

# HUMAN TRAFFICKING



**STUDENTS' BOOK**



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Recommended by the National Institute of  
Education of the Republic of Armenia as a  
supplemental manual for high school

YEREVAN



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IOM International Organization for Migration  
OIM Organisation internationale pour les migrations  
OIM Organización Internacional para las Migraciones

International Organization  
for Migration



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra

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**Dear students,**

This manual was published in the framework of the regional program **“School education on trafficking issues in Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan”** implemented by International Organization for Migration (IOM).

It is well-known that migration means displacement of population from one country to another, and International Organization for Migration is an intergovernmental organization which deals with regulation of migration in four main directions: migration and development, stimulation of migration, control of migration and assistance to people subjected to forced migration. Throughout its entire existence, IOM rendered humanitarian help to migrants in perilous situations and to refugees, displaced persons and victims of trafficking.

International Organization for Migration plays an important role in anti-trafficking efforts by providing direct assistance to victims. IOM is the only international intergovernmental organization to identify and repatriate victims of trafficking through its network of representatives in various countries. Today, victims of trafficking are identified by means of a test developed by IOM. Direct assistance to victims covers the following:

- ◆ Safe accommodation;
- ◆ Medical, psychological and social help;
- ◆ Development of skills and provision of vocational technical training;
- ◆ Support in reintegration;
- ◆ Opportunities for voluntary, safe and decent return home or at least settlement in a third country;
- ◆ Special protection for minor victims.

The problem of human trafficking has become a matter of serious concern for the entire civilized humanity.

Unfortunately, Armenia also faces this burning problem. The authors of

this manual hope that upon completing this course on human trafficking, students will become more aware and will be able to inform others and help them take preventive measures to avoid trafficking. We also hope that this course will contribute to developing more humane and tolerant attitudes to victims and facilitating their rehabilitation.

The manual incorporates 8 basic lessons, information appendix and extracts from fiction. We believe that by reading and analyzing these extracts students will become more protected and aware of human trafficking issues.

We strongly recommend you to share the knowledge and skills obtained during these lessons with your parents and other family members and thus contribute to raising public awareness.

We wish you success.



## LESSON 1. NATURE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

*Please, read the text below:*

In the context of globalization, modern society comes to witness the fruits of human progress and faces the problems caused by it. The globalization triggers increased organized crime with criminal networks manipulating economic, political, cultural convergence and newly-established relations to achieve their own goals. They also make good use of new opportunities offered by information technologies. Human trafficking is one of the gravest concerns specific in the period of globalization.

In fact, human trafficking is considered to be the slavery of the 21st century and is often referred to as “white” slavery. Today, multiple cases of labor and sexual exploitation of women, men and minors are known.

Along with other countries, Armenia faces the grave problem of trafficking. In our country, people identified as victims of trafficking are among those of our compatriots who wish to avoid at all costs their harsh living conditions and therefore show imprudence by agreeing to leave their home country and naively believing in empty promises of easy and quick income. Consequently, they often find themselves in perilous situations, as they may be exposed to ruthless physical and moral abuse and forced to do unpaid hard work above their capacity, as well as be subjected to humiliation, beatings and threats.

To provide effective anti-trafficking action, in 2000, the United Nations Supreme Committee declared the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime supplemented by two protocols signed in Palermo in 2003, namely Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air and Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children.

The latter provides definition of human trafficking and outlines key points of action against human trafficking.

### ***How does the above protocol define human trafficking?***

Article 3 of the protocol reads as follows:

(a) “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;

(b) The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) have been used;

(c) The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered “trafficking in persons” even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article;

(d) “Child” shall mean any person less than eighteen years of age.

‘Victim’ means any natural person becoming subject to exploitation as defined for the purposes of the protocol.

Now, let us interpret each point of the above definition. First of all, let us think why the definition is so rich in details and recitals. Answer: the definition is rich in details and recitals as it is influenced by multiple previous provisions which underlie the Article. As a rule, traffickers first of all deceive themselves by believing that they act in favor of their victims.

*Therefore, it is necessary to define the concept of human trafficking, as this will help initiate proceedings against people responsible for this crime.*

Criminalization is the best way to combat trafficking and needs precise definitions. A series of stories given below may serve as examples of human exploitation as they underlie the recitals found in the definition:

- Mr. V *recruited* a group of men and *transferred* them to Russian

Federation to work on construction sites. The workers were exposed to coercion and received only their meals; the money payable to them was *embezzled* by Mr. V. and his associates.

- Mr. K. stayed in the country X as an illegal alien with his visa already expired, but did not wish to return to Armenia, because he needed a certain amount of money to cover the surgery expenses for his sick spouse. He therefore asked his “acquaintances” to take to Armenia his underage son who had accompanied him to the country of destination as this would enable the man to seek employment. The “acquaintances” of Mr. K. *took advantage of his vulnerable situation* and handed the child over to a “charitable” family where the boy was forced to work *virtually as a slave*.
- A certain Mrs. M. was engaged in prostitution in her hometown. She agreed to leave for country Y. taken in by the recruiter’s promise of double income for her “work”. However, Mrs. M. actually worked twice as much but was not paid since her money went into the pockets of pimps and their associates, who had seized her identification papers.

*Subparagraph (a)* of the definition above lists the actions that are be classified as human exploitation. *Subparagraph (b)* highlights the key idea: *victim’s consent to undergo any form of exploitation does not justify the traffickers*. In difficult situations, people are likely to agree to any conditions offered to them; however, traffickers must be held liable if these conditions contain any element of exploitation. *Subparagraph (c)* highlights that *the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered “trafficking in persons” even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) of the article*. This point is very important to prevent fake charitable practices of receipt and harboring children who become victims of sexual exploitation. The above article clearly defined such actions as trafficking.

The following table will facilitate understanding the definition of human trafficking from the above protocol:<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The table was supplemented on the basis of the table presented on page 14 of the manual “How to steer anti-trafficking combat in communities” by L. Melkonyan, Yerevan, UNO, 2008.

Actions of traffickers	Methods used for trafficking	Objective of trafficking
Traffickers take the following actions: ♦ Recruitment ♦ Transportation ♦ Transfer ♦ Maintenance ♦ Receiving ♦ Harboring ♦ Receipt	♦ Threats ♦ Force ♦ Other means of coercion (e.g. forgery or confiscation of victim's identification papers) ♦ Abduction ♦ Fraud ♦ Deception ♦ Abuse of authority ♦ Abuse of vulnerability of the victim ♦ Giving payments to a person exercising control over another person ♦ Bribery ♦ Obtaining consent of a person exercising control over another person	The primary objective of trafficking is <b>exploitation</b> , which can take the following forms: ♦ Exploitation of people to engage them in prostitution ♦ Other forms of sexual exploitation (e.g. pornography) ♦ Forced labor or services ♦ Slavery or practices similar to slavery (e.g. forced begging with all the income in the pocket of the trafficker) ♦ Slave toil ♦ Removal of organs

### Group Work

Form groups according to the story extract you have read from the list supplied at the end of the manual. Then discuss the stories and fill in the table below:

Title of story or extract	Victim(s) of human exploitation	Actions against victims	Purpose of exploitation	Methods used by exploiters	Consequences of exploitation
1.					
2.					

**QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION**

1. Do you think that the victims would be less vulnerable if the events described in the stories took place today? Why do you think so?
2. Did you notice any similarities in methods through which story characters were coerced into exploitation or is every case unique?
3. What happened in the end of each situation discussed?
4. Is there anything the characters could do in order to avoid exploitation?

**LESSON 2. TRIGGERS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING*****Brainstorming***

Call to mind the above stories and your recent knowledge in order to mention the triggers of human trafficking and exploitation.

***Role-playing game “Paris, Paris!”***

Review the situation below and follow teacher’s instruction to organize a role-play.

*Edgar was a young computer programmer and his wife - Anush was an actress. They had a daughter of 12 years old, Lilit, and a son of 9 years old, Aram. One day, Edgar returned home very excited. He met his old friend, Hakob who offered him to move to Paris with his family. This would enable Edgar to obtain employment related to his training, earn much more money and provide his family with everything they needed. Then, Hakob visited them to tell how they should leave for and settle in Paris. Thus, Edgar was instructed to fly to Istanbul and then use another transport to reach Paris. Anush would leave for Athens with her troupe and then reach Paris by train. Hakob would take the children to Prague and then send them to Paris with reliable people. In two weeks, the family would reunite in Paris. Hakob told them that their transfer to Paris was supervised by the Deputy Minister and would be organized properly.*

Your group must prepare a performance lasting 10 minutes long and show the developments of this story. You can imagine the developments of the story by considering it through optimistic, pessimistic and realistic lens. If necessary, you can add up a few supplemental characters. You can even present secondary characters or the final scene, where the characters share their experiences. Remember to identify your

perspective for developing events: optimistic, pessimistic or realistic. Mind that your demonstration should directly or indirectly condemn human trafficking. Organizers of the performance will get scores for their work. Consider that each performance should last 3 or 5 minutes.

***Evaluation table for role-playing games***

How well did the performance cover the aspects of human trafficking?	Fully 5	Partially 4	By one or two features 3	The attempt failed 2	No coverage of human exploitation 1
Does the performance suggest the conclusion that participants managed to show the nature of human trafficking?	Absolutely 5	Yes, but with some reservations 4	To some extent 3	It is not easy to draw such a conclusion. 2	Role-players seem not to understand the nature of human trafficking 1
Did the group work collaboratively?	Yes, the entire group's efforts were concerted towards their collective goal. 5	Most group members demonstrated active collaboration. 4	Half of group members acted coherently. 3	Most role players were indifferent. 2	Group members did not cooperate. 1
Did role-players manage to depict their characters?	Fully 5	Partially 4	Hardly 3	Almost no 2	No, they failed to do so. 1
Did role-players manage to finish their performance on time?	Fully 5	Partially 4	Hardly 3	Almost no 2	No, they failed to do so. 1
Did you learn any lessons from the role-play?	Certainly 5	Role-play taught at least one lesson 4	Yes, with some reservations 3	Hardly 2	No, I did not. 1

## LESSON 3. FORMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Read the statements below and express your own opinions using statements such as “I agree” or “I disagree”.

1. **To live comfortably, one should go abroad.**
2. **Human trafficking has nothing to do with human rights.**

Below you can see randomly presented extracts of a story related to human trafficking. Place them in the correct order, identify the extracts describing human rights violations and explain which specific rights were violated. Please, mention which components of human trafficking are included in this story.

They had meals twice a day.
A women who believed that her son, A., is old enough to earn his living and help his family, sent him to Dubai
Mrs. L. said she would cover his travel expenses. On arrival to Dubai, Mrs. L. took the boy to a factory and sold him there for 500 US dollars.
A. was 13 years old. His family was very poor, and parents were unable to send him to school.
A certain Mrs. L. from their neighbors' family offered A'.s parents to take the boy with her to Dubai where he would be able to make much money.
Workers of the factory were mostly children aged between 12 and 15 years old. They worked from 6 a.m. till 10 p.m.
On Sundays, they went together with their supervisors to buy some hygiene items.
One girl managed to escape and report to the police.
The factory owners strictly controlled children's work. If children broke a rule, they were severely beaten. They were forbidden to laugh, talk or play with each other.

Read the situations below and answer the following questions:

***Situation 1***

A ten-year-old boy lived in a very poor family. One day, his parents offered him to go to work abroad with the family of their relative so that the boy could help his family. The child willingly agreed and went abroad.

Can the child be considered victim of human trafficking? Choose the correct answer:

1. Yes, he can. Even if the child agreed to leave for work, he was too small to make such a decision.
2. Yes, he can. The child simply lost his right to education.
3. No, he cannot, as his family members gave their consent.
4. No, he cannot, as it was his free will to go to work abroad.
5. I find it difficult to answer.

***Situation 2***

A young man aged 22 made a marriage proposal to a 19-year-old young girl. He bribed a man and a woman to pose as his parents. Then, he married the young girl, and they went abroad. After a week, the young man forced the girl to become a prostitute. She got engaged in prostitution and only dreamt of the day she would be able to escape. Please choose from the following statements one which best describes the way you envisage the girl's situation:

1. The girl is married.
2. The girl fell victim to deception and exploitation but not to human trafficking.
3. The girl fell victim to human trafficking.
4. I find it difficult to answer.



## LESSON 4. FORMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING (CONTINUATION)

*Read the statements below and express your own opinions using statements such as “I agree” or “I disagree”.*

- 1. Human trafficking is identical to illegal migration.**
- 2. Victims of human trafficking are silly people.**

*Please, form three groups. Each group is given a certain situation. Read and analyze each situation, identify the elements of human trafficking and introduce them to your classmates.*

*Reading and analysis material for the first group*

### ***Situation 1.***

Miss A. was 21 years old and she wanted to work as a model, but lacked experience. On January 1, she signed a contract with a company X stipulating that she was to work as a model abroad. A number of provisions were omitted from the labor contract but the young woman had verbal arrangements with the director of the company:

1. Miss A. was to be on the catwalk for 30 minutes a day, the remaining time she was free but had to be at the disposal of the company.
2. The company undertook to provide Miss A. with three meals a day.
3. The company undertook to provide Miss A. with accommodation.

