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Regional Centre for Migration
and Refugee Issues

The Scale of Human Trafficking in Central Asia

Regional Center for Migration and Refugee Issues



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Acronyms

CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
EurAsEC	Eurasian Economic Community
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LMCA	Labor Migration in the countries of Central Asia
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
RCMRI	Regional Center for Migration and Refugee Issues
SCME	State Committee on Migration and Employment, Kyrgyz Republic



Foreword

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has been working on the problem of human trafficking in Central Asia since 2000. IOM was the first international organization to raise this pressing issue and direct the attention of Central Asian governments to the illegal exportation of their citizens abroad for the purposes of sexual and labor exploitation. Over the last ten years, IOM, in support of the international drive to fight human trafficking, has implemented numerous projects aimed at the prevention of human trafficking, protection of the victims of trafficking, prosecution of recruiters and traffickers, and development of regional cooperation among the countries of Central Asia.

This research project was conducted by the Regional Center for Migration and Refugee Issues (RCMRI) with the financial support of the IOM mission in Kyrgyzstan and technical and administrative support of all five IOM missions in Central Asia. This project was the logical follow-up to previous IOM-supported RCMRI studies on labor migration in Central Asia.

In an effort to conduct the project most effectively, RCMRI contracted an independent consultant on the problems of migration and human trafficking, an expert in sociological studies in the area of migration, as well as a consultant in sociology.

This paper consists of an introduction, four sections, and annexes. The paper ends with general recommendations and practical actions that reflect the position of the RCMRI and contain an independent expert assessment of the changes that took place in the sphere of combating human trafficking and the findings of the survey. Annexes contain the sociological survey instruments.

RCMRI expresses its deep appreciation to the representatives of the IOM offices and the relevant non-governmental organizations in the countries of Central Asia for their assistance in conducting the sociological survey and for the provision of the relevant materials, comments, and proposals.



Introduction

Human trafficking poses an increasingly serious threat to human rights and security all over the world. A grave violation of an individual victim's human rights, it is no surprise that human trafficking is also referred to as modern-day slavery, with the victim being forced to live and work in atrocious conditions and having to endure physical, psychological and emotional pain. Human trafficking is linked to organized crime and frequently occurs in tandem with arms and drug trafficking, threatening national security in addition to impacting the security of the individual victims and the communities from which they are trafficked. Central Asia provides a particularly fertile environment for human trafficking to take place – the region is characterized by poverty, high unemployment and lack of opportunity. Large-scale legal and illegal labor migration occurs in Central Asia, and is accompanied by many forms of human trafficking, including labor exploitation, forced labor, slave labor and sexual exploitation.

To address the emerging issue of human trafficking, Central Asian countries have begun to establish a system to prevent trafficking and strengthen regional cooperation. Before 2007, Central Asian governments considered human trafficking to be not a criminal issue, but an issue of migration and human rights. Between 2007 and 2009, governments changed their approach and confirmed that human trafficking is an issue for the criminal justice system. The governments of Central Asia have also begun to create anti-trafficking strategies and to co-operate to reduce human trafficking in the region.

The policy measures proposed by Central Asian governments have been informed by diverse studies conducted at both the national and regional levels with the aim of improving understanding of labor migration and its link to human trafficking. These studies contain a detailed analysis of the main trends in labor migration and measures taken to address the challenges in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan – source countries of Central Asia – and in Russia and Kazakhstan – the main destination countries¹. They also explore the challenges associated with illegal migration, exploitation of migrants and violation of migrant rights in certain sectors of host economies. Nearly all the studies view the problem of human trafficking as a consequence of labor migration. A number of these studies contain estimates of the scale of labor migration, but they did not strive to determine the real scale of labor and sexual exploitation as the main forms of human trafficking or arrive at quantitative data on the number of trafficking victims.

¹ A more detailed account of labor migration trends is provided in the research section of the LMCA project, "Labor Migration in Central Asia, Kazakhstan and Russia," edited by E. Tyurukanova, 2008, in RCMRI's analytical review, "The Development of the System of Labor Migration Management in the Countries of Central Asia and the Russian Federation from 2004 to 2009," and in an assessment of the results of the regional project, "Labor Migration in Central Asia and the Russian Federation." A brief overview of studies and publications on the problems of labor migration is also provided in the 2008 publication, "Labor Migration in Kyrgyzstan," by the IOM mission in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan.



Without a realistic idea about the real scale and volume of human trafficking, however, it is nearly impossible to raise this issue on the priority agenda of the Central Asian governments or to develop effective systems and measures to fight this phenomenon. IOM Bishkek launched this research project to fill this information gap.

This paper consists of four sections. First, the background section provides a definition of human trafficking, outlines this research project's goal and objectives, and describes the methodology used in the research. In the second section, the paper presents the findings of the research, first country-specific, then a comparative analysis of the findings in the five republics. The third section describes the main trends in human trafficking and counter-trafficking efforts in Central Asia, and analyzes the survey results. The final section concludes, providing recommendations for future research topics and action steps.



1. Background

This section defines human trafficking and outlines the project’s goal and objectives. It concludes with a description of the methodology used to obtain the data used in this research.

1.1 Definitions of Human Trafficking in Central Asian Legislations

The definition chosen for human trafficking is vital in understanding the links between trafficking and migration, labor, human rights, criminal prosecution and justice. The definition also provides the foundation for correctly assessing the scale of trafficking on both global and national levels. While there are some differences between definitions issued by different organizations, there is general agreement that there are three elements of trafficking: the act (e.g. “recruitment, transportation, transfer,” etc.), the means (e.g. “by threat or use of force, abduction, fraud, deception,” etc.) and the purpose (“for exploitation”).

This paper will adopt the standard definition of human trafficking, which was set out in the November 2000 UN Protocol, “To Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children,” which all Central Asian states have ratified.

“Trafficking in persons” shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.

Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs (Article 3a of the UN Protocol).

On the whole, the definitions of human trafficking in the laws of Central Asia satisfy international norms. Like the definition in the UN Protocol, Central Asian definitions of trafficking contain all three elements of the crime. Some peculiarities are, however, associated with the definitions of human trafficking in Central Asian states. Examples of these peculiarities include:

- In Kyrgyzstan, the law introduces into the definition the “sale of a human being or another illegal transaction” without specifying the definition of the phrase “another illegal transaction”. This phrase is subject to particularly broad interpretations.
- In Kyrgyzstan, the definition of human trafficking excludes “the abuse of power or



of a position of vulnerability” – a concept which is included in other Central Asian laws to ensure compliance with the UN protocol. This deficiency is partially recuperated in Article 124 of the Kyrgyz criminal code.

- In Kyrgyzstan, the law has expanded on the purpose of human trafficking, including in it not only exploitation, but also the derivation of benefits. The law, however, does not explain what the “derivation of benefits” means, leaving room for broad interpretations.
- In Kyrgyzstan, “exploitation” is defined primarily as the entanglement of a person in criminal activities and for commercial purposes, as well as the use of a person in armed conflicts.
- In Turkmenistan, the definition of human trafficking was expanded. In contrast to the other Central Asian states, the Turkmen law clearly adds a geographical dimension to human trafficking, stating that the crime may be carried out within the boundaries of one or several countries
- In Turkmenistan, the law envisages more specific means that could be employed in trafficking, such as entanglement in debt bondage and for commercial purposes as well as “other means containing elements of a crime.”

The UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime demands that human trafficking be considered a grave crime against an individual and their liberty, and a form of organized transnational crime. In compliance with this provision, all Central Asian countries except for Turkmenistan have taken steps to criminalize activities associated with human trafficking. The current norms set forth in the criminal codes of all Central Asian states except Turkmenistan comply with international requirements. Turkmenistan is the only country that has not yet introduced the relevant norm into its criminal codes, despite the fact that Article 1 of the Law, “On the fight against human trafficking,” defines human trafficking as an individual crime.

While the definition of ‘trafficking’ outlined in the laws of Central Asian states does, by and large, conform to international norms, the laws have some weaknesses. They lack clear definitions of the individual forms of exploitation that exist in real practice and are associated with human trafficking. As well, the legislations do not promote a clear understanding of the notion of the specific means involved in trafficking (e.g. recruitment, transportation, receipt, etc.). In the course of conducting this research, therefore, the survey itself and the analysis of research findings employed an expanded interpretation of the definition of human trafficking, especially with respect to the forms and means of labor exploitation.

1.2 Research Goal and Objectives

The goal of the research is to obtain quantitative data on the scale of human trafficking in the countries of Central Asia.



The IOM office in Kyrgyzstan launched this research project in response to the recommendations of several global studies and international forums, and in an effort to follow up on the projects previously implemented in Central Asia. The project was targeted specifically at the review of the current situation in the area of human trafficking as seen by the citizens of the countries of Central Asia and at the assessment of the real scale of this phenomenon. It is hoped that the findings of the project and the resulting quantitative data would make it possible for the Central Asian governments to adjust their labor migration and counter-trafficking strategies, programs and projects. Such an objective is particularly relevant in the context of the global financial crisis and the negative socio-economic state, in which the Central Asian countries currently find themselves.

The specific objectives in support of this overall goal include the following:

- To analyze the definitions of human trafficking as reflected in the legislations of Central Asian states;
- To summarize recent trends in the fight against human trafficking in the countries of Central Asia;
- To determine the prevalence of human trafficking, both within the countries of the region and abroad;
- To determine the percentage of human trafficking cases that constitute labor and/or sexual exploitation;
- To identify, within Central Asian countries, the regions whose residents are at greater risk of becoming victims of human trafficking;
- To conduct a comparative analysis of the scale of human trafficking in the countries of Central Asia;
- To assess the most recent trends in the fight against human trafficking and the scale of human trafficking in the countries of Central Asia; and
- To develop practical recommendations on improving the effectiveness of the fight against human trafficking in the countries of Central Asia and on strengthening international cooperation, including cooperation with international organizations, in the implementation of joint projects and programs.

It must be noted that the research project did not intend to identify the quantitative scale of labor migration from Central Asian countries, existing forms and methods of human trafficking, or its routes or the destination countries. These topics have been examined in previous studies.

1.3 Methodology

To achieve the objectives outlined above, the research team conducted a sociological survey among the populations in Central Asia to assess the scale of human trafficking



in the region. In an effort to develop the survey instrument, the team first conducted desk research into labor migration and human trafficking, as well as recent trends in Central Asia with respect to efforts to combat trafficking. In preparing and conducting the sociological survey, special attention was paid to the definition of human trafficking as adopted in the legislations of Central Asian states. Given the limited availability of data and absence of systematized quantitative information about human trafficking in Central Asia, IOM's studies, projects and programs on counter-trafficking and labor migration became important data sources for the research team. In particular, IOM's database on the identified and assisted victims of human trafficking as well as monitoring and evaluation reports of its projects and programs were analyzed.

The methodology used for the survey component was described in the 2008 article by J. Pennington et al, entitled "Cross-National Market in Humans Beings." This article estimated the scale of human trafficking in the five Eastern European countries: Belarus, Bulgaria, Moldova, Romania and Ukraine². The Pennington survey is considered to represent best practice in estimation of scale of human trafficking, and was therefore adopted in this study.

Using the Pennington methodology, primary data is first collected via personal interviews with families using a special questionnaire. For the quantitative assessment of the scale of human trafficking, this research used the following method: First, based on the respondent's answers, the average size of family (based on the number of close relatives reported) is defined, as is the average number of cases of exploitation per family per the established sample. Then, the estimated number of families in each country is derived by dividing the population of the country by the calculated number of members in a family. One can arrive at the estimated number of people subjected to human trafficking nationwide by multiplying the number of families by the number of cases of exploitation per family. Using Poisson distribution, one then defines the lower and the upper limits (the confidence range) within which the values can be derived with a 95% probability.

1.3.1 SAMPLING

The sampling of the respondents was performed using the two-stage cluster selection method. First, the target is split into individual groups called clusters. Then, random selection is used to form a sample from the elements of each of the clusters. Under this study, administrative and territorial units (e.g. cities and villages) were used as clusters. The respondents were selected using a systematic method, a modification of the random selection approach. In every city or village one would first select one house as the starting point, with consecutive interviews taking place in every seventh house thereafter.

² Pennington, J.R., A.D. Ball, R. Hampton, J.N. Soulakova, "Cross-National Market in Human Beings," Journal of Macromarketing, December 2008.



1.3.2 QUESTIONNAIRE

Recent trends suggest that the definition of human trafficking should be widely interpreted. Trafficking is therefore determined, not by the presence or absence of all three components of the crime (act, means and purpose), but instead by purpose. Purpose – the presence of exploitation – has therefore become the primary determinant of the crime of trafficking. This study adopted the broader approach to trafficking in drafting the questionnaire and analyzing survey responses. Throughout the research process, the main emphasis was on labor exploitation, and the use of deception or coercion as the means of trafficking individuals.

The survey element of the research consisted of two components: in the first component, members of local communities were questioned about trafficking within their communities, and in the second, local NGOs and self-governance bodies were interviewed about their experiences with trafficking. Separate questionnaires were developed for each component.

As stated earlier, the survey questionnaire adopted for the first component was based on the methodology used by Pennington et al in the study of the scale of human trafficking in Belarus, Bulgaria, Moldova, Romania and Ukraine. The Pennington questionnaire focused on exploitation within extended families – that is, it asked questions about whether respondents' families have been subject to exploitation and trafficking. This data and analysis based on this questionnaire gave statistically significant results concerning scale and types of human trafficking.

The questionnaire used in this study differed from the Pennington questionnaire in several ways.

- Time boundaries were established: The questions allow respondents to report on all experiences of human trafficking at any time in the past, while also establishing a time boundary which assists in obtaining more accurate data (because the likelihood of remembering facts over three years is much higher compared to periods older than this timeframe). This approach also created opportunities to estimate more precisely the annual scale of human trafficking.
- The questionnaire sought to distinguish between the number of close relatives who became targets of human trafficking abroad and those who were trafficked within the countries of the region.
- The questionnaire asked about the sex of close relatives subjected to human trafficking.
- Questions related to the number of close relatives subjected to labor exploitation or sexual exploitation were differentiated, thus making it possible to arrive at the real ratios of the two main forms of exploitation of human trafficking.
- A question was included on the number of persons subjected to labor and sexual exploitation, other than close relatives.



The survey was conducted from September through November 2009 by non-governmental organizations dealing with the problems of migration and human trafficking in each Central Asian country. In preparation for this process, briefings were held for the NGOs and representatives of all IOM missions in Central Asia to explain the projects objectives, outline the survey procedures and clarify any uncertainties about the questionnaires. Subsequently, the completed questionnaires were submitted to RCMRI for processing and analysis.

In the second component, members of local government and self-governance bodies responded to questions about their experiences with trafficking. The goal of these interviews was to get a fuller picture of the trafficking phenomenon through the opinions of those who face the problems of the local populations most frequently in the course of their professional activities. Unfortunately, only in Kyrgyzstan did these interviews add significant new details to the results of family surveys. In the other four countries, the findings of interviews with NGOs and local governance bodies were not dissimilar to the findings of family surveys. Therefore, only the data obtained from this exercise in Kyrgyzstan were included in this report.

1.3.3 DATA PROCESSING AND SAMPLE SIZE

The completed questionnaires were reviewed and edited to remove obvious contradictions, gaps and irregular values which might lead to distortions in the data. For example, questionnaires where the respondents reported more than 30 relatives were discarded. Also, questionnaires listing cases of exploitation of close relatives that significantly exceeded the total number of relatives were discarded. In total, 36 questionnaires were excluded from the analysis as they either lacked data on the number of relatives or contained unreliable data. Hence, the total number of valid questionnaires in the five Central Asian countries was reduced from 11,384 to 11,348. Responses from valid questionnaires were then tabulated into spreadsheets and analyzed.

The sampling ratio, or the ratio between the number of respondents and population of the country, varies between 0.009% in Uzbekistan and 0.039% in Turkmenistan, with an average across all five countries of 0.025%. It should be noted that the sampling ratio for the previously mentioned survey conducted in Belarus, Bulgaria, Moldova, Romania and Ukraine was 0.013%, or half of the sampling ratio of this study, and the discrepancies among individual countries were far greater than in the case of Central Asia. Since the relative size of the survey sample in this study was twice that of the study on Eastern Europe, it could be argued that more precise estimates on the scale of trafficking was derived from this study. The differences among individual countries are also less significant in this study than in the Eastern European study.

