



Winrock International

THIRD & FINAL QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT, YEAR SIX: Trafficking Prevention Project in Ukraine

(January - April 2004)

**for Cooperative Agreement Number 121-A-00-98-00621-00 from the
U.S. Agency for International Development**

I. BACKGROUND

Winrock has worked with women's non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the Newly Independent States (NIS) since 1992 as a founding member of the NIS-US Women's Consortium, a coalition of more than 300 women's organizations. At the Second International Membership Meeting of the NIS-US Women's Consortium, held in Kyiv January 23-26, 1998, Consortium member organizations representing Ukraine, Russia, Central Asia, the Caucasus, and the United States voiced alarm over the growing number of women's human rights violations associated with the trafficking of women. In July 1998, Winrock International established a pilot project to prevent trafficking in women from Ukraine with support from the United States Agency for International Development. Based on the success of this initial pilot project, Winrock received additional funding to expand this project in Ukraine. Winrock is now a leading force in the international effort to combat trafficking in women and children from the NIS.

The Trafficking Prevention Project addressed two key factors that contribute to the susceptibility of Ukrainian women to trafficking: lack of economic opportunity and violence against women. Project activities were grounded on the assumptions that in order to improve trafficking prevention efforts in Ukraine: 1) Women in the at-risk group need to be trained in recognizing and creating viable economic opportunities for themselves; and 2) Increased crisis prevention services for at-risk women need to be established. Activities were aimed at women between the ages of 12 and 40, the group at greatest risk of being trafficked.

II. PROJECT GOAL

The goal of this grant was:

To improve trafficking prevention efforts by increasing the capacity and mobilizing the efforts of activists, NGOs and the community to provide economic opportunities and prevention of violence services for at-risk women, and to increase the awareness of and response to the problem of trafficking in human beings in communities in Ukraine.

Highlights from the 3rd and final quarter, Year Six include:

- 1,506 women used the services of the Women for Women Centers this quarter, for a total of 46,360 since project inception;
- 4,814 women were trained in basic employment and life skills, bringing the total to date to 39,901, and 743 women were enrolled in technical skills courses, for a total of 18,181 to date;
- A total of 2,157 women used the services of the Job Skills Training Program this quarter;
- A total of 4,806 JSTP services were provided to women this quarter, for a total of 90,393 services provided to date;
- 2,209 women used the Crisis Prevention Program (CPP) walk-in services, and 4,002 women were trained in prevention of violence and trafficking, for a grand total of 30,148;
- 2,282 people called the telephone information hotlines at the Women for Women Centers (WfWs), to date the telephone hotlines of the Centers and project grantees have received 70,208 calls;
- 602 women sought legal consultations from the Centers, and 106 cases were taken to court this quarter;
- 63 public discussions on violence against women and trafficking were held, and 88 issue forums were held by the Centers in cooperation with government agencies; and
- 1,185 organizations received information on the project and the services provided by the Centers.

III. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Under the grant agreement signed with USAID on July 15, 1998 and extended through March 31, 2003, Winrock's project results contributed to four Strategic Objectives (SO) as supported by USAID's *Integrated Strategy for Prevention of Trafficking in Ukrainian Women*:

- *Mitigation of adverse social impacts of the transition to market-based democracies [SO 3.4]*
- *Increased, better-informed citizens participation in political and economic decision-making [SO 2.1]*
- *Legal systems that better support democratic processes and market reforms [SO 2.2]*
- *More effective, responsive and accountable local government [SO 2.3]*

Beginning with the extension of the agreement signed in April 2003 that extended the project to April 30, 2004, Winrock's Trafficking Prevention Project began reporting under the new Strategic Objective 5, Improved Social Conditions and Health Status, Intermediate Result (IR) 5.2 "Conditions for targeted vulnerable groups are improved".

The intermediate results and indicators for this SO are still being finalized, so in the interim, Winrock's quarterly report and indicator chart was structured by project components. The project activities described below were performance indicators whose contribution was measurable (*see Attachment 1*).

PROJECT OVERVIEW

The impact of Ukraine's transition to a market-based democracy has been devastating for a variety of social groups, in particular women. Women face high unemployment, discrimination in employment and in the workplace, and unequal pay compared to their male counterparts. They are also subject to increasing gender-based violence. To escape this bleak environment of poverty and violence, many women, especially young women, look to opportunities abroad as a panacea for their problems, without realizing the dangers and consequences of their decisions.

Winrock's Trafficking Prevention Project addressed the economic, social and crisis factors that lead women to seek employment abroad. Building upon the local capacity of women's NGOs to provide services for women, Winrock established a network of Women for Women Centers in partnership with local women's NGOs. These Centers provided economic and crisis prevention assistance to a vulnerable group in an effort to decrease the susceptibility of women to enticing offers of employment abroad as well as provide assistance to returned trafficking victims. This network started in 1998 with Centers in Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, and Lviv, and expanded to include four new Centers in Chernivtsi, Kherson, Rivne, and Zhytomyr in 2000. This quarter, a total of 1,506 women used the services at the seven Women for Women Centers.

Utilizing the database that was developed in March 2003 to record information on WfW Center clients, Winrock was able to more accurately define the profile of typical clients served through this project. The following statistics reflect client profiles gathered between January 2003 and March 2004.

- ❖ Forty-seven percent of clients are between the ages of 18 and 28, 28% are ages 29 to 40, 15% are over the age of 40 and 9% are under the age of 18.
- ❖ Fifty-three percent have secondary or professional-technical degrees, and 26% have higher education degrees.
- ❖ Forty percent of clients are single, 30% are married, and the remainder are divorced or separated.
- ❖ In terms of employment, 58% of clients are unemployed – this mirrors the national average of unemployment for women.
- ❖ Questions related to economic status are particularly sensitive, but based on client responses, most clients rated their economic status as quite poor – 13 % said they didn't have enough money to buy food, 22 % said they had just enough money to buy food and basic necessities, 13 % said they had enough for living, and the remainder either said it was difficult to gauge their economic status, rated it as above average or left the question blank.
- ❖ In terms of average monthly income, 30% of clients earn 0 to 200 hryvnia per month (well below the poverty line), 13% earn 201 to 400 hryvnia per month, 6% earn 401 to 600 hryvnia per month, and 1% earn more than 600 hryvnia per month (41% of clients opted not to answer this question).

Project Closeout Monitoring Visits

In March and April 2004, Winrock staff visited each of the seven Women for Women Centers with monitoring visits to assess the strengths and weaknesses of the Trafficking Prevention Project and the ways in which regional differences influenced how the project was implemented. Partners were also asked about the aspects of the program that they felt had the most impact in

their region, challenges they faced and what they would change in a future program, as well as their plans for the future. Winrock Kyiv accounting staff also conducted a financial review of each partner as part of the closeout process. *(See Attachment 2 for reports from the individual Centers and comments from the Winrock JSTP and CPP coordinators.)*

Program Review. Kyiv staff and Centers alike found that the unique nature of the program – one that provided a holistic approach to trafficking prevention and combined crisis prevention and intervention with economic empowerment activities, while maintaining at its core activities to increase women’s self-esteem and self-confidence – was the biggest factor in the project’s success. Each Center commented that the ability of the Centers to combine public awareness campaigns informing women of the dangers of illegal employment abroad with programs that offer real alternatives for women deciding to stay in Ukraine was key in the success of the project in preventing trafficking in women from Ukraine. Both Center representatives and Winrock staff also found the structure of the program, which provided an overall framework for Center services while at the same time allowing the Centers to tailor services to meet the needs of the individual oblast or region, quite successful. This flexibility was most pronounced in the selection of skills courses offered. Beyond the basic courses that each Center offered (computer skills, office manager, entrepreneurship, computer accounting), Centers designed their own courses based on the needs of the local labor market. For example, in Rivne, waitressing and effective sales courses were conducted; the Lviv Center designed tour guide courses.

Centers and Winrock staff concurred on the effectiveness of Winrock’s efforts to build local capacity to implement programs. Over the life of the Trafficking Prevention Project, eight Crisis Prevention Program and nine Job Skills Training Program Trainings of Trainers were conducted to help Women for Women Center staff improve on existing skills and learn new ones. Countless trainings of trainers were held at individual Women for Women Centers to further expand the cadre of qualified trainers on job skills and crisis prevention topics. These efforts will allow the Centers to continue providing services after the close of TPP.

Part of the monitoring process also looked at changes that the Centers would make if they had a chance to redesign the program with the benefit of hindsight. Most commonly, Centers indicated that they would separate the positions of director and JSTP coordinator to allow for a more even distribution of human resources. (At each of the Centers the JSTP coordinator was also the Center director.) Most felt that the collocation of these two positions took away some of the time and energy that could have been dedicated to the JSTP, and also placed more of a burden on the JSTP assistant at each center. Many of the Centers also stated that they would have liked funds for the creation of a shelter as part of the Center, indicating that not being able to offer this alternative to women in crisis was, in their opinions, one of the shortfalls of the project.

Financial Review. The financial reviews revealed that Winrock’s seven partner organizations operate in compliance with local legislative requirements. No major infractions were identified. Winrock Kyiv accountants selected random receipts submitted with Center monthly financial reports to check against the organizations’ records. All receipts checked matched the originals on file in the NGOs’ offices. Winrock accountants also reviewed each organization’s payroll and bank records. Some of the Centers did have minor infractions, such as not having a staff schedule for the year, which includes salaries for all employees. Also, Winrock financial staff

noted that while local NGO partners are in compliance with Ukrainian legislation, they do not always follow some of the regulations that are required of them as partners on a US government funded project. Some of the Centers, for example, did not introduce timesheets for individual employees but continued to use the Ukrainian method for payroll, which consists of a table listing all employees and the total hours worked in a month. Overall, however, Winrock's partners demonstrated excellent financial management skills. The minor violations that were found did not impact significantly on the ability of the NGOs to properly manage and account for funds received.

Future Plans. The future for all of the Centers is not well-defined, though all say they will continue to provide services as resources allow, and all continue to search for outside funding for their programs. The Chernivtsi Center will split into two NGOs along program lines, with one NGO working on crisis prevention issues and the other working on job skills and employment issues. Other Centers will continue to offer elements from both programs. The level of services available will, of course, depend on the funding Centers have available to cover costs. Some of the Centers have previously experimented with accepting voluntary contributions from clients as a way of covering some of their costs (and they continue to accept contributions), but these funds are not enough to cover the entire cost of providing a skills course or training. Each of the Centers has secured some outside funding for activities, but in almost all cases the funds will not cover administrative costs, resulting in a difficult situation for the NGOs. Some of the Women for Women Centers continue to participate in US government-funded projects – Centers in Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk and Kherson contribute to the Bizpro project, the Dnipropetrovsk Center has funding for advocacy activities through UCAN, the Donetsk Center works with DAI on the anticorruption hotline and the Chernivtsi Center received a grant through the U.S. Embassy's Democracy Grants program to work with at-risk youth in the oblast. Centers have secured funding from other international donors, as well – the Kherson Center has funding from the European Union to conduct trainings on NGO development and the Chernivtsi Center has funding from the International Labour Organization to work with at-risk women and returned trafficking victims. Finally, the Centers receive funding from government agencies, most commonly from the Departments of Family and Youth and the Employment Centers, to carry out programs on the state's behalf. In Rivne, for example, the Center has funding from the Employment Center to conduct job skills trainings, and funding from the Family and Youth Department to conduct trainings on violence prevention and gender issues.

A. JOB SKILLS TRAINING PROGRAM

Lack of economic opportunity is one of the primary push factors influencing women's decisions to seek employment abroad. Through the Job Skills Training Program (JSTP), each of the Centers was addressing this problem. This unique program combined walk-in, one-on-one services and training programs. The services provided included:

- Job search strategies such as resume writing and interviewing techniques, *pro bono* legal consultations, and two-day training seminars on job skills development and entrepreneurship;
- Technical skills courses such as computer literacy, accounting, sewing and hairdressing;
- Walk-in services providing personalized assistance; and
- Mentoring programs with other women who have started their own businesses or who have successfully found employment.

Job Search and Entrepreneurship Strategies. Each of the Centers conducted two-day job skills and entrepreneurship training seminars, and this quarter a total of 829 women participated in these trainings at the Centers. This quarter the Centers conducted 7 regional trainings for 116 women. The Kyiv-based JSTP conducted trainings in regions throughout Ukraine, and this quarter, 5 job search and entrepreneurship seminar was conducted in Kyiv, Rakhiv (Zakarpattya oblast), Ternopil, Ivano-Frankivsk and Sumy (*see Attachment 3*).

In Lviv, a training on job skills and searching for employment was conducted for 1st-3rd year students at the Oil Technical College. Some of the participants' comments about the impact of the training follow:

Maria: "If I try hard enough I will be able to find a job I like which will be well-paid. It's not necessary to go abroad for that."

Nadiya: "I think that one can find a job based on their training. I'd like to grow professionally, but I know that to succeed one has to be responsible about every task."

Another employment training which was held at Drohobych Technical College was primarily for students from single-parent households and orphans. The topic of the training was especially important to them as they don't have family to support them and will need to find their own way in life. Most of the participants either plan to continue their studies after graduation or find a job first and then enroll in distance-learning courses. The participants were especially interested in interviewing techniques. They had heard a lot about the importance of job interviews but this training offered them their first opportunity to practice interviewing and learn how to present one's self and one's knowledge. This will be particularly useful during graduation exams, in their further studies, and of course during job interviews. The discussion on resume writing was also of interest. As Maryana said: "Since I don't have anything to put on my CV yet, it is interesting to write what one aims for."

Technical Skills Courses. In order for women to more effectively compete in the labor market in Ukraine, they must have the skills employers are seeking. The Centers offered courses that were based on labor market needs in each community and which were free and therefore financially accessible for the under- or unemployed clientele of the Centers. The range of technical skills courses offered was quite broad – beginning and advanced computer courses, stenography, English language courses, traditional handicrafts, culinary arts, basic tenets of retail service, and more. A total of 743 women participated in these technical skills courses this quarter, and an additional 7,677 are on the waiting list to take these courses (*see Attachment 4*). To determine if the courses offered are meeting the needs of clients as well as fulfilling labor market requirements, the Centers continuously survey clients and analyze the labor market.

Success Stories. An indicator of the impact of the training and services provided as part of the Job Skills Training Program was the ability of women to find employment, start businesses, or enroll in re-qualification or continuing education programs. This quarter a total of 188 women found employment as a result of the services provided at the Centers, and a further 105 started their own businesses. The total number of women who have found employment or started their own businesses after training at the Centers or through trainings organized by the Kyiv office

comes to 5,247. Additionally, 93 women started re-qualification or continuing education courses as a result of JSTP services for a total of 4,630. The Centers also surveyed women using the JSTP and CPP services to determine if these services changed the opinion of young women about working abroad. This quarter, 366 women reported that they are no longer looking for employment abroad as a result of the services at the Centers, for a total of 17,522.

The following case studies highlight the success of the training program and walk-in services provided at the Centers (names have been changed to protect the confidentiality of the clients). The case studies presented here represent only a sample of the stories collected each quarter.

Rivne. Tetyana is eighteen years old and has a secondary-level education. She came to the Center with a complicated situation. She was only 17 and couldn't work because of her age. She also didn't have a profession as she had completed only evening school, so her employment prospects were weak. She was offered several courses to improve her professional skills – computer skills, training for waiters, entrepreneurship, employment training. After the waitressing course, she had an internship, but although she was good at the job, the employers refused to hire her because of her age. At the end of 2003, Tetyana completed the course “Entrepreneurship in the goods and services market” and as planned in the program, was sent for an internship to a reputable company which sells cosmetics. After a 2-week internship Tetyana immediately got a phone call with an announcement about a vacancy. On the day Tetyana was taking her documents to the interview, she turned 18. Tetyana was hired because she had proved herself as a capable employee. Another pleasant fact in this story is that Tetyana wanted to work in the cosmetics industry and as a saleswoman-consultant in a cosmetics store she is very happy – as she told the Center's team when she came to receive her graduation certificate.

Dnipropetrovsk. Galyna came to the Center for the first time three years ago. She was in despair. While studying in medical college, Galyna got married. She was only seventeen. Yevgen, Galyna's husband, was also a student in one of Dnipropetrovsk universities. Soon after they were married, they had a son. They decided that Galyna would raise their son and take care of the home while Yevgen completed his studies and then found work. After graduation Yevgen worked in law enforcement. He realized that to have a successful career he needed a second education and started part-time studies at the Law University. Galyna supported him in everything, taking care of their home and son as well as helping him with his studies. Galyna dedicated sixteen years of her life to helping her husband, and her efforts paid off. Yevgen had rapid career advancement. Galyna loved her husband and trusted him, so his announcement that he had found another woman and wanted a divorce was a complete shock to her. At 33, she thought her life was over. This is how Galyna came to the Center.

In addition to being hurt and offended, Galyna was frightened. She didn't know what to do. She didn't have practical nursing skills as she hadn't worked after graduation. She needed to find a job, but she had no idea how. At the Center, Galyna attended the self-help group and took the entrepreneurship courses. While studying at these courses, Galyna began making efforts to turn her hobby into a business. She loved flowers and had a lot of them in the flat and in the yard. She started collecting seeds, growing plants and selling them at the market. At first it wasn't very profitable, but she wanted to prove to herself that she could become a

successful and independent woman. She started writing letters, ordering seeds and small plants from special organizations from other cities of Ukraine and other countries. She also asked friends to bring her exotic seeds from their travels. Now Galyna owns a wonderful store of exotic plants and she calls her flat the “Winter Garden.”

Three years have passed since Galyna first came to the center. Back then, she answered the question “Who are you in this life?,” she answered, “I’m Galyna, Yevgen’s wife.” Now the answer to this question is, “I’m a successful business woman.”

Rivne. Natalia is thirty years old. She is a kindergarten teacher, but she never completed a higher education degree. Three months ago, she found a job at a company that sells office equipment. Natalia indicated that computer courses and employment advice were particularly helpful, as her everyday job concerns computers. She said, “The courses gave basic skills and after that it was possible to perfect these skills through self-education, which is exactly what I’m doing. I’m very satisfied with my job. After the employment training, I started to perceive the job search process differently, because previously I hoped for “manna from heaven” which is not the best solution if you really want something. When friends told me about a vacancy of salesperson in one firm, I took a folder of documents with me, knowing what to expect. The mock interview during training was useful for passing the real one.”

The Role of Center Activities in the Development of Small and Medium Enterprise

The Women for Women Centers offer a variety of services aimed at increasing the number of businesses and improving the overall climate for small and medium enterprise in Ukraine. Not only do the Women for Women Centers provide training and support to women interested in starting their own businesses, they also act as advocates for businesswomen with local government agencies and engage in public relations activities to promote women’s business and encourage women to take an interest in entrepreneurship.

One of the most direct ways in which the Women for Women Centers promote entrepreneurship is through trainings and skills courses for women considering opening their own small business. These trainings range from two-day overviews of the very basics of entrepreneurship to longer-term skills courses, which cover the basic business issues such as registration, business plans, budgeting and marketing in more detail. Trainings are conducted both at the Centers and in the regions. Women interested in beginning a business also can come into the Centers to receive individual consultations from staff or mentors on their business plans or business ideas.

In the later years of the project, Centers began working more with government employment centers, conducting both job skills and entrepreneurship trainings for women registered with the centers. The entrepreneurship trainings were of special interest, as women who are registered to receive unemployment benefits have the option of taking these benefits as a lump sum to be used as start-up capital for a new business. In order to receive these funds, however, a potential entrepreneur must successfully present and defend her business plan at the employment center. By holding trainings at the employment center, the Women for Women Centers have access to women who are eligible to receive the lump sum payment for start up funds. The results so far have been amazing. In Rivne, the Center received government funding to conduct entrepreneurship trainings at employment centers in 10 rayons around the oblast. A total of 15

trainings on “Business Development” were conducted for 232 participants; 158 people participated in “Entrepreneurial Activity” courses. Within two weeks of the courses, approximately 97% of those who participated in the courses submitted their business plans to their local employment offices to receive start up funds and to be able to register their enterprise. Monitoring conducted two months after the completion of the courses revealed that 138 of the 158 participants had registered their business activity and begun activities. Most of those polled indicated that the self-confidence they gained by participating in the courses was influential in their decision to register a business in Ukraine. They stated that the courses demystified the process of operating a business in Ukraine, adding to their confidence. The Rivne Center will continue this activity in 2004. Centers in Dnipropetrovsk and Zhytomyr will also conduct business trainings coordinated by local employment centers and funded by local government.

The Centers also contribute to the development of enterprises in Ukraine by working with local government and national government agencies to improve the overall business climate in Ukraine. Many of the Centers participated in the creation of oblast plans for small and medium enterprise development. In Kherson, for example, the Center held a roundtable with twelve businesswomen who talked about their experiences breaking into the business world and the challenges they faced both in getting started and in continuing to do business. The Center used materials from the roundtable to develop eight proposals to the oblast entrepreneurship plan, which were presented at a round table organized by local government officials. Five of the eight proposals were included in the final oblast plan.

Centers are also often members of local coordination councils on small business development and participate in regular meetings of these bodies. These councils act as a liaison between businesspeople and government, representing the interests of business to the local government and assisting in the development of policies that improve the overall business climate. In Lviv, for example, the Center is a member of three separate coordination councils, including one created by the head of the oblast tax administration. Participation in this coordination council provides unique access to the state tax administration, and offers an opportunity to influence policy as it develops. It allows the Center to be proactive in influencing the development of policies that will further women’s participation in business.

Advocating for the interests of businesswomen goes beyond the Centers’ participation in formal bodies such as the coordination councils, however. Centers participate in and lead campaigns to improve opportunities for women in business. In Lviv, the Center actively participated in a campaign to create a “single registration window” for new business people. This concept brought representatives of the registration office, tax inspectorate, pension fund and the department of statistics together under one roof, simplifying the effort and amount of time needed to register a business. Once this registration window was created, the Center also worked with local press to popularize the idea to ensure that it was being used by those for whom it was created.

Together with other local NGOs, the Dnipropetrovsk Center conducted a campaign to move certain types of entrepreneurial activity covered in “other activities” (apartment repair, tutoring, audio and video equipment repair) into their own category, which allowed businesspeople engaged in these activities to be taxed at a lower rate. By participating in this type of campaign,

the Center gained a reputation as a leader in the promotion of business development in the city. In September 2003, the State Committee of Ukraine on Regulatory Policy and Entrepreneurship presented the Center with an award for their significant contributions to “reforming the economy, developing entrepreneurship and forming a market infrastructure in Ukraine.”

B. CRISIS PREVENTION PROGRAM

In an effort to assist potential trafficking victims as well as women who have returned from working abroad, this project focused on other factors that might increase the likelihood of a woman accepting a job offer abroad. For example, women may look to employment opportunities abroad as a means of escape from a crisis situation. Women returning from working abroad often need assistance dealing with traumas resulting from their experiences abroad. Through the Crisis Prevention Program (CPP), the Centers provided a variety of services to women in crisis situations including:

- Trainings on trafficking prevention and violence prevention, which incorporate elements of women’s leadership and women’s human rights training to empower women;
- Walk-in, personalized services including free information on trafficking in women, referral services to physicians and psychologists, *pro bono* legal consultations, and support groups for women experiencing similar situations; and
- Free telephone information hotlines operated by the Centers.