After crossing the border Miss A. asked the representative of the company to pay her meals, however, the latter answered that she had not yet worked to be paid. Upon reaching the country of destination Miss A. discovered that she had to share her small quarters with two other employees of the company. By the end of her first working day on the catwalk, Miss A. was forbidden to leave her workplace and was not provided any meals. On the following day, Miss A. asked the company to give her some money for meals but learnt that she would not get any as she had done poor work the day before. When the girl returned home and met the director of the company he gave her only one third of the money he had promised.

*Reading and analysis material for the second group*

***Situation 2***

Mr. G. and Mr. D. made up their minds to leave for Spain to work in agriculture. Their decision was motivated by the promise of a local organization to provide them with employment. After paying 2000 US dollars to the agency, the young men left for Spain where they were given accommodations without electricity, water or furniture. Every morning at six, the young men went to pick fruits and returned from their work only at midnight. The money they earned was only enough to buy some food and water. One day, the young men returned to Armenia.

*Reading and analysis material for the third group*

***Situation 3***

After graduation Miss L. wished to go abroad to work. The employment agency offered her a job of a babysitter in a family with three children under 5 years old. Although the work was in Paris, Miss L. was convinced that not speaking French would not be a problem as she hoped to learn the language while living in the family of her employers. Upon getting her tourist visa Miss L. left for Paris. At the airport, she was met by the pretended father of the family who accompanied her to his place. On the way home, the man asked questions about the validity term of her visa. After learning that the visa had been issued for one month only, the pretended father took Miss L.'s passport allegedly to arrange the prolongation of her visa for another six months.

Upon arriving to his place the woman found no children there. "We played a joke on you. I am the only child in this house you should care for", said the pretended father and declared that Miss L. was to engage in prostitution. The man threatened Miss L. and warned her against any attempts to make calls or ask for help as he had already killed people who tried to do so.

***Read the situation below and answer the following questions.***

***Situation 1.***

A man working abroad offered a schoolboy of 17 years old to quit school and go to work with him. The schoolboy accepted the offer and was employed by a private company. Weeks passed, but the child got no

remuneration for his work. When he decided to quit his job, the director of the company told him the following: “We paid a lot of money to your friend to bring you here. Give us back the money, and you are free to go”. A year passed, and the child still continued to work in the same conditions.

*Question: Is the child a victim of human trafficking?*

### ***Situation 2.***

A certain organization collaborating with UMCOR charitable mission referred a young man aged 18 to their shelter. When interviewed the young man was identified as a victim of trafficking. Although seemingly unusual, his story is in many respects similar to those of other victims. When the boy was three years old his family moved to Yerevan. After his father died his younger brother and sisters were sent to different orphanages. Later, the boy found himself in a special boarding school where he told to live in satisfactory conditions.

At the age of 17, the boy was placed in another orphanage where he stayed for a year. In 2006, a foster mother visited the orphanage and took the boy away against his will by promising him a comfortable apartment where he would have everything he needed. However, the real life proved to be quite different. Upon reaching Yerevan, the boy discovered that the promised “apartment” was only a cold cellar next to the waiting room of a hospital. There were no chairs or beds in the room; the only piece of furniture was a table. The boy had to sleep on the floor. His foster mother lived with her Russian friend. They both were jobless and drank a lot. Soon, they made the boy beg in the street and took away all the money he got. They even fixed the sum he was to bring daily at no less than 5000 drams. On the days he did not manage to collect the sum needed, the boy had hard times as he was severely beaten.

After beatings he used to run away, but was soon found and returned “home”. Once, as he refused to give away the money he had earned to his so-called parents they scalded him with boiling water. Later, examination revealed that the boy’s body was covered with scorch marks and bruises. The boy was sick and tired of his beatings and begging. He learnt from a friend about the Armenian Benevolent Union and turned there for help. From there he was referred to the charitable organization UMCOR and

was included in its assistance program. The boy wanted to become a tailor and shoemaker and to play the flute (once he used to play a little).

*The boy received assistance under the program implemented by the non-governmental organization UMCOR.*

*Question: What forms of human trafficking can be identified in this example?*

### ***Materials for additional reading***

“I shared a small room lacking basic amenities with six other persons. Nearly at all times we were starving for a meal: there were days when we had nothing to eat but some dry bread or cabbage stumps and sometimes we just starved. After working some eight months in such harsh conditions we learned that Mr. A. had not sent a single penny to our family though he swore on his late brother’s memory”, said Mr. R. K., a 42-year-old citizen of Gyumri.

On December 8, hearings on the criminal case against Mr. A. M. began in the First Instance Court of Shirak Region. He was accused of recruitment and exploitation of citizens R. and E. K and A. G. for more than one year in the city of Almet'yevsk of the Republic of Tatarstan of the Russian Federation.

Before leaving for Tatarstan, Mr. R. worked on construction sites in the town of Tsakhkadzor. After the work was completed he returned to his home town Gyumri. In December 2003, at the funeral of a relative Mr. R. met his cousin, Mr. A., the son of his maternal aunt, and talked to him about his financial difficulties and unemployment. Mr. A. told him that one of his friends, certain Mr. M. recruits a group of construction workers for Tatarstan, and they can go there together. Some time later, Mr. A. came to see R. in his place to discuss details of the deal. During the conversation Mr. A. informed Mr. R. and his wife Mrs. H. K. that skilled workmen earned monthly 12,000 rubles (about 400 dollars), and regular workers – 11,000 rubles (300 dollars), and 50 US dollars was deducted monthly to pay for their meals.

Mr. R. decided to take his 16-year-old son E. and his brother-in-law Mr. A. with him. “They offered good money for the job, and we have a big

family with lots of problems (for example, our elder son is ill), so we face problems related to the military service and higher education [of our children], I thought it quite reasonable to send our younger son to work together with R. My only condition was that E. should constantly work with R., and he agreed”, said Mrs. H.

Mr. A. declared that travel expenses were not covered by the company, and the workers were expected to procure themselves the money they needed. Then, he assured the workers that after a maximum of 20 days from the date of their arrival they would be able to earn this money back. That is why Mr. R. and Mr. A. borrowed a sum of 300 dollars at interest and left for the country of destination on April 25. On their arrival Mr. R. and Mr. A. learnt that they would work under Mr. A’s supervision and share with E. and some other workers a small room furnished only with beds in the village Tikhsnab, situated not far from Almetyevsk.

