collaboration with authorities is an important element for ensuring the success of prevention activities, because the focus of such events is educational.

The acknowledgement by the authorities, social organizations and the international community of the existence of the problem of human trafficking and the acceptance of a common responsibility to resolve the problem may bring about positive results.

Relying on the findings and experience of working with the victims, we suggest:

- the introduction of a special course on human trafficking into training programmes for the Transnistrian authorities;
- the creation of favorable conditions for economic possibilities for women, the prohibition of gender discrimination, and the protection of the rights of women and children;
- that more attention be paid to the specific needs of child victims of trafficking, that conditions are created to ensure the provision of

general basic, middle and vocational education, and that measures are taken to place orphans with extended family members or in an alternative family situation or, in the absence of this possibility, to place them in boarding schools;

- that mass media be used for a trafficking prevention campaign;
- the introduction of stronger controls over employment agencies;
- the improvement of the system of prosecution of crimes connected with human trafficking;
- the improvement of organized educational-instructive events within children's public institutions, aimed at preventing human trafficking;
- distribution of information about the Hotline through the emigration service, employment centers and centers operated by the social protection system, border checkpoints, and medical and other institutions in order to ensure access by the majority of people from Transnistria to information aimed at preventing human trafficking.

GLOSSARY

Enlistment - speaking about human traffic – the set of people for departure abroad under the pretext of job placement, marriage, study, tourism etc. This is the first stage in the human traffic process. The specificity of the enlistment is the deceit of the enlisted person concerning the country of destination, the type and the work conditions, rate of wages etc. The enlists have the main role in the enlistment process.

Visa – a note in the passport or in the document that replaces it, concerning the permission to stay in the country for a fixed period of time for the persons who aren't citizens of this country, or travel through it. State competent bodies deliver exit visas and transit visas for a predetermined term.

Family reunification – process, within which the members of a family, already separated by means of forced or voluntary migration, reunite not in the country of their origin.

Foreign employee – an immigrant-worker, foreign worker, drawn from an under-developed country in an industrialized country.

Gender – a concept used in social sciences to present the social and cultural aspect of sexual belonging of a person, social organization of sexual distinctions; the cultural characteristics of the behavior, which corresponds to the sex in the given society at the given time. Gender is a social structure of the system of social and sexual relations.

Citizenship - a solid legal bond of the man with the state, that expresses in the totality of their mutual rights, duties and responsibilities, based on the recognition and respect of merits, fundamental rights and freedom of a person; the belonging of a person to this state, owing to which sovereign rights of the given state are distributed to the person and protection of his rights and interests is provided both inside the country and abroad. The citizenship represents a specific, general, long-lasting and firm bond, which is not limited to territorial - spatial borders of the state, as guarantor (a necessary condition) of the ensuring to the person of an active and effective participation to the running of state and society proceedings.

Deportation – a compulsory exile of a foreign citizen from the country in case of lost or the termination of lawful bases for his further stay (residing) in the given state.

Discrimination – a lack of equal attitude towards all the people, in the case if it's impossible to find proved distinctions between those who have advantages and those who have not.

Debt servitude – a position or condition, arising after the debtor has pawned his own labor or the labor of a person depending on him for the maintenance of the debt, if the properly determined value of the of the carried out work is not included in the repayment of the debt or if the duration of this work is not limited and its nature is not defined.

Victim of human traffic – a person who is a victim of the human traffic crime.

Immigrant – the citizen of a state who settles constantly or for a long time on the territory of other state.

Immigration – departure in a country for temporary or permanent residence of the citizens of other countries

Smuggling – illegal moving of goods, values or other effects, including people, through borders, and also fulfillment of other illegal actions connected to such moving.

Legalization – action of giving legality; permission. Confirmation by means of authorization.

Licensing – distribution of licenses (authorizations), in conformity with some determined conditions, offering the right to fulfill certain actions, services, operations.