Trainings. As with JSTP, the CPP had both a nation-wide training program coordinated from Kyiv and training programs at the seven Women for Women Centers. In all, 4,002 women participated in trafficking and violence prevention training seminars this quarter, bringing the total to date to 30,148. The Kyiv-based training program provided trafficking prevention and violence prevention trainings for at-risk women who are not able to access the services of the WfW Centers. This quarter, the Kyiv-based CPP conducted 6 training seminars integrating information on prevention of trafficking and women’s human rights with gender equality and women’s leadership for 140 women. These trainings were held in Bortnichi (Kyiv oblast), Gostomel (Kyiv oblast), Ismail-Bey (Crimea), Khmelnytskyi, Lutsk, and Sevastopol (Crimea).

A total of 45 trafficking prevention and violence prevention training seminars were conducted by the Centers for 728 women (*see Attachment 5*). Additionally, the Centers conducted 38 women’s leadership and gender equality trainings. A total of 571 women participated in these training seminars.

Crisis Hotlines. As part of the Crisis Prevention Program offered at the Centers, each Center operated a free, anonymous information hotline for women in crisis. These hotlines operated from 8 to 10 hours each day in all seven cities. They provided counseling and information, referrals to medical and psychological counseling services, and information on searching for employment, including the risks associated with accepting offers of employment abroad.

This quarter, the hotlines received a total of 2,282 calls, bringing the total calls to date to 70,208 (*see Attachment 6*). Via the standardized reporting system used by all seven hotlines, reliable statistics are available on the demographics of callers and the types of calls. The types of calls received by hotline workers remained largely unchanged this quarter. Approximately fifteen

percent of callers had questions about work abroad, nine percent of callers had concerns about violence; twelve percent of callers were calling about relationship issues; thirteen percent of calls concerned financial problems and general issues of employment; and four percent of callers were calling about health issues.

Examples of the types of calls Center hotline workers received this quarter follow:

Chernivtsi. The hotline was contacted by a caller who was planning to go to Portugal for work. Her friend who had heard about the Center through the mass media recommended that she call the hotline. Two years ago, Olga got divorced, and is now raising her two children alone with very little money. She determined that the only way to care for her children would actually be to leave them with her parents and go abroad to take care of someone else's children. Olga was actually pleased to be going to Portugal with a woman who knew Portuguese and who had been there before. This woman had promised to help Olga find a job. The hotline consultant told Olga about the risks of going abroad, stressing the importance of being careful and vigilant about not trusting strangers who are pushy and insist on helping find employment. The consultant recommended that Olga check the address of the place she will be staying and working, to leave the address with relatives and to have the phone numbers of the Ukrainian Consulate and Embassy in Portugal, Spain and Italy. Olga was also advised to stay in close contact with her relatives, and should anything go wrong, they should contact the Center immediately.

Dnipropetrovsk. Ruslana has two grown children. She sold her flat and moved in with her mother so that she could put both children through university. Her relationship with her children is strained. Ruslana has found it difficult to make ends meet and has no support from her children. She has a higher education, and worked as a constructor for many years, but then she lost that job and now has to work in chain marketing which is not very profitable. She feels cornered and wants to change her life while she's still young. Ruslana had decided to leave town, but she was worried whether she has a right to leave her children, although they are now adults and have jobs. During the conversation with the hotline consultant, it became clear that Ruslana's friend has persuaded her to go to Moscow. Ruslana couldn't answer the consultant's questions about where she will stay in Moscow and where she will work. The consultant told Ruslana about the risks of illegal employment abroad and human trafficking. Ruslana was advised to not make a rash decision but to think things through and get more answers about exactly what she would be doing in Moscow. Ruslana said that she was nervous for two weeks about her decision to go to Moscow, that she couldn't discuss her doubts with anybody and only after talking with the hotline consultant could she make a well-informed decision.

Kherson. Oksana is twenty years old and a junior in university. She isn't married nor does she have any children. She recently learned about an aupair program and was interested in the opportunity to live and work abroad. She did have some concerns though and called the hotline for more information on reputable organizations and agencies sponsoring aupair programs. The consultant was able to tell her about several aupair programs that Ukrainian citizens qualified for, as well as informed her about some of the risks associated with working abroad particularly for illegitimate organizations. Oksana was encouraged to come

to the Center to talk to a lawyer about the aupair programs and to participate in a prevention of trafficking training to learn more about how to protect herself if she does decide to go abroad.

Rivne. Yaroslav is thirty-eight years old, and married with two children. He called the hotline to talk about his disappointing experience working abroad. Prior to going abroad, Yaroslav had a 380 UAH monthly salary but this was barely enough for food for the family of four, let alone rent, clothes for the children or money for their education. His wife's younger sister lives in a resort town in Russia. Her husband is a landscaping engineer in this town. He suggested that Yaroslav get a team of 4-5 people together and come to Russia for several months of work. He promised Yaroslav a salary of \$300 a month, nearly 4 times what Yaroslav made each month in Ukraine. The work in Russia was quite hard. They were building a garden near a house of some rich man. They had to dig canals, put in fountains with water cascades, build grottos and stone fences. They had to get the stones themselves, which then had to be sorted, washed, cleaned, delivered and then built into figures according to the designer's drawings. When the building was complete, they then had to plant trees. The ground was quite rocky, so soil had to be brought from a different location so that they could plant exotic plants. When everything was planted and the work almost finished, there were strong rains and floods. Some of the top soil was washed away and the plants destroyed. The deadline for completing the garden was looming and they had to work 12-14 hours per day, trying to repair the damage. The owner was very satisfied with the work done, and it was finally payday. However, Yaroslav's brother-in-law said that there was no money to pay them because he had spent their salary money on purchasing replacement soil and plants. Yaroslav and his team tried to argue that the flood wasn't their fault but this was all in vain. They were only paid for their travel expenses. Yaroslav understands that he was cheated. His relationships with the friends he recruited for the team are ruined as are his relationships with his wife's relatives. "So this is how I tried to earn money. Now I look for work at home," he told the consultant who provided him with emotional support during his call.

Zhytomyr. Valya is 42 years old and married. She called the hotline because she was worried about her 16-year old niece, who wants to use fake documents to go abroad for medical treatment. The girl is healthy, but was offered treatment in the Czech Republic by a male acquaintance she met at a night club in town. She was introduced to this man by her boyfriend who is a DJ in the same club. Her new friend said he was an employee of the Red Cross in the region. He said that there is a program in Ukraine for medical assistance to children effected by the Chernobyl disaster. The man invited her to Prague where she could get respiratory system treatment. She didn't need a medical exam but there was a medical card attached to the invitation with a diagnosis – asthmatic syndrome. Valya's niece liked the offer because she had an opportunity to go abroad. This acquaintance reassured her and 5 more girls that their documents will be ready in several days. The girl had to get written permission from her aunt to go abroad, because Valya is her legal guardian. Valya had doubts about the truthfulness of the offer. She said that a photocopy of the invitation looks very suspicious – the address and signature aren't legible and there is no stamp from the sponsoring organization. The hotline consultant provided Valya with information about human trafficking, methods of recruitment and the typical mechanisms used to sell young

women into slavery. To check the validity of the offer, the consultant advised Valya to contact directly the Red Cross office in the region as well as the Czech Embassy in Ukraine to find out more about this medical program for children. The consultant also invited Valya's niece to come to the Center for a personal consultation. The caller was eager to visit the Center together with her niece.

Kherson. Victor is 15 years old and has a secondary-level education. Both he and his sister are orphans. With no relatives to support them, their only source of income is the meager social support they receive from the state. But this is not enough to meet even their basic needs like food and clothing. The situation was so bad that Victor's sister had turned to prostitution to help support them. Victor was very concerned about his sister and had turned to the hotline for help. He wanted to know what he could do to get his sister out of prostitution. The consultant recommended that both Victor and his sister come to the Center, receive some counseling, and take part in trainings and courses to gain skills that could help them both find permanent employment.

Self-Help Groups. This quarter, a total of 112 people participated in self-help groups at the seven Centers. The self-help groups provided women with the support they needed to be able to speak out, make informed decisions, and become more self-confident. Some comments from self-help group participants:

“During group meetings, I learned to model my interactions with family, friends and acquaintances in a different way.”

“I realized that my problems are not as horrible as I thought and that I can deal with them and solve them.”

“It's wonderful. People listened to me, didn't judge me and supported me.”

“I realized that I am not as weak as I thought. I can solve my own problems”

By participating in a self-help group, women see that others are also grappling with issues similar to their own, which eases some of their feelings of isolation.

At the Zhytomyr Center, they had a rather unique experience – a man came to the Center with a personal problem, received individual counseling and participated in a self-help group. At first, both the group leader and some of the other participants were weary of a man joining the group, but the addition of a man to the self-help group was actually quite productive. Mykola attended a recent meeting to share his successful experience of overcoming a crisis and inspire others to solve their problems. Also, he had a chance to practice his new constructive communication skills with the women in attendance at the meeting. Mykola was active in the group discussion and offered the women various methods of working with their psychological conditions. At the end of the group meeting he said: “I changed my views about women's problems, I understand that sometimes they are quite similar to men's. I learned to analyze my communication skills, but still need to work on forming tolerance to points of view that differ from mine.” The female participants were also interested in hearing a man's opinion about solving various problems.

There was a chance to practice their own constructive communication skills on him. At the end of meetings participants noted positive changes in behavior, including improved confidence.

Walk-in Services. The Centers offered CPP walk-in services including legal consultations, free information packets on prevention of domestic violence and trafficking, referrals to medical and psychological counseling, and peer education. A total of 2,209 women used the CPP walk-in services for the first time this quarter. To date, a total of 29,876 women have taken advantage of the walk-in services provided at the Centers. This quarter a majority of individual consultations were provided to victims of human trafficking and their relatives.

Lviv. Maria is 23 years old and married. Starting in November 2003, the Lviv Center has been searching for Maria, who is a resident of a village in the Ternopil oblast. She went to work in Italy and disappeared. Maria's husband and family friends from Lviv applied to the Center for help. With assistance of the Center's lawyer, they put together a request for assistance in finding a missing person and submitted it to the Ukrainian Embassy in Italy and the Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, along with copies of Maria's identification documents. On January 12, 2004, Maria's relatives received a response from the Embassy, stating that actions were being taken to find Maria. The next step was to complete a special form for Italian police for finding a person who is missing. The Center is continuing to monitor the search for Maria.

Zhytomyr. Tetyana is 43 years old, and divorced with two children. She applied to the Center for information about helping her 21-year old daughter Larisa, who signed a contract with a Swedish farm in March 2003, to return to Ukraine. An intermediary in the contract was the director of the Zhytomyr Association of Young Farmers. During a telephone conversation with her daughter, Tetyana discovered that Larisa hadn't been paid by her employer and that she couldn't return home. She also found out that Larisa is working in Sweden illegally, that their conversation was controlled by others and that Larisa couldn't talk to her openly. This led Tetyana to ask the Center for help. Tetyana received emotional support and an explanation about the procedures for repatriation of citizens who are missing abroad. Tetyana was advised to submit a complaint to the Anti-Trafficking Department. Also, the lawyer recommended that Tetyana contact the director of the Farmer's Association in Ukraine, asking him to help return her daughter to Ukraine. Two days after the telephone conversation with the director of the Association, Larisa was able to return home.

Assistance to Victims of Human Trafficking. As reported in previous reports, all of the Women for Women Centers provide assistance to victims of human trafficking and their families. A questionnaire and database was designed to gather information from returned women to help improve services, and to contribute more information to protection, prosecution, and prevention efforts. The first analysis of the data collected was produced in December 2003. A second analysis was prepared this quarter.

To date, 277 requests for assistance from victims of trafficking or their relatives (in cases where the victims have not yet returned to Ukraine) have been made to the WfW Centers. A majority of the women who come to the Center for job skills or crisis prevention services do so independently, or, less commonly, because the Women for Women Center provided assistance in

their return. Less than half of the victims are referred from IOM or La Strada. Many of the victims do not initially indicate that they have been trafficked. They come to the Center for other services and as trust builds, they share their experiences with Center staff. Often, many months can pass before it comes to light that a client is a returned trafficking victim.

The analysis of data gathered to date illustrates that 98% of trafficking victims coming to the Centers are women. Of those, 75% are aged 18-28. Most victims live in cities (53%) and oblast centers (29%). [This may not be reflective of the overall population of trafficking victims, however, since the Women for Women Centers are all located in oblast centers.] A little over half (53%) are single, and 20% are divorced. Most have a secondary school education or higher (84%). Almost half of the returned victims (43%) were unemployed when they went abroad, and the women who were employed before leaving (52%) said that they did not earn enough for even basic food items.

Russia is the country to which the largest percentage of women was trafficked (21%). Following Russia, Turkey, Italy and the former Yugoslavia were named as countries of destination. When recruited, most trafficking victims were offered work in restaurants (25%), in entertainment (17%), cleaning (12%), in the sex industry (11%) and in agricultural work (6%). Most women were told of the opportunity to work abroad by an acquaintance (68%) and only 10% were drawn in by advertisements in media. In 88% of cases, no written contract was signed. More than half of those surveyed (64%) said that they wanted to go aboard to earn money for basic needs, 19% said they wanted to earn money for buying or renovating an apartment, 15% said paying off debts and 10% wanted to earn money for their children's education. *(For a full analysis of the information contained in the trafficking victims database, please see Attachment 7.)*

The following is an example of the kind of human trafficking cases that the WfW Centers work on and the assistance they provide to victims.

Chernivtsi. In 2002, the Ministry of Internal Affairs oblast-level department investigating organized crime cases in the Chernivtsi region started a criminal case against several individuals charged with human trafficking for sexual exploitation. One of the victims in that case was Anya, who after returning to Ukraine came to the Women for Women Center. During the preliminary investigation it became known that Anya met Ruslan and Svetlana (defendants in the case) with the assistance of an unknown person who offered her work in Turkey. Anya refused this offer. Later they offered her work in Hungary, saying that possibly Anya would have to dance in a bar, but would not have to provide sex services. To save on transportation they suggested that Anya invite another woman to accompany her. The women were taken to Hungary on the border with Yugoslavia where they were informed that they had been sold for the equivalent of 1500 Deutchmarks and they would be working in a bar as waitresses. They were moved several times, and eventually they ended up in a bar in a Macedonian town. The owner of the bar beat them up and ordered them to have sex with clients of the bar. They were not paid. In February 2002, Anya managed to escape, going to the capital of Macedonia where she contacted the Ukrainian embassy. The embassy helped her to contact IOM which then sent her to Ukraine. After returning home, Anya applied to the Women for Women Center where she received emotional support, legal consultations, assistance in rehabilitation and reintegration to a normal life. Also, she received medical

help from physical and psychological trauma. Currently, the preliminary investigation is finished, the suspects have been charged under Ukraine's human trafficking statute and the case has been sent to court. The Center's Crisis Prevention Program Coordinator will testify as an expert in this case.

C. LEGAL SERVICES PROGRAM

The availability of competent and reliable legal counsel is a vital element of any anti-trafficking initiative. To address this need, all seven of the Women for Women Centers had lawyers on staff that were experts in handling women's rights cases, and were trained in addressing legal issues associated with trafficking cases. This quarter a total of 602 women sought legal consultations from the Centers (*see Attachment 8*).

Similar to previous quarters, this quarter 22 percent of consultations related to domestic violence or prevention of domestic violence and 12 percent to prevention of trafficking in women, work abroad, marriage to a foreigner, or trafficking cases involving returned women. The largest number of these involved consultations about finding work abroad. The other issues on which women most commonly sought consultations remain largely unchanged from previous quarters – family law issues were raised in 44 percent of consultations and 22 percent dealt with labor law issues. Civil law cases represented 15 percent of all cases.

The lawyers at each Center also assisted with mediation of cases or filing cases in the court system. This quarter 106 cases were brought to court. In 40 cases, the claim was decided in favor of the woman. Most of these cases involved divorce, child support, and child custody. Other cases won this quarter include property division, and salary and pension arrears. Many cases are still pending before the courts, and the Centers continue to monitor these cases.

The following case study from legal consultations this quarter documents the kinds of cases that the lawyers are seeing and the services provided (names have been changed to protect the confidentiality of the clients):

Donetsk. Twenty-three year old Olena came to the Center requesting assistance in regaining guardianship of her son. After three years of marriage, Olena and her husband divorced a year ago. During their marriage, Olena had been subjected to aduse from her husband. After the divorce, Olena moved to Odessa to live with her family because she couldn't afford to live in Donetsk anymore. She found a job in Odessa and started a new life. After a while her husband came to see their son. Not suspecting any trouble, Olena allowed her ex-husband and son to go for a walk. When they didn't show up at the appointed time, Olena realized that her ex-husband had abducted her son. She went to Donetsk and learned from friends where her ex-husband lived. She went to his apartment, but he wouldn't open the door. Neighbors said that two men lived in the flat with a child who often cried because he was left alone in the apartment. After begging her ex-husband to return the child resulted in him only threatening her, Olena appealed to law enforcement, but no action was taken. Olena's mother then recommended that she contact the Women for Women Center. During a consultation with the Center's lawyer, Olena learned more about her rights as a parent under the new Family and Marriage Code. Together they put together all the necessary documents to apply

to the court to return the child to Olena. After a second court hearing, the judge ruled that the child must be returned to Olena and granted her full custody.

Each Center also conducted regular monitoring of their legal services to ensure that the services provided were meeting the needs of clients as well as to find out the results of certain cases taken to court. In Lviv this quarter, the Center sent out 126 surveys to clients who received legal consultations in 2002 and 2003. Thirty-six of the surveys were returned. A majority of respondents – 22 (61%) – said that the consultation helped to resolve their problem. Fourteen respondents reported negative experiences – 2 clients didn't use the prepared document for submitting their case to the appropriate authority and were therefore upset by the outcome; for 8 clients there is still no court decision which possibly explains their negative response to the survey questions; and in 3 cases the court's decision was in the woman's favor but the decision has yet to be enforced. Twenty-two respondents (61%) reported that a decision was made in their case, and of these 17 (77%) judgments were in the woman's favor. Some typical cases included complaints to law enforcement about domestic violence, housing rights violations, guardianship and residence of children, and alimony payments. Twenty respondents said that they also used other services offered at the Center in addition to the legal services.

D. SEED GRANT PROGRAM

In collaboration with the International Renaissance Foundation, Winrock International awarded over 40 grants to Ukrainian NGOs in 27 cities, towns and villages (*see Attachment 9*) for activities focused on:

- ❖ Increasing economic opportunities for women
- ❖ Decreasing violence against women
- ❖ Increasing public awareness of trafficking in women
- ❖ Increasing the capacity of rural women's NGOs to provide services for women

During this reporting period, the 15 grants awarded between 2000 and 2002 were officially closed. The activities from these fifteen grants directly benefited 9,380 people, including:

- 155 individuals were trained as trainers to conduct prevention and awareness raising trainings for those at-risk of human trafficking and individuals who work with risk groups (like teachers and social workers)
- 1,142 young women under the age of 30 participated in 73 human trafficking prevention training seminars organized by project
- 3,128 people participated in 66 discussions and lectures on the dangers of illegal employment abroad that were facilitated by project grantees
- 1,095 consultations (psychological support, legal consultations) were provided to women in crisis situations
- 250 individuals were trained as trainers to provide entrepreneurship training for women (as a result of these trainers working independently, 3,547 women received training on the fundamentals of small business development)
- 2,169 people participated in 164 training seminars on the support and development of small and medium-size business in the regions
- 1,442 legal consultations on business issues were provided by project grantees

- 163 women found employment after participating in a training
- 110 women started their own businesses, with five of these women receiving loans from credit unions (12,000 UAH) and 35 women receiving start-up capital from state employment centers (47,796 UAH)

The following are summaries of the achievements of several grantees funded during the three grant rounds held in 2000-2002.

Women's Rights Protection Center "Spivdruzhnist" (Simferopol)

"Information and prevention work among women in the at-risk group"

Project duration: March 2001– August 2001

Grant amount: \$ 3,000

The project "Information and prevention work among women in the at-risk group" aimed to facilitate informational and educational activities for youth, law enforcement and social sector employees that would contribute to prevention of human trafficking efforts in Crimea. A total of 19 lectures were held for 1,683 people on prevention of illegal employment abroad and trafficking in women. Through public hours at the Women's Rights Protection Center, 52 consultations on legal employment abroad and marriage to foreigners were provided to young women from regions of Crimea. A training seminar for social workers resulted in the establishment of an initiative group of 25 people to further facilitate the dissemination of information and prevention efforts within the education sector and among vulnerable groups in the region on prevention of trafficking. Together with the MIA Anti-Trafficking Department in Crimea, the prosecutor's office started 7 criminal cases against individuals accused of trafficking young women abroad for sexual exploitation and involving minors in prostitution. Through the efforts of the Women's Rights Protection Center and the Anti-Trafficking Department, 6 companies operating in Crimea and involved in illegal operations had their licenses for job placement abroad confiscated. Additionally, on June 14, 2001 the director of the Women's Rights Protection Center received an Honorary Certificate from the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic (AR) of Crimea for her significant contribution to development of the women's movement in AR Crimea.

Kirovograd Regional Information Service for Issues Relevant for Women

"You're not alone"

Project duration: March 2001 – December 2002

Grant amount: \$ 2,999

The project "You're not alone" conducted a cycle of 38 trainings for 662 persons about the dangers of illegal employment abroad for young women under 30 years of age who attend educational institutions in Kirovograd. Information dissemination and a training seminar for regional mass media, government officials, and NGO leaders were also conducted on the topic "Human Rights—Women's Rights" so as to form a tolerant attitude towards women who were trafficked and to prevent illegal employment abroad. Seven hundred people received informational support through state organizations and NGOs participating in the project. A network of educated young women was established (approximately 1,000 women) who distribute information about dangers of illegal employment abroad among students of educational institutions and their friends. The majority of the adult general population of Kirovograd region received the same information through regional radio, TV, and regional and district newspapers.

Kharkiv City Women’s NGO “Nadiya”

“We say NO to trafficking in people”

Project duration: October 2001 – May 2002

Grant amount: \$ 2993

The project included educational work and information dissemination about the dangers of illegal employment abroad among women of the at-risk group (5 trainings for 100 women); and educational work (training seminars) for 80 participants (family and youth department, education department, women’s NGOs, media) who work with women from at-risk groups from the city of Kharkiv and Kharkiv region on forms and methods of providing assistance to women who were trafficked. In the Crisis Center, 692 women who were in crisis situations received psychological support and consultations with a lawyer (including 432 phone consultations). Five people received temporary accommodation in the Women’s Shelter. There was an information campaign in the mass media (as well as meetings, seminars, conferences). The Kharkiv City Women’s NGO “Nadiya” distributed 3,700 sets of informational materials about the dangers of employment abroad and safe behavior when abroad. Effective implementation of this project ensured continued funding for “Social assistance to women in crisis situations” from the Humanitarian and Social Department of the US Embassy (Democracy Grants) for organizing a network of crisis centers for women in small towns of the Kharkiv region.