“We had to start work at 7 o’clock, sometimes even at 6 o’clock in the morning. Though, we had agreed to stop working at 7 o’clock and at 8 o’clock in the morning at the latest, sometimes we used to return from work at 1 or 2 o’clock in the morning. Our food supply was awful. Once, I fell ill but Mr. A. neither bought me any medicine, nor called a doctor. If we asked for something he would answer that there was no money as we did a poor job. At the same time, he swore that our earnings were sent to our families”, said Mr. A.G.

After some time, under the pretext of making arrangements concerning their residence permits A. took away their passports and then declared that there was no work to do any more, therefore he was going to send them to work with another foreman. In June 2004, Mr. A. referred Mr. R. to the village of Nurlat without E. After working there for seven months Mr. R. returned to discover that E. was subjected to severe beatings.

The boy asked him for some money to call home and talk to his relatives. Instead of money, Mr. A. gave him a violent beating. Then Mr. A. gave the boy a broken cellular phone and promised to charge the account but did not keep his promise. Mr. A. was a heavy and violent drinker. There was no one we could complain to as he had good relations with the local police”, declared Mr. R. K. at the trial.

At several occasions, Mr. A.G. was also beaten when he demanded to

have his passport back for return home. For months, Mr. A. gained profit from the work of Mr. R. K. and Mr. A. G. by assigning them to various construction parties and telling them that they had earned no remuneration from their employers as they had done a poor job.

In the meantime, Mrs. H. K. several times visited Mr. A's family in the town of Gyumri to learn some news about her husband.

“They gave me a very cold reception and some rough treatment telling me that they had no news whatsoever. On one occasion, immediately after I returned home from their place I got a call from Mr. A. who threatened and ordered me to stop annoying his family. Later, I spoke with R. to let him know that his father was ill, our elder son was taken to hospital and the interest on their debt was growing. I told him that we needed money to solve all these problems. R. was very surprised: he believed that his employers had been sending us the money he earned. Then he got confused and told me that everything would be fine and there was no need to complain. On another occasion, I got another menacing call from A. who warned me that if I disturbed his family again or reported him to the police, he would send my son's head in a package”, told Mrs. H. K.

Despite these threats, starting from November, 2004 Mrs. H. K. filed complaints to various authorities. Mr. R. K., his son E. and Mr. A. G. were declared wanted. Later, the complaints reached Moscow, and competent authorities made inquiries in Tatarstan. In May, 2005, the migration service of Tatarstan arrested Mr. R. and sent him to the capital city of Kazan. While he was detained for two months in Kazan, his son E. and Mr. A. G. were also arrested. In July, Mr. R., his son E. and Mr. A. G. returned to Armenia.

In the courtroom, Mr. A. refused to answer any questions and insisted on the testimony he gave during the preliminary investigation. According to his testimony, Mr. R. K. deceived him by posing as skilled workman, although all work he did drew complaints from employers. His son E. and Mr. A.G. also did poor work and, therefore, got no money. Claims of malnutrition and maltreatment were also false. Besides, Mr. A. declared that he had given workers some money; however, he could not prove it.

The court sentenced Mr. A. to imprisonment of 5 years and obliged to pay Mr. R. K., his son E. and Mr. A.G. a sum of 11,400 US dollars.

## LESSON 5. YOUTH AS A SPECIAL RISK GROUP FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

### ***Assignment***

Try to answer the question below:

Why are young people considered to be a special risk group from the perspective of human trafficking?

Express your own opinion and listen to that of your friends.

### ***Group Work***

Form groups with 5 or 6 students in each. Read in groups the following materials: “Socially motivated factors” related to the subject “Youth as risk group for human trafficking”.

***Youth as risk group for human trafficking.*** Potential victims of trafficking are mostly people or groups with low standard of living. Such people belong to a risk group. Trafficking is also triggered by gender inequality and the continued traditional dominance of men. Along with poverty and gender inequality, another important factor is young age.

### ***Socially motivated factors***

In various societies, young people resort to different means of protection from the threat of trafficking. Risk factors also vary depending on the society. It is important to understand that development of trafficking is not dependent on the existence or absence of laws against slavery. The scope of this problem mostly depends on the general social and economic situation of a particular state and relevant policy in force.

Some of social factors raising the risk of exploitation for young people are listed below:

- ◆ Higher education becomes an indicator of individual’s status and requires substantial expenses. On the one hand, higher education makes it easy to obtain employment related to one’s training or education, on the other hand, the number of state subsidized university places is rather low. Students mostly find themselves in a financial situation that

makes it impossible for them to subsist and pay the tuition at the same time.

- ◆ Unemployment among young people. In Armenia, unemployment rates make a high percentage among young people aged between 18 and 25 years who cannot find jobs despite their great efforts and diligence. This may link back to the lack of previous work experience required by employers.
- ◆ Gender-based division of work and discrimination on the labor market. Researches reveal that the overall number of employed women is disproportionately lower compared to employed men. This is explained by the fact that many employers prefer to employ men rather than women as they believe that pregnant women and mothers are no longer properly committed to their work.
- ◆ ***Loose morals among young people and minors.*** Probably, this phenomenon is a more serious problem for the developed countries of the West than for others. Minors and young women are used as sex objects in advertisements, motion pictures and music videos. Such depiction of minors in the mass media entails that a sexual contact with persons of much younger age is eventually viewed as a common practice, which in its turn promotes increased demand for child prostitution and contributes to the development of the sex industry.
- ◆ Drug addiction, alcoholism and gambling. Young drug addicts, alcoholics and gamblers easily fall victim to human trafficking and are readily recruited as they are vulnerable to external influence.
- ◆ Conflicts between standards applicable to young people and their real capacities. As a result, the society is transformed into a “consumer” society and the mass media - through advertisements and films - often highlight a lifestyle for the young person that largely exceeds their average possibilities.
- ◆ Social marginalization of certain groups. Both homeless children and children, who left the orphanage and decided to start an independent life, are at risk as they lack essential social relations and support. It may be quite easy to gain the confidence of such children and to abuse it in case they have no permanent residence or supporting adults.
- ◆ Additional difficulties faced by young people living in remote regions or villages. Young people living in remote regions or villages



mostly lack necessary relations to obtain well-paid employment.

- ◆ Insufficient activity of educational institutions supported by the mass media to prevent trafficking. Young people are often naive or too optimistic. They are overly self-confident and are convinced that they can stand up for themselves even in new and extraordinary situations. Young people sometimes are unaware of risks they can face in a foreign country if working without the appropriate permit or contract.

***After reviewing the material*** the groups are given several sheets of paper and are asked to discuss and write down problems triggering vulnerability of young people and their classification into a risk group for human trafficking. The objective of the exercise consists in reviewing their knowledge and outlining the reasons why young people become victims of trafficking, as well as finding solutions to prevent trafficking situations. Each problem should be described on a separate sheet. Each member of the group is given a sheet of paper indicating one of the problems; group members should work individually, suggest and write down solutions.