1.3.4 FAMILY SIZE

In the study on Belarus, Bulgaria, Moldova, Romania and Ukraine, close relatives included the respondent, his/her spouse, children, parents and siblings. Since family ties



in Central Asia are much stronger and play a more important role in the lives of people than in Europe, the instructions to the respondent used a broader definition of the term, “close relatives,” encompassing “you, your parents, siblings, spouse, children as well as parents and siblings of your spouse.” Based on this definition, the family size in this study was greater than that in the study on Eastern Europe.

Larger family size may have strengthened the results of this study. The questionnaires focus on trafficking among respondents’ family members. In regions where families are larger, then questionnaires distributed to a given number of people can generate results about a wider range of the population, when compared with regions with smaller families.

1.3.5 CALCULATION OF AVERAGE VALUES

National trafficking estimates were calculated, not as averages of all available data, but as weighted averages of provincial data. A weighted average is calculated similarly to an arithmetic mean, except that each data point does not contribute equally to the final average. In this study, data from provinces with higher populations contribute proportionally more to the final average than data from provinces with lower populations. The use of weighted averages allowed the study to compensate for discrepancies between populations of different regions.

As stated earlier, the survey participants were asked about the number of cases of exploitation of close relatives known to them over two periods: a) in the last three years, and b) between three and six or more years ago. To calculate the estimated annual scale of human trafficking, first, the total number of cases of exploitation in the last three years was defined; this value was then divided by three.

2. Country-Level Analysis

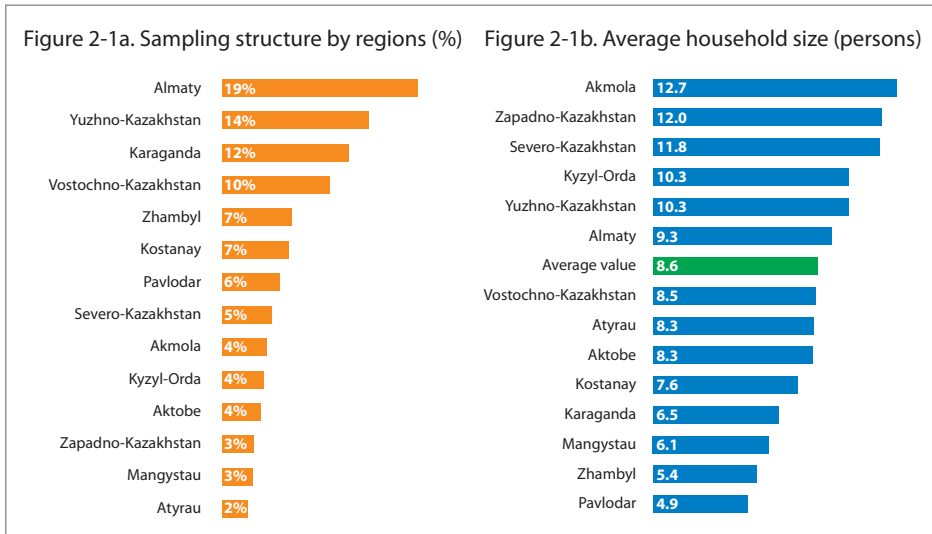
2.1 Kazakhstan

2.1.1 SAMPLE

The sample size was 2,234 people. The distribution of the sample across the oblasts of Kazakhstan is shown in Figure 2-1a. Overall, the sample distribution roughly corresponds to the geographical distribution of the country’s population: 43% of the population of Kazakhstan and 45% of the survey respondents reside in the three largest oblasts: Almaty (including Almaty city), Yuzhno-Kazakhstan and Karaganda oblasts.

2.1.2 FAMILY SIZE

The average family size of the respondents ranges from 4.9 people in Zhambyl oblast to 12.7 people in the Akmola oblast. The average family size across the oblasts is 8.6 people (Figure 2-1b).



2.1.3 SCALE OF LABOR MIGRATION

896 people, or 40% of respondents, reported that their close relatives had left in search of work in other regions of Kazakhstan; 385 people, or 17% of respondents, said that their close relatives had gone abroad to work. The close relatives of 201 respondents (9%) were involved in both internal and external labor migration.

2.1.4 INTERNAL MIGRATION

The residents of the following oblasts are more vulnerable to internal labor migration: Severo-Kazakhstan, where 62% of respondents reported that their relatives had gone to

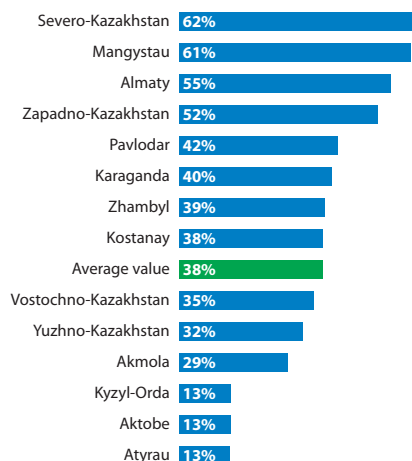


work in other regions of the country, Mangystau (61%) and Almaty (55%). The residents of the Aktobe oblast are the least involved in internal labor migration compared to those of other regions: only 13% of the respondents state that they had relatives working in other regions of the country.

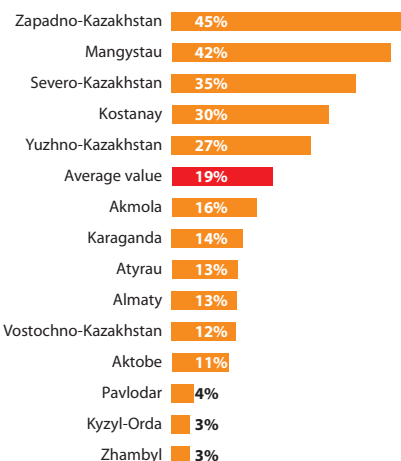
The average share of families, whose relatives became labor migrants in other regions of Kazakhstan, is 38% (Figure 2-1c).

Figure 2-1c. Tendency to labor migration

Share of members in the family who left for other regions within the country in search of employment



Share of members in the family who left abroad in search of employment



2.1.5 EXTERNAL MIGRATION

The Zapadno-Kazakhstan oblast is most vulnerable to external labor migration, where 45% of families reported having relatives who had gone to work in other countries. The lowest figures were found in the Zhambyl oblast, with only 3%. Across the provinces the average share of families, whose relatives migrated abroad for work, is 19%.

2.1.6 SCALE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

General

According to survey findings, 1,016 people from 516 families were subjected to internal labor exploitation, 409 people from 184 families to labor exploitation abroad, and the close relatives of 74 respondents were subjected to both internal and external labor exploitation. The share of women was 31% in the first category and 36% in the second category.



In terms of sexual exploitation, close relatives of 59 survey participants were reportedly subjected to it inside the country, those of 45 participants abroad, and those of 6 respondents both inside and outside the country. The total number of victims of sexual exploitation was 66 people inside and 62 people outside the country. Thus, the total number of people who were subjected to both types of exploitation was 1,082 people within the country and 471 people abroad. The share of the victims of sexual exploitation against the total number of victims of trafficking was 6% inside and 13% outside the country.

Distribution by time

In terms of labor exploitation, in the last three years, 467 people out of the total of 1,016 people (46%) have become victims. In terms of labor exploitation abroad, the figure was 162 out of 409 people (40%). The total number of sexual exploitation cases inside the country was 29 out of 66 cases (44%), with 23 out of 62 cases (37%) occurring outside the country in the last three years. These figures indicate a significant reduction in the risk of falling victim to both types of exploitation in Kazakhstan, particularly if located outside compared to inside of the country.

Distribution by regions

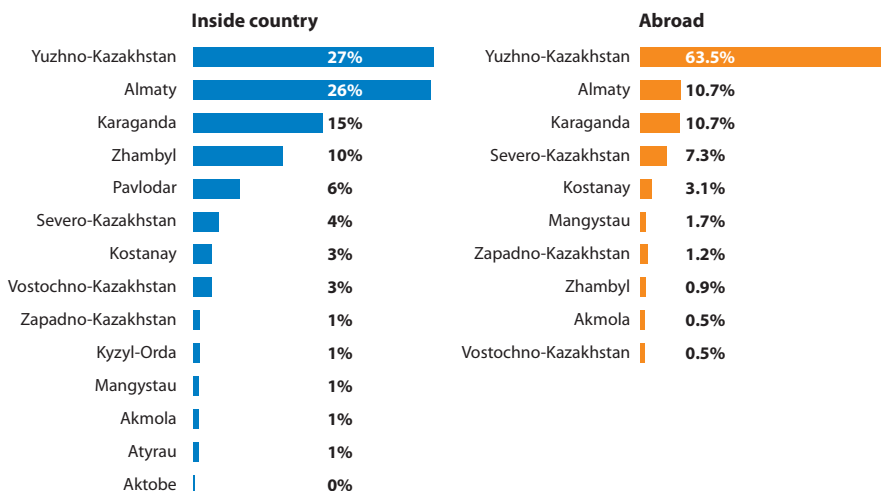
The largest shares of the total number of victims of labor exploitation within the country are found in the following provinces: Yuzhno-Kazakhstan with 27% (281 people), Almaty with 26% (277 people) and Karaganda with 15% (153 people). Combined, nearly seven out of ten victims of internal labor exploitation reside in these oblasts (Figure 2-1d).

In terms of geographical concentration for victims of external labor exploitation, approximately two thirds of the total number of victims is located in the Yuzhno-Kazakhstan oblast; in fact, the Yuzhno-Kazakhstan, Almaty and Karaganda oblasts jointly comprise 85% of all people who were subjected to external labor exploitation. On the other hand, respondents reported no cases of external labor exploitation of their relatives in 4 out of 14 oblasts of Kazakhstan.

The largest shares of the total number of cases of sexual exploitation inside the country are in the following provinces: Yuzhno-Kazakhstan – 45% (30 people), Almaty – 24% (16 people) and Vostochno-Kazakhstan – 9% (6 people). In terms of the number of victims of sexual exploitation outside of the country, the following regions are in the lead: Yuzhno-Kazakhstan – 65% (40 people), Almaty – 15% (9 people) and Karaganda – 6% (4 people). According to survey responses, Yuzhno-Kazakhstan oblast is the most problematic region of the country, outstripping all other regions in the number of cases of exploitation.



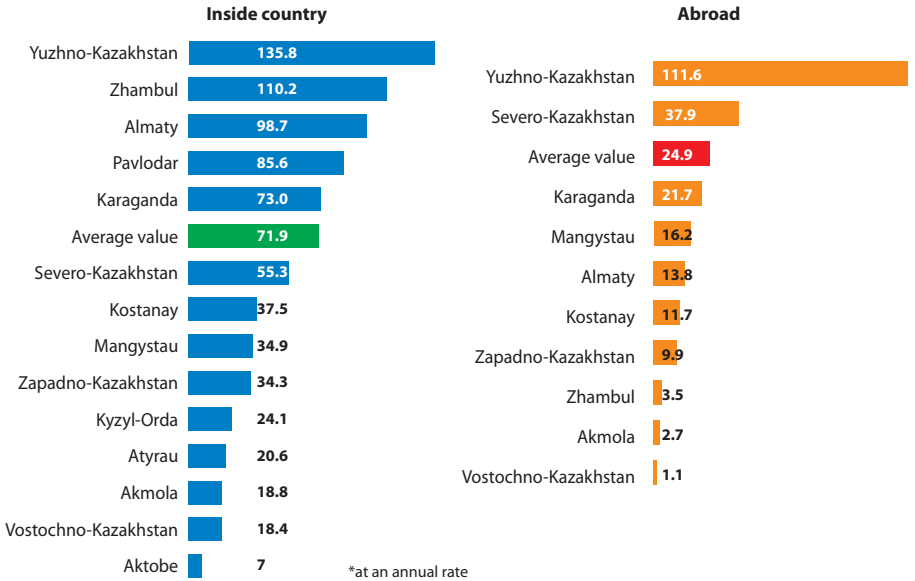
Figure 2-1d. Distribution by regions
% of victims of labor exploitation



Risk of exploitation

The number of victims of exploitation per one thousand families ranges widely among the regions. The lowest figure for annual internal labor exploitation is 7.4 (Aktobe oblast) and the highest is 135.8 (Yuzhno-Kazakhstan oblast); the average is 71.9. The figures for external labor exploitation include a minimum of 1.1 (Vostochno-Kazakhstan oblast), maximum of 111.6 (Yuzhno-Kazakhstan oblast) and an average of 24.9. The average number of victims of sexual exploitation per one thousand families is 4.3 and 3.4, inside and outside of the country, respectively. Hence, the average number of victims of exploitation (regardless of the type of exploitation) per one thousand people is 76 inside and 28 outside the country.

Figure 2-1e. Risk of exploitation
Victims of labor exploitation per 1000 families.*



2.1.7 ESTIMATED SCALE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

An estimated annual scale of victims of trafficking from Kazakhstan is shown in Table 2-1a.

Kazakhstan

Estimated overall annual scale of human trafficking

Indicators	Values
Country population (in thousands)	15,778
Estimated average family size	8.6
Estimated number of families in the country (in thousands)	1,841.5
Average number of victims of labor exploitation per 1,000 families	
Inside the country	71.9
Women	22.7
Men	49.3
Outside of the country	24.9
Women	9.0
Men	15.9

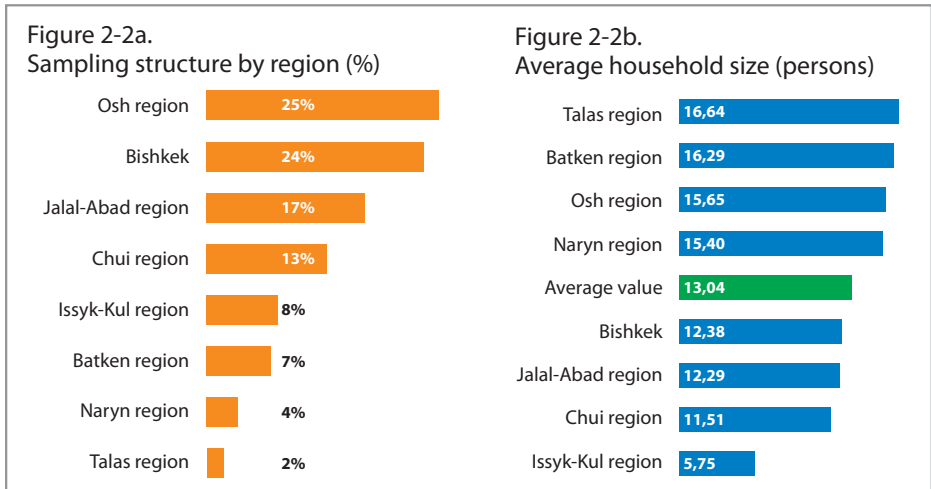


Average number of victims of sexual exploitation per 1,000 families	
Inside the country	4.3
Women	4.3
Men	
Outside of the country	3.4
Women	3.4
Men	
Average number of victims of human trafficking per 1,000 families, total	
Inside the country	76.3
Women	27.0
Men	49.3
Outside of the country	28.4
Women	12.5
Men	15.9
Estimated total number of victims of labor exploitation	
Inside the country	132,486
Women	41,728
Men	90,758
Outside of the country	45,928
Women	16,619
Men	29,308
Estimated total number of victims of sexual exploitation	
Inside the country	7,968
Women	7,968
Men	
Outside of the country	6,320
Women	6,320
Men	
Estimated overall scale of exploitation	
Inside the country	140,454
Women	49,696
Men	90,758
Outside of the country	52,248
Women	22,939
Men	29,308
Estimated upper and lower limits	
Inside the country	
Lower limit	108,650
Upper limit	171,261
Outside of the country	
Lower limit	33,147
Upper limit	71,819

2.2 Kyrgyzstan

2.2.1 SAMPLE

The final sample size was 1,990 respondents. The distribution of respondents throughout the territories of the country is shown in Figure 2-2a. Of the total number of respondents, one fourth were from Osh Oblast and Bishkek, and approximately half of the respondents were from the southern oblasts (Osh, Jalal-Abad, and Batken). These regions are home to many labor migrants in Kyrgyzstan: 73% of all the respondents are from these oblasts and Bishkek.



2.2.2 FAMILY SIZE

The family size in the regions ranges widely from 5.75 people in Issyk-Kul oblast to 16.64 people in Talas oblast, with an average of 13.0 people (Figure 2-2b). That the average family size in Issyk-Kul oblast is so much lower than the national average cannot help but to raise certain doubts, however, the number of people subjected to exploitation in the oblast is not such a large share of the total for the resulting computational errors to substantially affect the final estimate of the scale of human trafficking in Kyrgyzstan.