E. INCREASING PUBLIC AWARENESS

1. Work with the Media

Work with the mass media is vitally important to change social stereotypes about the role of women in society and the issue of human trafficking. All seven of the Centers worked with television, radio, and print media outlets to educate journalists about the issue of trafficking and improve their reporting on this issue. This quarter, 22 television shows, 58 radio programs, and 65 newspaper and magazine articles were devoted to the issue of trafficking in women and the work of the Women for Women Centers.

Because this was the final quarter of activities for the Centers (as part of the Trafficking Prevention Project), partners limited the amount of information they provided to the press on their activities. This was done to try to lessen the number of potential clients coming to the Centers in search of comprehensive social assistance after project funding ends. (While the Centers will continue providing assistance to at-risk women after the end of TPP, the range of services they will be able to provide will be reduced.)

The Centers will continue, however, to use their contacts in the media to provide information to the public on various trafficking prevention and economic empowerment topics. In Dnipropetrovsk, the Women for Women Center will continue working with oblast radio to produce the *School of Safety* program. The Donetsk Center is negotiating with the new director of the local Donetsk television station to continue the *Women for Women* television program. As of the writing of this report, negotiations look as though they will end with a new agreement on the program.

On January 22, 2004, the *Gorozhanka* newspaper in Kherson printed an article about marriage to foreigners entitled “Happiness Abroad.” The article contained information provided by the Kherson Center lawyer about marrying a foreigner as well as information on the questions most frequently asked by women who come to the Center with questions about marriage abroad. The article also included the Center’s contact information.

Although the mass media is one means of disseminating information to the public at large and more importantly to at-risk women, the Centers also utilized other means of information dissemination, primarily by providing information and materials to schools, libraries, other NGOs, local government agencies, and religious organizations. This quarter, 1,185 organizations received information on the problem of trafficking in women from the Centers.

2. Improving Women’s Access to Information

In an effort to improve the legal literacy of at-risk women, the Centers and Winrock’s Kyiv office published pamphlets, brochures, and booklets about legal issues of importance to women and girls. This quarter, two new legal publications were produced – in Donetsk “Determining a Child’s Official Place of Residence,” which outlines regulations included in Ukraine’s new Family Code and in Chernivtsi “Types of Business Registrations in Ukraine,” which includes step by step instructions on registering different types on entrepreneurial activities.

A total of 2,269 individuals and/or organizations received legal materials and other informational resources regarding their rights from the seven Centers this quarter.

Additionally, together with Help Us Help The Children-Canada (HUHTC), Winrock printed more copies of the *Work Abroad: Dreams and Realities* booklet. Winrock distributed 2000 copies to project partners, and HUHTC distributed 2000 copies to students graduating from *internaty* throughout Ukraine.

To raise public awareness about trafficking in women and other legal rights issues of importance to women and the public at large, the Centers also held public discussions. This quarter, a total of 63 public discussions on trafficking in women, domestic violence, and other women’s rights issues were held.

F. COOPERATION WITH GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

1. NGO and Government Collaboration

An essential element of anti-trafficking efforts is collaboration between NGOs and government. Both sectors are vital for effective anti-trafficking efforts. The seven Centers actively engaged various government agencies in their work, which is not only improving responses to the problem of trafficking but it is also promoting a more responsive, accountable government. Each Center organized issue forums in collaboration with local and regional government. These issue forums focused on topics related to trafficking in women, such as increasing women’s employment and violence against women, and bring government officials together with NGO representatives, various community leaders, and at-risk women to discuss the effect of trafficking

on the community and possible actions that could be taken to prevent trafficking and assist those women who have been trafficked. This quarter, a total of 88 issue forums were held. Examples of some of the collaborative efforts Centers undertook this quarter with local government follow.

In February 2004, the Dnipropetrovsk Women for Women Center won a competition for funding to develop special training courses in entrepreneurship for socially unprotected groups, including women and youth. The competition was conducted by the Dnipropetrovsk Oblast department of entrepreneurship and regulatory policy. Under the contract, the Dnipropetrovsk Center will conduct a total of 16 trainings for approximately 600 participants interested in starting their own businesses in various rayons and cities of Dnipropetrovsk oblast. The first two trainings were held in Dniprodzerzhynsk. Ninety-seven percent of the participants were women.

On January 28, 2004, the Dnipropetrovsk Center conducted a trafficking prevention seminar for educators at the Dnipropetrovsk Oblast Institute for Continuing Pedagogical Education. The participants were 45 teachers from rayon cities and villages from around the oblast. This training was conducted as part of a training plan developed by the Dnipropetrovsk Center and approved by the Institute in 2003. The plan calls for the introduction of courses on a healthy lifestyle, prevention of violence and human trafficking. Since January 2003, 150 teachers have participated in these trainings, after which they return to their home schools to conduct prevention work with students and their parents.

In Rivne, Center director Larisa Hunko participated in a meeting of the department of family and youth on January 27, 2004. Ms. Hunko participated both as a member of the department's advisory board and as a partner in implementing government policies on women and youth in the oblast. Members evaluated activities carried out in 2003 and discussed possibilities for funding projects proposed by NGOs. The funding promised to the Rivne Center for March 2004 was actually provided. On March 25, 2004, the Center received 2,300 hrn (\$435) to begin implementing a project aimed at increasing economic opportunities for women in Rivne oblast by providing trainings and skills courses for unemployed women.

On March 17, 2004, together with the Rivne Institute for Continuing Pedagogical Education, the oblast education department, justice department and social services for youth department, the Rivne Women for Women Center conducted a conference on social protection for youth. Center director Larisa Hunko spoke about the issues of trafficking prevention and assistance to victims. She also spoke about the Center's experience working with youth whose parents have left the oblast to work abroad. All of the presentations from the conference will be published and distributed to social studies teachers around the oblast.

In Kherson this quarter, the JSTP coordinator and assistant attended a conference on the prospects for small and medium enterprise development in Ukraine. The Kherson Economic Legal Institute and the Kherson Oblast Administration organized the event, which was held on March 25, 2004. The Conference brought together students and professors from four universities and colleges in Kherson. Government officials attended as well.

Kherson Center representatives conducted a presentation about the efforts of the Center to support women in business and promote women's businesses, and they provided many examples

of women who, with help from the Center, either found employment or opened their own business. The Kherson Center also submitted proposals for changes to the oblast plan on the development of small and medium enterprise, taken from the closing resolution of the “Role of Women in Developing Entrepreneurship” conference (conducted in November 2003 as part of Winrock’s Women’s Economic Empowerment project).

2. Referral Mechanisms

As the Women for Women Centers were not designed to be one-stop centers, referrals to government agencies and non-governmental organizations ensured that women have access to a complete range of services to meet all their needs. The Centers developed collaborative relationships with local municipal social services and regularly referred women to these services. It is hoped that by doing so there will be an improved delivery of such services by local government, especially as the Centers can monitor the quality of these social services. This quarter, a total of 657 referrals were made to local government services in the seven cities where Women for Women Centers are located. The majority of these referrals (55%) were made to executive branch bodies (Social Services for Youth, Department for Family and Youth Affairs, etc.). Referrals to law enforcement or judicial bodies comprised 26% of referrals to government services, and 4% of referrals were made to medical establishments. Additionally, 355 referrals were made to NGOs and other private organizations. In many cases, women receive referrals to more than one local government agency or NGO.

One example of a referral made this quarter comes from Dnipropetrovsk. A woman came to the Dnipropetrovsk Center this quarter after trying to use the services of a local agency to obtain employment in Sweden. The woman used the services of a licensed firm and had a written agreement that stated that the firm would find employment for her in Sweden for a price of \$950. Legally, all was in order with the agreement, which also contained a clause stating that if the firm did not succeed in finding employment for the woman, her money would be returned. The firm did not find a job for their client, and they promised to refund her money. After a number of attempts to get her money back from the firm, the woman returned to try again only to find that the firm had disappeared. The woman was referred to the Security Service of Ukraine for assistance on her case.

IV. LA STRADA SUBCONTRACT

Winrock’s subcontract with La Strada Ukraine ended on November 30, 2002. The final report on the implementation of this subcontract was included in the January – March 2003 quarterly report.

V. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

A final financial report detailing expenditures through the end of the project will be submitted separately.

VI. ATTACHMENTS

1. Trafficking Prevention Project Indicator Chart, *updated March 2004 (see separate file)*

2. Women for Women Center Monitoring Report, *March – April 2004 (see separate file)*
3. Kyiv-coordinated JSTP Training Chart, *February 1999 – March 2004*
4. Technical Skills Courses Chart and Waiting List, *March 2004*
5. CPP Trainings at Centers Chart, *March 2004*
6. Hotline Statistics Chart, *March 2004*
7. Statistical Analysis of Human Trafficking Victims Assisted by the WfW Centers, *April 2004 (see separate file)*
8. Legal Consultations Chart, *March 2004*
9. Grant Program Chart, *1998-2002*

Winrock International
Trafficking Prevention Project
Women for Women Center Monitoring Report
March – April 2004

CHERNIVTSI WOMEN FOR WOMEN CENTER

1. What, in your opinion, was the most important aspect of your work on the project? Why?

- Trafficking prevention activities
- Opportunities to provide assistance to women in the region
- Educational work in the region (work with local government)
- The manner in which the two programs [Job Skills Training Program and Crisis Prevention Program] were organized
- Establishing a team of professionals, joint creative work

2. What positive moments of the project would you like to note? Where in your opinion does the uniqueness of the project lie and how does it differ from other projects in this area?

Positive moments:

- [Opportunities for] self-improvement and on-going professional development for project staff
- Recognition of the problem in general
- Holistic approach to services
- The only project of its size in the region
- Services are free of charge

Uniqueness:

- Comprehensive approach to solving the problem of trafficking in persons
- Flexibility of the project

3. What, in your opinion, could be done differently to increase the project's effectiveness (change structure of WfW Centers, include or not include certain elements of the program, etc.)? How in particular?

- Split the two programs and give them more autonomy (including more financial autonomy)
- Strengthen the Crisis Prevention Program (CPP) by adding specialists in working with victims (consultants, psychologists)
- Widen the network of WfW Centers to include organizations in countries of destination for Ukrainian women
- Strengthen the legal services component (increase the number of lawyers)
- Work more with youth and upperclass students
- Open WfW Centers in all oblasts of Ukraine
- Establish consultation points in rayon centers in the oblast
- Have business trainings conducted by successful entrepreneurs
- Increase the amount of advertising of Center services and activities

4. What are the special characteristics of your region in relation to project implementation? Please mention special subgroups of your main target group.

Specifics of the region:

- Border region with long-standing traditions of people working abroad
- High unemployment levels, especially in villages and mountainous areas (with good potential for small business development: green tourism, etc).
- High number of travel agencies which arrange illegal employment of Ukrainians abroad

Specifics of the target group:

- Graduates of high schools and other educational institutions who couldn't find employment or continue their education
- *Internat* students and social orphans
- Single mothers
- Women who are victims of domestic violence
- Rural women
- Women who work in the sex business in Ukraine
- Women-immigrants from other countries of the former Soviet Union (Moldova)

5. In your opinion which strategies, methods and forms of trafficking prevention work were the most effective and successful? Why? Please provide examples.

- CPP trainings and discussions, educational work conducted with the at-risk group, which resulted in women turning down questionable offers of employment abroad
- Publications, cooperation with media
- Trainings for youth
- Campaigns such as the "16 Days of Activism Against Gender Based Violence" campaign
- Individual consultations on difficult and complex confidential issues
- Internships following completion of skills courses

6. How would you describe the changes in public attitude towards trafficking in persons? What difficulties did you encounter while implementing this project? Please provide examples:

Changes in public attitude:

- Recognition that the problem exists
- Especially important is the change of attitude exhibited by those who work with victims of trafficking and domestic violence (law enforcement)

Difficulties in implementation:

- At the start of the project, a lack of recognition of the existence of the problems of human trafficking and domestic violence in the oblast
- Some local government representatives still turn a blind eye to human trafficking and domestic violence, stating that there are "problems which are more important than trafficking in persons and domestic violence"
- Lack of recognition among victims themselves and among those who work with victims that people can be trafficked for labor.

7. What opportunities do you see for future cooperation with government bodies in preventing and combating human trafficking? What are your suggestions for improving collaboration with:

❖ **Family and youth departments, social services:**

- Joint prevention work
- Teaching representatives of these services counseling skills for working with victims of trafficking and domestic violence

❖ **Units engaged in combating crimes related to human trafficking:**

- Referral mechanisms to refer victims to the Center and from the Center to law enforcement
- Continuation of regular cooperation
- With approval, advertising services of these units in the media
- Training law enforcement on how to work with victims of trafficking and violence

❖ **Medical institutions:**

- Information campaigns
- Assistance to victims of trafficking
- Invite medics to speak to the target groups about STIs and HIV/AIDS

❖ **Educational institutions**

- Facilitate trainings, lectures and interactive discussions in educational institutions
- Joint prevention activities
- Training educators in trafficking prevention training methodology

❖ **Other institutions**

- Information work with travel agencies
- Facilitation of skills courses and financial assistance for start-up costs with employment centers
- Work with customs and border control to inform travelers about trafficking in persons

8. What are your organization's plans for continuing trafficking prevention work after the end of the project?

- Continuation of activities, search for funding
- Increasing the list of services provided by the Center
- Charging a fee for JSTP courses

9. In your opinion, what important trafficking prevention activities are necessary that likely won't be implemented due to a lack of funds?

- Opening a shelter for victims
- Assistance to victims in searching for a job combined with provision of temporary housing
- Strengthening cooperation with government institutions
- Expanding activities to neighboring oblasts which don't have WfW Centers
- Services that are free of charge may no longer be possible
- Work with communities of Ukrainians working abroad illegally

10. Additional comments:

- Thanks to Winrock for the opportunities for professional development, great experience gained, the opportunity to work on solving an important problem, the support and communication with interesting people
- Even after funding ends, the Center will continue working because there are still many women who need services
- We hope for continuation of cooperation with Winrock

DNIPROPETROVSK WOMEN FOR WOMEN CENTER

1. What, in your opinion, was the most important aspect of your work on the project? Why?

- Opportunity to provide information on a variety of topics
- Prevention activities aimed at combating human trafficking
- The way two programs [JSTP and CPP] are organized

2. What positive moments of the project would you like to note? Where in your opinion does the uniqueness of the project lie and how does it differ from other projects in this area?

Positive moments:

- General recognition of the existence of the problem
- Independence of Centers to chose their own training programs
- Services in various sectors

Uniqueness:

- Comprehensive approach to solving the problem of trafficking
- Far-reaching prevention activities targeting the general population
- Links between JSTP and CPP

3. What, in your opinion, could be done differently to increase the project's effectiveness (change structure of WfW Centers, include or not include certain elements of the program, etc.)? How in particular?

- Provide funds for a shelter for victims of trafficking and violence
- Strengthen the economic aspect of the project (i.e. open a business-center for Center graduates)
- Increase funding for work in rural areas
- Decrease the number of questionnaires clients fill out and make the questionnaires anonymous

4. What are the special characteristics of your region in relation to project implementation? Please mention special subgroups of your main target group.

Special characteristics:

- Large oblast, second largest by population (high unemployment rates)
- Trafficking is an urgent problem for the region
- We were able to establish collaborative relationships with heads of government agencies responsible for anti-trafficking work

Specifics of target groups:

- Students of *internats* and vocational training colleges, girls from broken families and young mothers with children

5. In your opinion which strategies, methods and forms of trafficking prevention work were the most effective and successful? Why? Please provide examples.

- Informing the public about the problem of trafficking in the beginning of the Project, when very few people knew about extent of the problem
- Effective information campaigns as well as trainers' travel to remote areas
- Teaching young women the foundations of entrepreneurship
- Campaigns such as "16 Days Against Gender Based Violence"
- Training, seminars, conferences

6. How would you describe the changes in public attitude towards trafficking in persons? What difficulties did you encounter while implementing this project? Please provide examples:

Changes in public attitudes:

- Recognition that the problem exists
- More tolerant attitude towards victims of trafficking

Difficulties in work:

- No shelter for victims of trafficking and violence
- Lack of information about international experience in combating human trafficking
- Corruption of some government officials
- Lack of experience of judges and prosecutors working on trafficking-related cases

7. How do you think cooperation with government authorities can be developed in the future for prevention and combating of trafficking in people? Your suggestions for development of cooperation with:

❖ **Family and youth departments, social services:**

- Joint prevention work, social assistance to victims
- Center use of Centers for Social Services for Youth mobile consultation points
- Developing and printing information materials
- Reintegration assistance to victims

❖ **Units engaged in combating crimes related to human trafficking:**

- Referring victims to the Center
- Cooperation as part of coalition to repatriate and reintegrate victims and punish traffickers
- Informing units on assistance available

❖ **Medical institutions:**

- Center refers victims for medical examination and treatment

❖ **Educational institutions**

- Conduct training, lectures and interactive discussions in educational institutions
- Joint prevention work

❖ **Other institutions**

- Cooperation with local government agencies – coordination of activities to combat trafficking in the regions, coordination on reintegration of victims
- Cooperation with media – conducting information campaigns

8. What are your organization's plans for continuing trafficking prevention work after the end of the project?

- Continuation of activities, search for funding opportunities
- Providing assistance to victims
- Participation of Center in government-funded programs on trafficking prevention
- Prevention work

9. In your opinion, what important trafficking prevention activities are necessary that likely won't be implemented due to a lack of funds?

- Opening a shelter for victims
- Business center for women-entrepreneurs

10. Additional comments:

- Winrock provided us with an opportunity for professional development and gave us great experience
- WfW Centers made a huge contribution to preventing trafficking in Ukraine which changed attitudes towards the problem and towards NGOs and the services they provide

DONETSK WOMEN FOR WOMEN CENTER

1. What, in your opinion, was the most important aspect of your work on the project? Why?

- Establishment of a unique structure for helping women which facilitates positive growth and development
- Forming a team of experts
- Creating conditions for productive project implementation
- Establishing partnerships with government institutions, law enforcement, Mass Media (in particular, the activity of the Regional Working Group on Combating Trafficking")
- Education campaigns
- Words of thanks from clients
- Self-realization and professional growth

2. What positive moments of the project would you like to note? Where in your opinion does the uniqueness of the project lie and how does it differ from other projects in this area?

Positive moments:

- Improving public awareness of the problem
- Continuous trainings to build capacity of all Center staff
- Individual help
- Work with youth
- Improvement of our NGO's image, now seen as an authority on human trafficking and women's economic empowerment issues

Uniqueness:

- Comprehensive approach
- Providing real assistance to women (providing them with alternative to employment abroad, and not just information)

- Organized prevention work
- Joint prevention and rehabilitation work

3. What, in your opinion, could be done differently to increase the project's effectiveness (change structure of WfW Centers, include or not include certain elements of the program, etc.)? How in particular?

- Establish a coalition based on the WfW Center network, which would be registered as a legal entity
- Each Center can serve as a resource center, with activities in several oblasts
- Concentrate activities on small towns and villages
- Strengthen work with victims (rehabilitation, reintegration, social assistance)
- Strengthen JSTP (wider variety of courses, closer ties with local businesses)
- Establish a shelter which would be open all the time
- Regular funding for massive information campaigns such as "16 Days of Activism Against Gender Based Violence"
- Work with men as well as women
- Have separate positions for JSTP Coordinator and Director of the Center
- Decrease the amount of reports
- Strengthen the legal service by adding an additional lawyer, which would allow more people in the regions to receive assistance
- Remove age limits, because women over 50 also come seeking assistance

4. What are the special characteristics of your region in relation to project implementation? Please mention special subgroups of your main target group.

Region specifics:

- The region has a lot of difficult (blue collar, labor-intensive), well-paid jobs for men
- Heavy industrial work is a key sector even for successful private businesses
- Women worked in textile factories were created to employ women [in Soviet times], but these are now in ruin
- With closing of the coal mines, the infrastructure created to assist workers and their families (kindergartens, hospitals) has collapsed, so women [who used to work in these institutions] are now unemployed
- The region borders Russia, which is still not perceived by many people as "abroad"

Target group:

- Very varied target group: from children in *internats*, school and vocational training institute students, to women up to age of 80
- Varied economic status and education levels

5. In your opinion which strategies, methods and forms of trafficking prevention work were the most effective and successful? Why? Please provide examples.

- Comprehensive approach (use of only separate components would have been less effective)
- Work with both the target group and regional "opinion leaders"
- Center staff travel to remote areas to conduct activities
- Video-materials

6. How would you describe the changes in public attitude towards trafficking in persons? What difficulties did you encounter while implementing this Project? Please provide examples:

Changes in public attitudes:

- Recognition that the problem exists
- Residents of the region are more detail-oriented and cautious about offers of employment and marriage abroad, and ask the Center not just how to arrange it, but how to arrange it safely

- We were able to involve government and media in prevention efforts
- The public realized that they can receive real assistance at the Center while the government is still not ready to provide funds for anti-trafficking efforts

Difficulties in work:

- In the beginning of the project, Center staff lacked knowledge and experience

7. What opportunities do you see for future cooperation with government bodies in preventing and combating human trafficking? What are your suggestions for improving collaboration with:

❖ **Family and youth departments, social services:**

- Training specialists of these services, starting with the rayon level
- Co-funding of NGO activities
- Organizing and conducting joint prevention activities
- Establishing shelters for victims of trafficking

❖ **Units engaged in combating crimes related to human trafficking:**

- Training of law enforcement
- Assistance in searching for people who have gone missing abroad
- Organizing and conducting joint prevention activities

❖ **Medical institutions:**

- Medical help for trafficking victims
- Training of medical professionals by NGOs
- Organizing and conducting joint prevention activities

❖ **Educational institutions**

- Training of education specialists by NGOs
- Organizing and conducting joint prevention activities

❖ **Other institutions**

- With passport and immigration service – joint prevention activities
- With employment centers—information campaigns, training
- With courts—training for judges about the problem
- With local government institutions in small towns—joint information and prevention activities

8. What are the plans for continuing trafficking prevention work after the end of the Project?

- To continue prevention and rehabilitation work, possibly as volunteer work, because there are no other organizations in the region with the same experience, but there are many recruiters and traffickers
- To look for funding
- To preserve the team of highly qualified personnel of the Center

9. In your opinion, what important trafficking prevention activities are necessary that likely won't be implemented due to a lack of funds?

- Without funding, only individual consultations will be possible (lawyer, psychologist, social worker)
- If we can collect donations we can continue JSTP skills courses
- Organized activities in small towns and rural areas
- Work in the neighboring oblasts, which don't have WfW Centers
- Broad information campaigns (covering several oblasts simultaneously)
- Organized activities with schools, *internats* and orphanages
- Comprehensive assistance to victims
- 24-hour hotline service

10. Additional comments:

- The Project must be continued to show even more convincing results before the government would fully fund the Centers
- Reputation of the NGO in the region was improved

KHERSON WOMEN FOR WOMEN CENTER

1. What, in your opinion, was the most important aspect of your work on the project? Why?

- Disseminating accurate information about the problems of trafficking and domestic violence in the region
- Cooperation with government institutions on prevention activities (expanding activities of government departments, training government specialists, distributing informational materials through rayon government offices around the oblast, implementing joint programs and receiving funding for NGO activities from local budgets)
- Assisting Center clients, motivating them to make positive changes
- Opportunities for professional development for every member of the team
- High rating of NGO in the region and Ukraine (among government and donors)

2. What positive moments of the Project would you like to note? Where in your opinion does the uniqueness of the Project lie and how does it differ from other projects in this area?