Then, students exchange their sheets. Each member of the group reads and adds his/her own ideas to the sheets of other groups. Students continue to exchange their sheets until all group members know the contents of each other's sheets and add their own opinions. Then, each group discusses the problems and their possible solutions and then introduces them to their classmates.

### ***Analysis of viewpoints***

Analyze the problems and find out if the youth is a risk group from the perspective of trafficking.

### ***Work in two groups***

Students form 2 groups. They receive sheets with various judgments about human trafficking, review the table, discuss the questions, fill in the columns and give their pros and cons depending on the general opinion of the group.

<p>1. Human trafficking does not concern ordinary people.</p> <p>-----</p>
<p>2. Potential victims of trafficking are inhabitants of rural areas or refugees.</p> <p>-----</p>
<p>3. Victims of trafficking are themselves to blame for their misfortune because of being too naive.</p> <p>-----</p>
<p>4. Labor market offers equal opportunities for both men and women.</p> <p>-----</p>
<p>5. Business offers from people you know may be trusted.</p> <p>-----</p>
<p>6. People with higher education do not become victims of trafficking.</p> <p>-----</p>
<p>7. Speaking a foreign language is not important; in fact, it is quite enough to know only a few basic phrases used in daily life.</p> <p>-----</p>
<p>8. One of the reasons motivating people to go abroad to work traces back to misleading concepts shaped through the mass media.</p> <p>-----</p>
<p>9. You can meet 'wise guys' everywhere, so that you can be deceived even in your home country.</p> <p>-----</p>

## LESSON 6. CONCEPT OF VICTIM BEHAVIOR

### *Group work*

Form 4 or 5 groups. **Read and discuss** in groups **the material** on the concept of “victim behavior.”

### *Concept of victim behavior*

“Victim behavior” comprises such behavior patterns that make it rather easy for a person to fall victim to some crime or face danger that could be normally avoided. Victim behavior is the aggregate of physical, psychological and social qualities gained by the person who as a result may fall victim to a crime.

The word victim originates from the Latin word “victima” meaning a victim.

**Victim behavior of people implies such behavior patterns which call for punishment, that is to say, behavior through which people expose themselves to danger (often, unconsciously).**

For instance, a pedestrian crossing the street at red light or in a forbidden place shows victim behavior and increases the risk to be run down by a car.

Individual victim behavior means that individuals are able to create or greatly contribute to conditions favorable for crimes. For instance, a person taking an evening walk and showing characteristics of victim behavior not only fails to keep away from an intoxicated person (who can hardly walk and mumbles swear words) but rather comes to “preach” on him and tries to explain that good manners forbid saying swear words in public. A drunken person usually is annoyed with this kind of “preaching” and he may even use a knife to stab the “preacher”.

The following types of victim behavior can be outlined:

- a) Typical *victim behavior* as a relative “tendency” of people to be exposed to any crime, such as rape, fraud, robbery etc;
- b) *Mass victim behavior* as a real threat for some social groups to incur physical, psychological and material damage conditioned by the

peculiarities of the group and caused by crimes committed against them.

Victim behavior can also be assessed by other standards (e.g. profession), as on one of formal personal qualities i.e. victim behavior of cashiers, collectors, police officers. Such type of victim behavior is called group victim behavior. Victim behavior itself does not mean that victim's conduct is immoral or illegal; however it can be described as a personal quality which is almost always negative. For example, people can fall victim to a crime because of being overly self-confident dependent on their age (children and young people) or occupation (police officers, security guards, etc.), and, yet, this is not enough to judge about their inadequate behavior or negative personal qualities.

*By nature, people can show not only criminal, but also victim behavior i.e., risky, careless, indiscreet, hasty provocative or dangerous behavior patterns.*

According to circumstances, the following two kinds of victim behavior are distinguished:

1. Inevitable victim behavior: for instance, it is easier to rob a person suffering a heart attack; or if in difficulty, a person is more likely to accept a tempting offer and fall victim to trafficking;
2. Evitable victim behavior: for instance, it is easier to rob a person who is intoxicated or very drunk; or it is easier to exploit a person who took offence at his/ her family members and thus tries to punish them and "make them understand".

**Many crimes, including exploitation are usually caused by victim behavior,** i.e. inadequate actions under certain physical and psychological conditions, careless and indiscreet behavior with others which affects their self-esteem or personal property, unwillingness to cooperate with law enforcement authorities, illegal deals, and rash actions. Thus, many crimes could be avoided, if victims showed prudence and were ready to prevent commitment of dangerous acts or crimes.

***Upon reading the material, take notes using the following signs:***

V This confirms my knowledge. (I know this.)

+ This is new information. (I do not know this.)

- This contradicts my knowledge.

? This is not clear to me.

! This is quite interesting and worth discussing.

After individual work, students discuss their notes and fill in the proper columns of the table to organize their knowledge.

V	+	-	?	!

***Each group presents their tables to their classmates.***

When recruited, potential victims show the following forms of victim behavior:

- ◆ Trust in friends and casual acquaintances;
- ◆ Announcements of work abroad;
- ◆ Marriage announcements;
- ◆ Announcements posted on the Internet.

### ***Group work***

Each group is to choose one of the above topics to develop a story or a situation. Besides, think up a motto to help others avoid similar situations.

## LESSON 7. PREVENTION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

### *Group work*

Form 5 or 6 groups.

Read and discuss the section “Description of exploitation episodes” of the didactic material. Work first individually and then in groups to outline special guidelines to avoid undesirable situations and victimization.

### *Description of exploitation episodes*

#### *Reading and discussion topics for the first group*

A male individual from a remote highland village working abroad offered a 16-year-old schoolboy from his village to quit school and go with him abroad to work. The schoolboy accepted the offer and was employed by a private company. Weeks passed on, and the boy understood that no one was going to pay him for his work. When he decided to quit his job and return to his home country, the armed security guard did not let him leave the territory of the company and said that the director had paid lots of money to bring him there. Thus, the boy could not quit the job unless he gave back the money. One year later, the boy still continued to work in the same conditions.

#### *Reading and discussion materials for the second group*

A young female student with excellent academic record dreamed of continuing her studies in one of the renowned universities abroad. However, girl’s parents lacked money to cover her tuition abroad. The girl had a well-to-do friend who offered her to go abroad with him to work. She agreed but upon arriving in the country of destination she was forced to engage in prostitution.