2.2.3 SCALE OF LABOR MIGRATION

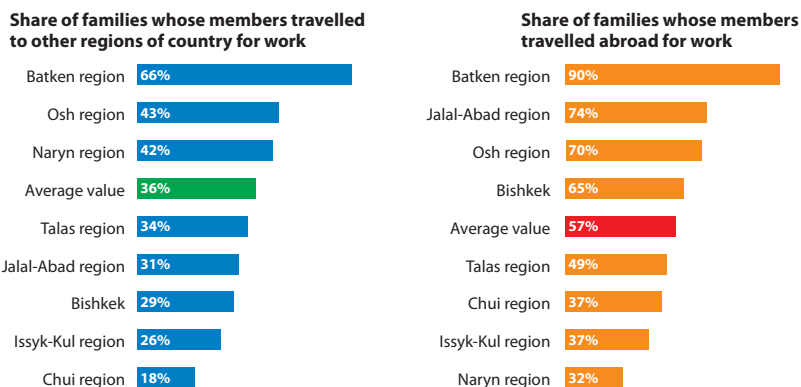
686 people, representing 34% of respondents, reported that their close relatives had gone to work in other regions of the country; 1,239 people, or 62% of respondents, reported that their close relatives went abroad to work. The relatives of 486 respondents (24%) took part in both internal and external labor migration.

2.2.4 INTERNAL MIGRATION

The residents of the Batken oblast are more vulnerable to becoming internal labor migrants with 66% of the respondents reporting that they had relatives who had gone to work in the other regions of the country (Figure 2-2c).



Figure 2-2c.
Tendency to labor migration



The residents of the Chui oblast are the least likely to take part in internal labor migration: only 18% of respondents had relatives working in other regions of the country. The residents of the central regions (Chui oblast, including Bishkek) and Issyk-Kul oblast were substantially less involved in internal labor migration than the national average.

2.2.5 EXTERNAL MIGRATION

The residents of the Batken oblast are more susceptible to external labor migration: in fact, 90% of the respondents reported having relatives who had traveled abroad for work. The lowest figures were found in the Naryn and Issyk-Kul oblasts, with 32% and 37%, respectively. The external labor migration rate is above average in all three southern oblasts and in Bishkek (Figure 2-2c).

2.2.6 SCALE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

General

According to survey results, 314 people from 179 families were subjected to labor exploitation within Kyrgyzstan and 959 people from 569 families were exploited outside Kyrgyzstan. 64 respondents reported cases of labor exploitation involving their close relatives that took place both inside and outside of the country. Of the total number of victims of labor exploitation, women comprised 39% of those exploited inside the country and 37% of those exploited outside, which is to say that the majority of labor exploitation victims were men.

Close relatives of 6 respondents were reportedly subjected to sexual exploitation within the country, and those of 22 respondents reported such abuse abroad. Two survey participants reported sexual exploitation of close relatives both inside and outside of the country, with 11 victims of sexual exploitation inside and 29 victims outside of the country, all of them women. Thus, the total number of people subjected to both labor



and sexual exploitation totaled 325 people inside and 988 people outside the country. The percentage of people subjected to sexual exploitation was 3.3% inside the country and 2.9% outside.

Distribution by time

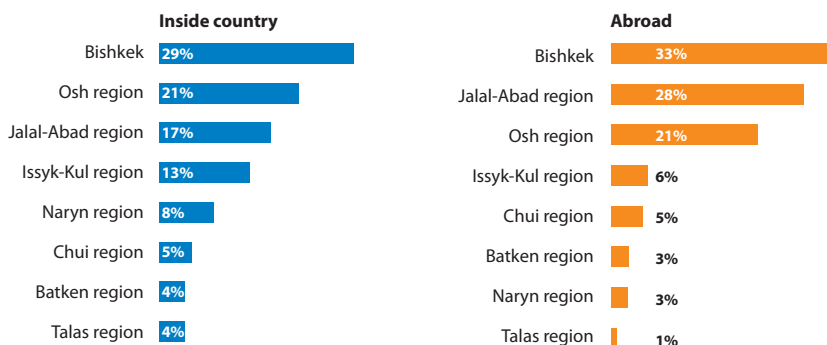
According to survey participants, 165 out of 314 (53%) of their relatives were subjected to internal labor exploitation in the last three years out of the entire period covered by the survey. The same figure for external labor exploitation was 55% (523 out of 959 cases). In the last three years, there were 82% (9 out of 11 cases) of sexual exploitation within the country and 48 % (14 out of 29 cases) outside of the country.

Distribution by regions

The largest share of the total number of victims of labor exploitation – 29% internally and 33% abroad – were from Bishkek. This is because Bishkek has the largest number of respondents in comparison to all other regions with the exception of Osh oblast. In addition, the survey in Bishkek was primarily conducted in the newly-built communities, which are populated predominantly by migrants from the poorest regions of the country. The share of socially and economically vulnerable populations among the residents of these regions is much higher than among the native residents of Bishkek.

The two largest southern oblasts (Osh and Jalal-Abad) are home to 38% of all people who were subjected to exploitation inside the country and to 49% of those falling victims to exploitation abroad. Only a small number of survey participants reported cases of sexual exploitation of their relatives. 55% of cases of sexual exploitation inside the country were reported in Osh oblast and 45% of cases abroad in Jalal-Abad oblast.

Figure 2-2d. Distribution by regions
% of victims of labor exploitation





Risk of exploitation

The risk of exploitation, expressed as number of cases per thousand families on an annual basis, varies among the regions of Kyrgyzstan. The lowest figure in terms of internal labor exploitation is 10.0 (Chui oblast), the highest is 62.6 (Naryn oblast), and the average is 32.7. For cases of external labor exploitation, the minimum figure obtained is 31.2 in the Talas oblast, the maximum is 145.5 in Jalal-Abad oblast, and the average is 107.0. The regional shares out of the total number of victims of exploitation were used as a scale to calculate the average values.

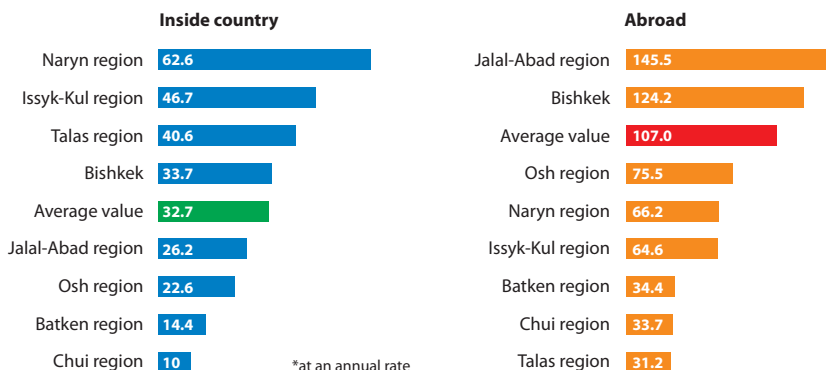
The average values for sexual exploitation are 2.7 inside and 7.8 outside of the country. The total average figure of the number of victims of exploitation for every one thousand families is 35.4 inside and 114.8 outside the country.

Survey results with NGOs and local self-governance bodies

29 NGOs from all seven oblasts of the country were polled; at least two thirds of the surveyed NGOs have been working on human trafficking issues for more than three years. Overall, the NGOs reported 617 cases of human trafficking, of which 54% (333 cases) occurred in agriculture, 30% (185 cases) in construction, 13% (80 cases) in households, and 3% (19 cases) in sexual services. When asked about the time period during which these cases occurred, 392 respondents answered that they occurred “in the last three years” and 225, “more than three years ago”. Therefore, according to NGO responses, the frequency of occurrence of trafficking cases has significantly increased over the last three years. It is important to note that these cases mostly refer to the exploitation of people inside the country.

86 representatives of local self-governance bodies were questioned in all oblasts of Kyrgyzstan. 52 people (60% of the respondents) reported knowledge of cases of human trafficking in their own settlements. Of the total number of 692 such cases, 564 (more than 80%) were men.

Figure 2-2e. Risk of exploitation
Victims of labor exploitation per 1000 families.*



2.2.7 ESTIMATED SCALE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Table 2-2a below shows the estimated scale of human trafficking in Kyrgyzstan.

Kyrgyzstan

Estimated annual scale of human trafficking

Indicators	Values
Country population (thousands)	5,432
Estimated number of families in the country (thousands)	416.9
Average number of victims of labor exploitation per 1,000 families	
Inside the country	32.7
Women	12.6
Men	20.1
Outside of the country	107.0
Women	39.4
Men	67.6
Average number of victims of sexual exploitation per 1,000 families	
Inside the country	2.7
Women	2.7
Men	
Outside of the country	7.8
Women	7.8
Men	-
Average number of victims of human trafficking per 1,000 families, total	
Inside the country	35.4
Women	15.3
Men	20.1
Outside of the country	114.8
Women	47.2
Men	67.6
Estimated total number of victims of labor exploitation	
Inside the country	13,615
Women	5,246
Men	8,368
Outside of the country	44,613
Women	16,422
Men	28,191

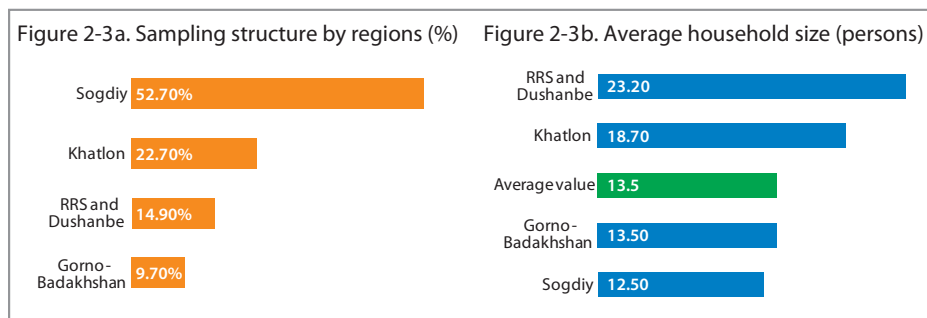


Estimated total number of victims of sexual exploitation	
Inside the country	1,126
Women	1,126
Men	
Outside of the country	3,239
Women	3,239
Men	
Estimated overall scale of human trafficking	
Inside the country	14,740
Women	6,372
Men	8,368
Outside of the country	47,852
Women	19,661
Men	28,191
Estimated upper and lower limits	
Inside the country	
Lower limit	10,005
Upper limit	19,593
Outside of the country	
Lower limit	39,185
Upper limit	56,694

2.3 Tajikistan

2.3.1 SAMPLE

The final sample size in Tajikistan was 1,970 respondents. The sample was structured based on the administrative and territorial divisions of Tajikistan: Gorno-Badakhshan autonomous oblast, Sogdiy oblast, Khatlon oblast, Dushanbe city together with the rayons (districts) under republican subordination (known as RRSs). 53% of the respondents represented the Sogdiy oblast. The number of respondents in the other regions ranged from 9.7% to 23% (Figure 2-3a).



2.3.2 FAMILY SIZE

According to survey participants, the average family size including all close relatives ranged from 23.2 in RRS and Dushanbe, and up to 18.7 people in Khatlon oblast. The average across all oblasts was 13.5 people (Figure 2-3b).

2.3.3 SCALE OF LABOR MIGRATION

Close relatives of approximately 349 survey participants (18% of total number of participants) reportedly worked in the other regions of the country. The number of respondents, whose relatives worked abroad, was 1,493 (76%). The relatives of 246 respondents (12%) were reported to have taken part in both internal and external labor migration.

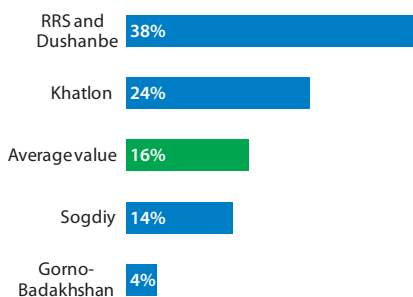
2.3.4 INTERNAL MIGRATION

The residents of the following regions are most vulnerable to internal labor migration: RRS and Dushanbe, where 38% of the respondents reported having relatives who went to other regions of the country in search of employment, followed by Khatlon with 24% and Sogdiy with 14%. The average share of families who had relatives trying to find a job in the other regions of Tajikistan amounted to 16% (Figure 2-3c).

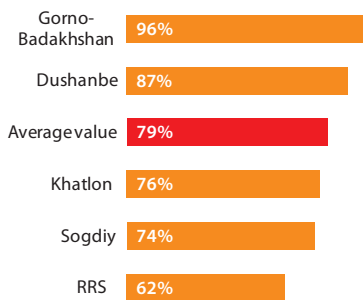


Figure 2-3c. Tendency to labor migration

Share of families whose members travelled to other regions of country for work



Share of families whose members travelled abroad for work



2.3.5 EXTERNAL MIGRATION

With 96%, Gorno-Badakhshan oblast led all other regions in the number of families whose relatives were involved in labor migration outside of the country. RRS had the lowest figure with 62% of families. The average share of families in all regions taking part in external labor migration was 79%.

2.3.6 SCALE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

General

According to survey respondents, 399 people from 249 families were subjected to internal labor exploitation; 1,968 people from 956 families became victims of labor exploitation abroad, and 161 respondents reported having relatives who became targets of both internal and external labor exploitation. The share of exploited women amounted to 24% inside the country and 18% outside.

28 survey participants reported cases of sexual exploitation of their close relatives inside the country, and 70 respondents outside of the country; 7 survey participants reported cases of sexual exploitation of their relatives both within Tajikistan and abroad. The total number of victims of sexual exploitation was 32 people inside the country and 71 victims abroad. The total number of people subjected to exploitation of both types was 431 inside the country and 2,039 outside the country. The share of victims of sexual exploitation amounted to 7% inside and 3% outside the country.

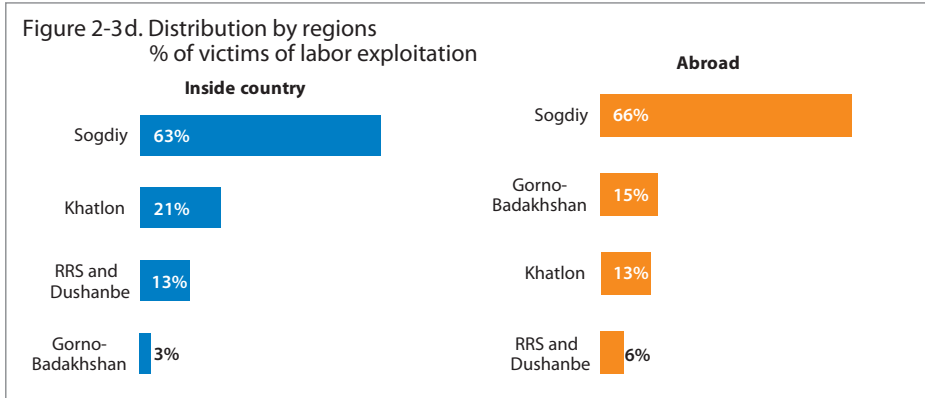
Distribution by time

Of the total number of 399 people subjected to labor exploitation in the period covered by the survey, 200 people (50%) became victims of exploitation in the last three years. The figure for labor exploitation abroad reached 48% (949 out of 1,968 people). The share of cases of sexual exploitation in the last three years

was 41% (13 out of 32) inside the country and 32% outside of the country (23 out of 71).

Distribution by regions

Rates of labor exploitation were highest in the following provinces: Sogdiy with 63% (251 people), Khatlon with 21% (84 people) and Dushanbe and RRS with 13% (52 people). With respect to labor exploitation outside of the country, the following oblasts had the largest shares of victims: Sogdiy with 66% (1,295 people), Gorno-Badakhshan with 15% (305 people) and Khatlon with 13% (247 people).



The regions with the highest rates of sexual exploitation were Sogdiy region with 63% (20 people) and Khatlon with 38% (12 people). The same regions also had the largest percentage of victims of sexual exploitation outside of the country: Sogdiy with 59% (42 people) and Khatlon with 39% (28 people).