Positive moments:

- Recognition of the problem
- Increased public awareness about the problem
- Raise social and psychological culture of clients
- Recognition of our NGO and of the staff as experts; improved image of NGOs in general
- Helping clients to identify and solve problems
- Project was prevention-oriented
- Stable funding for the project which helped to focus on its tasks [as opposed to taking time away from activities to search for funding]
- Opportunities for self-realization
- Structure of WfW Centers

Uniqueness:

- Comprehensive approach (from assessing women's needs to planning the best way to meet these needs via courses, etc)
- Services were free of charge
- Individual approach
- Providing assistance targeted to each client's potential

3. What, in your opinion, could be done differently to increase the project's effectiveness (change structure of WfW Centers, include or not include certain elements of the program, etc.)? How in particular?

- Strengthen the legal service (2-3 lawyers to ensure adequate coverage for working with clients, mobile consultations to the rayons and representing the clients in court)
- Continue the project
- Improve cooperation with the oblast anti-trafficking unit
- Provide follow-up assistance to women who found employment or started a business, strengthen the economic component (long-term courses, preferred status for clients seeking credit through local entrepreneurship support fund)
- Establish a shelter which would operate all the time
- Make training more varied
- Split training "Leadership and Conflict Resolution" into 2 separate ones because they have different target audiences

- Shorten the questionnaires (at least initial) clients are requested to fill out because often these cause misunderstanding and even aggression by clients.

4. What are the special characteristics of your region in relation to project implementation? Please mention special subgroups of your main target group.

Specifics of the region:

- Southern region, rural areas, quite a few resort small towns
- Proximity to Turkey
- High number of migrants from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkey
- High risk region due to proximity to and transit between Crimea and the rest of Ukraine (routes for trafficking of persons and drugs)
- Active advertising of employment in Turkey and Italy
- Mass migration of women in the oblast abroad
- Most large enterprises have shut down, many unemployed

Target group:

- Apathy, immaturity, wish to shift responsibility for own problems to others
- Indifference of government agencies (law enforcement representatives, educators (especially in *Internats*, particularly in Skadovsk)

5. In your opinion which strategies, methods and forms of trafficking prevention work were the most effective and successful? Why? Please provide examples.

- Comprehensive approach as a strategy (“What alternatives can you suggest for me here so that I don’t go abroad?”)
- Individual approach as a method
- Training is more effective when it’s a series of training for the same group—because all training sessions are inter-connected, they enable participants to receive both theoretical knowledge and practical skills on a range of topics
- Training parents and children separately on prevention of domestic violence is more effective
- Mentoring as an effective means of teaching by example
- Video-films
- Cases where training participants open up and disclose that they have first hand knowledge of trafficking or domestic violence or are themselves victims are very powerful
- Work outside the oblast center

6. How would you describe the changes in public attitude towards trafficking in persons? What difficulties did you encounter while implementing this project? Please provide examples:

Changes in public attitudes:

- Recognition that the problem exists
- More tolerant attitude towards victims of trafficking
- Understanding that not all women who go to work abroad end up in the sex business

Difficulties in work:

- Motivating women to study, change their attitudes towards themselves, protect their own rights, especially if women have previous negative experiences in these areas (and most have)
- Indifference of teachers and lack of willingness to work with difficult students—they find it easier to just “push them aside”
- Difficulties of educators in learning interactive methodologies for working with youth
- Imperfections in legislation
- Still associating trafficking with prostitution especially as concerns the general public—this was particularly noticeable while working to raise funds for a shelter

7. What opportunities do you see for future cooperation with government bodies in preventing and combating human trafficking? What are your suggestions for improving collaboration with:

- ❖ **Family and youth departments, social services:**
 - Invite NGO specialists to work with youth, funded through Social Services for Youth
 - NGO participation in mini-projects funded by oblast government
 - Collaboration in trafficking prevention education campaigns
- ❖ **Units engaged in combating crimes related to human trafficking:**
 - We'd like to see more interest by these units in cooperation, especially as concerns providing assistance to victims
 - Training for law enforcement
- ❖ **Medical institutions:**
 - Would be good to have an official Ministry order about providing medical assistance to victims of trafficking
 - Dissemination of information about trafficking to patients in hospitals and at clinics
- ❖ **Educational institutions :**
 - If schools are interested in cooperation, they reach out to the Center themselves. If they are not interested, even orders from local education departments directing them to work with the Center won't help
 - Involving students in volunteer prevention work
- ❖ **Other institutions**
 - With juvenile services – participation in coordination councils for prevention of violence against and cruel treatment of children
 - Media—broadcasting films, news segments on TV, radio, publications
 - Other NGO—joint activities (for example, collection of donations for a shelter)
 - With employment centers and business support funds—joint programs and activities

8. What are your organization's plans for continuing trafficking prevention work after the end of the project?

- Continuing training in educational institutions through Center of Social Services for Youth
- School of volunteers
- Skills courses
- Hotlines in cooperation with the Center of Social Services for Youth
- Establishing and developing a shelter for victims of violence and human trafficking (initial support from the oblast department of family and youth already secured, search for additional funding, collection of donations, work of volunteer specialists).
- Strengthening women's entrepreneurship component

9. In your opinion, what important trafficking prevention activities are necessary that likely won't be implemented due to a lack of funds?

- Without ongoing financial support, the shelter will not be able to work "to its fullest"
- Prevention work also requires funding and the number of clients served most likely will decrease
- The number of activities outside the oblast center will be limited if the training participants or organizers are not able to contribute to trainers' expenses
- We will begin charging fees for courses
- Inter-regional seminars and conferences will be impossible to organize, which is unfortunate because these events helped the Centers to feel like part of a strong team, provided mutual support and opportunities to exchange experience
- Number of publications will be limited
- Work of all professionals will be done on a volunteer basis
- Difficulties paying rent and utilities for the office

10. Additional comments:

- Seven WfW Centers are a strong resource for solving social problems. But due to a lack of legislation and experience of philanthropic activity this resource will not be used to its maximum potential. Please include the Centers in future project.
- Thanks to Winrock for the opportunities for professional development
- Thank you for an opportunity to work on solving very important social problems without need to worry about fundraising

LVIV WOMEN FOR WOMEN CENTER

1. What, in your opinion, was the most important aspect of your work on the project? Why?

- Opportunity for providing different types of information, including legal information
- Analysis and summary of the results of activities [under the project]
- Providing business consultations to women who want to start their own businesses
- Consulting women in crisis and organizing re-integration programs
- Educational activities (seminars, training, etc)

2. What positive moments of the project would you like to note? Where in your opinion does the uniqueness of the project lie and how does it differ from other projects in this area?

Positive moments:

- Providing information aimed at preventing trafficking to women
- Informing women about employment alternatives in Ukraine
- Establishing a whole network of WfW Centers
- Providing real assistance to clients
- Raising awareness of the public and government about the problems of trafficking in women and domestic violence

Uniqueness:

- Comprehensive approach towards trafficking prevention
- Extensive prevention work with the general public
- Way that JSTP and CPP worked together
- Influence of the project on public opinion and policy making regarding human trafficking
- Opportunities to improve collaborative efforts of NGOs and government institutions in solving issues related to human trafficking

3. What, in your opinion, could be done differently to increase the project's effectiveness (change structure of WfW Centers, include or not include certain elements of the program, etc.)? How in particular?

- Start long-term group programs
- Expand activities to the rest of the region
- Review job descriptions and salaries of staff on a regular basis (since 1999 the workload increased by 2,5-3 times and number of staff and salaries didn't change)
- Expand JSTP services
- Introduce economic consultations in addition to legal consultations
- Expand the program up to neighboring oblasts
- Introduce psychological consultations
- Invite specialists on conducting research and monitoring (They were badly needed)
- Open a shelter for victims of domestic violence
- Increase funding so that activities and services could be of a higher quality
- Improve coordination of prevention activities with educational institutions and law enforcement

4. What are the special characteristics of your region in relation to project implementation? Please mention special subgroups of your main target group.

Specifics of the region:

- Close to the border, a lot of women go abroad for employment
- High levels of unemployment
- We were able to establish collaborative relationships with government agencies that work on the problem

Target groups:

- Schools students and girls from *internats*, rural areas
- Women who returned from abroad and those who were trafficking victims (need psychotherapy and social assistance)
- Young women

5. In your opinion which strategies, methods and forms of trafficking prevention work were the most effective and successful? Why? Please provide examples.

- Providing consultations to unemployed women about specific offers of work abroad (Turkey, Israel, etc.) and combining legal analysis of offers with courses and assistance in job search [in Ukraine]
- Prevention work for minors in educational institutions, combined with opportunities to study at JSTP trainings and courses
- Use of interactive training methodologies
- Dissemination of information materials among government institutions, border guards, medical institutions and NGOs
- Demonstration and discussion of films, round tables, live TV interviews, involvement of mass media in project activities, series of trainings in educational institutions were all successful
- Establishment of advisory committees and coordination councils

6. How would you describe the changes in public attitude towards trafficking in persons? What difficulties did you encounter while implementing this project? Please provide examples:

Changes in public attitudes:

- Low public awareness
- Indifference of government
- Law enforcement ignored a significant proportion of requests to search for women who went missing abroad
- The public began to realize the importance and dangers of trafficking. Public began to take the consequences of human trafficking seriously

Difficulties:

- Stereotypes about “successful employment abroad,” cultural and religious stereotypes and attitudes towards victims of trafficking

7. What opportunities do you see for future cooperation with government bodies in preventing and combating human trafficking? What are your suggestions for improving collaboration with:

❖ **Family and youth departments, social services:**

- Training for staff
- Dissemination of materials
- Social assistance to women victims of trafficking
- Producing video, audio and printed materials

❖ **Units engaged in combating crimes related to human trafficking:**

- Establishing multi-disciplinary teams with participation of project experts—psychologists, etc.
- Informing the public about existence of such units

- Joint seminars and events
- Round-tables with professionals to discuss a specific case and possible solutions
- Consultation and psychological support for women who testify against their traffickers
- ❖ **Medical institutions:**
 - Information dissemination, referrals for victims
 - Free medical services
 - Seminars for medical personnel
 - Opening special offices in medical institutions as crisis center prototypes
- ❖ **Educational institutions:**
 - Prevention and educational activities, training
 - Training of trainers for teachers committed to training other teachers
 - Emotional and psychological support for students in crisis
 - Organizing public hours in schools
- ❖ **Other institutions:**

Employment centers:

 - Involving successful women-entrepreneurs, businessmen, commercial organizations into activities and public hearings. Also involving them in mentoring relationships with women in need of reintegration services
 - Establishing coalitions, coordination councils. Joint television campaigns with wide coverage. Periodic publications on the issue.

8. What are your organization's plans for continuing trafficking prevention work after the end of the project?

- Consultations (psychological, legal)
- Keeping up the hotline with the support of volunteers trained during the project
- Self-help groups
- Presentations for media
- Cooperation with NGOs and other government structures, in particular higher educational institutions
- Participation in activities conducted by partner-organizations

9. In your opinion, what important trafficking prevention activities are necessary that likely won't be implemented due to a lack of funds?

- Training in the rayons, long term courses (no venue)
- Continuing legal consultations at an increased pace (or at the least, at the existing pace) is very important
- Legal and educational publications
- Computer, 1-? [computer accounting], business courses
- Internet, as a resource for exchange of information, experience for NGOs, police, prosecutors and judges
- Crisis center for women in need of reintegration in Lviv
- Educating children about the dangers of trafficking
- Specialized TV programs funded by project implementers

10. Additional comments:

- Children left without mothers' care will be the next big problem for our government
- There is a feeling that a lot of work was done, that this work is at its peak because the professional level of the Center team is high, the organization's image is good, and there are significant changes in public perception of trafficking
- Part of decision-making about use of funds should be delegated to the organization, which will increase the effectiveness of use of funds

- Organize database of all publications and a newsletter for the network of Women for Women Centers

RIVNE WOMEN FOR WOMEN CENTER

1. What, in your opinion, was the most important aspect of your work on the project? Why?

- Shaping public opinion about the problems of domestic violence and human trafficking
- Providing real assistance to women through a variety of services at the Center
- Proofing the professionalism of NGOs and as a result developing partnerships with government institutions and social services on an equal basis
- Advocating for changes in current legislation regarding issues of gender, domestic violence and trafficking
- Self-realization

2. What positive moments of the project would you like to note? Where in your opinion does the uniqueness of the project lie and how does it differ from other projects in this area?

Positive moments:

- Recognition of the problem in general
- Qualified team
- Support from Winrock (not only financial and technical but also informational support)
- On-going self-realization of the Center's team and our own professional development
- Free of charge services
- Experience exchange with others
- Comprehensive services

Uniqueness:

- Wide coverage of the project
- Real assistance to women
- Connection of JSTP and CPP

3. What, in your opinion, could be done differently to increase the project's effectiveness (change structure of WfW Centers, include or not include certain elements of the program, etc.)? How in particular?

- Funding for a shelter for victims of trafficking and violence
- Add a program on social support
- Start a training program for law enforcement, specifically to develop their skills for working with victims
- Start a program for youth to raise their legal awareness
- Open consultation points in district centers, and branches of the WfW Center to provide services to rural populations
- Provide more services, and decrease the waiting time for certain services
- Start working with men (perpetrators)
- JSTP coordinators need to be involved in CPP, more integration of the two programs
- Include social and psychological support and follow-up for victims of trafficking and domestic violence
- Organize study tours for experience exchange

4. What are the special characteristics of your region in relation to project implementation? Please mention special subgroups of your main target group.

Specifics of the region:

- High unemployment levels, especially in rural areas
- In cities there are many students and graduates, but few jobs

- Proportion of vacancies in the labor market for women represent less than 20 percent of what is needed

Specifics of target group:

- Unemployed women (level of unemployment in the city - 60-65%)
- Large number of girls under 16 years of age who are not enrolled in school

5. In your opinion which strategies, methods and forms of trafficking prevention work were the most effective and successful? Why? Please provide examples.

- Educating people about the problem from the very beginning, when very few people knew the extent of the problem
- Complex approach to working with victims of trafficking and domestic violence (psychological, legal support, JSTP, etc.)
- Publicizing real life case studies in the Mass Media
- Trainings, seminars, conferences
- Telephone support line
- Cooperation with law enforcement and government institutions
- Lectures and video demonstrations, especially in schools
- Conducting massive public events with involvement of a large number of partners

6. How would you describe the changes in public attitude towards trafficking in persons? What difficulties did you encounter while implementing this project? Please provide examples:

Changes in public attitudes:

- Recognition that the problem exists
- Attitude towards us changed, we are perceived as professionals now

Difficulties in work:

- It was difficult in the beginning when neither the community nor government recognized the extent of the problem
- Many women don't know what they really want (and need a consultation to assess their needs)

7. What opportunities do you see for future cooperation with government bodies in preventing and combating human trafficking? What are your suggestions for improving collaboration with:

❖ **Family and youth departments, social services:**

- Training for specialists of government-funded institutions
- Funding from state budget for the Center, including contribution for salaries and administrative expenses
- Re-integration assistance to victims and cooperation in establishing a re-integration center
- For Social Services for Youth – providing specialists for their mobile consultation service

❖ **Units engaged in combating crimes related to human trafficking:**

- Referring victims to the Center
- Referring victims from Center to departments
- Cooperation in identification of criminal groups involved in human trafficking
- Cooperation on repatriation of victims
- Study tours for experience exchange
- Training for law enforcement

❖ **Medical institutions:**

- Center directs victims for free testing and treatment
- Promotion of healthy life style
- Organizing special events

❖ **Educational institutions:**

- Facilitation of trainings, lectures and interactive discussions in educational institutions

- Dissemination of informational materials among students
- Involving students and teachers in training facilitation

❖ **Other institutions:**

- Religious missions – assistance to poor clients of the Center
- District inspectors – at existing consultation points, provide public hours
- Mass Media
- Regional and district employment centers – training and job placement of youth and women; micro-loan program for new entrepreneurs
- Justice and prosecutors’ offices
- Joint activities (seminars, conferences)
- Food stores – provide shelters with food supplies
- NGOs

8. What are your organization’s plans for continuing trafficking prevention work after the end of the project?

- Securing funds from local budget to continue work of the Center
- Providing assistance to victims
- Working on establishing a shelter
- Prevention work
- Continue providing assistance to women through department of family and youth’s program “Increasing women’s economic opportunities”, agreements for cooperation with regional Employment Center and grant programs
- Develop new social assistance projects

9. In your opinion, what important trafficking prevention activities are necessary that likely won’t be implemented due to a lack of funds?

- Opening a shelter for victims
- Not enough funds for the information hotline
- Scale up services in districts, including mobile consultation points in rural areas
- Start a training program for law enforcement
- Start working with perpetrators of domestic violence
- Establish consultation points in district police departments to provide legal and social consultations

10. Additional comments:

- Winrock provided us with an opportunity for professional development
- ??? must continue

ZHYTOMYR WOMEN FOR WOMEN CENTER

1. What, in your opinion, was the most important aspect of your work on the project? Why?

- Trafficking prevention work
- Forming public opinion about the problem
- Opportunity to provide real help to women and see results of own work

2. What positive moments of the project would you like to note? Where in your opinion does the uniqueness of the project lie and how does it differ from other projects in this area?

Positive moments:

- Comprehensive services
- Stable and complete funding for the Center (including administrative expenses)
- Self-improvement and on-going professional development for the Center’s staff

- Support of regional initiatives
- Innovativeness of the project for Ukraine
- Recognition of the problem in general
- The project was an example of complex cooperation, it “woke up” the community and as a result the network of Centers was able to lobby for legislative changes on the national level
- Services are free of charge

Uniqueness:

- Complex approach to solving the problem of human trafficking

3. What, in your opinion, could be done differently to increase the project’s effectiveness (change structure of WfW Centers, include or not include certain elements of the program, etc.)? How in particular?

- Establish a separate post of manager or director of the Center
- Split the two programs and give them more autonomy (including financial autonomy)
- Exclude entrepreneurship courses from JSTP
- Establish an employment agency in the Center
- Make the information hotline a 24-hour service
- Strengthen the CPP with specialists for working with victims (consultants, psychologists)
- Strengthen the legal service (increase the number of lawyers)
- Separate violence prevention and trafficking prevention into two separate categories
- Add a job of business-consultant to the staff
- Widen the age limits for clients
- Involve government representatives into the project as consultants to gain their support

4. What are the special characteristics of your region in relation to project implementation? Please mention special subgroups of your main target group.

Specifics of the region:

- Rural agricultural region
- High level of unemployment especially in rural areas
- High prevalence of domestic violence
- Government perceives the Center as a competitor, corruption (“include in the project as government consultant and you’ll get support of the government”)

Specifics of target group:

- Graduates of schools and other educational institutions can’t find employment
- Unemployed women
- Women who suffer from domestic violence
- Rural women

5. In your opinion which strategies, methods and forms of trafficking prevention work were the most effective and successful? Why? Please provide examples.

- Trainings and discussions of CPP, informational-educational work among risk group, which result in women’s refusal of risky offers for work abroad
- Publications, cooperation with media, advertising in local transport (e.g. buses, metro)
- Cooperation with the education sector
- JSTP training

6. How would you describe the changes in public attitude towards trafficking in persons? What difficulties did you encounter while implementing this project? Please provide examples:

Changes in public attitudes:

- Recognition that the problem exists
- Attention of media towards the issue

- Decrease in myths about “paradise” life abroad

Difficulties in work:

- Judgmental attitude towards victims of trafficking
- Lack of recognition that domestic violence and trafficking in women are problems for the region
- Corruption within government, lack of willingness to cooperate

7. What opportunities do you see for future cooperation with government bodies in preventing and combating human trafficking? What are your suggestions for improving collaboration with:

❖ **Family and youth departments, social services:**

- Joint prevention work with Social Services for Youth funding
- Joint management of shelter for victims of trafficking
- Training for specialists of these services
- Joint mobile consultation points

❖ **Units engaged in combating crimes related to human trafficking:**

- Protection of victims and witnesses
- Joint prevention work
- Assistance in search for people who have gone missing abroad

❖ **Medical institutions:**

- Assistance to victims of trafficking (medical examination and help)
- Treatment of drug and alcohol dependencies
- Preventative information work

❖ **Educational institutions:**

- Facilitation of trainings, lectures and interactive discussions in educational institutions
- Joint prevention work
- Identifying victims of trafficking
- Consulting children from problem families

❖ **Other institutions**

- Religious institutions – prevention work, religious support
- Creating job places for clients of the Center
- Establishing an NGO coalition around WfW Centers

8. What are your organization’s plans for continuing trafficking prevention work after the end of the project?

- Continuation of work on a voluntary basis
- Search for funding
- Received a building for rent for 10 years which can be used both as a crisis center and partially as a shelter
- Receiving a license from the Ministry of Economy for provision of social services
- Increase variety of training
- Continuation of computer courses

9. In your opinion, what important trafficking prevention activities are necessary that likely won’t be implemented due to a lack of funds?

- Reintegration of victims
- Opening consultation points in rural areas
- Scaling up informational activities
- Organizing center of sociological research on women’s issues

10. Additional comments:

- Thanks to Winrock for an opportunity for professional development, huge experience, working on solving an important problem, support and communication with interesting people
- We want a continuation of this project

CONCLUSIONS

Overall, there were a number of areas the Center staff identified as the strengths of the project.

- A complex approach towards trafficking prevention, which in addition to providing information, offered real alternatives to employment abroad.
- The availability of free-of-charge services.
- The flexibility of the project that allowed variations on the regional level, and timely reaction to changes in the environment.
- The focus on professional development of all team members and mutual support within each Center and among the network, which foster a strong team.

With the perspective of several year's worth of work, the Centers were also able to identify current and future needs as well as ways that the project could have been improved.

- To make both programs (JSTP and CPP) equally important separate the posts of JSTP coordinator and Center director. By having the JSTP coordinator and the Center director positions separate, this would allow the director to fulfill broader representation roles for the organization; allow for a more even division of labor between the two programs and among staff. Introducing a position of psychologist (who could work for both PPCS and JSTP)
- Increase the number of lawyers on staff to provide consultations. This would allow the Center to more easily meet the overwhelming demand for free legal services, increase representation of clients in court, and encourage development of a mobile legal team able to travel out to regional areas.
- In continuing to work with returned victims of human trafficking, it would be important to add a social worker to the staff who would be responsible for social assistance to the victim and follow-up.
- There is a need for specialized shelters particularly for victims of trafficking, because state shelters are aimed at several very different target groups (trafficking victims, domestic violence victims and youth) which is unacceptable for ensuring confidentiality and safety.
- Increase funding for advertising and informational work to reach rural populations.

Donetsk, Dnipropetrovsk and Lviv remain the strongest among all of the Centers. They are based in large cities which means their client base is larger. They also have more experience in a wider variety of large, long-term projects. The teams at each of these Centers are diverse and strong, with a solid core which has remained the same over the life of the project. The directors of these Centers are women NGO leaders known throughout Ukraine and abroad.