#### *Reading and discussion materials for the third group*

A young girl worked as a waitress in a café. Soon after the café closed down, the girl came across one of her regular female customers in the street. The woman offered the young girl to leave for Dubai assuring her that there she would be able to find a well-paid job in cafés or

restaurants. The young girl accepted the offer. As she visited the recruiter at her place she met there another woman who told her that it would be a lot easier to travel with several other girls. The recruiter covered girl's travel expenses and gave her another 200 dollars to leave with her family. Upon arriving in Dubai, the girls were taken to a small hotel and were told to get ready for their clients. The girl was very surprised to hear the word 'client' as she had been promised a job of a waitress. The following day, the recruiter woman came to the hotel accompanied by an Arab man. The girls were told that he had purchased them and therefore could act as he wished, if they refused to obey and follow his orders. The girls were in his country, and whatever happened, there was no way police and migration authorities would believe them or respond to their complaints. From that day on, the girl's life turned really sour...

***Reading and discussion materials for the forth group***

After loosing her husband, a mother of four children took up the care of the family. She did not manage to find a job in Armenia. One of her neighbors who also sought a job told her that she knew many people who had found employment in Turkey through an agency dealing with bus transportation. Both women left together for Turkey, went to the company and found there a man who was already waiting for them. He offered them a job at the canteen of a company with a weekly salary of 200 dollars and 10 working hours per day. By the end of their first week, the women asked the company director to pay their wages. He answered that they had to work more and their preliminary contracts were to be reviewed. The following week, the women again received no payment. By the end of the second month, the director paid them 100 dollars after their multiple requests. Some time later, the woman got a call from Yerevan and learned that her son was ill and needed money for treatment. She requested again to be paid her salary; however the director threatened that he would report her to migration authorities for expiring her entry visa.

***Reading and discussion materials for the fifth group***

Two young friends spent much time looking for a job. Finally, one of them read an advertisement about a very lucrative job in Spain. They left for Spain through an employment agency which had placed an advertisement in the newspaper. Upon their arrival, the young men were immediately taken to a farm to pick oranges. On the very first day, they signed a contract with the company. As it was drawn in a foreign language and the young men signed the contract without understanding it and only guessed their salary would make 250 euro. The next day, their toil labor began. The young men worked in extremely harsh living conditions. They worked from 12 to 15 hours a day and got no money unless they collected the daily norm of 27 boxes. They lived in a damp half-ruined room without any windows, wardrobe, chairs or facilities. They had to wait for their turn to use the bathroom. Representatives of the agency promised them fast income but the young men could not even imagine that they would be so quickly exhausted and would not earn enough money to return home.

***Reading and discussion materials for the sixth group***

Mr. K. stayed in the country X as an illegal alien with his visa already expired, but did not wish to return to Armenia, because he needed a certain amount of money to cover the expenses of a surgery for his sick spouse. He therefore asked his acquaintances to take to Armenia his underage son who had accompanied him to the country of destination as this would enable the man to seek employment. The acquaintances of Mr. K. *took advantage of his vulnerability* and delivered the child to a “charitable” family where the boy was forced to work *virtually as a slave*.

***Students continue to work in groups***

Please, fill results of the discussion in the table below: (draw the table on a sheet of paper or in your copybook and feel free to offer other options).



What should people know or what steps should they take beforehand in order to avoid undesired situations and troubles?

1 -----  
-----  
-----

2 -----  
-----  
-----

### ***Class work***

After working in groups present your version of a **concrete case study** to all your classmates. Listen to each other carefully, ask questions and bring forward your own offers. During the discussion, write on the blackboard offers on anti-trafficking actions.

### ***Individual work***

Read through the didactic material “Practical Guidelines: how to avoid becoming a victim of trafficking”. Please, write down in your copybooks some other advice on the concrete case that you came across in books; which one did you like best?

### **Practical guidelines: How to avoid becoming a victim of trafficking?**

- ◆ Turn down any tempting offers of employment, study or marriage abroad made by casual acquaintances or friends.
- ◆ As a rule, offers on quick, easy and high income are fake. One should be prudent.
- ◆ Do not trust announcements offering job, study or marriage abroad, posted in different parts of the city (village) or published in the newspapers and on the Internet. First of all, verify and check information provided in such announcements.

- ◆ Find out whether companies inviting you abroad and their local partner agencies (tourism, marriage, and employment and students exchange agencies) are engaged in legal activity.<sup>2</sup>
- ◆ Surf the Internet to find the address of the inviting company; consult representatives of organizations fighting human exploitation.
- ◆ When abroad, do not accept any suspicious gifts. Do not undertake additional obligations.

### **If you intend to go abroad:**

- ◆ Do not give anybody your passport. You must always have your identification papers on you.
- ◆ Give your relatives and friends detailed information on your temporary residence abroad, your address, phone numbers, information on your employer and addresses of your friends living abroad.
- ◆ Tell your relatives exactly when and how you will contact them. Always keep in touch with your relatives.
- ◆ Leave a photocopy of your passport, a duplicate contract signed with the employer and your recent photo at home. Always take with you a photocopy of your passport and keep it in a different place, so that in case of losing the original, you will encounter no difficulty in restoring it.
- ◆ Remember to write down and take with you abroad the addresses and phone numbers of Armenian embassies and consular services.<sup>3</sup> If in trouble or threatened, seek help from diplomatic representatives and the consulate of Armenia, as well as from local police.
- ◆ There are many non-governmental organizations and agencies known for their enormous efforts to help people facing difficult situations abroad. Find their addresses in advance.
- ◆ The term of your stay in a foreign country is specified in your entry visa. Violating your visa regulations will make it impossible for you to go abroad any more.
- ◆ Remember that the basic knowledge of a foreign language will sig-

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<sup>2</sup> See the appendix.

<sup>3</sup> See the appendix.

nificantly facilitate your stay abroad and your rescue in difficult situations.

**If you are going to sign a contract to work or study abroad:**

- ◆ Sign the contract in Armenia and not after arriving in the country of destination;
- ◆ Make sure that the contract is drawn in your native language or another language you know well enough to understand all details and provisions;
- ◆ Do not sign the contract on the spot; take it away with you from the agency, re-read it calmly and show it to relevant experts;
- ◆ Make sure that your contract stipulates the exact terms of your future work (study), place and time as well as your remuneration in case of a labor contract;
- ◆ If dissatisfied with contract provisions, do not sign it;
- ◆ Make sure that the contract is signed by the director or the president of the recruiting company. If signed by an interim officer, for example, the deputy director, vice-president or other person, ask for documents attesting that the person is authorized to sign the contract, i.e. director's or president's order, the power of attorney (notarized and stamped);
- ◆ Make a copy of the signed contract (preferably of all relevant documents) and leave it with your family or relatives.