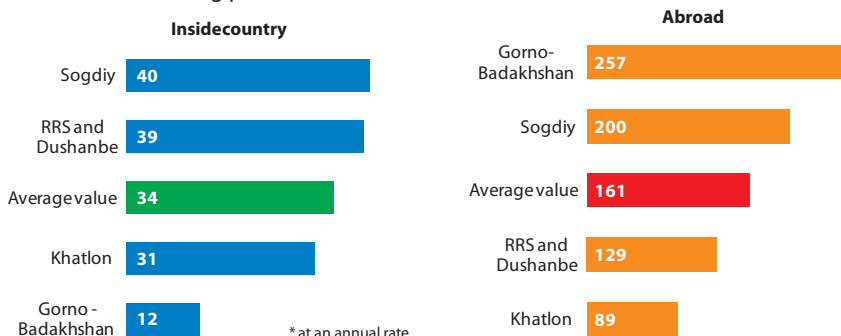
Risk of exploitation

The number of victims of exploitation per one thousand families varies widely among the regions of Tajikistan. The lowest annual level of internal labor exploitation ranges between 0 (Dushanbe oblast) and 40 (Sogdiy oblast), with an average of 34 among all regions.

For external labor exploitation, the lowest figure was 56.7 in the Dushanbe oblast, with the highest of 256.7 in Gorno-Badakhshan, and the average among all regions of 160.9. The average number of victims of sexual exploitation per every one thousand families was 2.2 and 3.9 people, inside and outside of the country, respectively. The average number of victims of both types of exploitation per one thousand people is 36 inside and 165 outside of the country.



Figure 2-3e. Risk of exploitation
Victims of trafficking per 1000 families.*



2.3.7 ESTIMATED SCALE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Estimated annual scale of victims of human trafficking in Tajikistan is shown in Table 2-3a.

Tajikistan

Estimated annual scale of human trafficking

Indicators	Values
Country population (in thousands)	7,349
Estimated average family size	13.5
Estimated amount of families in the country (in thousands)	543.6
Average number of victims of labor exploitation per 1,000 families	
Inside the country	34.0
Women	8.1
Men	25.9
Outside of the country	160.9
Women	29.7
Men	131.2
Average number of victims of sexual exploitation per 1,000 families	
Inside the country	2.2
Women	2.2
Men	
Outside of the country	3.9
Women	3.9
Men	



Average number of victims of human trafficking per 1,000 families, total	
Inside the country	36.2
Women	10.3
Men	25.9
Outside of the country	164.8
Women	33.6
Men	131.2
Estimated total number of victims of labor exploitation	
Inside the country	18,489
Women	4,402
Men	14,087
Outside of the country	87,470
Women	16,134
Men	71,336
Estimated total number of victims of sexual exploitation	
Inside the country	1,196
Women	1,196
Men	
Outside of the country	2,116
Women	2,116
Men	
Estimated overall scale of exploitation	
Inside the country	19,685
Women	5,598
Men	14,087
Outside of the country	89,586
Women	18,250
Men	71,336
Estimated lower and upper limits	
Inside the country	
Lower value	13,047
Upper value	26,094
Outside of the country	
Lower value	76,107
Upper value	103,289



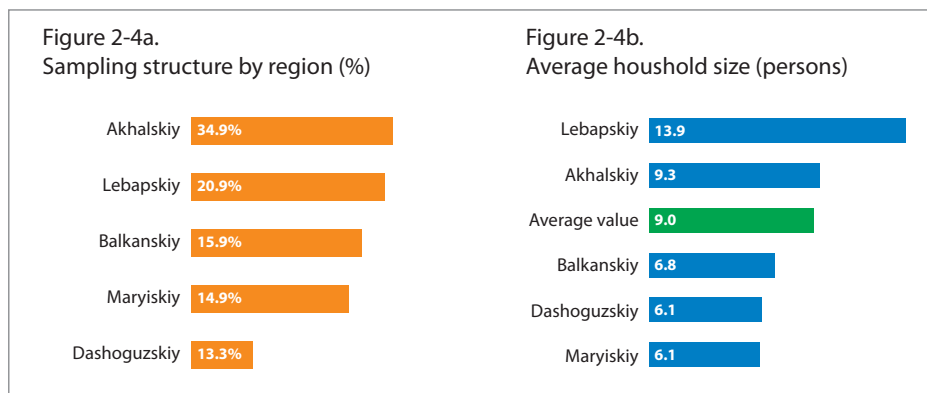
2.4 Turkmenistan

2.4.1 SAMPLE

The sample size in Turkmenistan included 2,598 respondents. The Akhalskiy velayat (region), at 35%, had the largest share of respondents. The shares of other velayats against the total number of respondents ranged between 13% and 21%.

2.4.2 FAMILY SIZE

According to the respondents, the average family size including all close relatives ranged widely between 8.8 in Mariyskiy velayat and 19.6 in Lebapskiy velayat. The average size was 13.0 people.



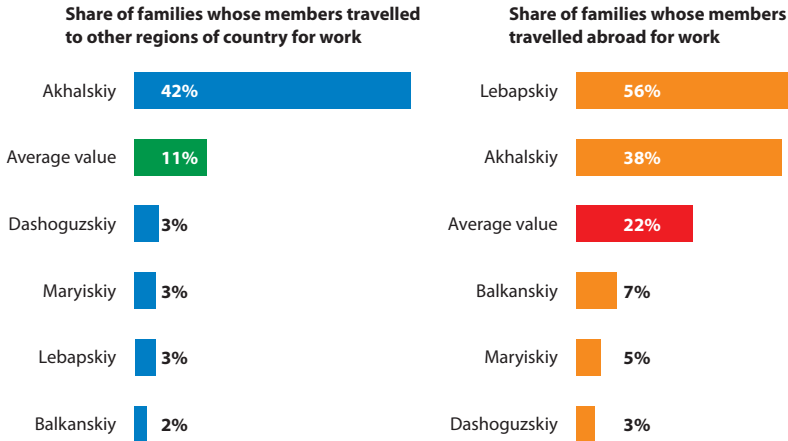
2.4.3 SCALE OF LABOR MIGRATION

Close relatives of about 431 survey participants (17%) reportedly have gone to work in other regions of the country. The number of respondents whose relatives have gone abroad for work was 714 (27%). The relatives of 218 respondents (8%) were subjected to both internal and external labor migration.

2.4.4 INTERNAL MIGRATION

The residents of the following regions were more likely to become internal labor migrants: Akhalskiy, where 42% of survey participants reported having relatives who went to the other regions of the country in search of employment, followed by Dashoguzskiy with 3% and Mariyskiy with 3%. The residents of Balkayanskiy velayat are the least likely to migrate internally for work, with only 2% of survey participants reporting having relatives who left in search of work in the other regions of the country. The average share of families with relatives trying to find work in other regions of Turkmenistan amounted to 11%.

Figure 2-4c. Tendency to labor migration



2.4.5 EXTERNAL MIGRATION

With 56% of the total share, the Lebapskiy region had the largest number of families whose relatives had been involved in labor migration outside of the country. The Dashoguzskiy velayat had the lowest rate with only 3%. The average percentage of families in all regions involved in external labor migration was 22%.

2.4.6 SCALE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

General

According to survey results, 847 people from 353 families were subjected to internal labor exploitation. 1,718 people from 697 families reportedly became victims of labor exploitation abroad. 174 survey participants reported having relatives who were subjected to both internal and external labor exploitation. Of the total number of all exploited people, women comprised 22% of trafficking victims inside the country and 45% of victims abroad.

With respect to sexual exploitation, close relatives of 61 survey participants became victims inside the country and those of 105 survey participants became victims outside of the country, while close relatives of 9 respondents became victims both inside and outside Turkmenistan.

The total number of victims of sexual exploitation was 79 people inside the country and 148 victims abroad; the total number of people subjected to both sexual and labor exploitation was 926 inside and 1,866 outside the country. The share of victims of sexual exploitation amounted to 9% of the total number of victims inside and 8% of the total number of victims outside the country.



Distribution by time

In the last three years, 557 people (66%) became victims of labor exploitation out of the total of 847 people who became victims of labor exploitation in the entire period covered by the survey. The share of labor exploitation abroad was 72% (1,231 out of 1,718 people). With respect to sexual exploitation, in the last three years, the share of cases inside the country comprised 57% (45 out of 79 cases) and that outside the country amounted to 66% (98 out of 148 cases) of the total number of cases.

Distribution by regions

The largest shares of the total number of victims of labor exploitation within the country belonged to the Akhalskiy region with 91% (769 people). In terms of labor exploitation abroad the following regions were home to the largest shares of victims: Lebapskiy with 52% (898 people) and Akhalskiy with 43% (719 people). The largest shares of the total number of cases of sexual exploitation inside the country occurred in the following regions: Akhalskiy with 81% (64 people), Lebapskiy with 10% (8 people) and Balkanskiy with 5% (4 people). The following regions had the largest number of victims of sexual exploitation outside of the country: Akhalskiy with 78% (116 people), Lebapskiy with 9% (14 people) and Maryiski with 5% (8 people).

Figure 2-4d. Distribution by regions
% of victims of labor exploitation

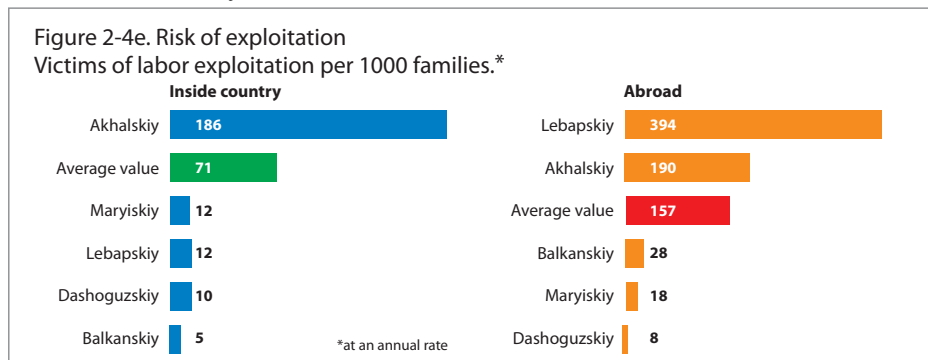


Risk of exploitation

The number of victims of exploitation per one thousand families varies widely among the regions of Turkmenistan (Figure 2-4e). The annual internal labor exploitation rates ranged from the lowest of 5 in the Balkanskiy velayat and the highest of 186 in the Akhalskiy velayat, with an average of 71.

The rates for external labor exploitation ranged from the lowest of 6.9 in the Dashoguzski velayat and the highest of 236.3 in the Lebapskiy velayat, with an average of 97.5. The average numbers of victims of sexual exploitation per one thousand families inside and outside of the country were 5.8 and 12.6 people, respectively. The average number

of victims of exploitation overall per one thousand people was 77 inside and 110 people outside of the country.



2.4.7 ESTIMATED SCALE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

An estimated scale of victims of human trafficking in Turkmenistan is shown in Table 2-4a.

Turkmenistan

Estimated annual overall scale of human trafficking

Indicators	Values
Country population (in thousands)	6,746
Estimated average family size	13.0
Estimated amount of families in the country (in thousands)	520.9
Average number of victims of labor exploitation per 1,000 families	
Inside the country	71.2
Women	16.0
Men	55.2
Outside of the country	97.5
Women	43.8
Men	53.7
Average number of victims of sexual exploitation per 1,000 families	
Inside the country	5.8
Women	5.8
Men	
Outside of the country	12.6
Women	12.6
Men	



Average number of victims of human trafficking per 1,000 families, total	
Inside the country	77.0
Women	21.7
Men	55.2
Outside of the country	110.0
Women	56.4
Men	53.7
Estimated total number of victims of labor exploitation	
Inside the country	37,095
Women	8,321
Men	28,774
Outside of the country	50,764
Women	22,811
Men	27,953
Estimated total number of victims of sexual exploitation	
Inside the country	3,008
Women	3,008
Men	
Outside of the country	6,550
Women	6,550
Men	
Estimated overall scale of human trafficking	
Inside the country	40,103
Women	11,329
Men	28,774
Outside of the country	57,314
Women	29,361
Men	27,953
Estimated lower and upper limits	
Inside the country	
Lower value	31,256
Upper value	48,967
Outside the country	
Lower value	46,362
Upper value	67,720

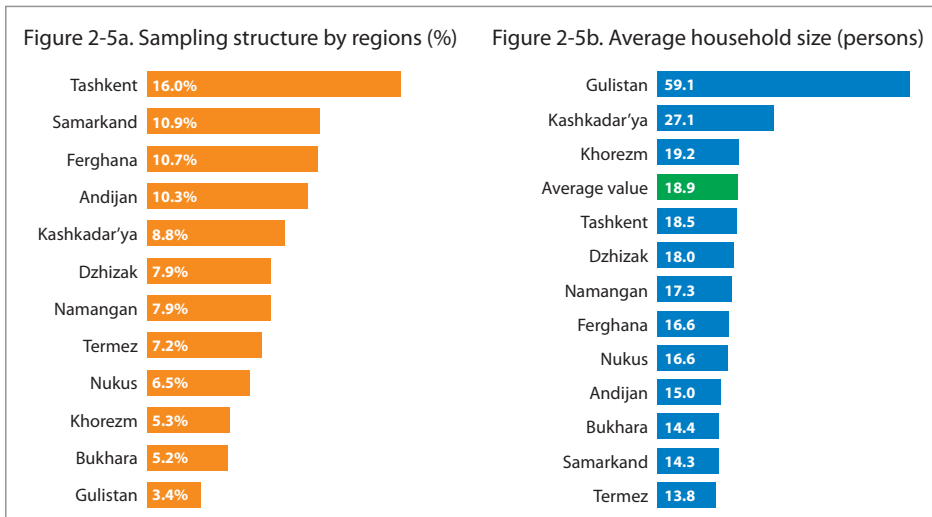
2.5 Uzbekistan

2.5.1 SAMPLE

The final sample size consisted of 2,556 respondents. In comparison to Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, the sample in Uzbekistan was more evenly distributed geographically. Approximately 64% of the total number of survey participants represented seven oblasts, in which individually, the shares against total number of participants varied narrowly between 7% and 11%. The number of respondents from three other oblasts ranged from 5.2% to 6.5%, while one other oblast represented 3.4% of the respondents, with Tashkent oblast accounting for 16% of the total number (Figure 2-5a). About 40% of the polling was conducted in cities, whose combined population represents 37% of the total population of Uzbekistan.

2.5.2 FAMILY SIZE

As was described in the methodology section, when survey participants reported a very large number of close relatives, this figure was reduced down to 30 people. In Uzbekistan, the average family size reached 18.9 pre- and 15.7 post-adjustment. The corrected average sizes of families across the oblasts are shown in Figure 2-5b.

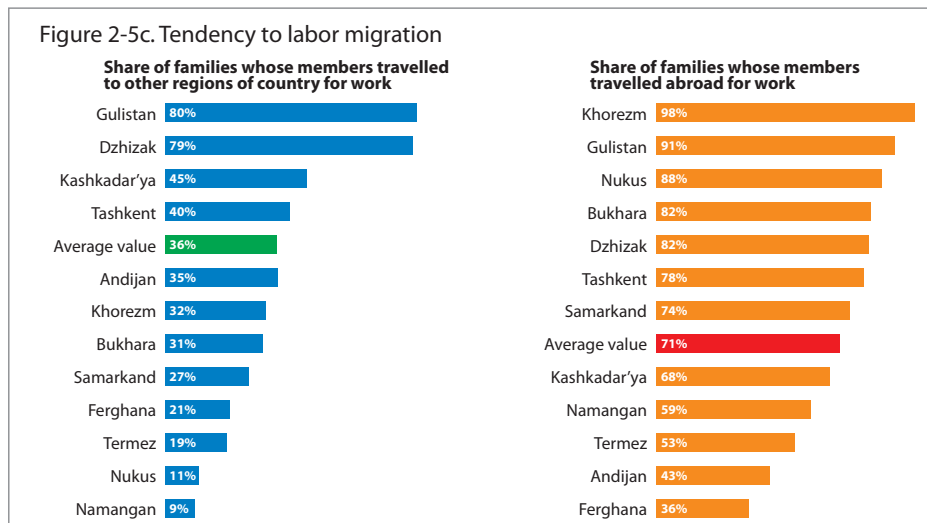


2.5.3 SCALE OF LABOR MIGRATION

873 people, or 34% out of the total number of survey participants, reported that they had relatives who left in search of work in other regions of the country. Twice as many respondents (1,727 or 68%) reported that they had relatives who went abroad in search of work. A quarter of the survey participants (628 persons) represent the most mobile and likely the least well-off segment of the population, as they relocated in search of work either inside the country or abroad. Figure 2-5c shows how labor migration out of



Uzbekistan is more intensive compared to migration within the country.