The Centers in Kherson, Rivne, Zhytomyr, and Chernivtsi have less experience working on large projects. They are also located in smaller cities, where civil society development has been slow which makes developing relationships between NGOs and with government agencies challenging. During the implementation of the project, these organizations did develop considerable abilities and expertise. They are all notable organizations in their regions and are now influential players. Their participation in this project also opened the door for them to other international organizations operating in Ukraine as well as strengthened their ability to build relationships with local, regional and national governments.

**Winrock International
Trafficking Prevention Project
Job Skills Training Chart
Trainings by Kyiv-based JSTP Staff and Trainers
February 1999 - March 2004**

February - March 1999

No	Date	Region	Town	Topic	Total Participants	Participants in Risk Group	Trainer	Trainer	Trainer
1	Feb. 1-2	Kyiv	Irpin	Employment	22	19	Suplina	Vozna	Bezsonova
2	Feb. 5-6	Mikolayv	Mikolayv	Employment	17	12	Rudenko	Vozna	
3	Feb. 19-20	L'viv	Mostis"ka	Employment/ Entrepreneurship	21	16	Porayko	Dovganik	Bezsonova
4	Feb. 26-27	Dnipropet'sk	Dniprodzershinsk	Employment	22	17	Mihnovets	Nazarenko	Bezsonova
5	Mar. 16-17	Vinnitsa	Kalinovka	Employment	23	23	Mihnovets	Kozlova	
6	Mar. 19-20	Simferopil	Simferopil	Entrepreneurship	21	18	Porayko	Rudenko	Bezsonova
7	Mar. 24-25	Rivno	Rivno	Employment	25	25	Suplina	Vozna	Shevchenko
8	Mar. 30-31	L'viv	Truskavets	Employment/ Entrepreneurship	19	15	Porayko	Dovganik	
				SUBTOTAL	170	145 (85%)			

April - June 1999

No	Date	Region	Town	Topic	Total Participants	Participants in Risk Group	Trainer	Trainer	Trainer
9	Apr.15-16	Donetsk	Makiivka	Employment	25	20	Kapitonova	Platoshina	Bezsonova
10	Apr.27-28	Poltava	Poltava	Employment	20	20	Suplina	Kozlova	
11	Apr.29-30	Donetsk	Mariupol	Employment	23	23	Mihnovets	Kapitonova	Platoshina
12	May 5-6	Dnipropet'sk	Zhovti Vody	Employment	22	22	Vozna	Nazarenko	
13	May 11-12	Khmelnyska	Kamianetsk Podil'skyi	Employment	23	22	Suplina	Vozna	
14	May 12-13	Kherson	Kherson	Employment	22	17	Rudenko		

15	June 3-4	Odessa	Odessa	Entrepreneurship	20	19	Kozlova	Shevchenko	
16	June 10-11	Zakarpattia	Uzhorod	Entrepreneurship	20	15	Chumalo	Fedkovich	
17	June 11-12	Cherkassy	Cherkassy	Employment	27	14	Dovganik	Kozlova	
18	June 23-24	Dnipropetr'sk	Pavlohrad	Employment	23	23	Nazarenko	Kapitonova	
19	June 29-30	Donetsk	Kramatorsk	Entrepreneurship	20	17	Rudenko	Vozna	
				SUBTOTAL	245	212 (87%)			

July - September 1999

No	Date	Region	Town	Topic	Total Participants	Participants in Risk Group	Trainer	Trainer	Trainer
1	July 8-9	Iv. Frankivsk	Yaremcha	Entrepreneurship	14	12	Chumalo	Fedkovich	
2	July 8-10	Khmelnyskyi	Gretsiv	Entrepreneurship	16	13	Porayko	Dovganik	
3	July 20-21	Donetsk	Slavyansk	Employment	15	8	Mihnovets	Kapitonova	
4	July 20-22	Lviv	Drohobych	Entrepreneurship	19	18	Chumalo	Fedkovich	
5	Aug. 10-11	Lviv	Skhidnitsa	Employment/ Entrepreneurship	19	19	Porayko	Dovganik	
6	Aug. 13-14	Lviv	Sambir	Entrepreneurship	18	18	Chumalo	Fedkovich	
7	Aug. 30-31	Donetsk	Artemivsk	Employment	18	17	Rudenko	Platoshina	
8	Sept. 2-4	Kyiv	Kyiv	Adv. TOT	(16)*		Chumalo	Trokhim	Bezsonova
9	Sept. 21-22	Poltava	Poltava	Entrepreneurship	27	24	Dovganik	Shevchenko	
10	Sept. 24-25	Dnipropetr'sk	Dnipropetr'sk	JSTP Staff TOT	(19)*	(13)*	Voynich	Rudenko	Nazarenko
				SUBTOTAL	146	129 (88%)			

* Advanced TOT and JSTP Staff TOT participants are not included in total participants

October - December 1999

No	Date	Region	Town	Topic	Total Participants	Participants in Risk Group	Trainer	Trainer	Trainer
1	Oct. 7-8		Ivano-Frankivsk	Employment	20	20	Suplina	Kapitonova	
2	Oct. 9-10	Kherson	Skadovsk	Entrepreneurship	17	9	Vozna	Kozlova	
3	Oct. 12-13	Lviv	Peremyshlyany	Entrepreneurship	16	14	Porayko	Dovganik	
4	Oct. 13-14		Ternopil	Entrepreneurship	15	10	Chumalo	Fedkovich	
5	Nov. 4-5		Sumy	Employment	20	20	Suplina	Kapitonova	

6	Nov. 4-5	Lviv	Radekhiv	Entrepreneurship	16	12	Chumalo	Trohim	
7	Nov. 18-19	Luhansk	Bryanka	Entrepreneurship	22	19	Rudenko	Nazarenko	
8	Dec. 10-11		Kharkiv	Employment	25	25	Mihnovets	Shevchenko	
9	Dec. 15-16		Zshytomyr	Entrepreneurship	24	16	Dovganik	Porayko	
10	Dec. 21-22		Chernyhiv	Employment	20	19	Rudenko	Kapitonova	
11	Dec. 24-25	Lviv	Scole	Entrepreneurship	15	12	Dovganik	Porayko	
				SUBTOTAL	210	176 (83%)			

January - March 2000

No	Date	Region	Town	Topic	Total Participants	Participants in Risk Group	Trainer	Trainer	Trainer
1	Jan. 13-14	Ternopil	Ternopil	Employment	18	18	Trohim	Fedkovich	
2	Jan. 22-23	Poltava	Zasumiya, Lubny	Employment	27	24	Vozna	Kapitonova	
3	Jan. 31-Feb.1	Kherson	Nova Kahovka	Entrepreneurship	27	19	Porayko	Dovganik	
4	Feb. 4-5	Volynsk	Novovlynsk	Employment/ Entrepreneurship	23	17	Vozna	Kozlova	
5	Feb. 8-9	Crimea	Sevastopol	Entrepreneurship	25	18	Rudenko	Vozna	
6	Feb. 17-18	Kharkiv	Kharkiv	Entrepreneurship	24	21	Shevchenko	Mihnovets	
7	Feb. 24-25	Lviv	Drogobytch	Employment	20	20	Nazarenko	Dovganik	
8	Feb. 26-27	Kyiv	Bela Tserkov	Entrepreneurship	20	18	Kozlova	Dovganik	
9	Mar. 16-17	Kherson	Tavriysk	Entrepreneurship	25	18	Kozlova	Dovganik	
10	Mar. 21-22	Cherkassy	Cherkassy	Employment	21	13	Kapitonova	Mihnovets	
11	Mar. 25-26	Kyiv	Kyiv	Employment	21	20	Kapitonova	Vozna	
12	Mar. 27-28	Crimea	Bakhchesaray	Entrepreneurship	22	10	Shevchenko	Porayko	
				SUBTOTAL	273	216 (79%)			

April - June 2000

No	Date	Region	Town	Topic	Total Participants	Participants in Risk Group	Trainer	Trainer	Trainer
1	May 26 - 27	Iv-Frankivsk	Kalush	Employment	16	16	Vozna	Kapitonova	
2	May 27 - 28	Rivne	Rivne	Entrepreneurship	23	23	Porayko	Dovhanyk	
3	May 30 - 31	Cherkassy	Cherkassy	Entrepreneurship	20	17	Shevchenko	Kozlova	

4	June 20 - 21	Kyiv	Slavutych	Entrepreneurship	15	10	Vozna	Mikhnovets	
5	June 24 - 25	Chernyvtsy	Vizhenka	Entrepreneurship	25	18	Rudenko	Shevchenko	
				SUBTOTAL	99	84 (85%)			

July - September 2000

No	Date	Region	Town	Topic	Total Participants	Participants in Risk Group	Trainer	Trainer	Trainer
1	Jul. 03-04	Kyiv	Bila Tserkva	Employment	20	20	Porayko	Kozlova	
2	Jul. 06-07	Chernivtsy	Pidtzakharichy	Entrepreneurship	22	18	Porayko	Dovganyk	
3	Jul. 08-09	Sumy	Konotop	Employment	21	16	Vozna	Kapitonova	
4	Jul. 28-29	Khmelnysk	Shkarivka	Employment	22	19	Shevchenko	Rudenko	
5	Aug.30-31	Cherkassy	Smila	Employment	17	15	Vozna	Mihnovets	
6	Sep 23-24	Chernihiv	Nizhin	Entrepreneurship	20	12	Shevchenko	Kozlova	
7	Sep 23-24	Vinnitsa	Vinnitsa	Entrepreneurship	21	15	Porayko	Mihnovets	
8	Sep 30-Oct.1	Zaporizhya	Zaporizhya	Employment	25	21	Vozna	Kapitonova	
				SUBTOTAL	168	136 (81%)			

October - December 2000

No	Date	Region	Town	Topic	Total Participants	Participants in Risk Group	Trainer	Trainer	Trainer
1	Oct. 10-11	Chernigiv	Chernigiv	Entrepreneurship	16	6	Rudenko	Vozna	
2	Oct. 19-20	Kirivograd	Kirivograd	Entrepreneurship	26	20	Porayko	Kapitonova	
3	Oct. 24-25	Simferopol	Simferopol	Entrepreneurship	20	15	Shevtchenko	Mihnovets	
4	Nov. 08-09	Ternopil	Ternopil	Employment	15	15	Mihnovets	Kapitonova	
5	Nov. 08-09	Cherkassy	Zolotonosha	Entrepreneurship	20	17	Shevtchenko	Kozlova	
6	Dec. 01-02	Sumi	Sumi	Employment	14	13	Vozna	Rudenko	
7	Dec. 14-15	Iv.Frankivsk	Kolomiya	Entrepreneurship	19	19	Porayko	Dovganik	
8	Dec. 22-23	Cherkassy	Khristinivka	Entrepreneurship	19	4	Vozna	Shevtchenko	
				SUBTOTAL	149	109 (73%)			

January - March 2001

No	Date	Region	Town	Topic	Total Participants	Participants in Risk Group	Trainer	Trainer	Trainer
1	Mar. 12-13	Khmelnysky	Kam'yanets'	Employment	18	10	Mihnovets	Dovganik	
2	Mar. 14-15	Kyiv	Brovary	Employment	21	20	Vozna	Kozlova	
3	Mar. 28-29	Ternopol	Ternopol	Employment	19	19	Mihnovets	Porayko	
				SUBTOTAL	58	49 (84%)			

April - June 2001

No	Date	Region	Town	Topic	Total Participants	Participants in Risk Group	Trainer	Trainer	Trainer
1	April 19-20	Cherkasy	Kanev	Employment	23	18	Rudenko	Dovganik	
2	April 24-25	Lugansk	Bryanka	Employment	17	16	Vozna	Kapitonova	
3	May 24-25	Transcarpahtion	Mizhzipr'ya	Entrepreneurship	22	17	Dovganik	Mihnovets	
4	May 26-27	Sumy	Trostanets	Entrepreneurship	26	18	Kapitonova	Shevtchenko	
5	June. 29-30	Kiev	Bila Tserkva	Entrepreneurship	29	24	Porayko	Kozlova	
				SUBTOTAL	117	93 (79%)			

July - September 2001

No	Date	Region	Town	Topic	Total Participants	Participants in Risk Group	Trainer	Trainer	Trainer
1	July 05-06	Odessa	Kodyma	Entrepreneurship	19	14	Mihnovets	Vozna	
2	July 12-13	Poltava	Mirhorod	Entrepreneurship	19	19	Vozna	Kapitonova	
3	July 25-26	Ternopol	Terebovlya	Entrepreneurship	19	15	Dovganik	Rudenko	
4	Aug 13-14	Sumy	Ohtyrka	Entrepreneurship	26	20	Porayko	Kapitonova	
5	Sep. 18-19	Mikolayv	Zhovtneve	Entrepreneurship	18	15	Kapitonova	Rudenko	
6	Sep. 27-28	Vinnitsa	Zhmerynka	Entrepreneurship	19	17	Mihnovets	Shevchenko	
				SUBTOTAL	120	100 (84%)			

October - December 2001

No	Date	Region	Town	Topic	Total Participants	Participants in Risk Group	Trainer	Trainer	Trainer
1	Oct 16-17	Kirovograds'ka	Oleksandrivka	Entrepreneurship	25	19	Rudenko	Kozlova	

2	Oct 26-27	Zaporizhka	Militopol	Entrepreneurship	23	19	Porayko	Kapitonova	
3	Nov 24-25		Kyiv	Entrepreneurship	20	20	Vozna	Shevchenko	
4	Dec 03-04	Sums'ka	Konotop	Entrepreneurship	19	12	Shevchenko	Porayko	
5	Dec 03-04	Transkarpation	Perechin	Employment	24	21	Rudenko	Dovganik	
6	Dec 07-08	Vinnitska	Ladizhyn	Employment	20	15	Kapitonova	Mihnovets	
7	Dec 08-09		Kyiv	Employment	21	19	Kozlova	Vozna	
				SUBTOTAL	152	125 (82%)			

January - March 2002

No	Date	Region	Town	Topic	Total Participants	Participants in Risk Group	Trainer	Trainer	Trainer
1	Jan 10-12	Rivne	Rivne	Entrepreneurship	18	18	Porayko	Shevchenko	
2	Jan 31-Feb 1	Luhansk	Luhansk	Entrepreneurship	21	16	Mikhnovets	Vozna	
3	Feb 12-14	Cherkas'ka	Kaniv	Entrepreneurship	17	17	Rudenko	Shevchenko	
4	Feb 15-16	Simferopol	Simferopol	Entrepreneurship	16	14	Porayko	Kapitonova	
5	Feb 28 - Mar 1	Rivne	Rivne	Employment	15	15	Mikhnovets	Kapitonova	
				SUBTOTAL	87	80 (92%)			

April - June 2002

No	Date	Region	Town	Topic	Total Participants	Participants in Risk Group	Trainer	Trainer	Trainer
1	Apr 24-25	Kyiv	Brovary	Entrepreneurship	19	16	Kapitonova	Shevchenko	
2	May 21-22	Zaporizhzhya	Zaporizhzhya	Employment	18	15	Kapitonova	Porovska	
3	June 28 - 29	Khmelnyska	Khmelnyskyy	Employment	18	14	Kapitonova	Porovska	
				SUBTOTAL	55	45 (82%)			

July - September 2002

No	Date	Region	Town	Topic	Total Participants	Participants in Risk Group	Trainer	Trainer	Trainer
1	July 28-29	Mykolaiv	Pervomaysk	Entrepreneurship	18	15	Shevchenko	Porovska	
2	August 8-9	Vinnitsa	Khmilnik	Employment	19	17	Mikhnovets	Porovska	
3	Sep 3-4	Iv.Frankivsk	Iv.Frankivsk	Employment	21	18	Kapitonova	Porovska	
				SUBTOTAL	58	50 (86%)			

October - December 2002

No	Date	Region	Town	Topic	Total Participants	Participants in Risk Group	Trainer	Trainer	Trainer
1	Oct 24-25	Volyn	Lutsk	Entrepreneurship	20	15	Rudenko	Georgovska	
2	Nov 26-27	Sumy	Sumy	Employment	22	17	Mikhnovets	Porovska	
3	Dec 23-24	Kyiv	Vasylkiv	Employment	25	25	Rudenko	Porovska	
				SUBTOTAL	67	57 (85%)			

January - March 2003

No	Date	Region	Town	Topic	Total Participants	Participants in Risk Group	Trainer	Trainer	Trainer
1	Jan 24-25	Poltava	Lubny	Entrepreneurship	23	16	Rudenko	Porovska	
2	Feb 15-16	Kyiv	Kyiv	Entrepreneurship	21	21	Shevchenko	Porovska	
3	March 25-26	Iv.Frankyvsck	Golyn	Employment	23	23	Mykhnovets	Kapitonova	
				SUBTOTAL	67	60 (90%)			

April - June 2003

No	Date	Region	Town	Topic	Total Participants	Participants in Risk Group	Trainer	Trainer	Trainer
1	May 23-24	Kyiv	Dmytrivka	Employment	19	17	Mykhnovets	Porovska	
2	June 19-20	Vinnytsia	Nemyryv	Employment	18	18	Mykhnovets	Porovska	
				SUBTOTAL	37	35 (95%)			

July - September 2003

No	Date	Region	Town	Topic	Total Participants	Participants in Risk Group	Trainer	Trainer	Trainer
1	July 10-11	Sumy	Romny	Entrepreneurship	25	19	Rudenko	Porovska	
2	July 18-19	Kyiv	Rzhyshev	Entrepreneurship	17	10	Shevchenko	Kapitonova	
3	Aug 1-2	Khmelnystky	Polone	Entrepreneurship	17	15	Porayko	Porovska	
				SUBTOTAL	59	44 (75%)			

October - December 2003

No	Date	Region	Town	Topic	Total Participants	Participants in Risk Group	Trainer	Trainer	Trainer
1	July 10-11	Vinnytsia	Vinnytsia	Employment	20	19	Mykhnovets	Porovska	
				SUBTOTAL	20	19 (95%)			

January - March 2004

No	Date	Region	Town	Topic	Total Participants	Participants in Risk Group	Trainer	Trainer	Trainer
1	Jan 16-17	Kiev	Kiev	Employment	16	16	Porovska	Kapitonova	
2	Feb 26-27	Zakarpatska	Rakhiv	Employment	23	21	Mykhnovets	Sorokopud	
3	Mar 21-22		Ternopil	Employment	21	21	Porovska	Sorokopud	
4	Mar 23-24		Iv.Frankivsk	Entrepreneurship	17	13	Porovska	Kapitonova	
5	Mar 25-26		Sumy	Employment	22	15	Mykhnovets	Rudenko	
				SUBTOTAL	99	86 (86%)			

GRAND TOTAL 2456 2050 (83%)

Winrock International
Trafficking Prevention Project
Job Skills Training Program - Technical Skills Courses
January - March 2004

Center	Topic	Jan	Feb	March	Total Participants	Number on Waiting List
Donetsk	Computer Skills 1	20	30	23	73	359
	Computer Skills 2	0	0	0	0	172
	Business English	0	15	0	15	296
	Skills for book-keeping	0	0	0	0	0
	Secretary + Office Equipment Skills	0	19	0	19	305
	Internet	0	0	13	13	305
	Cookery	0	0	0	0	127
	Total Donetsk	20	64	36	120	1564
	Dnipropetrovsk	Computer Skills	24	24	22	70
Secretary		0	0	0	0	12
Skills for book-keeping		0	14	12	26	28
Internet		24	24	22	70	32
Skills for book-keeping 2		0	0	0	0	8
Office Equipment Skills		0	0	0	0	22
Entrepreneurship		0	0	12	12	15
Total Dnipropetrovsk		48	62	68	178	203
Lviv	Computer Skills	8	14	14	36	1006
	Internet	17	13	13	43	1192
	Skills on making beads	0	0	0	0	95
	Skills for book-keeping 1S	8	7	7	22	51
	Secretary	10	12	14	36	445
	Entrepreneurship	0	0	0	0	57
	Total Lviv	43	46	48	137	2846
Kherson	Computer Skills	10	22	41	73	483
	Business English	18	0	21	39	370
	Office-manager	8	5	5	18	314
	Skills for book-keeping	0	6	6	12	411
	Skills for book-keeping 1S	0	0	5	5	62
	Sale-manager	0	6	7	13	6
	Entrepreneurship	0	0	0	0	163
	Total Kherson	36	39	85	160	1809
Chernivtsi	Computer Skills	9	21	27	57	317
	Computer Skills2	0	0	0	0	17
	Secretary	0	0	0	0	35
	Office Equipment Skills	0	0	0	0	42
	Skills for book-keeping 1S	0	0	0	0	84

	Business English	12	10	0	22	126
	Internet	0	0	0	0	78
	Entrepreneurship	9	0	0	9	81
	Decorative Art Skills	0	0	0	0	21
	Total Chernivtsi	30	31	27	88	801
Zhytomyr	Computer Skills	30	15	37	52	30
	Entrepreneurship	0	0	10	10	8
	Business English	0	0	0	0	40
	Secretary	15	0	0	15	10
	Office-manager	0	0	0	0	33
	Internet	0	0	0	0	12
	Decorative Art Skills	0	0	15	15	8
	Cookery	0	0	0	0	0
	Computer Skills 2	0	0	0	0	1
	Skills for book-keeping 1S	5	0	0	5	7
	Total Zhytomyr	50	15	62	97	149
Rivne	Computer Skills	12	35	44	91	111
	Study of flora		0		0	28
	Secretary	0	0	24	24	36
	Waiters courses		0	0	0	12
	Small business manager	0	0	0	0	16
	Effective Sale Techniques		0	0	0	23
	Skills for book-keeping 1S		14	12	26	41
	Entrepreneurship	19	0	23	42	38
	Total Rivne	31	49	103	183	305

TOTAL

963

7677

Winrock International
Trafficking Prevention Project
Crisis Prevention Trainings by Center
Women's Leadership and Gender Equality Trainings
January - March 2004

1 Lviv and region

	date	place	number of participants
1	1/20/2004	Lviv	12
2	1/20/2004	Lviv	16
3	2/12/2004	Lviv	11
4	3/11/2004	Lviv	12

51

2 Dnipropetrovsk and region

	date	place	number of participants
1	1/9/2003	Dnipropetrovsk	12
2	3/3/2004	Dnipropetrovsk	15

27

3 Donetsk and region

	date	place	number of participants
1	1/17/2004	Donetsk	18
2	2/6/2004	Donetsk	14
3	2/13/2004	Donetsk	17
4	2/27/2004	Donetsk	18

67

4 Zhytomyr and region

	date	place	number of participants
1	1/20/2004	Zhytomyr	12
2	2/19/2004	Zhytomyr	13

25

5 Kherson and region

	date	place	number of participants
1	12/23/2003	Kherson	14
2	2/3/2004	Kherson	10
3	2/4/2004	Kherson	9
4	2/11/2004	Kherson	9
5	2/24/2004	Kherson	8

6	3/2/2004	Kherson	10
7	3/23/2004	Kherson	12
8	2/3/2004	Nova Kakhovka	21
9	2/5/2004	Nova Kakhovka	22
10	3/10/2004	Hola Prystan'	22
11	3/11/2004	Skadovsk	19
12	3/13/2004	Skadovsk	21
13	3/15/2004	Bilozerka	25

202

6 *Chernivtsi and region*

	date	place	number of participants
1	1/15/2004	Chernivtsi	14
2	2/19/2004	Chernivtsi	18
3	3/11/2004	Chernivtsi	18
4	3/12/2004	Chernivtsi	15

