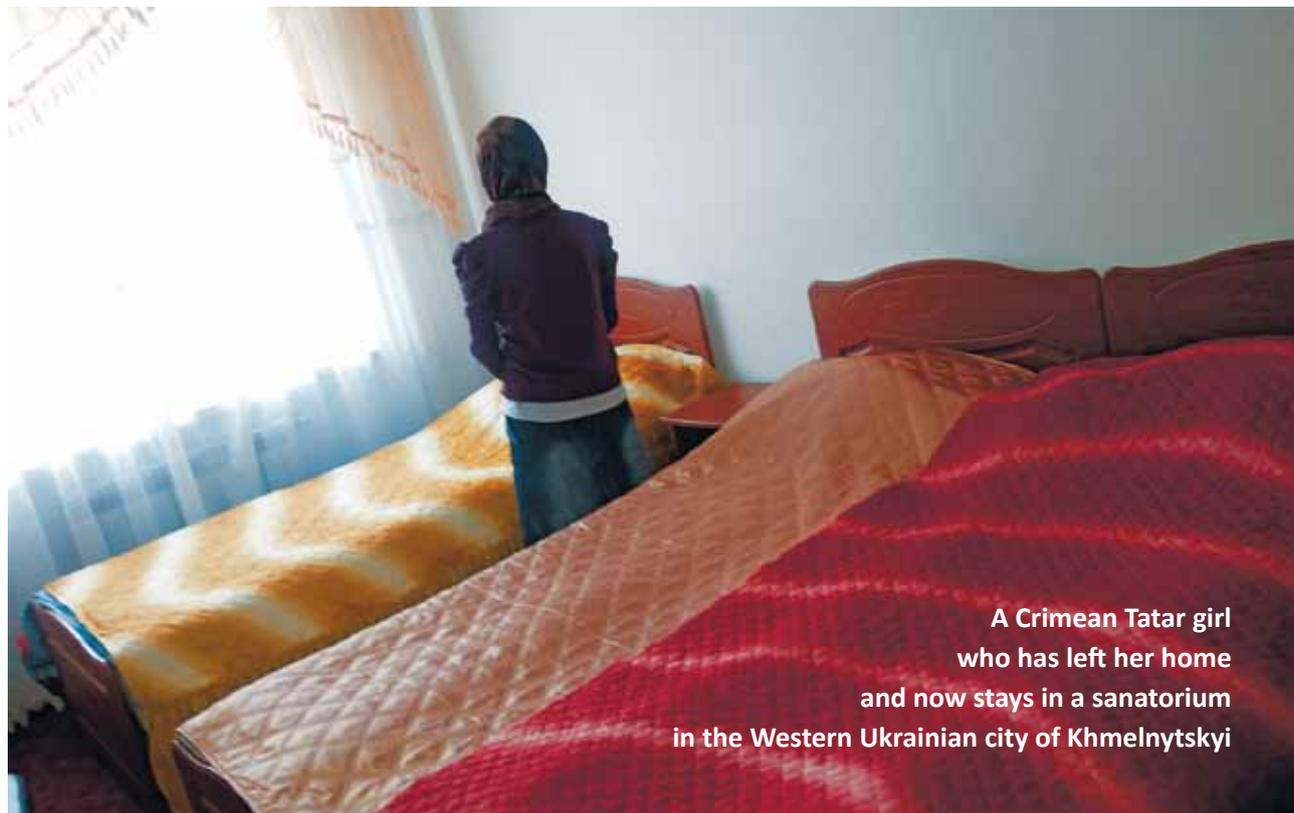


JANUARY–MAY / 2014

IOM UKRAINE NEWSLETTER



A Crimean Tatar girl
who has left her home
and now stays in a sanatorium
in the Western Ukrainian city of Khmelnytskyi

DISPLACED CRIMEAN CRISIS BRINGS MIGRATION-RELATED RISKS

REPORT ON PAGE 2

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MIGRATION FOR THE
BENEFIT OF ALL
International Organization
for Migration (IOM)
Mission in Ukraine



CONTENTS

SPECIAL REPORT

Displaced. Crimean crisis brings migration-related risks /// page 3

WHAT'S GOING ON

IOM-supported MTV documentary warns Ukrainian youth about dangers of human trafficking /// page 6

How can Ukrainians abroad help their country to develop? /// page 9

IOM and International Institute for Connections with Diaspora to strengthen cooperation /// page 11

EU and IOM assist Ukraine and Belarus to make their common border more secure /// page 12

EXPERT INSIGHT

Working in Ukraine. What can a migrant expect in the local job market? /// page 13

FRANKLY SPEAKING

“An immigration system is like a computer. It needs to be updated.” Interview with Adam Salazar, U.S. migration expert /// page 16

GIVING MIGRATION A HUMAN FACE

From Somalia to Alaska. IOM assists refugees to start a new life in the United States /// page 19

Crafting the Future. Swiss Confederation and IOM help to revive traditional arts and create jobs in Yavoriv District /// page 21

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The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As the leading international organization in the field of migration, IOM works closely with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners to assist in meeting the growing operational challenges of migration management, advance understanding of migration issues, encourage social and economic development through migration, and uphold human dignity and the well-being of migrants.