2.5.4 INTERNAL MIGRATION

The residents of the following oblasts are more vulnerable to internal labor migration: Gulistan, where 80% of survey participants reported having relatives who had gone to work in other regions of the country, followed by Dzhizak (79%) and Kashkadar'ya (45%).

The residents of the Namangan oblast are the least vulnerable to internal labor migration, with only 9% of participants having relatives who left to work in the other regions of the country. The share of families whose relatives left for other parts of Uzbekistan in search of work, on average, amounted to 36% (Figure 2-5c).

2.5.5 EXTERNAL MIGRATION

The Khorezm oblast, with 98% of families, was ahead of all other regions of the country in terms of the share of families whose relatives went abroad in search of work, followed by Gulistan oblast with 91%. On average across all of the oblasts, 7 out of 10 respondent families were involved in labor migration outside of the country. Labor migration out of Gulistan and Djizak oblasts has a pandemic character both within and outside of the country (Figure 2-5c). In contrast, according to the respondents' answers, the residents of the Ferghana oblast are least willing to search for sources of income elsewhere.

2.5.6 SCALE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

General

According to survey participants, 1,171 people from 713 families were subjected to internal labor exploitation, 2,724 people from 1,507 families were subjected to exploi-



tation abroad, and close relatives of 468 families were reportedly subjected to exploitation both inside and outside the country. Of the total number of exploited people, women comprised 32% of victims inside and 25% of victims outside Uzbekistan.

245 survey participants reported that their close relatives were sexually exploited within the country and 268 reported that their close relatives suffered such abuse abroad. 70 survey participants reported sexual exploitation of relatives both inside and outside the country. The total number of victims of sexual exploitation included 338 and 313 people, inside and outside of the country, respectively.

The total number of exploited people, regardless of the type of exploitation, was 1,509 people inside the country and 3,037 abroad. The percentage of victims of sexual exploitation was 22% inside the country and 10% abroad.

Distribution by time

In the last three years, 662 people (57%) became victims of exploitation out of the total number of 1,171 who were subjected to labor exploitation in the six-year period covered by the survey. The figure for labor exploitation abroad was 65% (1,762 out of 2,724 people). The share of cases of sexual exploitation in the last three years reached 61% (206 out of 338 cases) inside the country and 76% (239 out of 313 cases) outside of the country.

Distribution by regions

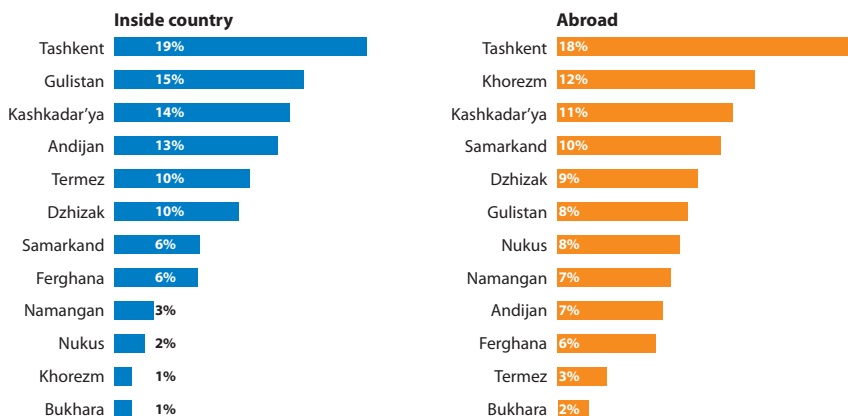
As shown in Figure 2-5d, the largest shares of the total number of victims of labor exploitation within the country were observed in the following oblasts: Tashkent with 19% (285 people), Gulistan with 15% (215 people) and Kashkadar'ya with 14% (198 people).

In terms of labor exploitation abroad, the following provinces were home to the greatest shares of victims: Tashkent with 18% (546 people), Khorezm with 12% (359 people) and Kashkadar'ya with 11% (324 people). The largest shares of the total number of cases of sexual exploitation inside the country were observed in the following provinces: Tashkent with 44% (148 people), Gulistan with 26% (87 people) and Dzhizak with 7% (25 people).

The following regions had the largest shares of victims of sexual exploitation inside the country: Tashkent with 44% (148 people), Gulistan with 26% (87 people) and Dzhizak with 7% (25 people). The largest shares of victims of sexual exploitation abroad came from the following provinces: Tashkent with 54% (170 persons), Kashkadar'ya with 17% (52 persons) and Khorezm with 11% (34 persons).



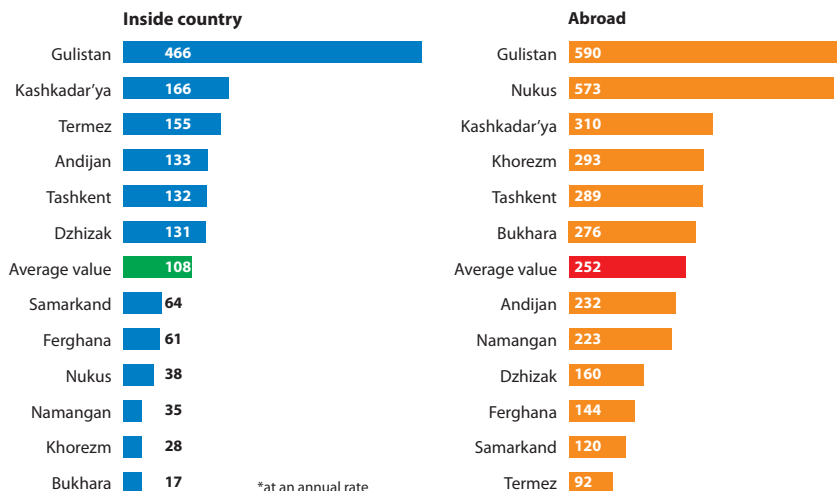
Figure 2-5d. Distribution by regions
% of victims of labor exploitation



Risk of exploitation

The number of victims of exploitation per one thousand families ranges widely among the regions of Uzbekistan. The lowest annual rate of internal labor exploitation was observed in the Bukhara oblast with 17, and the highest in the Gulistan oblast with 466, with an average rate across the country of 108 people. With respect to external labor exploitation, the lowest rate was observed in the Termez oblast with 92, the highest in the Gulistan oblast with 590, with the average across the country of 252 people. The average number of victims of sexual exploitation per one thousand families was 27 inside the country and 31 outside of the country. Hence, the average number of victims of exploitation regardless of the type of exploitation per one thousand people was 135 inside and 283 outside Uzbekistan.

Figure 2-5e. Risk of exploitation
Victims of labor exploitation per 1000 families.*



2.5.7 ESTIMATED SCALE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

An estimated number of victims of human trafficking in Uzbekistan on an annual basis is shown in Table 2-5a.

Uzbekistan

Estimated annual scale of human trafficking

Indicators	Values
Country population (in thousands)	27,606
Estimated average family size	17.20
Estimated number of families in the country (in thousands)	1,605.0
Average number of victims of labor exploitation per 1,000 families	
Inside the country	107.8
Women	34.4
Men	73.4
Outside of the country	252.1
Women	62.9
Men	189.2
Average number of victims of sexual exploitation per 1,000 families	
Inside the country	26.9



Women	26.9
Men	
Outside of the country	31.2
Women	31.2
Men	
Average number of victims of human trafficking per 1,000 families, total	
Inside the country	134.7
Women	61.3
Men	73.4
Outside of the country	283.3
Women	94.1
Men	189.2
Estimated total number of victims of labor exploitation	
Inside the country	172,998
Women	55,253
Men	117,745
Outside of the country	404,686
Women	101,023
Men	303,663
Estimated total number of victims of sexual exploitation	
Inside the country	43,118
Women	43,118
Men	
Outside of the country	50,025
Women	50,025
Men	
Estimated overall scale of human trafficking	
Inside the country	216,116
Women	98,371
Men	117,745
Outside of the country	454,711
Women	151,048
Men	303,663
Estimated lower and upper limits	
Inside the country	
Lower limit	179,760
Upper limit	253,590
Outside of the country	
Lower limit	401,250
Upper limit	507,180

2.6. Comparative Analysis across Countries

Table 2-6a shows the estimated scale of human trafficking in the five Central Asian countries. The average number of people subjected to exploitation per one thousand families greatly ranges from one country to another. Inside the countries, this number ranges from 35 in Kyrgyzstan to 135 in Uzbekistan; for exploitation that occurs abroad, the number ranges from 28 in Kazakhstan to 283 in Uzbekistan.

The residents of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan are more vulnerable to the risk of being trafficked abroad, whereas the risk of becoming a victim inside one’s own country is greater in Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan is the only country in Central Asia where the risk for migrants of becoming exploited internally within the country is greater than that outside the country.

Table 2-6a.

Comparative Analysis across Central Asian Countries

	Kyrgyz- stan	Uzbeki- stan	Kazakh- stan	Tajikistan	Turkmen- istan
Population (thousands)	5,432	27,606	15,778	7,349	6,746
Average family size	13.0	17.2	8.6	13.5	13.0
Approximate number of families (thousands)	417	1605	1842	544	521
Number of victims of human trafficking per 1,000 families					
Labor exploitation					
Inside the country	32.7	107.8	71.9	34.0	71.2
Women	12.6	34.4	22.7	8.1	16.0
Men	20.1	73.4	49.3	25.9	55.2
Abroad	107.0	252.1	24.9	160.9	97.5
Women	39.4	62.9	9.0	29.7	43.8
Men	67.6	189.2	15.9	131.2	53.7
Sexual exploitation					
Inside the country	2.7	26.9	4.3	2.2	5.8
Abroad	7.8	31.2	3.4	3.9	12.6
Overall					
Inside the country	35.4	134.7	76.3	36.2	77.0
Women	15.3	61.3	27.0	10.3	21.7
Men	20.1	73.4	49.3	25.9	55.2
Abroad	114.8	283.3	28.4	164.8	110.0
Women	47.2	94.1	12.5	33.6	56.4
Men	67.6	189.2	15.9	131.2	53.7
Total estimated annual number of victims of human trafficking					
Labor exploitation					
Inside the country	13,615	172,998	132,486	18,489	37,095
Women	5,246	55,253	41,728	4,402	8,321
Men	8,368	117,745	90,758	14,087	28,774



Abroad	44,613	404,686	45,928	87,470	50,764
Women	16,422	101,023	16,619	16,134	22,811
Men	28,191	303,663	29,308	71,336	27,953
Sexual exploitation					
Inside the country	1,126	43,118	7,967	1,196	3,006
Abroad	3,239	50,025	6,318	2,115	6,548
Total					
Inside the country	14,740	216,116	140,454	19,685	40,103
Women	6,372	98,371	49,696	5,598	11,329
Men	8,368	117,745	90,758	14,087	28,774
Abroad	47,852	454,711	52,248	89,586	57,314
Women	19,661	151,048	22,939	18,250	29,361
Men	28,191	303,663	29,308	71,336	27,953

In all five countries, people migrating in search of work face a greater risk of falling victim to labor exploitation than sexual exploitation.

For women living in Uzbekistan, the risk of becoming sexually exploited inside the country is particularly great. Of the total number of victims of internal exploitation per 1,000 families, in Uzbekistan, 20% are victims of sexual exploitation compared to the average of 7% in the other four countries. In terms of the share of sexual exploitation abroad, Tajikistan has the lowest figure: the share of victims of sexual exploitation abroad out of the total number of victims of exploitation abroad is approximately 2.5% in Tajikistan, while in the rest of the region, the same figure is as high as 10.5%.

One caveat of this research is that the average family size may differ significantly across the countries, but the indicators are calculated on the basis of the number of families. This means that the derived indicators do not always paint a clear picture about the real factors behind the differences in a potential victim’s vulnerability to risks of exploitation. The derived estimate can be brought to a common denominator by dividing the estimate by 1,000 for the population. For example, if the number of victims of exploitation per 1,000 families is 200, and the average family size is 20, then the number of victims per 1,000 population is 10 (200/20). This recalculation results in the picture seen in Figure 2-6a below.

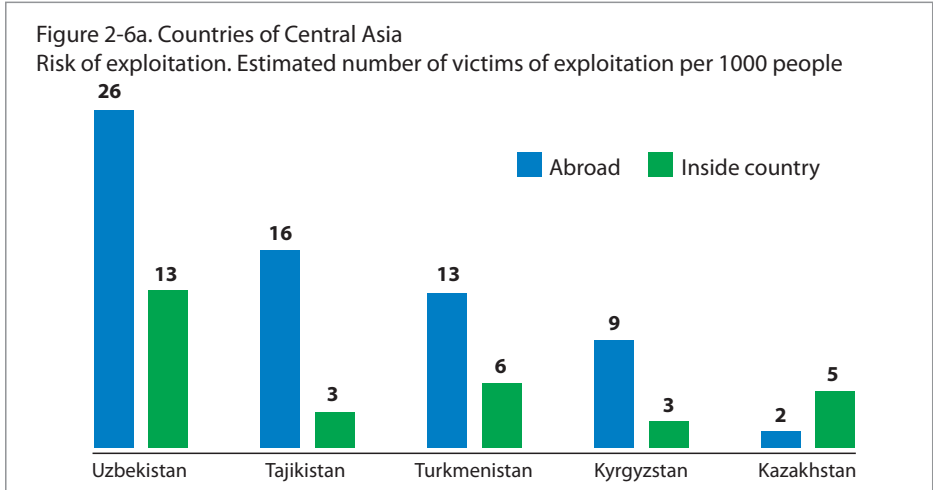
As Figure 2-6a shows, residents of Uzbekistan are at the greatest risk of becoming victims of human trafficking outside of their own country, while the risk for internal trafficking is also high. Tajikistan comes in second place in terms of the risk for people of being trafficked outside the country, whereas within Tajikistan, people are four times less likely to be subject to human trafficking.

In Kyrgyzstan, people are nearly twice less likely to become victims of human trafficking abroad as compared to those living in Uzbekistan and nearly three times less likely to become victims of human trafficking within their country. A finding almost identical to that of Kyrgyzstan is observed in the risk for Turkmen residents of becoming



exploited abroad, while the risk for them of becoming victims of human trafficking within the country is higher than in Kyrgyzstan.

The situation is the opposite in Kazakhstan, where the risk for residents of becoming a victim of human trafficking and exploitation within the country is higher than in any other country of Central Asia. In comparison, the risk for Kazakh residents of becoming trafficking victims abroad is three times lower.





3. Analysis of Main Trends and Survey Results

3.1 Analysis of Main Trends

Human trafficking has become an increasingly acute problem in Central Asia. Trafficking activities are characterized by an emphasis on various forms of labor migration and a focus on the informal sector of the economy. Russia and Kazakhstan are the main destinations for the Central Asian migrant victims of labor and sexual trafficking and exploitation.

A review of the main trends in the fight against human trafficking in Central Asia revealed that from 2007 to 2009, all five countries have undertaken efforts to prevent and suppress human trafficking and offer assistance to victims of trafficking. While weaknesses and gaps remain, significant achievements were made in the legal framework for counter-trafficking during this period.

In particular, from 2007 and 2009, the Central Asian countries pursued a comprehensive approach to the regulation of migration processes and prevention of human trafficking by gradually strengthening the legislative frameworks, relevant institutions and mechanisms, and improving their strategies and programs. The countries linked their migration and counter-trafficking frameworks, systems, and strategies, both to their national development programs and to international commitments at the bilateral, regional, and global levels.

At the regional level, this commitment has become much more active between 2007 and 2009, both among the Central Asian states and within the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), and within the framework of the Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEC). The inclusion of Turkmenistan in regional counter-trafficking activities is particularly noteworthy, given that up until this time, the country had barely recognized the existence of migration and human trafficking-related problems and had not participated in any effort at international cooperation.

The adoption and implementation of national and regional plans for combating human trafficking and illegal migration have laid the legislative foundation for monitoring and coordination of efforts in counter-trafficking. This development has been accompanied by an increase in public awareness about the problems of human trafficking, prevention measures, and the need to protect the rights and provide assistance to victims of trafficking. In addition, the capacity and efforts of non-governmental organizations to collaborate in fighting human trafficking have grown significantly over this period. Achievements include the formation of an infrastructure on the prevention of human trafficking and provision of assistance to victims of internal and international trafficking.

However, in spite of these achievements, weaknesses remain. Information collection systems are weak, as are the mechanisms of information exchange both at the national and regional levels. According to an ILO global report, a review of 25 national counter-



trafficking action plans revealed that there is a lack of reliable statistics³. This is true in Central Asia as well.