65

7 *Rivne and region*

	date	place	number of participants
1	1/9/2004	Rivne	15
2	1/17/2004	Rivne	10
3	2/5/2004	Rivne	16
4	3/5/2004	Rivne	12
5	3/11/2004	Rivne	11
6	1/8/2004	Rivne	15
7	2/12/2004	Rivne	20
8	3/13/2004	Rivne	19
9	3/14/2004	Drozdiv	16

134

Total: 38 trainings for 571 participants

**Winrock International
 Trafficking Prevention Project
 Crisis Prevention Trainings by Center
 Trafficking Prevention and Violence Prevention Trainings
 January - March 2004**

1 *Lviv and region*

	date	place	number of participants
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1	12/23/2003	Lviv	20
2	2/20/2004	Lviv	13
3	3/10/2004	Lviv	15
4	3/11/2004	Lviv	6
5	3/19/2004	Lviv	21
6	2/17/2004	Radekhiv	20
7	2/18/2004	Lapaivka	21
8	3/16/2004	Drohobych	23

139

2 *Dnipropetrovsk and region*

	date	place	number of participants
1	12/22/2003	Ternivka	18
2	1/30/2004	Dnipropetrovsk	16
3	1/30/2004	Dnipropetrovsk	15
4	3/2/2004	Dniprodzerzhinsk	15

64

3 *Donetsk and region*

	date	place	number of participants
1	12/22/2003	Donetsk	21
2	3/18/2004	Donetsk	22

43

4 *Zhytomyr and region*

	date	place	number of participants
1	1/20/2004	Zhytomyr	18
2	2/20/2004	Zhytomyr	16
3	3/16/2004	Zhytomyr	19
4	3/19/2004	Zhytomyr	14
5	1/16/2004	Hlyboke	20
6	2/12/2004	Ozerne	10

97

5 *Kherson and region*

	date	place	number of participants
1	1/13/2004	Kherson	15
2	1/20/2004	Kherson	16
3	2/10/2004	Kherson	10
4	2/17/2004	Kherson	11
5	3/3/2004	Kherson	18
6	3/9/2016	Kherson	15

7	3/16/2004	Kherson	8
8	2/12/2004	Chaplynka	19
9	2/18/2004	Skadovsk	18
10	3/12/2004	Bilozerka	21
11	3/17/2004	Tzuryupinsk	19
12	3/18/2004	Tzuryupinsk	19

189

6 *Chernivtsi and region*

	date	place	number of participants
1	1/16/2004	Chernivtsi	14
2	1/19/2004	Chernivtsi	14
3	2/12/2004	Chernivtsi	21
4	2/6/2004	Chernivtsi	18
5	3/9/2004	Chernivtsi	14

81

7 *Rivne and region*

	date	place	number of participants
1	1/16/2004	Rivne	9
2	2/13/2004	Rivne	15
3	2/20/2004	Rivne	13
4	2/18/2004	Rivne	11
5	1/15/2004	Rivne	18
6	2/2/2004	Rivne	18
7	2/5/2004	Rivne	20
8	3/15/2004	Zdolbuniv	11

115

Total: 45 trainings for 728 participants

<p align="center">Trafficking Prevention Project General Table for Information Consultative Lines at WfW Centers: Lviv, Donetsk, Dnipropetrovsk, Zhytomyr, Rivne, Kherson, Chernivtsi <i>January - March 2004</i></p>									
		Chernivtsi	Dnipropetrovsk	Donetsk	Kherson	Lviv	Rivne	Zhytomyr	Total for each category
Total number of calls		245	538	274	343	337	309	236	2282
Age category	Under 18	6	79	18	110	22	9	12	256
	19 - 30	83	205	132	82	59	107	125	793
	31-40	29	126	45	60	113	96	63	532
	Over 40	11	85	33	45	100	68	33	375
	Not identified	116	43	46	46	43	29	3	326
	Total for each city	245	538	274	343	337	309	236	2282
Sex	Women	201	502	256	203	302	258	195	1917
	Men	31	13	4	98	12	35	41	234
	Not identified	13	23	14	42	23	16	0	131
	Total for each city	245	538	274	343	337	309	236	2282
Family status	Married	60	155	65	88	100	63	89	620
	Divorced	3	59	23	20	44	23	21	193
	Unmarried	28	173	70	145	74	67	79	636
	Widow	0	28	8	15	32	6	5	94
	Not identified	154	123	108	75	87	150	42	739
	Total for each city	245	538	274	343	337	309	236	2282
Children	One child	31	201	49	171	78	68	89	687

	2 children	20	149	50	53	96	34	59	461
	More than two children	28	56	33	45	65	33	35	295
	No children	1	2	3	6	7	6	4	29
	Not identified	165	130	139	68	91	168	49	810
	Total for each city	245	538	274	343	337	309	236	2282
Education									
	Secondary	2	152	36	117	18	39	29	393
	Secondary professional	40	103	43	84	47	48	96	461
	Higher	39	165	78	73	165	56	60	636
	Not identified	164	118	117	69	107	166	51	792
	Total for each city	245	538	274	343	337	309	236	2282
Number of calls to telephone line									
	First time	203	475	208	230	240	229	201	1786
	Second time	16	16	10	37	53	60	22	214
	Regular	0	14	7	14	17	0	12	64
	Not identified	26	33	49	62	27	20	1	218
	Total for each city	245	538	274	343	337	309	236	2282
Type of call									
	Crisis	13	110	60	42	34	3	66	328
	Consultation	84	258	112	179	165	20	52	870
	Information	131	147	75	43	115	269	115	895
	Nonverbal	17	23	27	79	23	17	3	189
	Total for each city	245	538	274	343	337	309	236	2282
Referrals									
	Women for Women Center	206	155	214	53	112	220	158	1118
	To Inf. Consultative line	7	13	21	203	32	4	4	284
	Governmental services	12	49	37	10	13	16	48	185
	Other women's NGOs	5	8	8	5	10	1	7	44
	Medical Institutions	2	52	18	19	32	13	5	141
	Legal institutions	0	25	9	40	37	0	2	113
	Commercial organizations	11	7	13	23	0	2	34	90

	Law enforcement	2	44	13	3	15	0	7	
	Other	0	24	4	54	19	18	18	137
	Total for each city	245	377	337	410	270	274	283	2196
Effectiveness	A - significant improvement	46	496	134	46	309	130	213	1374
	B - minor change (improvement)	180	19	119	208	5	132	7	670
	C - without change	15	23	18	71	0	29	4	160
	D - worsening	4	0	3	18	23	18	12	78
	Total for each city	245	538	274	343	337	309	236	2282
Major problem codes	# 1 Women going abroad	47	122	50	35	19	27	36	336
	# 2 Violence	5	78	45	15	27	8	23	201
	# 3 Suicide and homicide	0	1	0	7	1	0	1	10
	# 4 Crisis	6	14	2	1	8	3	2	36
	# 5 Interpersonal problems	7	70	17	102	55	3	16	270
	# 6 Health problem	3	26	6	7	28	7	9	86
	# 7 Sexuality related problems	0	2	0	20	8	2	4	36
	# 8 Addiction problems	1	23	3	23	13	3	0	66
	# 9 Employment / financial problems	25	34	51	51	42	14	69	286
	# 10 Legal rights protection problems	23	19	5	10	10	15	14	96
	# 11 Religious and spiritual problem	0	0	1	3	10	1	0	15
	# 12 Information requests	100	120	74	13	79	195	53	634
	# 13 Other	31	29	20	56	37	31	9	213
	Total for each city	248	538	274	343	337	309	236	2285
Source of	TV	20	79	53	0	17	4	0	173

information on Hot Line	Press	114	90	49	33	36	76	0	398
	Friends	61	210	92	108	104	85	41	701
	Leaflets	35	65	23	107	69	60	185	544
	Other	56	94	104	99	111	84	15	563
	Total for each city	286	538	321	347	337	309	241	2379
Assistance Provided									
Assistance Provided	Informational consultations	96	299	156	250	182	40	166	1189
	Info on the WfW Center	117	137	153	35	177	244	45	908
	Emotional support	17	145	97	185	186	20	59	709
	Search for problem solving	9	136	49	68	160	3	79	504
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total for each city	239	717	455	538	705	307	349	3310

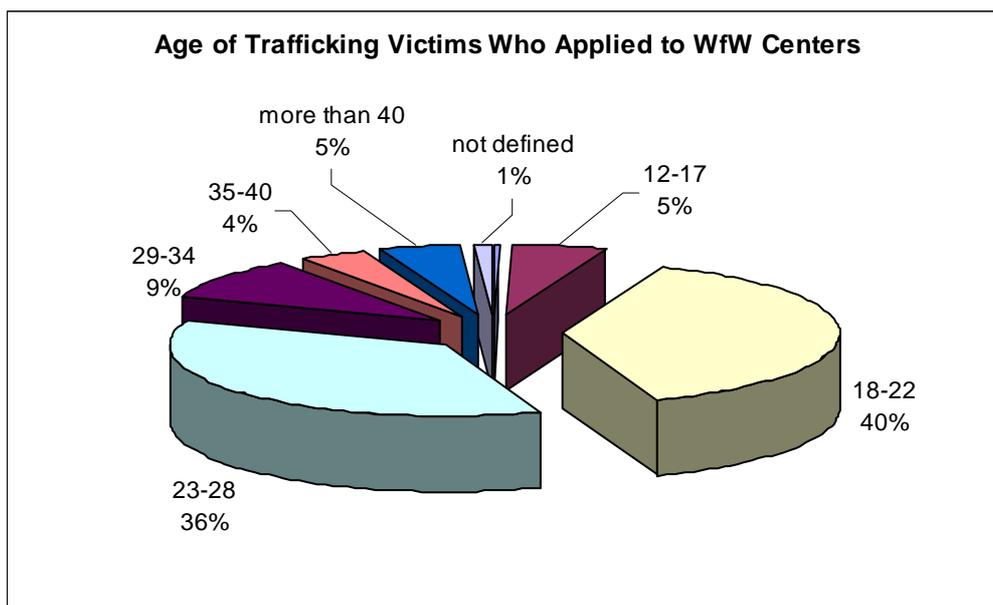
Statistical analysis of surveys of human trafficking victims who sought assistance at the seven regional Women for Women Centers of the Trafficking Prevention Project *April 2004*

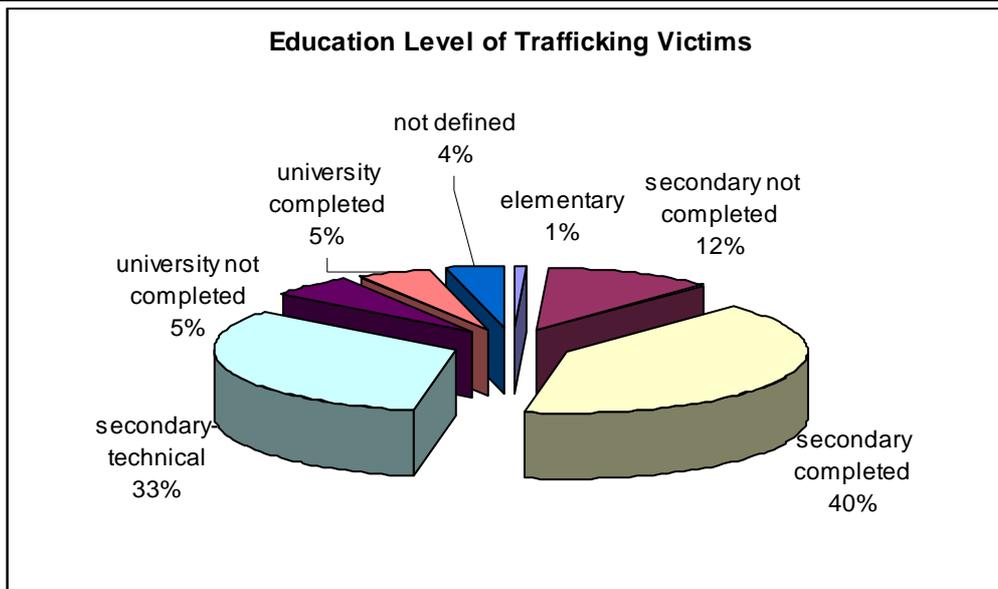
From the beginning of the Trafficking Prevention Project in Ukraine (implemented by Winrock International, funded by USAID) there have been 277 requests for assistance from victims of trafficking or their relatives (cases when the victims have not returned home yet). This analysis is based on information collected from surveys of these 277 cases. The surveys were conducted by the staff at the seven Women for Women Centers (WfW Centers) using a common questionnaire developed by Winrock International.

Factors and circumstances that lead to human trafficking

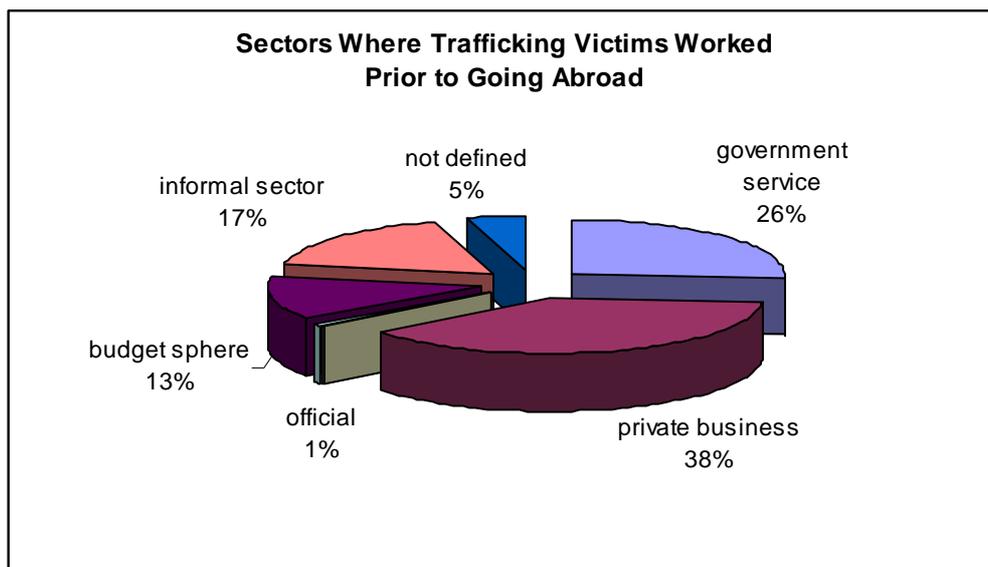
The main reasons Ukrainian citizens seek jobs abroad are unemployment, low salaries in Ukraine, convenient geographical location of Ukraine, and freedom to travel abroad. For the criminals, the recruiters and traffickers, the reasons for engaging in the human trafficking trade are the high profits and low risks associated with being caught.

Analysis of the collected data shows that 98,92% of victims are women, citizens of Ukraine between the ages of 18 and 28 (75,09%). The majority came from cities (53,43%) and regional centers (29,24%). Fifty-three percent were single, 20,22 % were divorced, and the remaining were married. Over 84% of those surveyed had a secondary or secondary technical education (84,84%). A third of them did not possess a professional qualification (32,85%). Over thirty-eight percent of those surveyed had worked in the private sector prior to going abroad, another 25,76% in the government sector receiving an average monthly salary of 200 Ukrainian Hryvnia (79,06%).





In fact, 43,32% of victims were not employed at all before going abroad. Fifty-two percent of those surveyed who were employed said that they didn't earn enough money to even buy food and this was one of the primary factors why they went abroad.



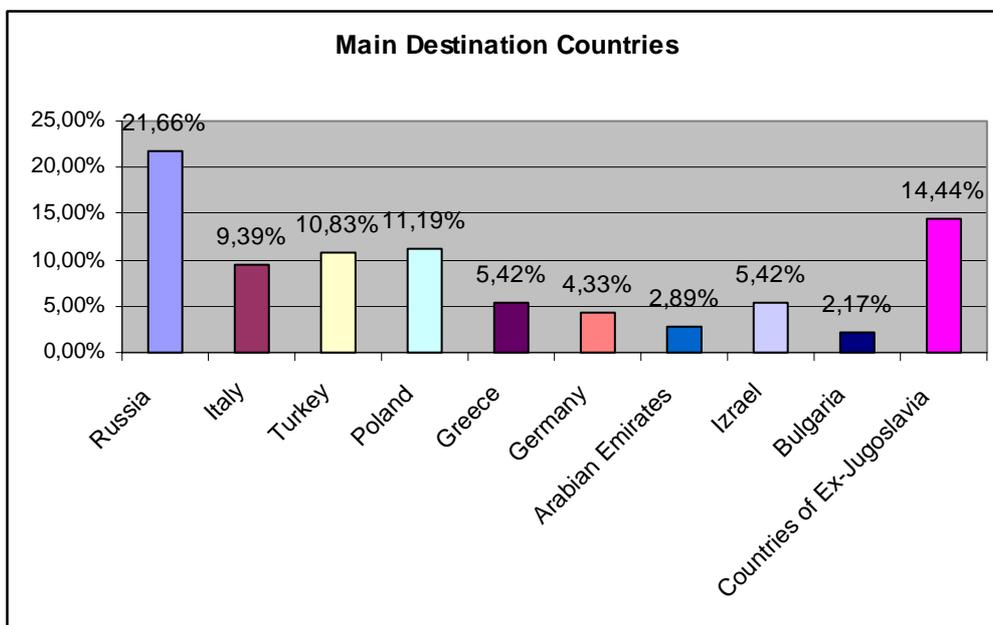
The main reasons that force Ukrainian citizens to go abroad in search of a job are unemployment and low pay, which do not allow them to meet even basic needs or to achieve even a minimum standard of living in Ukraine. It is likely that this tendency will remain in the near future as according to research done in Ukraine in May 2003 by Razumkov Center, over 60% of secondary school graduates don't see their future in Ukraine because of the economic hardships.

The reason that human trafficking is so widespread is because it is transnational, has high profits and low risks for criminals, vulnerability of victims to exploitation, corruption and complexities of mechanisms of international cooperation and cooperation of law enforcement.

Main directions for migration of Ukrainian women in search of employment

Because of various objective and subjective circumstances, the main countries of destination for Ukrainian citizens looking for jobs abroad changes from time to time. Some time ago these

countries were Germany, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Poland, Czech Republic, and countries of former Yugoslavia. During the last few years these tendencies have changed slightly. For example, according to data from this survey, the majority of women were offered jobs in the Russian Federation – 20,94%, Poland – 12,64%, Turkey – 11,19%, former Yugoslavia – 10,47% and Italy – 9,39%, but ended up working in Russia – 21,66%, countries of the former Yugoslavia (Bosnia, Macedonia, Serbia, Kosovo and Slovenia) – 14,44%, Poland – 11,19%, Turkey – 10,83% and Italy – 9,39% or Greece, Germany, Israel, Spain, Bulgaria, UAE and others.



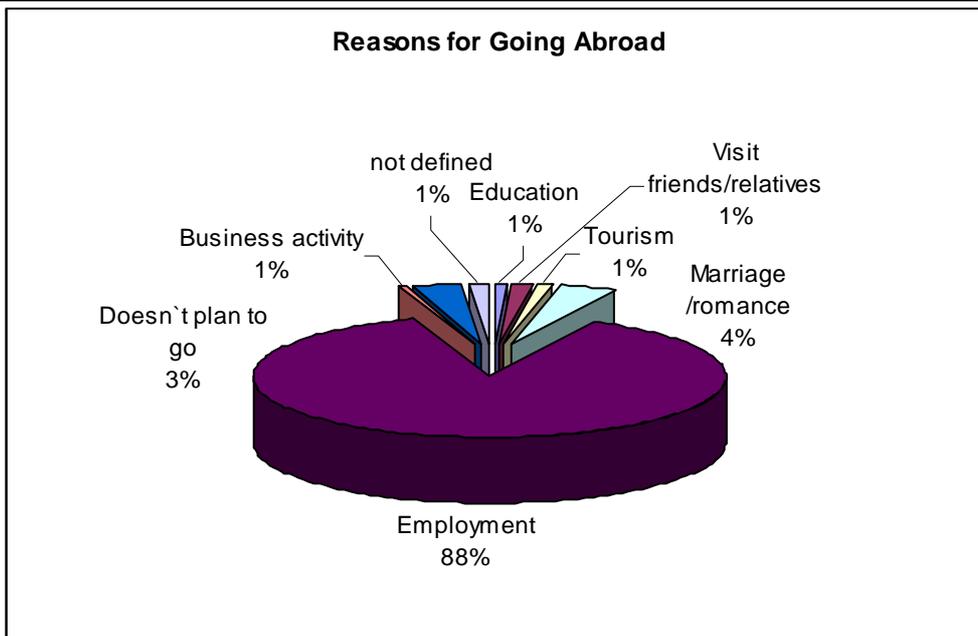
Eighty-seven percent of victims entered countries with visa regimes with legal tourist visas and identification documents using automobile (48,01%), train (31,41%) and plane (24,91%).

The fact that the Russian Federation is now not only a transit country but also a destination country is of particular interest. It is believed that because of EU border expansion and introduction of visa requirements between Ukraine and neighboring countries (Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovenia) the number of Ukrainian citizens who will travel to Russia for work and to third countries through Russia will increase significantly.

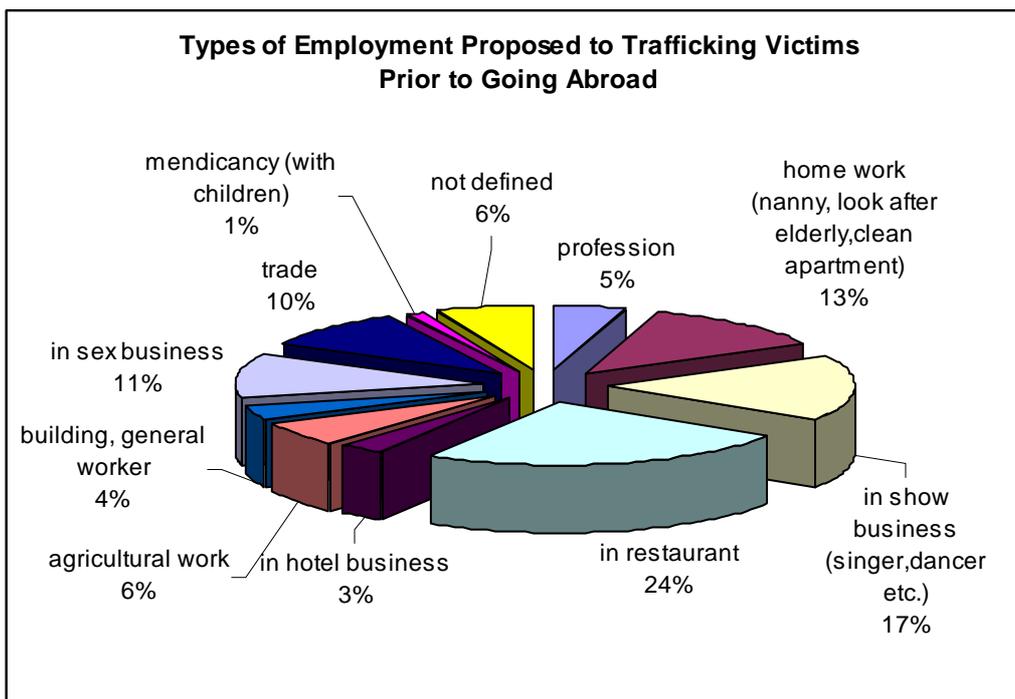
Work abroad. Expectations and Reality

From those surveyed, it appears that those over the age of 40 are less likely to be victims of human trafficking (only 4,69% of those surveyed were over 40 years). There are several possible reasons for this – older labor migrants may be better able to protect themselves from illegitimate, exploitative situations, older women are not in-demand in the sex industry, or older labor migrants aren't coming forward with stories of exploitation while working abroad. It is worth noting that gender plays an important role. The majority of people under 30 years of age who go abroad to look for a job with low-qualification requirements are mostly women – the main risk group for trafficking. Their illegal status in the country of employment, debts, agreement to do almost any work, language barriers and general vulnerability makes them easy prey for traffickers.