Disclaimer: Views and opinions expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the view of IOM or its Member States.

SPECIAL REPORT

DISPLACED

CRIMEAN CRISIS BRINGS MIGRATION-RELATED RISKS

Following the crisis in Crimea, many families have been forced to flee their homes in fear for their safety. They left for mainland Ukraine after reading in the news or social networks that some communities were ready to accommodate families from Crimea. Some have moved in with their relatives in mainland Ukraine or abroad, and small numbers are seeking asylum in neighbouring countries. Among those leaving Crimea are civilians, predominantly Crimean Tatars, as well as Ukrainian border guards, army servicemen, law enforcement officers together with their families.

As of May 2014, the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, UNHCR and IOM estimated that in mainland Ukraine there were approximately 9,000 persons displaced from Crimea. However, local authorities and civil society both admit that the real number of displaced persons from Crimea might be higher, as many people arrive on their

own and do not register with state institutions or volunteer centres.

Since the beginning of the crisis, through its wide network of partner non-governmental organizations and field visits of its staff, the IOM Mission is closely monitoring the situation across several regions of Ukraine. Families from Crimea have been accommodated with the families of their host communities, local churches, and state sanatoria. Thanks to the efforts of local civil society, business owners, volunteers and ordinary Ukrainians, Crimean families are being provided with food, clothing, and other urgently needed basic items, as well as toys and books. The local communities of Lviv, Vinnytsia, Ivano-Frankivsk, were many Crimean residents went, and other regions of Ukraine have provided a very warm welcome to the families from Crimea.

“To be honest, we did not expect that local families would be so helpful to us and sympathetic



Crimean Tatar families in Khmelnytskyi receiving some clothes, shoes, food and medicine from local volunteers

to our situation, we are deeply touched by their unconditional support,” – says Niyara*, a pregnant mother of eight, who left her home in Crimea for mainland Ukraine together with her husband and all her children after their Crimean Tatar community felt unsecure. Her husband was recently diagnosed with a rare disease – amyotrophic lateral sclerosis – that involves progressing nerve deterioration and requires expensive care and treatment.

In many cases, husbands have brought their wives and children to mainland Ukraine and returned back to Crimea for protecting and taking

care of their property. This family separation adds additional stress to families, especially to women and children.

An evangelical church in Vinnytsia has been hosting several Crimean Tatar families since they first began to arrive to the city. The church has allocated premises in the biblical college to serve as a prayer room for Muslim families. Women from the city have taken the children of Crimean families on excursions to local places of interest, while other volunteers have organized art and music classes for the kids.



IOM and UNHCR colleagues visit a Ukrainian language class organized at a Vinnytsia sanatorium for displaced children from Crimea

**ALLA STUDILKO,
HEAD OF IOM PARTNER NGO
“SPRING OF HOPE”, VINNYTSIA:**

“As of early April, there were 368 displaced persons from Crimea accommodated in Vinnytsia, including 100 children. We are trying to do our best in assisting them with social adaptation, arts and crafts master-classes, workshops, games for children, psychological consultations for women.

The unstable situation, hurried relocation and uncertain future caused anxiety and distress among many people who left Crimea that might eventuate psychological and emotional trauma. Displaced

children missed school classes for over a month, creating an additional gap that could complicate their integration into a new school environment. We see a clear need to continue social support to these people to decrease their stress and mitigate trauma, as well as to facilitate social inclusion and psychological adaptation in the new community.

Representatives of government and community volunteers in Vinnytsia cover immediate needs of displaced persons, such as food and accommodation. However, resources available locally are insufficient for systematic work, particularly in the field of social and psychological adaptation of children.”

* Name has been changed to protect privacy

In the end of March/beginning of April, about 30 Crimean Tatars moved to Khmelnytskyi, where the IOM partner NGO “Xena”, together with local market entrepreneurs, social services and charitable organizations have been assisting them with food, clothes, medicine and other essentials. “There is a 19-year-old girl who was especially stressed,” says Oksana Ustynova, the head of the NGO. “She had graduated from school, and was willing to become an artist, but had not yet applied to any universities. After moving from Crimea, her future was absolutely unclear. When IOM provided some paint, colour pencils and chalk, she was able to hold drawing classes for her community’s children. This made her much happier. And now we are looking into possibilities to help her with moving to Kamianets-Podilskyi and entering an art school there.”