Moreover, while legislative measures were adopted in Central Asia, gaps exist in the legal regulation of the migration processes, the system for preventing labor exploitation and human trafficking, and the mechanism for protecting the rights of migrants and victims of trafficking. Effective implementation of interstate agreements on labor exchange, protection of migrant rights and prosecution of perpetrators of human trafficking poses an especially difficult challenge. To a large degree, these challenges are related to the imperfections of laws designed to combat human trafficking, deficiencies in the conceptual understanding of human trafficking in criminal legislations, and the lack of norms on the criminal liability for forced labor in the Central Asian criminal codes. Furthermore, weak interactions among law enforcement agencies and the poor state of their financial and technical resource bases contribute to undermine the entire process.

A second particularly difficult challenge involves locating and identifying victims of trafficking and prosecuting perpetrators and their accomplices. Crime detection rates remain extremely low and convictions are rare. The statistics demonstrate that the few perpetrators who are prosecuted are traffickers in the sex industry. Those who engage in labor trafficking and employment of labor trafficking victims walk free. As a result of this impunity, open discrimination and xenophobia, the crime of forced labor continues to take on new and ever more sophisticated forms.

In the face of the continuing global financial crisis and the trends in labor migration, the adoption of adequate strategies by the Central Asian countries, primarily as source countries for migrants, and coordination of their efforts with the main destination countries will become all the more important. In the future, the following factors are expected to affect the scale and direction of labor migration:

1. **Strengthening of push factors:** The consequences of the global financial crisis will reverberate for several more years and will continue to have a negative impact on all economies including those of Central Asia. The recent rise in energy tariffs and the universal increase in the prices of food, goods and services in the region will further negatively impact the lives of the majority of the populations and contribute to the push factors of labor migration. These processes, in turn, will create favorable conditions for the expansion of the scale of human trafficking.
2. **High unemployment in destination countries:** Due to the continuing financial crisis and the persistently high level of unemployment in Russia and Kazakhstan – the main countries of destination for Central Asia’s labor migrants – the problems

³ “The Cost of Coercion,” a global report presented in accordance with the implementation mechanism of the ILO declaration on the fundamental principles and rights at work at the 98th session of the International Labor Conference, 2009.



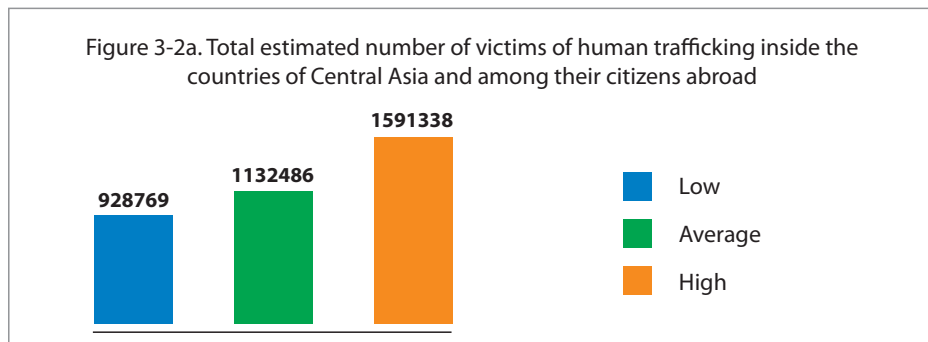
related to labor migration will remain. Given that over the recent years Russia almost halved the quota for employing foreign workforce, including those from Central Asia, with similar measures also undertaken in Kazakhstan, labor migration-related challenges will only increase, especially in the shadow economy, presumably giving rise to new forms of human trafficking.

3. **Establishment of Customs Union:** The establishment of the Customs Union among Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan, which are members of the CIS and EurAsEC, has created a new migration environment. This, in turn, requires new approaches to the regulation of labor migration on the part of the main source countries of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. There is also the challenge of effectively implementing the CIS convention on the legal status of migrant workers and their family members as well as other agreements connected with migration and the protection of the rights of migrants adopted within the framework of the CIS and EurAsEC.

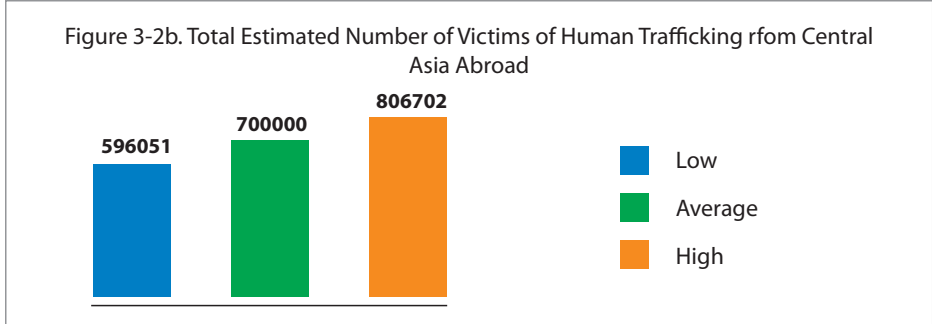
3.2 Analysis of Survey Results

Turning to the analysis of survey findings, it must be noted that this is the first research of its kind to obtain quantitative data on the scale of human trafficking in the Central Asian countries. The findings made it possible to conduct both country-specific analyses as well as comparison of findings across the region.

The total estimated number of victims of human trafficking among the citizens of Central Asian countries, both trafficked within the countries and abroad, came to 1,132,486 people per year, with the confidence range of the lower limit of 928,769 people and the upper limit of 1,591,338 people. It can be argued with a high degree of confidence that between 900,000 and one million Central Asian citizens become targets of human trafficking for the purposes of labor and sexual exploitation every year, and on average, more than one million people per year (Figure 3-2a).



Survey findings led to the calculation of the total estimated number of victims of human trafficking abroad from Central Asia to be approximately 701,702 annually, with the lower limit of 596,051 and the upper limit of 806,702. One can argue with a high degree of confidence that between 600,000 and 800,000 Central Asian citizens become targets of human trafficking for the purposes of labor and sexual exploitation abroad every year, and on average, more than 700,000 people (Figure 3-2b).



This figure may appear to be inflated; however, it is important to remember that the concept of “exploitation,” which was key to the development of the survey, was interpreted broadly, compared to the conventional definition of human trafficking. The validity of the definition used in this study is supported when the results of this study are compared with the data derived in previous studies.

3.2.1 RUSSIA AND KAZAKHSTAN: DESTINATION COUNTRIES

From 2007 to 2009, Russia remained the main destination country for migrant workers from the CIS countries, including Central Asia, due to the dynamic development of the market economy and relatively high salaries in Russia. A 2008 analysis by the Russian Ministry of Interior’s Federal Migration Service shows that, of the total number of people who entered Russia during this time period, 3.6 million were from Ukraine, 2 million were from Uzbekistan, 1 million were from Tajikistan, more than 800 thousand were from Moldova, and more than 500 thousand were from Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan each⁴.

The 2006-2007 reform in the migration legislation in Russia was designed to legalize the status of migrant workers and increase criminal liability for violating their legal status. However, there is still a lack of effective mechanisms for protecting the rights of migrant workers. Especially acute is the problem of legal protection of illegal immigrants, who constitute the most vulnerable group from the point of view of exploitation and violation of human and worker rights. According to the Russian Federal Migration Service, at the beginning of 2009 more than 1 million foreign workers were working in Russia, with approximately 4 million additional migrant workers with an unresolved legal status⁵.

⁴ Draft report on the outcomes and main areas of activities of the Federal Migration Service for 2009-2011, www.fms.gov.ru.

⁵ Gritsyuk, M., “Migrants Stumbled Over Quotas, Rossiyskaya Gazeta, February 12, 2009.



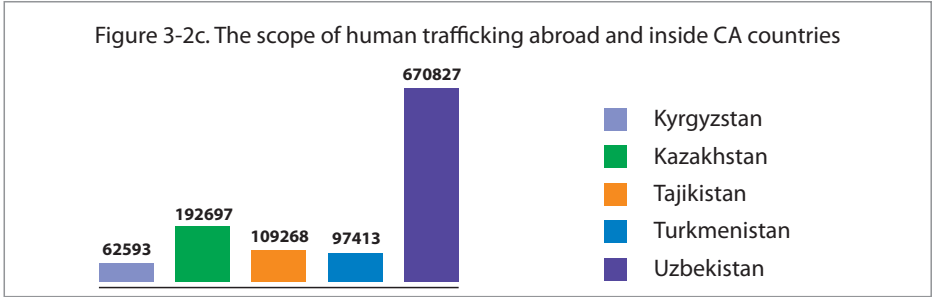
Undeniably, it is the illegal migrants that are most vulnerable to labor exploitation and human trafficking. Recent surveys of migrant workers from the CIS countries working in Russia revealed the following information⁶:

Characteristics of Migrants	Legal Migrants	Illegal Migrants
Have a written contract (%)	51	3
Number of working hours per week (hours)	61	64
Monthly salary (US dollars)	499	336
Have health insurance (%)	50	6
May be fired by the employer at any time (%)	40	76
Passport taken away by the employer (%)	8	27
Were forced to work overtime without additional pay (%)	24	43
Were forced to do a part of the job without pay (%)	13	17
Restricted freedom of movement (%)	7	19
Complete isolation (%)	9	9

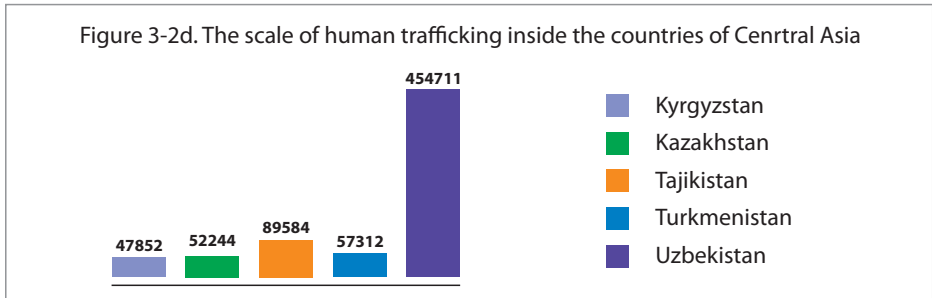
As seen in the table, nearly all illegal migrants work without a contract, and consequently, are at risk of becoming victims of labor exploitation and human trafficking. Approximately half of the illegal migrants surveyed were forced to work overtime without additional pay, nearly one fifth faced restriction on their freedom of movement, and almost one tenth were in complete isolation. In comparison, only half of legal migrants had written contracts, with one fourth subjected to forced labor and more than one sixth to restrictions on movement or complete isolation. These findings are a testimony to the high prevalence of forced labor in Russia and grave violations of migrant rights, both issues of which are directly or indirectly linked to human trafficking.

According to survey findings, Uzbek citizens suffer from the greatest prevalence of human trafficking in the form of labor and sexual exploitation, both abroad and inside the country. As estimates show, an average of 670,000 people per year or 59.2% of the total number of such cases in Central Asia occurs in Uzbekistan. The lowest figure applies to the citizens of Kyrgyzstan with an average of 60,000 per year, or 5.3% of the total number of cases.

⁶ Prevention and suppression of the spread of slavery and human trafficking in the Russian Federation. Final report on the research part of the European Union project prepared by the IOM Bureau in the RF "Prevention of human trafficking in the Russian Federation". EU-IOM-ILO, 2008.



In terms of labor exploitation abroad, residents of Uzbekistan are the most vulnerable, with more than 450,000 people per year, representing 64.8% of the total number of cases in Central Asia. The lowest level belongs to Kyrgyzstan with more than 40,000 people, or 6.8% of the total number of cases. The aggregate data for all countries is provided in Figure 3-2d.



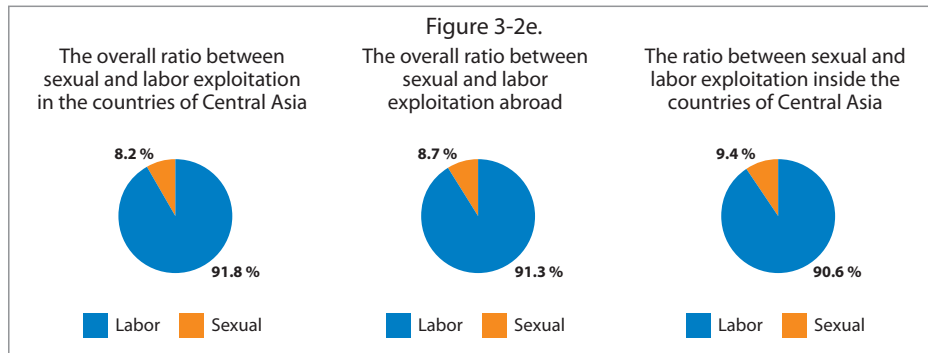
The prevalence of labor exploitation in Uzbekistan is partly a reflection of the country’s large population relative to other Central Asian countries –the country has a large population and a correspondingly large volume of internal and international labor migrants. Uzbekistan’s susceptibility to trafficking is exacerbated by the lack of a strategy on the regulation of labor migration and of an effective system for the protection of the rights of migrants and victims of trafficking. In comparison, Kyrgyzstan is ahead of the game in terms of the establishment of an effective system of labor migration management and protection of its labor migrants abroad, in addition to having to deal with a smaller scale of labor migration.

An important contribution of this research was the estimated scale of the two main forms of human trafficking – sexual and labor exploitation – both inside the source countries and abroad⁷. According to survey findings, of the total number of people subjected to human trafficking during the survey period, an average of 8.2% of cases in-

⁷ According to ILO data, sexual exploitation accounts for 11% of all cases of forced labor with the largest share (64%) used by private agents for the purposes of economic exploitation. About 5% of cases belong to forms of forced labor that cannot be clearly classified. Global alliance against forced labor. Global report presented in accordance with the implementation mechanism of the ILO Declaration on the fundamental principles and rights at work at the 93 session of the International labor conference in 2005.



involved sexual exploitation and 91.8% involved labor exploitation. Similar average values were observed for trafficking cases abroad: 8.7% were of sexual exploitation cases and 91.3% of labor exploitation. Inside the countries of the region, the average level of sexual exploitation cases was somewhat higher at 9.4%, warranting special attention to this problem on the part of Central Asian governments (Figure 3-2e).



According to survey findings, there appears to be a general upward trend – though small – in the scale of both labor and sexual exploitation over the last three years compared to the scale observed in the preceding period, covering more than 3 years ago. This trend is observed both inside each of the Central Asian countries and abroad. However, due to the methodology of the survey, it is difficult to gain an accurate impression of the trends of labor and sexual exploitation in the region or in individual countries.

Participant responses indicate that out of 2,051 close relatives who were victims of trafficking, 1,696 became victims of human trafficking inside their own countries in the last three years. The average number of cases in this period was 8.8% higher than in the preceding period. In terms of sexual exploitation, the average figure was 14% higher (4,627 cases in this period to 3,151 in the preceding period). Internationally, the average incidence of labor exploitation increased by 12% between time periods, and the average incidence of sexual exploitation increased by 3.6%. This trend is most likely due to the consequences of the financial crisis, which led to the rapid growth of illegal migration and employment of migrants in the shadow economy, rather than to the increased scale of labor migration.

For the countries of Central Asia, therefore, the prevailing trend is that of human trafficking for the purpose of labor exploitation, linked, to a large degree, to illegal migration. This fact calls for the counter-trafficking system in Central Asia to be aimed at the prevention of labor exploitation, eradication of forced labor, and introduction of legal migration programs.

After Russia, Kazakhstan is the second largest country of destination for labor migrants from the other four Central Asian republics. Estimates suggest that every year, between



200 and 300 migrant workers from Central Asia reside in Kazakhstan. The majority of these migrants work illegally and become targets of labor exploitation and human trafficking⁸.

Since July 2006, Kazakhstan has been implementing the law, “On amnesty in relation to the legalization of illegal labor migrants,” No. 149-III. In the course of this activity the Government of Kazakhstan planned to legalize approximately 100 thousand citizens of the CIS countries. By December 2007, 142,941 applications were received, followed by the legalization of 141,950 labor migrants, including 101,743 citizens of Uzbekistan (71.7%), 19,854 citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic (13.9%), 949 citizens of Russia (6.6%), 4,111 citizens of Tajikistan (2.9%) and 6,749 citizens of other countries (4.7%)⁹.

The majority of labor migrants given legal status worked in construction (95,463 migrants), services (18,399), agriculture (12,965) and other sectors (4,163). 5,605 people were household workers legalized in the informal sector.