***Class work***

Present results of your research to your teacher and classmates express your own opinion and listen to opinions of others.

## LESSON 8. SUPPORT AND ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING

### ***Assignment***

Consider the following statement: “People choose their own ways to earn a living; therefore, they are the only ones responsible for the consequences of their deeds”. Express your own opinions and listen to the viewpoints of your classmates.

### ***Group work***

Form four groups. Read through the section “Consequences of trafficking” of the manual. Discuss the problems covered in this didactic material and if needed, take notes.

### ***Reading and analysis material for the first group***

***Consequences of human trafficking.*** To find the most efficient ways to help victims of trafficking, people should first of all trace the consequences of this crime for its victims and their needs.

The nature of trafficking implies ***very negative*** consequences for its victims. Even if they manage to escape from the captivity and return home, still their problems remain unsolved. *Victims need rehabilitation treatment to restart a normal life and leave behind the painful experience of the humiliation, negligence, physical and psychological violence they have gone through.*

Upon returning home victims of trafficking often face not only *seemingly complicated and insoluble problems related to their social, financial, mental health, emotional state and legal status but also their health and security.*

They encounter various social and economic problems. Most people leaving abroad tempted by offers of work, study or anything else either lose their permanent residence or their identification papers as recruiters take them away. Some potential victims sell their houses to get money for air tickets chasing attractive job offers and life abroad, lucrative deals and joint business. After returning home, victims of trafficking often find themselves unemployed. Without profession or training, they find it

difficult to find a job. Usually, such people rapidly accumulate huge debts as they remain unemployed. As a rule, others do not trust them.

### ***Reading and discussion materials for the second group***

**Consequences of human trafficking:** To find the most efficient ways to help victims of trafficking, people should first of all trace the consequences of this crime for its victims and their needs.

Trafficking always implies **very negative** consequences for its victims. Even if they manage to escape from the captivity and return home, still their problems remain unsolved. *Victims need rehabilitation treatment to restart a normal life and leave behind the painful experience of the humiliation, negligence, physical and psychological violence they have gone through.*

Upon returning home victims of trafficking often face not only *seemingly complicated and insoluble problems related to their social, financial, mental health, emotional state and legal status but also to their health and security.*

They often *fear for their own life and safety of their family members.* Recruiters and criminal groups often threaten to revenge on their victims or their family members, abduct victim's children, disclose information disrupting their family members, or destroy their property. Traffickers can threaten a female victim to tell her family or friends about her engaging in prostitution if she reported to law enforcement authorities. Sometimes, victims themselves become criminals in attempt to revenge for themselves or to punish the traffickers. They and their family members need protection and security. Besides, they need consultations and information (particularly information concerning their rights in a language they understand).

### ***Reading and discussion materials for the third group***

**Consequences of human trafficking.** To find the most efficient ways to help victims of trafficking, people should first of all reveal the consequences of this crime for the victims and identify their needs.

The nature of trafficking implies very negative consequences for its

victims. Even if they manage to escape from the captivity and return home, still their problems remain unsolved. *Victims need rehabilitation treatment to restart a normal life and leave behind the painful experience of the humiliation, negligence, physical and psychological violence they have gone through.*

Upon returning home victims of trafficking often face not only *seemingly complicated and insoluble problems related to their social, financial, mental health, emotional state and legal status but also their health and security.*

Victims of trafficking often have serious **health** problems. Living and working in densely populated accommodations and unsanitary conditions, victims easily catch infectious diseases with constant starvation bringing about indigestion, stomach ulcers and falling of teeth. Heavy and permanent toil results in cardiovascular and spinal damage. Victims of trafficking are exposed to violence and beating, which are likely to cause damage to their internal organs. This mostly concerns prostitutes who are severely beaten in a way that does not affect their good looks. Victims of sexual violence often suffer from incurable sexually transmitted diseases (HIV/AIDS).

### ***Reading and discussion materials for the forth group***

***Consequences of human trafficking.*** To find the most efficient ways to help victims of trafficking, people should first of all trace the consequences of this crime for its victims and their needs.

The nature of trafficking implies **very negative** consequences for its victims. Even if they manage to escape from the captivity and return home, still their problems remain unsolved. *Victims need rehabilitation treatment to restart a normal life and leave behind the painful experience of the humiliation, negligence, physical and psychological violence they have.*

Upon returning home victims of trafficking often face not only *seemingly complicated and insoluble problems related to their social, financial, mental health, emotional state and legal status but also their health and security.*

Besides, victims of trafficking face grave problems related to their mental

health. They frequently find themselves isolated from the society as they avoid sharing their experiences or keep them in secret or behave as if nothing happened. Many victims are terrorized and live in constant fear of violence; they are unable to relax and rest and refuse to trust others. They frequently fall into fits of depressions and are haunted by the idea of suicide. Strangely enough, women still engaged in prostitution or already out of this business mostly hate themselves and, therefore, understandably often try to inflict self-pain or self-mutilation. Among prostitutes, incidence and rates of suicide attempts exceed similar indices for ordinary people.

### ***Reading and discussion materials for all students***

#### ***Protection and assistance to the victims of human trafficking***

There are even more complicated cases when victims of trafficking not only face social and economic difficulties but also are hit by their negative impact, which affects their physical and psychological state.

Considering this, it is necessary to recognize that the support provided to victims under the national referral mechanisms can be efficient only through *collaboration and cooperation of experts engaged in different stakeholder structures and organizations*.

As already mentioned, upon returning home victims of trafficking face numerous problems and difficulties. Moreover, due to lack of proper support and opportunities, some of them are again exposed to violence and exploitation and return into the vicious circle of trafficking.

Therefore, the primary objective is to develop programs and services on rehabilitation and re-socialization of victims as well as to promote their activity on voluntary and confidential basis.

Considering that victims of trafficking need sympathy and compassion and should by no means be condemned or prosecuted, the above programs and services must be in line with the following ***order of coherent and consecutive actions***:

- ◆ Repatriation of victims of trafficking, their reception at the airport, and if necessary, escort throughout travel;
- ◆ Personal protection and security;

- ◆ Social, psychological and medical help;
- ◆ Legal aid;
- ◆ Restoration of documents;
- ◆ Assistance to resume and continue education in appropriate educational institutions (school, higher education institution);
- ◆ Vocational training or assistance with obtaining a new vocation;
- ◆ Assistance with reintegration into the labor market;
- ◆ Assistance with other personal needs.

Besides, it should be mentioned that the efficiency of assistance is highly dependent on how developed the social skills of victims are and how much importance they give to starting a new life.