Person without citizenship – a person not considered to be the citizen of any state by virtue of its law. The person without citizenship hasn't the rights inherent to the citizen: diplomatic protection against the state, an inalienable right to stay in the country of residing and the right to returning.

Residence - the place where the person physically is and considers being his home; the present, constant, basic and constant dwelling of a person, in which the given person intends to return and remain, even if now he lives somewhere else.

Migration - process of movement of the population through borders or within the limits of the country. Migration includes any kind of movings, irrespective of their duration, structure and reasons; migration includes movement of refugees, exiled persons, moved people and economic migrants.

Illegal emigration - a crime of international character that encroaches on economic and social development of the states, and also on their sovereignty. It consists in the illegal entrance in a foreign country with the purpose to settle in it (usually on economic motives). Nowadays, illegal emigration becomes a criminal business. Blanket rules sending to the national criminal legislation of the states on fighting against illegal emigration are included in the conventions of the International Labour Organization.

Illegal migrant - a person who, due to the illegal entrance or the expiry of the term of action of his visa, has not a legal status in a transit or host country. The term is applicable to the migrants breaking the entrance rules of the country, and also to any other person who hasn't the rights of the further stay in a host country.

The deceit - in the context of migration, this term concerns not only the false or incorrect information, but also to the international abusing with the purpose of a profit due to the insufficiency of the information accessible to the migrant.

Passport - a state document certifying the identity of the person as the citizen of the country that delivered the passport that is the official document of the owner's right to return in this country.

Preventive work - the actions aiming at the prevention of human trade.

Preventive call – a call when the subscriber requests information concerning official registration of papers, rules of departure abroad with the purpose of employment, wedding, family reunification, training, rest.

Potential victim of human trade - a person who, according to his relatives or friends, has suffered from human trade. This term was entered by advisers of the Hot line for those cases when there aren't enough proves of human trade to assign the status of "victim of human trade".

Prostitution - rendering of paid sexual services

Employer - a physical or legal person who has concluded a labour contract with the worker. The physical person can be proprietor, businessman or other person authorized by the proprietor to represent him in labour relations. The rights and the duties of the employer in the labour relations with the worker are carried out by the head of the organization working according to the laws, or to other legal acts and constituent documents, and also according to the concluded contract.

Slavery - a condition or position of a person who is subject to attributes of property right or to some of them. Thus, the basic element of slavery is the realization of possession or control over somebody's life, compulsion and restriction of movement, and also the absence of any opportunity to leave or change the employer.

Reintegration - repeated inclusion of the person in a group or in a process, for instance, inclusion of the migrant in the society of the country of his origin.

Labour market - set of real and potential sellers and buyers of a labour force, and also the relation between them.

SOS-call - a call when the subscriber asks the help to get out of slavery and homecoming, or the relatives / close people of the victims of human trade makes a request regarding the search, the getting out from slavery and homecoming of their relatives.

Country of destination - the country being the destination for migratory (lawful or illegal) flows.

Country of origin - the country that is the source of migratory (lawful or illegal) flows.

Country of transit - the country through which migratory (lawful or illegal) flows move.

Human beings trader – a person or group of people selling other people in order to exploit them

Human beings trade - recruitment carried out with the aim of exploitation, transportation. Transfer, concealment or reception of people by threat, force, the use of it or other forms of compulsion, kidnapping, swindle, deceit, abuse of power or the vulnerability of their position, or by payoff, as payments or benefits, for the reception of the consent of the person supervising other person. The exploitation includes, as a minimum, the utilization of prostitution of other people or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or customs similar to slavery, a dependent condition or extraction of organs.