The desirability of Kazakhstan as the destination country for the other countries in the region is linked to the proximity and openness of Kazakh borders, common cultural traditions and economic factors. The economic situation in Kazakhstan is significantly better than that in the other countries of Central Asia: in 2008 the GDP of Kazakhstan was approximately USD 135 billion, with GDP per capita of USD 8,450¹⁰. According to the CIS Statistics Committee data, the average wage in Kazakhstan in 2008 was USD 504, whereas in Kyrgyzstan, the figure was USD 148, and in Tajikistan, USD 69.

According to IOM data over the last three years, of the 200 identified victims of human trafficking in Kazakhstan, 135 of the total number of cases (more than 67%) were citizens of Uzbekistan. Interestingly, 44 of the total number (more than 20%) were citizens of Kazakhstan who became victims of trafficking inside their own country. In comparison, only 7 victims of trafficking were from Kyrgyzstan during the same time period and 1 victim from Tajikistan was identified in 2009.

3.2.2 GENDER COMPOSITION

Trends in Labor and Sexual Exploitation

The findings of this research project confirm the high incidence of internal migration, and this trend is accompanied by labor and sexual exploitation. It is noteworthy that this study is the first to quantify the scale of human trafficking in all five Central Asian countries, and to provide strong indications that the scale of trafficking is increasing in

⁸ Labor migrants from Uzbekistan in the southern regions of Kazakhstan. IOM, 2005.

⁹ Grigorichev, K.V., “The Kazakh Transit”: Kazakhstan in the Migrations in the Former Soviet Union, “Ethnographic Processes in Kazakhstan and the Cross-Border Regions: A Compendium of Academic Works, IX International Scientific and Practical Conference, May 16-17, 2008, Ust-Kamenogorsk, 2008.

¹⁰ <http://www.bnews.kz/main/obem-vvp-kazaxstana-v-2008-godu-sostavil-okolo-135-mlrd-vvp-na-dushu-naseleniya-845-tys/>



all countries. Previously conducted studies confirm in general the results of this sociological survey in relation to the quantitative data on the victims of human trafficking in the form of sexual exploitation.

Gender and Labor Exploitation

Survey findings also provided important information about the gender composition of victims of labor exploitation in Central Asia. Such information is critical and would inform the development and inclusion of gender-specific activities into the programs and projects of government and international organizations.

While ILO data indicate that approximately 56% of all victims of forced labor are women and girls¹¹, the findings of this research project show that in Central Asia, the majority of victims of labor exploitation are men (69.1%), even though women also suffer from labor exploitation (30.9%) (Figure 3-2f). This breakdown makes sense given the main employment sectors for Central Asia's labor migrants in the two destination countries of Russia and Kazakhstan.

A 2008 EU-financed study conducted by the IOM reveals that 70% of the labor migrants coming to Russia are men, though the official statistics show the figure at 82.4%¹². Further, the same study indicates that the predominance of men among labor migrants is due to the sectoral needs of the labor market: 39% of all migrant workers, mostly men, work in the construction sector.

In a study on labor migration from Uzbekistan to the regions of Kazakhstan, it is shown that more than 30%, and in some cases, up to 50% of migrants work in the construction sector¹³. Men make up the majority of migrant population: 76.1% in Yuzhno-Kazakhstan oblast; 64.1% in Makhtaarskiy district; 90.7% in Almaty oblast; 84% in Kyzylordinskiy oblast; and 48.9% in Mangystau oblast. The average of all these statistics yield that more than 70% of the total migrant population is made up of men. Studies examining labor migrants from Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan in Kazakhstan produced similar results¹⁴.

Internal exploitation

This study is the first to define the quantitative scale of human trafficking inside the countries of the region and to show that this scale is increasing in all Central Asian countries.

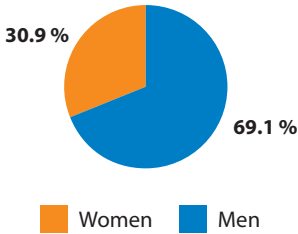
¹¹ Global alliance against forced labor. Global report presented in accordance with the implementation mechanism of the ILO Declaration on the fundamental principles and rights at work at the 93 session of the International labor conference in 2005.

¹² Prevention and suppression of the spread of slavery and human trafficking in the Russian Federation. Final report on the research part of the European Union project prepared by the IOM Bureau in the RF "Prevention of human trafficking in the Russian Federation". EU-IOM-ILO, 2008

¹³ Labor migrants from Uzbekistan in the southern regions of Kazakhstan. IOM. Almaty, 2005

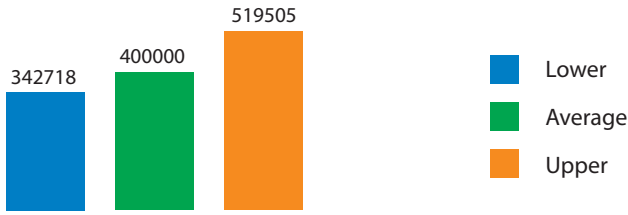
¹⁴ Labor migration from Kyrgyzstan. IOM representative office in Kyrgyzstan. Bishkek, 2008

Figure 3-2f.
Gender breakdown of the victims of labor exploitation



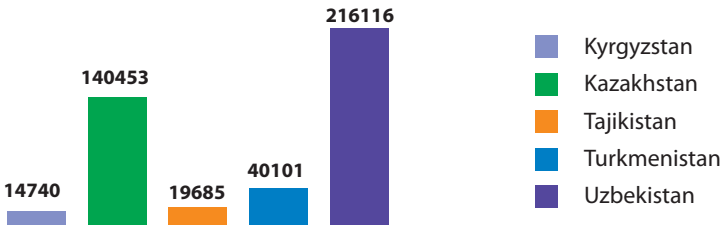
The estimated scale of human trafficking for the purposes of labor and sexual exploitation within the region was calculated to be 413,096 people per year, with the lower limit of 342,718 and the upper limit of 519,505. One can argue with a high degree of confidence that between 300,000 and 500,000 Central Asian citizens become victims of human trafficking inside their own countries per year, and on average more than one 400,000 (Figure 3-2g).

Figure 3-2g.
Estimated scale of labor exploitation and human trafficking inside the CA countries



The greatest scale of human trafficking within a country is observed in Uzbekistan: more than 200,000 people are estimated to be trafficked within Uzbekistan annually. The lowest scale is observed in Kyrgyzstan, with approximately 15,000 victims of internal exploitation. The data for all countries are shown in Figure 3-2h.

Figure 3-2h.
The scale of human trafficking inside CA countries



Sexual exploitation

In general, previously conducted studies support the results of this research project’s quantitative findings on the victims of human trafficking in the form of sexual exploita-



tion. An IOM/OSCE study conducted in 1999-2000 in Kyrgyzstan arrived at the following estimates: on an annual basis, between 1,200 and 1,400 women are trafficked abroad outside of the Central Asian region, and between 300 and 400 women are trafficked to the neighboring countries¹⁵. Taking into consideration the estimated number of potential victims of human trafficking among tourists and girls studying abroad and working in the entertainment industry, the total number of potential victims of sexual exploitation was calculated in the range of up to 4,000 people annually. In this research study, the figure was derived to be 4,365 people per year, including victims of sexual exploitation both inside the country and abroad.

A 2000 study undertaken by IOM Tajikistan revealed that up to 300 women are subjected to commercial sexual exploitation in the UAE alone (the study did not provide quantitative data on other destination countries or on the situation within Tajikistan)¹⁶. According to a broader survey of human trafficking in Tajikistan, the greatest share of trafficking cases of Tajik citizens in Russia are victims of forced labor at 71.4%, as opposed to 14.3% of cases of sexual exploitation¹⁷. The observation is consistent with this project's survey findings: the average number of Tajik citizens subjected to sexual exploitation came to a relatively low figure of 3,311 people both inside the country and abroad. This is the lowest figure derived in the entire Central Asian region, presumably due to the predominantly male gender make up of the total labor migrant population from Tajikistan in comparison to the other four countries.

In contrast, in Uzbekistan, the scale of sexual exploitation is astounding in terms of the large number of cases estimated for both inside (40,000) and outside (50,000) the country via family surveys. The contributing factors may include the size of the population of Uzbekistan, five times the size of Kyrgyzstan as well as the lack of an effective policy and strategy to regulate labor migration and combat human trafficking. Uzbekistan only recently ratified the UN Protocol in 2008, after which it adopted the national law and program of actions on the fight against human trafficking.

The above trend is confirmed by IOM's data on the number of victims of sexual exploitation identified and given rehabilitation assistance. Between 2003 and 2009, 209 victims were identified in Kyrgyzstan, 411 victims in Kazakhstan, 8 victims in Tajikistan (though between 2006 and 2009), and 31 victims in Turkmenistan¹⁸. Over the same period, 2,418 Uzbek victims of sexual exploitation were identified and received assistance. The figure for Uzbekistan is more than ten times higher than similar indicators in the other countries of Central Asia, pointing to the extremely difficult situation in that country.

¹⁵ A study of human trafficking in the Kyrgyz Republic conducted by the "Professional manager" consulting company within the framework of an IOM and OSCE ODIHR project. Bishkek, 2000

¹⁶ Study "The deceived migrants from Tajikistan" conducted by the IOM representative office in Tajikistan. Dushanbe, 2000

¹⁷ Study "Human trafficking in Tajikistan" conducted by the science and research center "Shark", Dushanbe, 2006

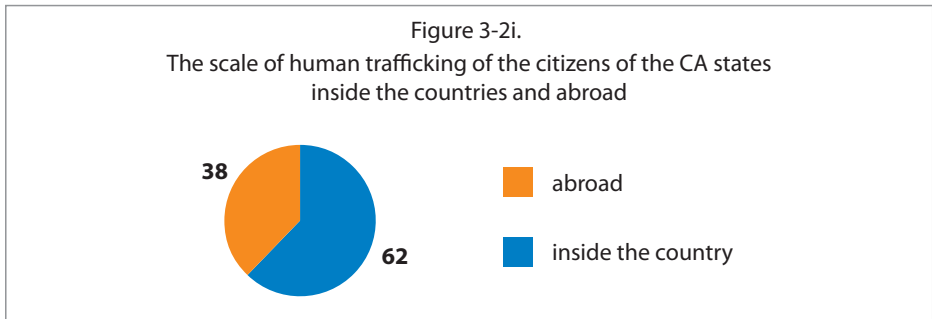
¹⁸ Data provided by the IOM missions in the countries of Central Asia



Attention should also be paid to data from Kazakhstan, which ranks second after Uzbekistan in relation to this indicator: 14,285 victims of sexual exploitation, with more than half of the cases occurring inside the country (7,967 out of 14,285). It is no coincidence that in a 2000 survey among women conducted in Almaty, 57% of the respondents reported cases of economic and sexual exploitation in Kazakhstan among their acquaintances and more than 13% of respondents found themselves in such situations¹⁹.

3.2.3 INTERNAL AND INTERNATIONAL EXPLOITATION

The ratio between the numbers of Central Asian citizens trafficked within their own countries and abroad is also noteworthy. In the region, average rates of human trafficking abroad came to approximately 62% (701,701 out of 1,132,486) and 48% (413,096 out of 1,132,486) within the countries. This finding demonstrates the recent, alarming growth trend in the scale of human trafficking inside the countries of the region, pointing to the need for relevant adjustments to the national action plans in the fight against human trafficking (Figure 3-2i).



In terms of internal exploitation, an especially difficult situation exists in Kazakhstan where up to 140,000 people are subjected annually to labor and sexual exploitation within the country. The findings of the survey revealed that Kazakhstan is the only country in the region where the scale of human trafficking within the country is nearly three times greater than that abroad (140,453 against 52,244). As stated earlier, Kazakhstan is also one of the main destination countries for migrant workers from the other Central Asian states, especially Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan.

3.2.4 REGIONS MOST VULNERABLE TO TRAFFICKING WITHIN CENTRAL ASIA

This research project also produced important findings in relation to the specific regions within Central Asian countries where residents are more likely to become labor migrants, and therefore, are at the greater risk of becoming targets of labor and sexual exploitation.

In Kazakhstan, the regions whose residents are most likely to become labor migrants

¹⁹The problems of trafficking of Kazakh women: risk factors and prevention. A sociological survey conducted by the Crisis center for women and children. Almaty, 2000



and are therefore at the greatest risk of becoming victims of labor exploitation are the Yuzhno-Kazakhstan and Almaty provinces.

In Kyrgyzstan, it is the population of the southern provinces of Osh, Jalal-Abad and in particular, Batken, who are most likely to migrate in search of work, and therefore, are at the highest risk of becoming victims of human trafficking. The main contributing factor for the propensity of residents to emigrate is the high unemployment rate; unemployment in all three southern oblasts – the poorest regions in the country – is a chronic phenomenon. According to the National Statistics Committee data, the average income per capita in the Batken oblast is slightly higher than 40% of the national average, with the population of the Batken province almost 5.5 times poorer than the residents of Bishkek. In the Osh province, the average income per capita is approximately 50% of the national average and in Jalal-Abad, approximately 60% of the national average.

In Tajikistan, the regions most vulnerable to the risk of human trafficking are the Gorno-Badakhshan and Khatlon provinces, with the Sogdiy, Gorno-Badakhshan and Khatlon provinces having the greatest number of victims of human trafficking. In Uzbekistan, these regions are the Gulistan and Khorezm provinces. In Turkmenistan, survey responses indicate that the regions whose residents are more likely to become labor migrants and hence are more prone to becoming victims of trafficking are the Ahal and Lebap provinces.

3.2.5 INCLUSION OF TURKMENISTAN

It should be noted that this is the first research study to acquire statistical data on the scale of human trafficking for labor and sexual exploitation in Turkmenistan. Survey findings reveal that Turkmenistan ranks fourth among the countries of Central Asia by the overall estimated scale of human trafficking at a level of approximately 97,000 victims annually. The country ranks third with more than 40,000 victims inside the country and third with more than 57,000 victims outside of the country. A similar placement for Turkmenistan is observed with respect to the scale of sexual exploitation, both within the country and abroad, with a total estimated annual number of victims at more than 9,000.

According to survey results, out of 847 close relatives of survey participants, 557 people (approximately 66%) became victims of human trafficking inside their country in the last three years. The average rate for this period was 32% higher, and for sexual exploitation, 20% higher than in the preceding period. The average rates for these positions in the last three years abroad were higher on average by 32% and 44%, respectively. This trend is most likely related to the impact of the financial crisis as well as greater openness of the borders in the last few years.



4. Conclusion and Recommendations for Future Research and Action Steps

The aim of this research project was to address the absence of crucial data on the real scale of human trafficking in Central Asia. To this end, extensive desk research and literature review were conducted, followed by primary data collection via a sociological survey among the citizens of the five Central Asian countries using the Pennington methodology.

The resulting survey findings have made several new contributions to the debate on Central Asian labor migration. To start with, this study is the first of its kind to arrive at quantitative data on the scale of human trafficking in the Central Asian region. The project also derived the estimated scale of trafficking, disaggregated by main types of exploitation – sexual and labor – both inside the source countries and abroad. The research also confirmed that in Central Asia, human trafficking is dominated by cases of labor exploitation linked to illegal migration, calling for the counter-trafficking system in the region to focus on the prevention of labor exploitation and forced labor, and establishment of legal migration programs. Other key contributions of this project include: the ratio between the numbers of people trafficked inside their own countries and abroad, the gender composition of victims of labor exploitation in Central Asia, and the specific regions of each country where residents are more likely to become labor migrants, and hence, face greater risks of becoming victims of trafficking. No less significant is the achievement of this study as the first research to acquire statistical data on the scale of human trafficking for labor and sexual exploitation in Turkmenistan.

The potential for the findings outlined in this project to inform the design of future counter-trafficking programming is enormous. It is up to the Central Asian governments, supported by international organizations working to combat human trafficking, to use this research to develop more appropriate and effective systems to fight human trafficking, in the hope that someday, the spread of this threat to human rights and security can be stopped once and for all.