### ***Group work***

Examine the table in groups and discuss the issues offered thereby (use your knowledge; consult the manual and its appendix). Create a table on a big sheet of paper and fill it in, make an anti-trafficking poster.

**Table 1. This table should be reviewed and filled in by the first group**

Problems faced by victims of trafficking	Differences	Persons responsible for assistance and support (individuals, authorities, organizations)	Remarks and suggestions
Mental health problems	----- ----- ----- -----	----- ----- ----- -----	----- ----- ----- -----



Table 2. This table should be reviewed and filled in by the second group

Problems faced by victims of trafficking	Differences	Persons responsible for assistance and support (individuals, authorities, organizations)	Remarks and suggestions
Health problems	----- ----- ----- -----	----- ----- ----- -----	----- ----- ----- -----

Table 3. This table should be reviewed and filled in by the third group

Problems faced by victims of trafficking	Differences	Persons responsible for assistance and support (individuals, authorities, organizations)	Remarks and suggestions
Social and economic problems	----- ----- ----- -----	----- ----- ----- -----	----- ----- ----- -----

**Table 4.** This table should be reviewed and filled in by the forth group  
*Class work*

Problems faced by victims of trafficking	Differences	Persons responsible for assistance and support (individuals, authorities, organizations)	Remarks and suggestions
Legal issues, life and security	----- ----- ----- -----	----- ----- ----- -----	----- ----- ----- -----

Present your posters, answer questions, review the work by other groups and listen to their opinions, ask your own questions and express your opinion (you may write your remarks and suggestions right on the poster).

## APPENDIX 1

### DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS, REPRESENTATIONS AND CONSULATES OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

#### **United Arab Emirates**

Embassies District, 24 Al Karamah Str., Zone N2, P.O. BOX 6358,  
Abu Dhabi, UAE

Tel: (971-2) 4444196, Fax: (971-2) 4444197

E-mail: [armemiratesembassy@mfa.am](mailto:armemiratesembassy@mfa.am)

#### **Federal Republic of Germany**

4, Nussbaumallee, 14050, Berlin, Germany

Tel: (49-30) 405091-0/13/14/15/20, Fax: (49-30) 405091-25

Consular services: Tel: (49-30) 405091-16

E-mail: [armgermanyembassy@mfa.am](mailto:armgermanyembassy@mfa.am)

#### **Republic of Italy**

174, Via dei Colli della Farnesina, 00194 Rome, Italy

Tel: (39-06) 3296638, Fax: (39-06) 3297763

E-mail: [embarmit@tin.it](mailto:embarmit@tin.it)

#### **Canada**

7, Delaware Avenue, Ottawa, ON, K2P OZ2, Canada

Tel: (1-613) 2343710, Fax: (1-613) 2343444

E-mail: [armcanadaembassy@mfa.am](mailto:armcanadaembassy@mfa.am)

Consular services: [armconsottawa@mfa.am](mailto:armconsottawa@mfa.am)

**Republic of Croatia**

Residence: Athens

**Republic of Cyprus**

Residence: Athens

**Republic of Slovenia**

Residence: Athens

**Republic of Greece**

95, Konstantinou Paleologou Ave., Khalandri 15232, Athens,  
Greece

Tel: (30210) 6831130, Fax: (30210) 6831183

E-mail: armemb@otenet.gr, armstaff@otenet.gr

Consular services: Tel: (30210) 6831145

Fax: (30210) 6831807, E-mail: armcons@otenet.gr

**Kingdom of the Netherlands**

Residence: Brussels

**Republic of Hungary**

Residence: Vienna

**Republic of Slovakia**

Residence: Vienna

**Czech Republic**

Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary

Residence: Vienna

60/28, Narodni, Prague 1, Czech Republic

Tel: (420) 221105388, 221105367

E-mail: a.voskanian@upcmail.cz, a.voskanian@mfa.am

### **People's Republic of China**

9-2-62, Ta Yuan Diplomatic Compound, Beijing 100600, PRC

Tel: (86-10) 65325677, Fax: (86-10) 65325654

E-mail: armchinaembassy@mfa.am

### **Russian Federation**

2, Armenian lane, 101000 Moscow, Russia

Tel: (7-495) 6241269, Fax: (7-495) 6244535

E-mail: incom@armem.ru, [www.armem.ru](http://www.armem.ru)

## **APPENDIX 2**

### **REPRESENTATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

#### ***INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION***

Office: 14, Petros Adamyan Str.,

Working days and hours: Monday – Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Tel: 58-56-92, 54-33-75, 58-37-86

Fax: 54-33-65

E-mail: [iom@arminco.com](mailto:iom@arminco.com)

#### ***United Nations Development Program (UNDP)***

Office: 14, Petros Adamyan Str.,

Working days and hours: Monday – Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 6 p.m.

Tel: 56-60-73, Fax: 54-38-11

E-mail: [registry.am@undp.org](mailto:registry.am@undp.org)

#### ***United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)***

Office: 14, Petros Adamyan Str.,

Working days and hours: Monday – Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 5.30 p.m.

Tel: 56-47-71, 54-84-92, Fax: 56-78-17

E-mail: [armye@unhcr.org](mailto:armye@unhcr.org)

#### ***REPRESENTATION OF The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)***

Office: 14, Petros Adamyan Str.,

Working days and hours: Monday – Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 6 p.m.

Tel: 58-01-74, 58-05-16, 52-35-46, 56-64-97, 54-38-09,

Fax: 54-38-10

E-mail: [Yerevan@unicef.org](mailto:Yerevan@unicef.org)

***REPRESENTATION OF International Federation of Red Cross  
and Red Crescent Societies***

***(IFRC)***

Office: 21, Paronyan Str.

Working days and hours: Monday – Friday, 9.00 a.m. – 5.30 p.m.

Tel: 53-94-43, Fax: 53-92-17

***Representation of International Committee of the Red Cross  
(ICRC)***

Office: 73/1, Nairi Zaryan Str.

Working days and hours: Monday – Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 6 p.m.

Tel: 29-74-15, 29-74-16, 29-74-17, 29-74-18,

29-76-35, 29-76-36, 29-76-37, 29-76-38, Fax: 29-74-20

E-mail: [erevan.ere@icrc.org](mailto:erevan.ere@icrc.org)

***Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSGCE)***

Office: Business Centre “Erebuni Plaza”, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, 26/1, Vazgen Sargsyan Str.

Working days and hours: Monday – Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 6 p.m.

Tel: 54-63-22, 54-63-26, 54-63-28, 54-63-29, Fax 54-63-19

E-mail: [coe.yerevan@coe.int](mailto:coe.yerevan@coe.int)

[www.coe.am](http://www.coe.am)

# HUMAN TRAFFICKING

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IOM International Organization for Migration