The majority of victims were offered low-skilled jobs abroad: in restaurants (24,19%), in the entertainment business (16,97%), cleaning and babysitting (12,64%), in the sex industry (11,19%), in trade (9,75%), in the building, trade, hotel sector (3-4%), in agriculture (6,14%).



The conclusion can be drawn that demand for low-skilled female workers is quite high and this circumstance is actively used by traffickers and recruiters who easily persuade girls and young women that for work in the agriculture sector, or as a dishwasher in a restaurant, or a dancer, one doesn't need to have professional qualifications or knowledge of a foreign language.



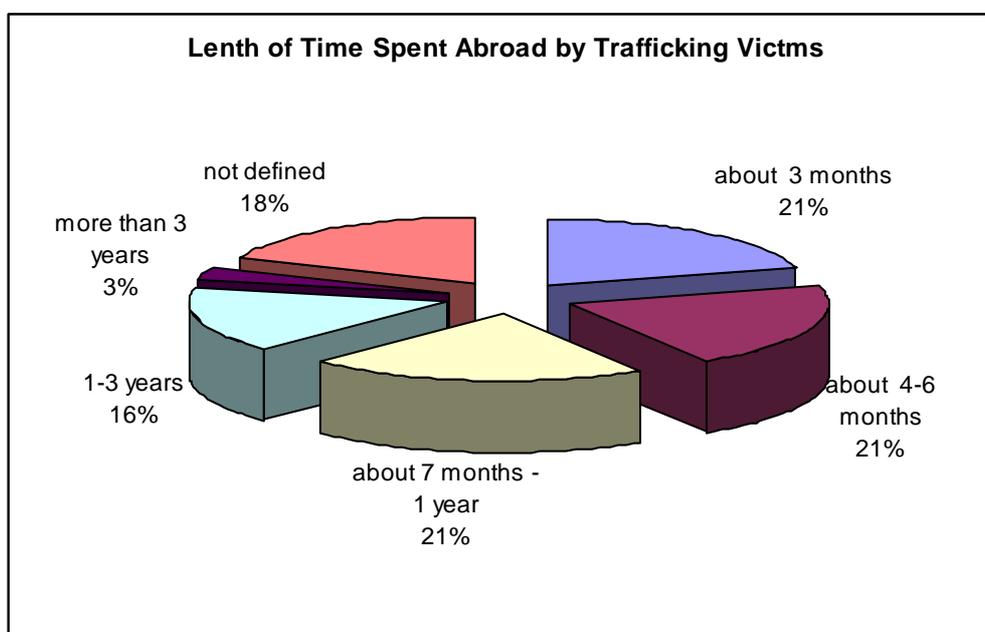
The surveyed women reported that they were recruited by both men and women – 49,46% of recruiters were men and 47,65% were women. Of these, 63,54% of recruiters were citizens of Ukraine, while the remaining were citizens of other countries, such as Russia, Greece, Israel, Albania, Georgia.

These statistics show that the majority of women received offers of employment abroad from someone they knew (67,87%) and only 10,11%, responded to announcements in the mass media. This shows that people who have experience working abroad, including negative experience, do not

truthfully tell about their experiences to friends and family (for reasons of fear or shame), and sometimes intentionally or unintentionally create increased interest in employment abroad.

What was the main motivation for Ukrainian women who went to work abroad? More than half of those surveyed (64,62%) said that they wanted to earn money for basic needs, 18,77% said they wanted to earn money for buying or renovating a flat, 15,16% said paying off debts, and 10,11% wanted to earn money for their children's education.

Before departure, 24,19% of women were offered work in restaurants, 16,97% jobs as singers or dancers, 12,64% as housekeepers, 11,19% in the sex industry and 9,75% in trade. Some also mentioned receiving offers for work in the agriculture, construction, or hotel/tourism sectors, and even begging for money with children. In 88,45% of cases there were no written agreements or contracts signed. According to those surveyed, in reality 68,95% were forced to work in the sex industry, others were exploited in households (9,03%), as dancers or singers (6,5%), odd jobs in restaurants, agriculture and construction. Fifty percent of victims were never got paid for their work, 63,9% had to work long periods of time before getting paid, 40% were able to earn the equivalent of \$150 during all their employment, and only 9,75% were able to send small sums of money home.



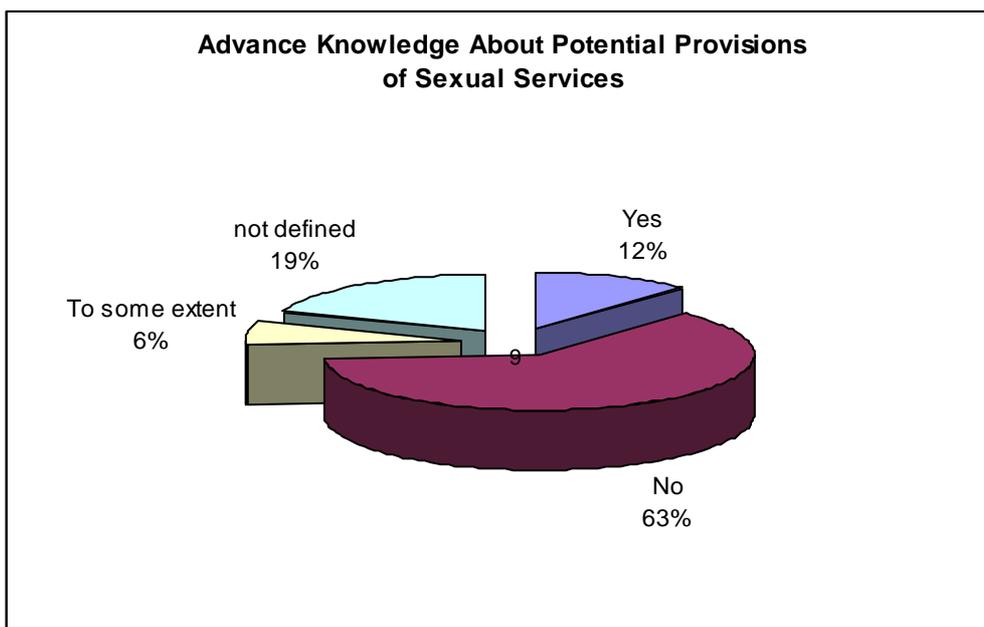
On average, victims worked abroad from 3 months to a year (62,45%), 88,81% had never been abroad before. Over ninety-eight percent consider themselves victims of human trafficking. Only 3 women out of all surveyed intend to work abroad again.

Over 56% of women were recruited by someone they knew and left the country with their help; 23,47% were recruited by strangers; and 12,64% used tourist agencies. Main method of recruitment was a promise of employment abroad (83,75%), and in 50,9% of cases recruiters took responsibility for the visa and other travel documents.

About eighty-two percent of victims learned that they had been sold only once they were outside of Ukraine, and only a few of them were present when the money changed hands or they heard a conversation between the traffickers about the terms of the deal.

The majority of those surveyed (87%) said that their movement once in the destination country was limited or allowed only with a chaperone, 61,73% of women were prohibited from contacting their

families, 22,74% could call home only in the presence of their traffickers. In terms of access to medical care, only 2,89% were able to receive medical care regularly, 34,66% couldn't receive any medical assistance, 21,03% received it only in cases of emergency. Eighty-four percent of victims were constantly subjected to violence and harassment at work, including psychological (81,95%), sexual (62,45%), economic (64,98%), and physical (59,57%) abuse. Most often they were harassed by pimps (41,88%), clients (39,71%), employers (32,13%) and traffickers (32,13%). Thirty-six percent owed money to their employer. Thirty-two percent were forced to take alcohol and 6,86% to take drugs. Among those forced to work in sex industry 31,41% served 3-6 clients a day, 7,22% – 9-12 clients, 4,69% – more than 12 clients a day. 42,24% of victims were forced to serve clients without condoms.

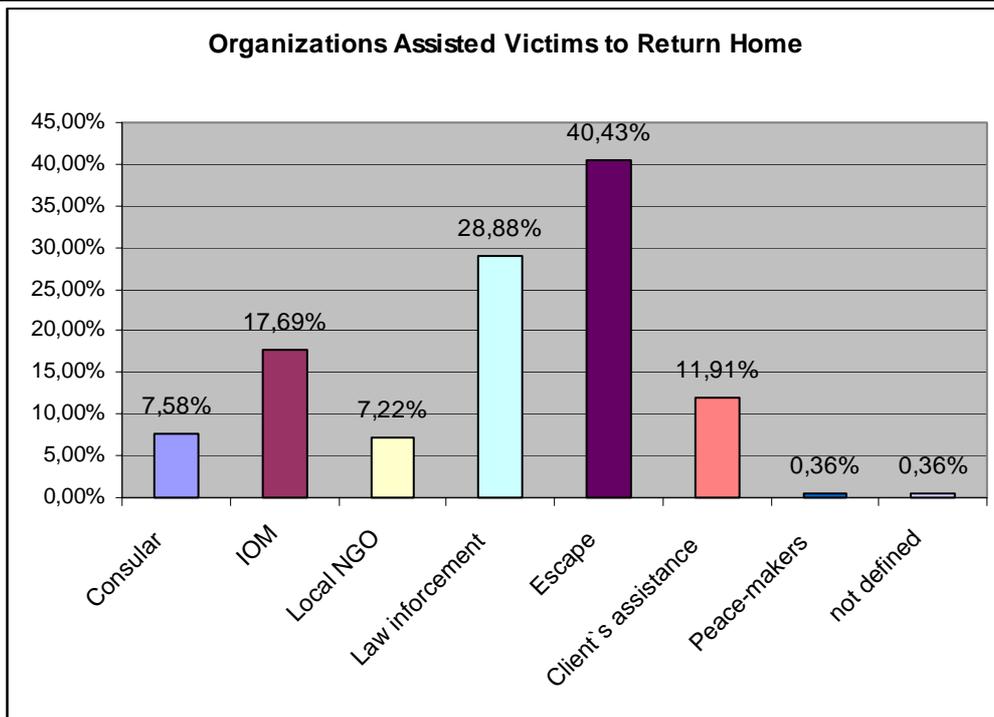


Almost every migrant encountered violation of their rights while working abroad illegally. These can be divided into three categories. First, the group of migrants that did the agreed work and was cheated out of their payment and paid less than originally agreed. Second, those who were exploited without pay. The third group is those who were forced into sexual slavery. They couldn't leave this work because they didn't have identification papers, money to return home, freedom of movement was limited, they were threatened by physical violence against themselves or their families, had debts, or were afraid of being arrested by police and being deported.

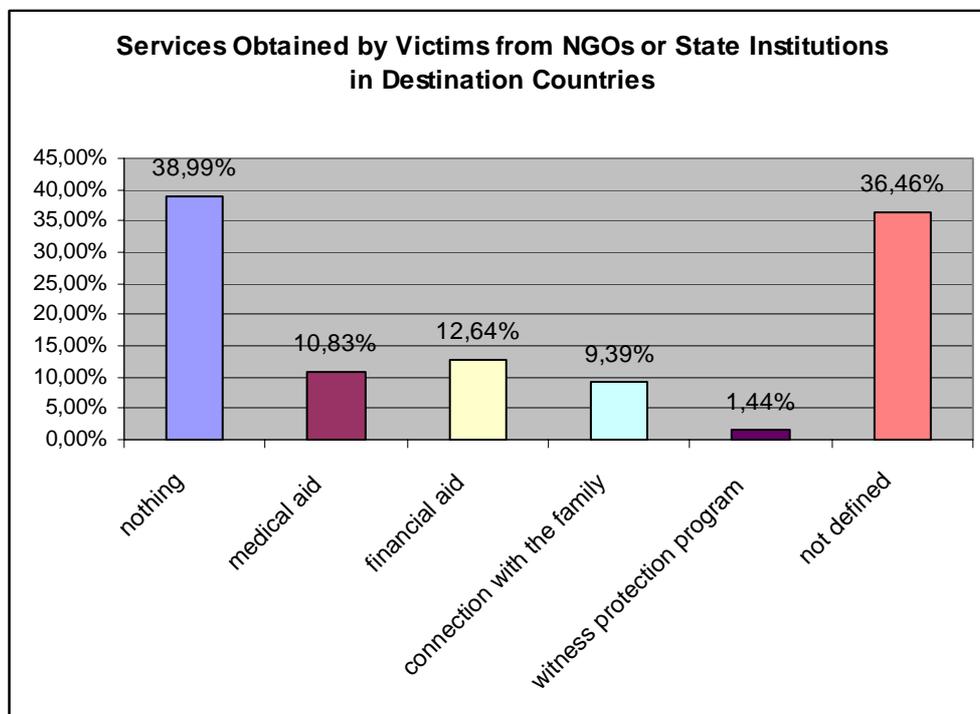
Ways of returning home, assistance to victims

The search for and repatriation of victims of trafficking is a very complex, lengthy and costly procedure. It is made more difficult by a number of factors. First, there is often a lack of information about the victim and her location. Secondly, the urgency of intervention is complicated by potential risks for the victim resulting from an intervention as well as the need for cooperation law enforcement, consulates, international and local NGOs in the country of employment and country of citizenship.

Most often the search for and repatriation of victims was initiated by their families (23,10%), law enforcement (20,22%), origin country NGOs (13,36%). Return was a result of escape by the victim (40,43%), with help of law enforcement (28,88%), IOM (17,69%), and also with help of consulates, local NGOs and sometimes even clients. Of the 277 cases in this study, 24 women still haven't returned to Ukraine, 9 of them are considered to have disappeared, 1 woman committed suicide.



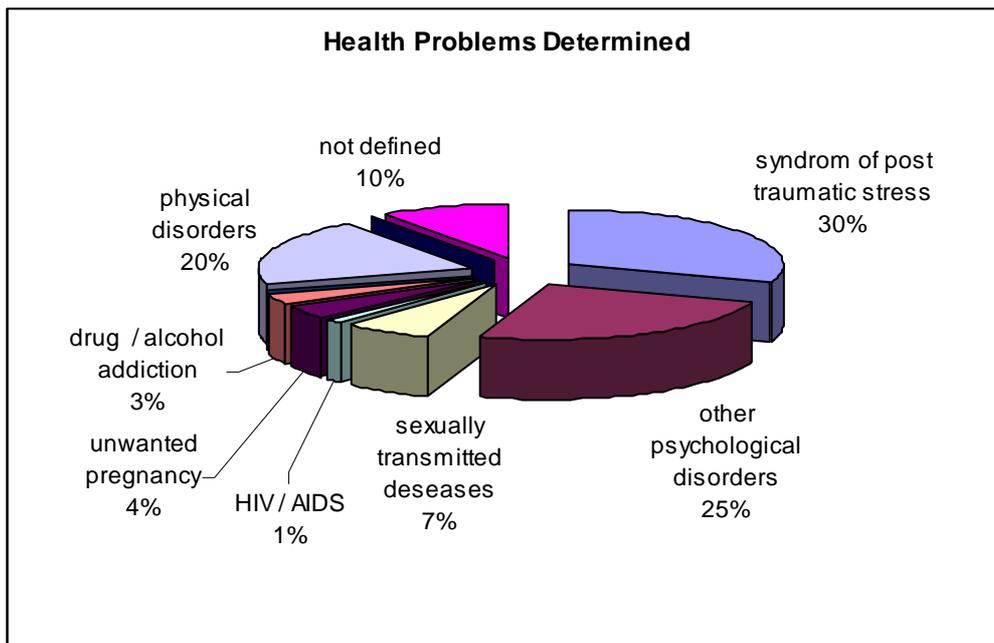
In 22,38% of cases, victims were deported, in 8,06% of these irregardless of the fact that the women informed police that they had been trafficked. According to this research, 31,41% were interrogated by police in countries of destination, 43,68% of them to determine if they were trafficking victims, 39,08% to find out if they were willing to be witnesses, 24,14% because they lacked identification papers or because of their possible involvement in a crime (21,84%). Seventy-eight percent of interrogated women were not charged with any crime.



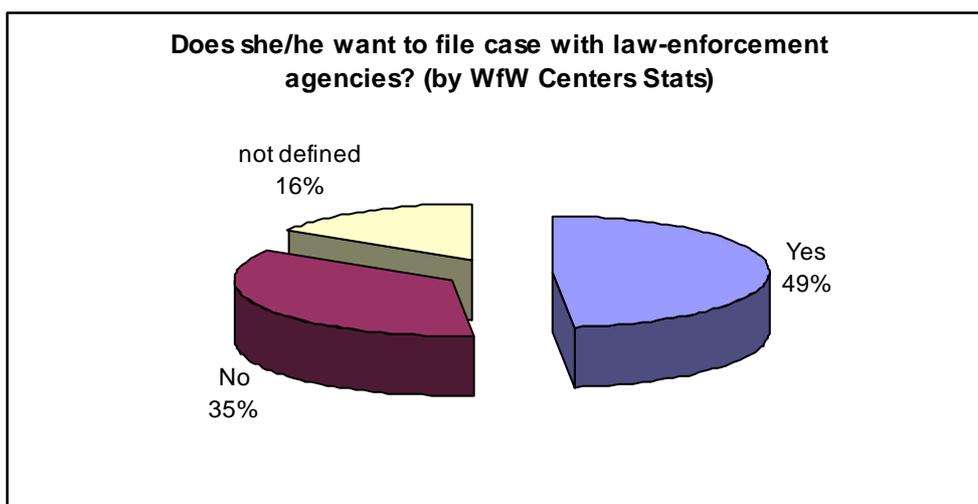
Usually, the most timely help should be given to victims of trafficking by NGOs in the destination country, as this is the time when they are extremely vulnerable. Unfortunately, among those surveyed, less than a quarter of the victims received such assistance (24,55%), including medical

(12,64%), financial (10,38%), re-establishing contact with relatives (9,39%). Only 1,44% of victims participated as witnesses in criminal cases and were under a witness protection program.

After returning to Ukraine, 24,91% of women applied for help to WFW Centers, 15,88% applied to IOM's shelter in Kyiv, and 72,46% sought help in their place of legal residence. After medical examination of those who sought such assistance, 56,68% were diagnosed with post-traumatic stress syndrome, 46,93% with other psychological problems, 37,18% with physical ailments, 12,27% with sexually transmitted infections, 7% with unintended pregnancy, another 7% with alcohol and drug dependence, and 2,53% with HIV/AIDS.



Victims who turned to the WfW Centers for help needed various types of assistance, specifically: social-psychological (78,34%), financial and job skills training (61%), medical (52,35%), legal (39,71%), as well as help in employment and housing.



Representatives of Ukrainian NGOs that assist trafficking victims are concerned by the increasing numbers of returned victims who are interested only in receiving financial support (from 55% to 61%). The number of victims seeking assistance in finding a job or learning new skills for employability, however, is much lower - only 10%-20% (in 2003 and 2004 correspondingly) of

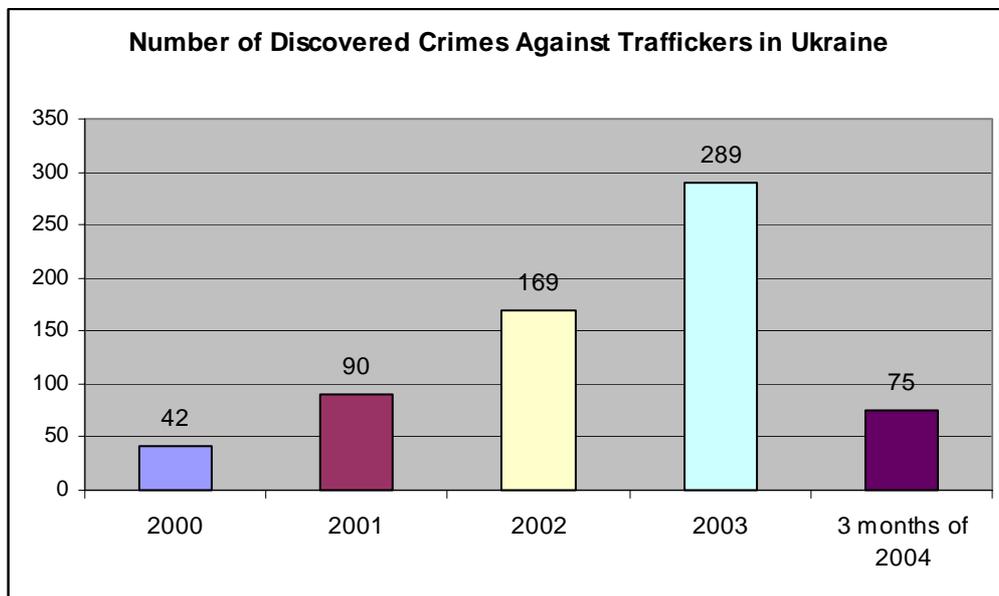
victims indicate interest in this type of assistance. The difference in the percentages of women seeking strictly financial support and those interested in actively taking steps to improve themselves and their lives underscores the importance of changing the way victims view themselves, improving their self-confidence and helping them to make the transition from ‘victim’ to ‘survivor.’

The primary wishes of these survivors for their future was to find work in Ukraine (59,21%), to get an education (46,57%), and to get recover from their physical and mental problems (31,05%).

Approximately 80% of those victims who were willing to go to law enforcement agencies for help want to do this to punish the perpetrators and provide information about people involved in the human trafficking trade. At the same time 35,38% of victims do not want to testify because they are afraid of being persecuted by their traffickers, and 23,47% of victims don’t want to disclose any information about what happened to them.

Unfortunately, real possibilities for implementing all activities as required by the 1994 law of Ukraine “On ensuring safety of persons who participate in criminal justice” (witness protection) are limited due to financial constraints. Actual activities on providing help to victims are mainly provided by international organizations and local NGOs.

It is also worth noting that in Ukraine during the last three years thanks to active cooperation between law enforcement and NGOs, in terms of work with victims and providing them with necessary re-integration assistance, there has been a marked increase in victims’ confidence level toward law enforcement agencies. This is demonstrated by a yearly increase in the number of victims filing requests for assistance with police agencies and the number of criminal cases against traffickers: 2000 – 42 discovered crimes, 2001 – 90, 2002 – 169, 2003 – 289 and 3 months of 2004 – 75.