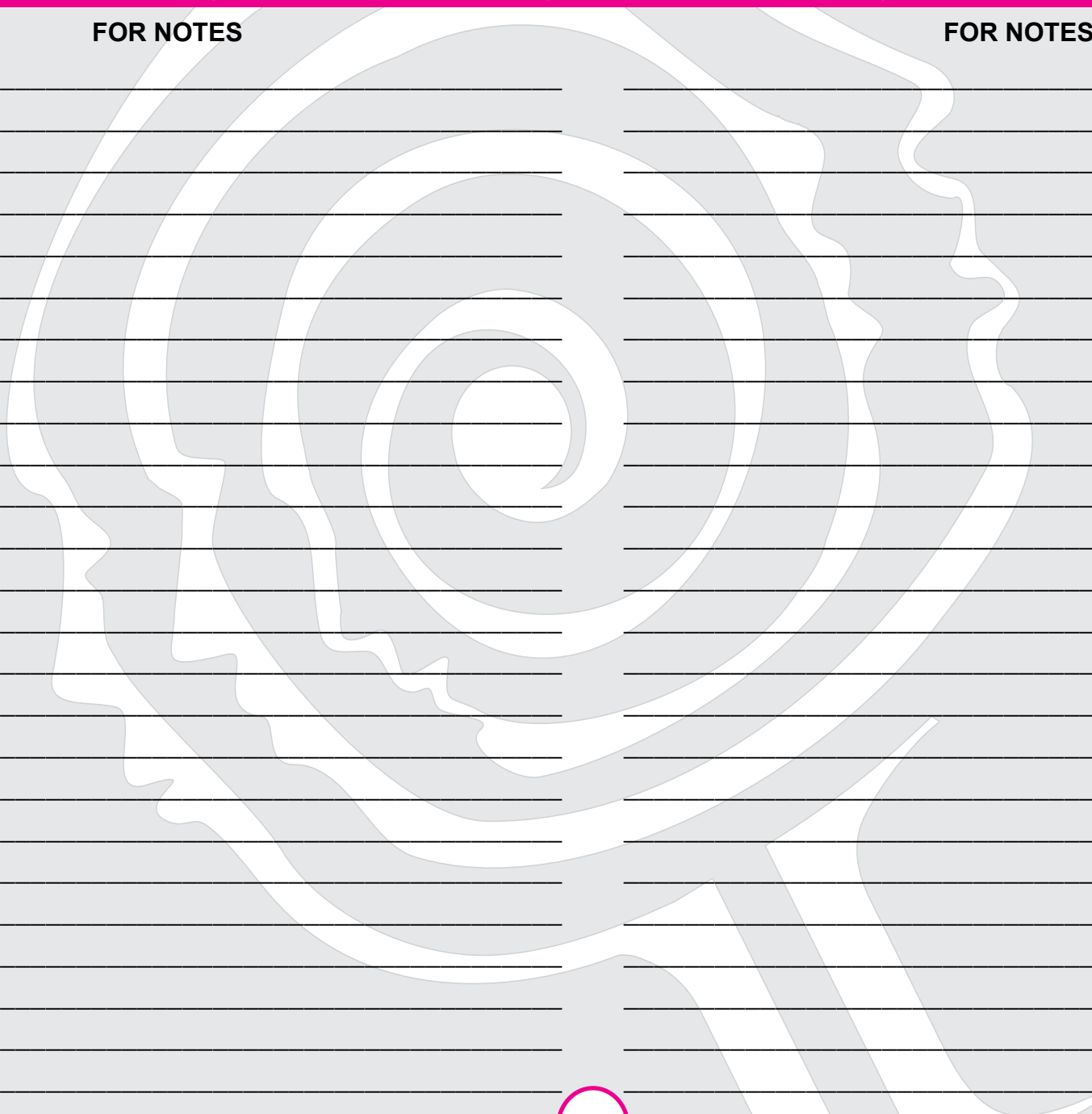
Labour migrant - a person, who will be engaged, is engaged or was engaged in a paid activity in a state being not the citizen of that state.

Exploitation - actions connected to illegal use of someone for somebody else's own benefit.

Emigration - departure from one state in another for a constant residence.

FOR NOTES

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