For more in-depth and targeted future studies as well as for the development of practical action plans, this study recommends the following:

1) Conduct additional studies and develop methodological guidelines to obtain a broader and more detailed set of data on the key conclusions of research, including deriving quantitative data on the scale of human trafficking. Specifically:

- a) Conduct a more in-depth study of the problems of forced labor inside the countries of Central Asia, given that human trafficking in the countries of Central Asia is a consequence of labor migration and labor exploitation, which are frequently accompanied by various forms of forced labor;



- b) Review the activities of diplomatic and consular institutions of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan for prevention of labor exploitation and human trafficking to further strengthen their institutional capacity, legislative framework and cooperation with relevant entities in the countries of destination;
- c) Conduct research on trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation inside the countries of Central Asia and develop additional measures to fight this phenomenon, using data stored in IOM's counter-trafficking database;
- d) Analyze the projects, already implemented or in the pipeline, by various international organizations in the sphere of migration, protection of migrant rights, counter-illegal migration and counter-trafficking in the Central Asian region;
- e) Develop a methodological guide on the detection and identification of victims of trafficking for labor exploitation in the form of forced and slave labor in the Central Asian countries, taking into account the country-specific political, social and economic context and the recommendations of the ILO, IOM and OSCE;
- f) Develop a methodological guideline on the unification and standardization of the system for monitoring and collection of migration data and information exchange at the national and regional levels.

2) Strengthen regional cooperation and develop coordinated actions in the fight against trafficking and forced labor by:

- a) Holding national roundtables and conferences to discuss the outcomes of this research project and the proposed recommendations;
- b) Organizing a regional conference of Central Asian countries on the contemporary migration trends and measures undertaken to regulate labor migration and fight human trafficking in the countries of Central Asia and the Russian Federation, based on the results of the discussions of the problems and on the scale of human trafficking at the national level;
- c) Organizing a regional meeting among the heads of missions of IOM, ILO, OSCE, and the EU along with appropriate program and project coordinators working on labor migration and counter-trafficking in Central Asia to discuss and develop a midterm, joint program of concerted actions and projects, led by international organizations, in this sphere;
- d) Preparing a comprehensive report for the OSCE permanent council on the situation and measures undertaken to fight human trafficking in the Central Asian region with concrete proposals on the additional financial and technical assistance needed in this sphere, in light of Kazakhstan's chairmanship in the OSCE and its priority to fight human trafficking during this period;
- e) Developing practical steps to coordinate the activities in the regulation of labor migration and fight against human trafficking, given the CIS member states' declaration on harmonized migration policies and the establishment of the Customs Union among Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan.



3) Improve the legislative framework regulating labor migration and to fight human trafficking by implementing the following measures:

- a) Accelerate the process of ratification and implementation of the November 2008 Convention on the legal status of migrant workers and their family members, signed in the CIS;
- b) Expedite the adoption of the national legislation on private recruitment agencies on the basis of model laws, “On the activities of private recruitment agencies,” and “On labor migration in the EurAsEC member states”.
- c) Taking into account the laws, “On the fight against human trafficking” and “On the protection of the rights of victims of human trafficking,” adopted within the framework of the CIS, conduct an in-depth review of the legislations in Central Asia and develop legislative acts to introduce changes and addenda to the existing normative legal acts to fill the existing gaps and unify the entitlement-related national norms and the law enforcement practice.
- d) Pay special attention to the improvement of the criminal legislation in relation to the adoption of the norm to put criminal liability for forced labor and in relation to the detection, investigation and prosecution of human traffickers and their accomplices.
- e) Develop draft bilateral agreements on the prevention and suppression of human trafficking for purposes of labor exploitation, and initiate that they be signed.

4) Adjust strategies for combating human trafficking, given the recent trends in the sphere of labor migration and the scale of human trafficking:

- a) Due to the completion in 2010 of the cooperation program of the CIS members states on the fight against human trafficking for 2007-2010, create working groups in all countries of Central Asia to prepare proposals for the development and adoption of a new program for the upcoming years that would take into account the main migration trends, and scale and forms of human trafficking in the Central Asian region. Prepare relevant proposals for the EurAsEC executive council in accordance with the memorandum signed between the Council and the IOM.
- b) Amend the program of actions for Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan, develop new programs for 2011 and design programs for Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, and conduct the following activities:
 - i) Studies, evaluations and reviews of the problematic aspects of labor migration regulation and the fight against human trafficking;
 - ii) Counteracting labor exploitation and human trafficking inside the countries of the region;
 - iii) Strengthening bilateral cooperation among the countries of Central Asia and the Russian Federation in the sphere of labor migration and the eradication of forced labor as part of human trafficking;



- iv) Improving the system for the protection of the rights of migrants and potential victims of human trafficking in the countries of destination;
- v) Preventing and fighting trafficking in children and the legal protection and rehabilitation of child victims of human trafficking;
- vi) Improving the material, technical and human capacity of the national competent authorities and non-governmental organizations.

5) Given the complicated socio-economic situations within Central Asia countries, especially in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, continue the projects of international organizations in the following main areas:

- a) Implement international employment programs aimed at the organization of legal labor migration on the basis of bilateral agreements on labor exchange in accordance with the needs of the labor market and professional training of potential migrants;
- b) Continue implementing programs by non-governmental organizations to improve awareness of the public about the negative consequences of illegal labor migration, labor exploitation and human trafficking. Special attention should be paid to public awareness campaigns in the countries of destination about the positive aspects and benefits of labor migration and to the formation of tolerant attitudes towards migrants from the countries of Central Asia;
- c) Implement programs of safe repatriation and rehabilitation of victims of human trafficking that need to be further developed on the basis of crisis centers or hotlines included in the support infrastructure for the victims and groups at risk including informational, legal and other types of assistance;
- d) Organize targeted programs to strengthen the capacity of migration services, law enforcement agencies and the judiciary by improving their professional training and material and technical resources to facilitate the measures to detect and solve crimes associated with human trafficking followed by prosecution; and
- e) Organize capacity building programs for NGOs in the Central Asian countries working in the area of combating human trafficking and offering assistance to victims, including effective interactions among NGOs with state entities and local communities.



POPULATION QUESTIONNAIRE

INTERVIEWER: *Good afternoon! Would you please participate in a survey devoted to the study of some migration problems? The findings of this survey will be used to develop and implement international projects to offer assistance to the people that have faced problems in the course of labor migration. Please be as sincere as you can when answering the questions. We guarantee that this survey is anonymous.*

Thank you for agreeing to participate in the survey!

1. Please tell us the number of your closest living relatives (including yourself, your parents, siblings, spouse, children and the spouse’s siblings) _____

INTERVIEWER! *Check that the so-called close relatives are the ones listed in brackets. (Cousins shall not be included). If necessary show the “family” scheme and help during the counting.*

Inside the country	Abroad
2. Have any of your close relatives traveled to other provinces (city, district, village) inside the country in search of employment?	2. Have any of your close relatives traveled abroad in search of employment?
a) yes, they traveled to another province (district, city, village) inside the country _____;	a) yes, they traveled abroad _____;
b) no, they did not travel to another province (district, city, village) inside the country _____.	b) no, they did not travel abroad _____;

INTERVIEWER! *The survey ends if the respondent answers negatively to both of these questions.*



Inside the country	Abroad
3. How many of your close relatives who went to work in households, in construction, in agriculture, at an enterprise or as a babysitter in the other province, district, city inside the country, were forced by threat or actual use of force, or deceit to work free of charge or for a payment much lower than promised?	5. How many of your close relatives who went abroad to work in households, in construction, in agriculture, at an enterprise or as a babysitter but upon arrival in the country were forced by threat or actual use of force, or deceit to work free of charge or for a payment much lower than promised?
a) women(number) _____	a) women(number) _____
b) men (number) _____	b) men (number) _____
c) total, regardless of gender _____	c) total, regardless of gender _____
4. How many of your close relatives went to work in another province, district, city inside the country under an offer of employment but had their passports taken away from them upon arrival and forced to offer sexual services?	6. How many of your close relatives went to work abroad under an offer of employment but had their passports taken away from them upon arrival and forced to offer sexual services?
a) total _____	a) total _____

INTERVIEWER! *If the respondent is hesitant about answering these questions, explain to him/her that we are only interested in the cases and the number of persons that found themselves in this situation and not in the individuals themselves.*

7. When did this happen?

- a) over the last three years _____
- b) more than three years ago _____

Name and last name of the interviewer _____

Name of the NGO conducting the survey _____

Name of the settlement, district where the survey was conducted _____

Date of the interview _____



INTERVIEWER! *If you discover additional information in the course of the survey which may be of interest for the purposes of this study (stories of human trafficking, cases of neighbors, distant relatives, acquaintances etc) or if you learn of the organizers of regular employment-related exportation of people abroad or their transportation within the country for the purposes of labor or other exploitation you need to briefly state only the facts and the numbers below:*



NGO questionnaire

Please answer the questions in relation to the problem of human trafficking in your region. Tell us about the cases that you know from your experience of working on this problem. Thank you for your cooperation!

1. Name of the NGO and its location

2. For how long have you been dealing with the problems of trafficking? _____

3. Which district (settlements) does your NGO cover in its activities _____

4. What is the population of the districts covered by your NGO? _____

5. How many cases do you know of people that went abroad to work but were forced by threat or the use of force or deceit to work for free or for a payment significantly lower than promised (in agriculture, construction, households)?

a) total _____ persons, of them:

b) women _____ c) men _____

6. How many people do you know that went abroad but had their passports taken away and were forced to work in the sex industry? _____

7. How many cases do you of people that went to work in another province, district or settlement of Kyrgyzstan but were forced by threat or the use of force or deceit to work for free or for a payment significantly lower than promised?

a) in agriculture: men _____, women _____

b) in construction: men _____, women _____

c) in households: men _____, women _____

d) in the sex industry: _____

8. How many cases of the ones you referred to happened

a) in the last three years? _____



b) more than three years ago _____

Please give your last name and your responsibilities in your NGO

Telephone number of your organization _____

Thank you!



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE STAFF OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNANCE BODIES AND TERRITORIAL BODIES OF THE SCME AND OTHER AGENCIES

INTERVIEWER: *Good afternoon! Would you please participate in a survey and devoted to the study of some migration-related problems? The findings of this survey will be used to develop and implement international projects to offer assistance to the people that have faced problems in the course of labor migration. Please be as sincere as you can when answering the questions. We guarantee that this survey is anonymous. Thank you for agreeing to participate in this survey!*

1. Do you know of any cases in your settlement (district) when people would go to work abroad or to the other regions of Kyrgyzstan but were forced by threat or the actual use of force or deceit to offer sexual services or work in agriculture, in households, in construction, for free or for a payment significantly lower than promised?

- a) yes _____
b) no _____

2. If yes, how many people ended up in such situations? _____, of them:

- a) men _____ b) women _____

3. What is the population of the settlement or region of origin of these people?

4. If you know of such cases, when did they happen?

- a) over the last three years _____
b) more than three years ago _____

5. How many years have you worked in this position? _____

Thank you for your cooperation!

To be filled out by the interviewer :

Respondent's position _____

Name of the settlement, district _____

Interviewer's last name, name of the NGO _____

INTERVIEWER GUIDE

on the survey to identify the scale of human trafficking

Purpose of the survey:

The goal of this survey is to obtain the number of people across the country that have become victims of human trafficking as a result of going abroad or traveling to other provinces (districts) inside the country in search of employment.

The task of the interviewers is to perform a quality survey of respondents (the ones you will be interviewing) according to this guideline, - interview them and submit the completed questionnaires to RCMRI.

According to the supplementary Protocol “To prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children” to the Convention of the United Nations against transnational organized crime of November 15, 2000 “**Trafficking in persons**” *shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.*

For the respondents to have a better understanding of the terms one needs to explain the notion of the victim of human trafficking using simple language. For example: **human trafficking** *is when a person is taken away from home under an offer of employment but then by means of threat or the actual use of force he/she is forced to work for free or for a payment significantly lower than promised in construction, in agriculture, in households, or be involved in prostitution. At the same time the victim cannot change the job or leave it at own discretion as a result of various circumstances.*

The survey will take place on the basis of three questionnaires: one for the NGOs to be filled out by the NGO representatives (one questionnaire per NGO), one for the population and one for the representatives of local self-governance bodies, territorial SCME bodies and other agencies.



Sampling

For the purposes of the survey it is necessary to sample the respondents (those that you will be interviewing). The countrywide sampling structure is attached to this guide. The number of people you will interview across the country, province or district must correspond to the stated figures. The sampling structure also defines how many districts and which cities are to be covered in a province, and how many people are to be interviewed in them.

When preparing for the survey each NGO must identify the province and the district in which they do the interviewing, how many people will perform the interviewing and how many people each interviewer must interview.

When surveying a district at least 2-3 villages are to be covered. Define the number of respondents per village on the basis of the figure assigned to the district.

When you come to the village, start the survey from the third house from the border of the village and count off five houses and enter the sixth house to hold the interview and then proceed until you interview the planned number of villagers.

When performing the survey in the city split it into 4-5 districts and in each district select the most densely populated areas where you need to perform the survey following the same scheme as in the village: every five apartments or houses.

One should interview one of the family members above the age of 18, preferably the husband or the wife. People below the age of 18 should not be interviewed. Sex of the respondents is irrelevant.

NB! The questionnaire contains questions about close relatives of the respondent and in order to avoid duplication in the next house that ended up in the sample before you begin the interview you need to ask whether the people living in this house are relatives of the people you already interviewed (this is especially relevant for the villages because close relatives tend to live nearby).

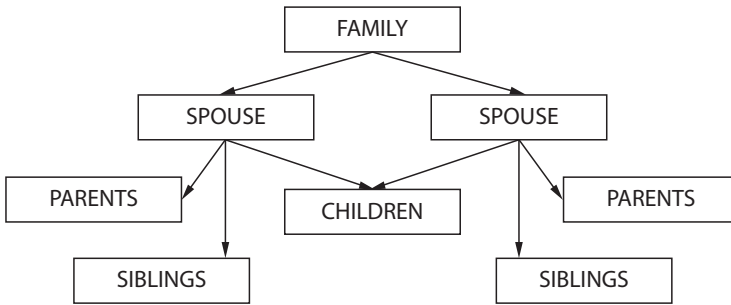
Conducting the survey using the population questionnaire

You should begin the survey by telling the respondent about who is conducting the survey. Then read the introductory text of the questionnaire to the respondent. The interviewer should ask questions himself/herself and write down the answers. One should not give the questionnaire to the respondent for completing. The questionnaire contains information for the interviewer, it should not be read to the respondent.

If during the course of the interview the respondent provides detailed information about the cases of trafficking known to him/her, write this down separately on the reverse side of the questionnaire.

Pay special attention to the first question on the questionnaire: Tell me the number of your close relatives (you, your parents, siblings, spouse, children, spouse’s siblings)...

One needs to make sure that the respondents only count the relatives mentioned in the question. The diagram below shows the types of relatives in question.



In the answer field write down the figure (number of family members) and list who they are: husband, wife, children, parents etc. Only living relatives must be included in this list. It appears reasonable to offer assistance in counting the relatives on the basis of the above scheme.

If the answer to the second question: **Have any of your close relatives gone abroad or to another province (district) inside the country in search of employment?** If negative, the survey is over.

If you can see that the respondent is hesitant, unwilling to answer questions, obviously hiding something, try reiterating that the survey is anonymous, that no one will find out about the reported information, but *what is most important*, if we identify the scope of human trafficking, we will have the opportunity to help such people by attracting additional resources of international organizations.

If the respondent answers questions three and five by saying that only men had gone to work, questions four and six need not be asked. At the same time one should pay special attention to questions four and six in relation to the victims of human trafficking forced to offer sexual services. Taking into account the local mentality and the established traditions and customs these questions should usually be worded in a softer and more delicate manner. It is possible that one will need to ask leading questions depending on the situation to obtain the required answer.



If no cases of human trafficking were reported in a family, write 0 in the answer field.

In the end of the questionnaire write down your last name, the name of your NGO, time and venue of the interview (name of the city, village, district).

Additional information

If you discover any additional information in the course of the survey which may be of interest for the purposes of this study (stories of human trafficking, cases of neighbors, distant relatives, acquaintances etc) or if you learn of the organizers of regular employment-related exportation of people abroad or their transportation within the country for the purposes of labor or other exploitation you need to briefly state only the facts and the numbers at the end of the questionnaire.

In doing so make sure this information contains quantitative data about the cases of human trafficking.

Conducting the survey using the questionnaire for the staff of local self-governance bodies, territorial bodies of various ministries and agencies

To complete this questionnaire you need to approach the secretary-in-charge of the local council or a representative of the social service, head of the village or a representative of the district social service. Up to 5-6 such staff members may be interviewed in a district. It is not necessary to complete this questionnaire in the city. Try whenever possible to obtain estimates of the number of families that had victims of human trafficking. For example, every fifth family, every sixth family etc. The questionnaire should also be filled out by the interviewer who will write down the answers. Submit the completed questionnaires to the head of the NGO who will then hand them over to RCMRI.

NB! Selective inspections will be conducted following the survey.



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