Trafficking Prevention Project
Legal Consultations Chart
 Chernivtsy, Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Kherson, Lviv, Rivne and Zhytomyr
 January - March 2004

		Chernivtsy	Donetsk	Dnipropetrovsk	Kherson	Lviv	Rivne	Zhytomyr	Total for each category
Total number of APPLICATIONS:		53	154	78	49	113	81	74	602
1. Age category	Under 18	2	2	1	3	1	0	0	9
	19 - 30	16	42	35	20	31	30	19	193
	31 - 40	11	38	37	15	62	23	25	211
	Over 40	20	72	5	7	17	28	20	169
	Not identified	4	0	0	4	2	0	10	20
	Total for each city	53	154	78	49	113	81	74	602
2. Family status	Married	29	66	31	17	42	45	30	260
	Divorced	16	39	15	6	39	22	22	159
	Unmarried	3	28	25	18	11	13	12	110
	Widow	1	20	1	4	2	1	3	32
	Not identified	4	1	6	4	19	0	7	41
	Total for each city	53	154	78	49	113	81	74	602
3. Children	No children	2	30	20	22	9	17	11	111
	One child	13	67	33	16	45	33	30	237
	2 children	24	48	19	6	37	26	20	180
	More than two children	7	7	0	1	6	5	3	29
	Not identified	7	2	6	4	16	0	10	45
	Total for each city	53	154	78	49	113	81	74	602
4. Education	Secondary	17	22	10	12	6	8	19	94
	Secondary professional	7	47	23	9	7	4	26	123

	Basic higher/secondary education	8	38	11	10	14	37	10	128
	Higher	13	45	31	14	45	32	10	190
	Not identified	8	2	3	4	41	0	9	67
	Total for each city	53	154	78	49	113	81	74	602
5. Source of information on legal consultations	Mass Media	19	58	22	3	1	11	7	121
	NGO	2	3	0	0	1	0	1	7
	Government institution	0	9	1	1	1	6	1	19
	"Women for Women" Center	5	11	2	0	27	23	4	72
	Hot line	2	8	3	4	0	7	2	26
	Relatives	8	20	28	0	4	15	16	91
	Friends	27	67	27	34	79	29	39	302
	Other	0	1	5	0	0	2	2	10
	Total for each city	63	177	88	42	113	93	72	648
6. Which time applying for consultation	First time	34	119	73	49	71	70	60	476
	Second time	19	11	2	0	12	3	10	57
	Regular	0	24	3	0	30	8	4	69
	Total for each city	53	154	78	49	113	81	74	602
7. Aim of application	Informational/to explain the rights	46	121	58	45	12	79	50	411
	Solving problem	0	27	13	1	65	1	21	128
	Combined	7	6	7	3	36	1	3	63
	Total for each city	53	154	78	49	113	81	74	602
9.Type of assistance	Verbal consultation	50	127	65	45	113	81	74	555
	Preparation of documents	5	29	13	1	27	10	21	106
	Representing in the court	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
	Written notice	1	0	0	1	29	27	0	58
	Total for each city	56	157	78	47	169	118	96	721
10. Problem codes	Labor law	3	30	11	29	16	15	10	114
	Marriage law	21	44	32	5	37	21	24	184

Criminal law	7	9	0	0	11	10	0	37
Criminal procedure	0	2	0	0	2	6	11	21
Civil law	7	32	7	3	7	3	8	67
Civil procedure	1	0	0	0	19	7	3	30
Economic law	7	3	16	1	0	2	0	29
Social protect. Law	1	9	5	5	11	6	5	42
Admin. law	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	4
Housing law	3	19	10	4	9	6	11	62
NGO activity	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	5

**Trafficking Prevention Project
Grant Program
1998-2002**

List of approved projects focused on conducting educational and consultative programs to support small and medium business in rural areas (and providing employment opportunities for participants). 2001-2002

#	Project Name	Organization	Address	NGO Leader	Project period
1-5-TPP	"Від домашньої економіки - до власного бізнесу" "From home economy to own business"	Міжнародний благодійний фонд розвитку інтелектуальних та природних ресурсів України "International Charity Fund for Development of Intellectual and Natural Resources of Ukraine"	00000 м.Київ, вул. Артема, 60, пом. 408 факс/тел. (044) 211-31-57; 295-81-14; 211-32-77 e-mail: gender@iot.kiev.ua Kyiv	Гаїсія Ковалко Taisiya Kovalko	7 місяців 7 months
2-5-TPP	"Бізнес - справа жіноча" "Women in Business"	Центр підтримки підприємництва "Полтавський бізнес інкубатор" Business Support Center "Poltava Business Incubator"	36037 м. Полтава, вул. Фурманова, 86 факс/тел.(0532) 56-55-14; 56-43-80; e-mail: pcz1600@pi.net.ua Poltava	Людмила Закревська Lyudmyla Zakrevska	12 місяців 12 months
3-5-TPP	"Сприяння розвитку жіночого підприємництва у регіонах України" "Support of Women Entrepreneurs in the Regions of Ukraine"	Український соціолого-освітній жіночий центр Ukrainian Sociological and Educational Women's Center	03042 м. Київ, вул. Івана Кудрі 13/2 факс/тел. (044) 250-96-57; e-mail: lemets@hotmail.com Kyiv	Галина Лемець Halyna Lemets	12 місяців 12 months
4-5-TPP	"Бізнес-освіта та консультативна підтримка жінок-підприємниць райцентрів західних областей України" "Business Education and Consultative Support for Women Entrepreneurs from Raion Centers of Western Ukraine"	Центр ділових жінок Косівщини Kosivschyna Business Women Center	78600 І-Франківська область м. Косів, вул. Шевченка, 44-а тел/факс (03478) 2-15-80; тел. 2-86-45; 2-02-92; 2-10-92. Kosiv, Ivano-Frankivsk oblast	Лідія Ярич Lidiya Yarych	12 місяців 12 months

5-5-TPP	"Мій бізнес-мій успіх" "My Business - My Success"	Асоціація підприємств "Волинська бізнес-асоціація "XXI століття". Business Association "Volyn Business Association 21st Century"	33000 м. Рівне, вул. Гагаріна, 6 тел/факс (0362) 26-35-48; тел. 26-35-53 e/mail: association@bc.ukrwest.net larchik@bc.ukrwest.net Rivne	Петро Вахнюк Petro Vahnyuk	12 місяців 12 months
6-5-TPP	"Центр розвитку підприємництва" "Business Development Center"	Агенція розвитку підприємництва жінок та молоді Agency for Women's and Youth Entrepreneurship	79005 м. Львів площа Петрушевича, 3 тел/факс (0322) 76-22-83; тел. 72-12-18 e/mail: agencij@is.lviv.ua Lviv	Леся Довганик Lesia Dovahnyk	12 місяців 12 months

The list of approved projects focused on conducting educational work with young women under 30 years of age (at risk group) and persons working with at-risk groups (teachers, social workers) with the purpose of providing them with the information about the danger of illegal employment abroad, forming an unbiased attitude of the society to women who became victims of trafficking and violence. 2001

#	Project Name	Organization	Address	NGO Leader	Project period
1-4-TPP	"Інформаційно превентивна допомога жінкам з групи ризику" Information-preventive help for at risk women	Жіночий правозахисний центр "Співдружність" Women's legal protection center "Collaboration"	95000 АР Крим м.Сімферополь, вул. К. Маркса 13/16, факс/тел. (0652) 25-54-11; тел. 27-18-65 e-mail: yana@mail.strace.net Simferopol	Людмила Черняк Lyudmyla Chernyak	6 місяців 6 months
2-4-TPP	"Ти не одна" "You are not alone"	Кіровоградська обласна інформаційна служба з актуальних питань жіноцтва Kirovograd regional information service on women's actual issues	25006 м. Кіровоград, вул. Шевченко 54 факс/тел.(0522) 22-65-79; тел. 22-65-06; 24-70-46; 56-70-65 e-mail: vgz@library.kr.ua Kirovograd	Олена Геращенко Olena Geraschenko	10 місяців 10 months

3-4-TPP	"Ми кажемо НІ торгівлі людьми" We say NO to trafficking in people	Харківська міська жіноча громадська організація "Надія" Kharkiv municipal women's non-governmental organization "Nadia"	61002 м. Харків, вул. Петровського 6/8 факс/тел. (0572) 43-07-13; тел. 19-44-02 Kharkiv	Ольга Ковтун Olga Kovtun	6 місяців 6 months
4-4-TPP	"Попередження торгівлі жінками з Хмельниччини" "Prevention of trafficking in women from Khmelnytsky region"	Асоціація жінок в бізнесі Association of Women in Business	29006 м. Хмельницький, вул. Косіора, 2/2 тел/факс (03822) 2-13-06; тел. 74-40-93 e/mail: rada@khmelnytsky.com Khmelnytsky	Наталя Рохова Nataliya Rokhova	6 місяців 6 months
5-4-TPP	"Роксолана" "Roksolana"	Полтавський центр сім'ї "Родинний дім" Poltava family center "Family Home"	36000 м. Полтава вул. П. Комуни, 36 тел/факс (0532) 52-03-82 Poltava	Лідія Сафронова Lidiya Safronova	12 місяців 12 months

List of the approved projects aimed at improving the skills of trainers to provide entrepreneurship and economic empowerment training for women, July 2, 2000 (TPP)

#	Project Name	Organization	Address	NGO Leader	Project period
1-3-TPP	«Тренінг для бізнес-тренерів та викладачів. Організація постійно діючого методичного ресурсного центру». Training of business-trainers and teachers. Establishment of the methodological resource center.	Українська мережа агенств з розвитку підприємництва Ukrainian network of entrepreneurship agencies	01001 м. Київ, вул. Хрещатик 46, 2 поверх факс/тел. (380-44) 235-13-64; 235-02-37 e-mail: office@ sme.kiev.ua; training@ sme.kiev.ua; Kyiv	Людмила Яковлева Lyudmyla Yakovleva	11 місяців 11 months
2-3-TPP	Проведення тренінгу для тренерів, які працюють за програмами основ бізнесу для жінок в сільській місцевості Conducting trainings for trainers on business for rural women.	Всеукраїнська громадська організація Асоціація платників податків України Ukrainian NGO Association of Taxpayers of Ukraine	01001 м. Київ, вул. Михайлівська 24/11-в факс/тел.(038-44) 228-17-92; 228-44-84 e-mail: appu@carrier.kiev.ua Kyiv	Лариса Апасова Larysa Apasova	11 місяців 11 months

3-3-TPP	“Починаю власний бізнес”- організація економічної просвіти жінок Криму "Starting one's own business" - economic educational organization for Crimean women	Жіночий клуб "Феміна" Women's Club "Femina"	19013 м. Сімферополь, вул. Бела Куна 9-41 факс/тел. (0652) 26-79-49 Simferopol	Тетяна Євстаф'єва Tetiana Yestafyeva	12 місяців 12 months
4-3-TPP	Тренінгова програма “Бізнес-альтернатива” для малозабезпечених та безробітних жінок Training Program "Business Alternative" for unemployed and underemployed women.	Миколаївський Міський Фонд ЛАСКА “Сприяння економічним і соціальним реформам” Mykolaiv City Fund LASKA Support of social and economic reforms	54038 м. Миколаїв вул. Біла 82, кв.2. тел/факс (0512) 40-12-31 e/mail: lucy@laska.mk.ua Mykolaiv	Людмила Руденко-Кардаш Lyudmyla Rudenko-Cardash	11 місяців 11 months

First Round Competition Projects supported at the December 10, 1998 Grant Review Committee Meeting

#	Project Name	Organization	Address	NGO Leader	Project period
1/2-TPV	Створення жіночого навчального консалтингового центру Establishing women's educational-consultative center	Луганська суспільна організація "Жінки та освіта" Lugansk NGO "Women and Education"	248055 м. Луганськ, вул. Жовтнева 4, т/ф (0642) 52-60-01, 47-18-49, 52-45-55 e/m: rim @ cci.lg Lugansk	Галина Смолякова Galyna Smolyakova	6 місяців 6 months
2/2-TPV	Психологічна підтримка жінок та дівчат-підлітків, які перебувають в кризових ситуаціях Psychological assistance for women and teen-age girls in crisis situations	Фемін-центр "Аеліта" Feminist-Center "Aelita"	258410 м. Сміла, Черкаська область вул. Б.Хмельницького 51 кв.125 т/ф (04733) 3-33-01 Smila	Тамара Скотаренко Tamara Skotarenko	7 місяців 7 months
3/2-TPV	Створення інформаційно-консультативного жіночого центру у м. Трускавці Creating informational-consultative women's center in Truskavtsy	Громадське об'єднання "Фонд Відродження України" Civic union "Renaissance Foundation Ukraine"	293780 м. Трускавець, Львівської обл. вул. В.Івасюка 19/33 т/ф(03247) 5-30-89, 5-47-84 e/m Fund_Ukraine@mailcity.com Truskavets	Дмитро Назаркевич Dmytro Nazarkevych	7 місяців 7 months

4/2-TPV	Підтримка центру інформаційно-ділових послуг щодо захисту прав жінок професіоналів Support for informational-business service center, regarding protection of women-professionals' rights	Благодійний фонд "Бізнес-Інкубатор Тернопільщини" Charitable Fund "Business Incubator of Ternopil Region"	282001 м. Тернопіль бул. Шевченка 21, т/ф (0352) 25-28-34, 22-25-94, 22-97-85 е/п ivanna@jb.home.te.ua Ternopil	Іванна Бакушевич Ivanna Bakushevych	7 місяців 7 months
5/2-TPV	Профілактика суїцидальної поведінки серед жінок, що постраждали від насилля Preventing suicide among women who are victims of violence	Тернопільський обласний комітет Української національної асамблеї Ternopil Regional Committee of Ukrainian National Assembly	282001 м. Тернопіль вул. Д.Січинського 10, т/ф (0352) 25-18-96, 24-96-09, 22-36-77, 24-74-46 Ternopil	Олег Марчук Oleh Marchuk	7 місяців 7 months
6/2-TPV	Навчально-методичний центр соціально-психологічної допомоги дівчатам-підліткам груп ризику Educational-Methodological center of socio-psychological assistance to teenage girls	Громадське об'єднання Київський центр "Благодійність" Civic union Kyiv Center "Charity"	254050 м.Київ вул. Мельнікова 30, т. 213-35-31, 213-37-50 е/п: nataby@deneks.kiev.ua Kyiv	Валентина Ущенко, Valentyna Uschenko	8 місяців 8 months
7/2-TPV	Жінки-лідери-до світової цивілізації "Women-leaders to world civilization"	Брянківське міське об'єднання Всеукраїнського товариства "Просвіта" ім. Тараса Шевченка Bryanka city union of Ukraine wide organization "Prosvita" im. Tarasa Shevchenko	349790 м.Брянка Луганська обл. вул. Дворцова 1, к. 14, т/ф (06443) 5-15-07, 5-58-86, 5-11-48 Bryanka lugansk region	Валентина Чугувець Valentyna Chuhuevets	7 місяців 7 months
8/2-TPV	Дзеркало довіри "Mirror of Trust"	Херсонська обласна організація Асоціація Гайдів України Kherson regional organization Ukrainian Gaydy Association	325000 м. Херсон вул. Чекистів 2, т. (0552) 53-53-51, 22-34-07 Kherson	Олена Микитись Olena Mykytyc	6 місяців 6 months

9/2-TPV	Крок за кроком "Step by Step"	"Step Чернівецьке обласне громадське молодіжне об'єднання "Сучасник" Chernivtsy regional social youth organization "Suchsnyk" (Contemporary)	274003 м. Чернівці вул. Тобілевича 10, кв. 6 тел. (0372) 2-62-83, 55-48-80 Chernivtsy	Ельвіра Мручківська Elvira Mruchkivska	7 місяців 7 months
10/2-TPV	Наша доля-в наших руках "Our destiny in our hands"	Громадська організація - Інформаційно-консультативний жіночий центр "Конвалія" Social organization Informational-Consultative center "Konvaliya"	325013 м. Херсон пр. Комбайновий 14, кв. 20 тел. (0552) 24-43-63 Kherson	Валентина Доротюк Valentyna Dorotuk	7 місяців 7 months
11/2-TPV	Дівчинка сьогодні-мати берегиня завтра "A Girl today-- mother guardian tomorrow"	Полтавський центр сім'ї "Родинний дім" Poltava family center "Ridnyi Dim" ("Native home")	314037 м. Полтава вул. Чураївни 5, кв. 225, т/ф (0532) 52-03-82 Poltava	Лідія Сафронова Lidia Safronova	7 місяців 7 months
12/2-TPV	Сучасна жінка-творча особистість Modern woman -- creative personality	Жіноча громадська організація "Творчий центр "Воютичі" Women's social organization creative center "Voyutichy"	292612 с. Воютичі Львівської обл. вул. Шкільна 19, тел. (03236) 6-91-80, 6-91-46 s.Voyutychy, Lviv region	Наталія Шулик Natalia Shulyk	7 місяців 7 months
13/2-TPV	"Дамо жінці шанс" "Let's give women a chance"	Громадська організація Київський жіночий фонд "Діалог" Social organization Ryiv Women's Fund "Dialog"	252001 м. Київ вул. Золотоворітська 2-а, кв. 8 т/ф 228-20-18, тел.229-26-15, 223-53-89 E-mail: Kra@faust.Kiev.ua Kyiv	Леся Брацунь Lesia Bratsun	7 місяців 7 months

14/2-TPV	Від дискусій-до обізнаності "From discussion to awareness"	Центр сприяння інтелектуального розвитку молоді "Диспут-клуб" Assistance center for youth intellectual development "Dispute-club"	270021 м.Одеса вул. Ніжинська 16/4 т.ф (0482) 23-87-21, 49-70-78 e-mail: debate-odessa@pako.net. Odessa	Інесса Калмикова Inessa Kalmykova	7 місяців 7 months
15/2-TPV	Підтримка жінок міста Біла Церква та Білоцерківського регіону Support for women of Bila Tserkva, and its region	Фонд підтримки жінок "Women's Support Club"	256400 м. Біла Церква Київської області вул. П.Запорожця 155, кв.46 тел. (263) 7-65-34 Bila Tserkva	Світлана Оллярник Svitlana Olairnyk	4 місяці 4 months
16/2-TPV	Більше інформації "More Information"	Громадська організація "Молодь за реформи" Social organization "Youth for Reforms"	252033 м. Київ вул. Саксаганського 54/56, кв. 76, тел. 434-47-76, 216-95-43 Kyiv	Ольга Ваганова Olga Vaganova	5 місяців 5 months
17/2-TPV	Жіночі проблеми, як мірило стабільності суспільства "Women's problems as an evaluation of the stability of society"	Жіночий антистресовий центр "Women's anti-stress center"	333017 м. Сімферополь вул. Мокроусова 14/42 кв.12 тел. (0652) 27-73-22 Simferopol	Олена Пономарева Olena Ponomarova	7 місяців 7 months
18/2-TPV	Розвиток мережі жіночої громадської організації "Дія" в м. Житомирі та в районних центрах Житомирської області Development of the network of women's social organization "Diya" (Action) in Zhytomyr and its region	Житомирська обласна організація Всеукраїнського жіночого народно-демократичного об'єднання "Дія" Zhytomyr regional organization of Ukraine-wide national-democratic union "Diya" (Action)	262014 м. Житомир вул. Михайлівська ,17 т/ф (0412) 20-81-46, тел. 37-24-00 Zhytomyr	Ірина Бабенко Iryna Babenko	7 місяців 7 months

First Round Competition Projects supported at the October 12, 1998 Grant Review Committee Meeting

#	Project Name	Organization	Address	NGO Leader	Project period
1-1-TPV	“Психологічний центр допомоги жінкам по рішенню кризових ситуацій” Psychological Assistance Center for Women in Crisis	Харківський міський жіночий клуб “Мирослава”. Kharkiv city women's club "Myroslava"	310023 м. Харків, вул. Мирослава 94, кв.42 тел.(0572) 47-97-73 e/п tanya@mirslava.kharkiv.com Kharkiv	Тетяна Глорі Tetiana Glori	6 місяців 6 months
2-1-TPV	Професійна перепідготовка і працевлаштування жіночої безробітної молоді Professional retraining and employment services for unemployed women and youth	Український Соціолого – Освітній Жіночий Центр (“УСОЖ”), м. Київ Ukrainian Sociological – Educational Women`s Center ("USOZ"), Kyiv	252001 м. Київ вул. Стельмаха 7/2 т/ф (044) 229-89-69 e/п shved@shved/ah.kiev.ua Kyiv	Ольга Швед Olga Shved	5 місяців 5 months
3-1-TPV	“Бізнес – Інкубатор “ для жінок Business – Incubator for Women	Харківський міський жіночий фонд. Kharkiv city women`s fond.	310002 м. Харків вул. Петровського 6/8, т/ф (0572) 43-07-13 Kharkiv	Лілія Кім Liliya Kim	12 місяців 12 months
4-1-TPV	Попередження торгівлі жінками: підтримка роботи довідкового – консультаційного центру "Prevention of trafficking in women: supporting the informational-consulting center"	Міжнародний правозахисний жіночий центр " Ла Страда – Україна" International Women Rights protection center "La Strada-- Ukraine"	252030 м. Київ а/с 246 тел. (044) 224-04-06 e/п lastrada@fahi.gluk.apc.org Kyiv	Катерина Левченко Kateryna Levchenko	12 місяців 12 months
5-1-TPV	Жінки освіти і науки Women of education and science	Севастопольська організація "Жінки освіти і науки" Sevastopol organization " Women of education and science"	335053 м. Севастополь, Стрілецька бухта, Студмістечко, СевДТУ. тел. (0692) 59-05-34 Sevastopol	Неоніла Гончаренко Neonila Goncharenko	12 місяців 12 months
6-1-TPV	Ми-проти насильства We are against violence	Центр "Сучасна жінка" Center "Modern woman"	255407 селище Козин, вул. Партизанська 6, Обухівського р-ну, Київської обл. тел. (04472) 3-92-34 Kozyn, Kyiv region	Наталія Бондар-Овсієнко Natalia Bondar-Ovsiyenko	8 місяців 8 months

7-1-TPV	<p>Створення інформаційного поля для попередження торгівлі українськими жінками в країнах Центральної і західної Європи</p> <p>Creating informational system to increase awareness on trafficking in Ukrainian women in Central and Western Europe</p>	<p>Тернопільська обласна громадська організація "Здоров'я жінки"</p> <p>Ternopil regional social organization "Woman's health"</p>	<p>282021 м. Тернопіль вул. Грушевського 23, а/с 139 тел.(0352) 25-04-51, т/ф 43-00-38</p> <p>Ternopil</p>	<p>Світлана Комінко Svitlana Kominko</p>	<p>8 місяців 8 months</p>
8-1-TPV	<p>Проведення просвітницької роботи з представниками державних і правоохоронних органів районів Харківської області з проблем запобігання торгівлі жінками</p> <p>Conducting educational programs with Kharkiv Oblast governmental and legislative representatives on the problem of trafficking in women</p>	<p>Феміністична асоціація "Гуманітарна ініціатива"</p> <p>Feminist association "Humanitarian Assistance"</p>	<p>310002 м. Харків вул. Сумська,56 тел. (0572) 98-41-04, т/ф 30-00-35</p> <p>Kharkiv</p>	<p>Ольга Піщуліна Olga Pishulina</p>	<p>4 місяці 4 months</p>