Ukrainian authorities have also put efforts into providing assistance to the families who relocated from Crimea. The regional governments of several oblasts have created working groups on coordinating assistance. They have provided temporary accommodation in state sanatoria, medical check-ups and treatment for the displaced families.

With regard to their immediate and future plans, many families are lost and in distress. Many wish to return to Crimea, but are concerned over the safety of their families and retaining their Ukrainian citizenship and property rights. Some displaced persons hope to move to third countries either to

“IOM is closely monitoring the situation in and around Crimea in terms of migration, as in times of crisis vulnerable people are more eager to accept risky job offers and as a result might suffer from labour, sexual and other forms of exploitation. Together with our partners we stand ready for prevention work among and assistance to people affected by the current crisis.”

Manfred Profazi,
Chief of Mission,
IOM Ukraine

seek asylum or for family reunification. Others are ready to settle in mainland Ukraine and find new jobs or take up income-generating activities in order to support their families.

As the situation in Crimea and several Eastern regions of Ukraine remains fragile, Ukrainian authorities as well as the international community stepped up their preparedness planning. IOM actively participated in the activities of the UN Disaster Management Team, and also has been engaged in preparatory measures with partners such as UNHCR, UNICEF and WHO, including movement monitoring, joint field and desk assessments, and initial gaps analysis.



“Good luck on our land!” A message from a local family in Khmelnytskyi to a family from Crimea



IOM staff monitors accommodation conditions for displaced persons in Vinnytsia

WHAT'S GOING ON

IOM-SUPPORTED MTV DOCUMENTARY WARNS UKRAINIAN YOUTH ABOUT DANGERS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING



Famous Ukrainian singer Jamala has become an MTV Counter-Trafficking Goodwill Ambassador



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

PROJECT
FUNDED BY
USAID

The IOM Mission in Ukraine contributed to an MTV EXIT counter-trafficking campaign for reaching out to one of the largest groups exposed to the dangers of modern-day slavery. Children and young people under 25 are one of the largest groups exposed to the dangers of modern-day slavery and

"It is scary, but modern slavery exists. We might think that it happens somewhere far away with some people we don't know, but these are real stories from real Ukrainians' lives."

Jamala,
Ukrainian singer





The documentary's premier was attended by many Ukrainian journalists, youth activists, and representatives of the diplomatic community (in the foreground is William Henderson, Head of the Law Enforcement Section at the U.S. Embassy)

make up 42 per cent of all victims of trafficking whom the IOM Mission in Ukraine assisted in 2000–2012.

“Trading Lives”, hosted by popular Ukrainian singer Jamala, gives Ukrainians an insight into the dangers of human trafficking through first-hand accounts from victims, and suggests clear actions young people can take to minimize risks when considering work abroad. The film tells true stories of trafficking survivors assisted by IOM Ukraine: Marina, an interior designer who was promised a job in a sewing factory but is trafficked to Moscow for sex work; Oksana, a salesperson burdened by debt who is trafficked into forced labour, toiling 18 hours a day; and Oleg, a young builder trying to save money to buy a car, exploited in construction work in Russia.

“Trading Lives” was produced in partnership with USAID, the Ukrainian Ministry of Social Policy and the Ukrainian Ministry of Internal Affairs.

“I have visited those who have suffered at the hands of traffickers. The stories they tell are not easy to listen to, but their stories must be heard if we are to stop human trafficking. That is why this documentary is so important,” explains Geoffrey R. Pyatt, U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine.

“According to our research, over 120,000 Ukrainians have become victims of human trafficking since 1991. We as IOM are proud to have provided over 10,000 victims of trafficking



Some scenes of the movie really shocked the audience



The U.S. Ambassador Geoffrey R. Pyatt talking to the media



At the documentary's premier for the media, government officials and NGO partners in Kyiv. From left to right: USAID Mission Director for Ukraine, Moldova, and Belarus Jed Barton, IOM Ukraine Chief of Mission Manfred Profazi, Jamala, MTV EXIT Director Matt Love, then-Minister of Social Policy of Ukraine Natalia Korolevska and then-Director of the Counter-Trafficking Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine Ivan Bashta

with a chance to start their lives anew,” states IOM Ukraine’s Chief of Mission Manfred Profazi. “But the problem is not going away and people continue to suffer. Therefore we appreciate the possibility to work together with MTV EXIT to keep the awareness of young Ukrainians on the dangers of being exploited high, while at the same time explaining them their rights as migrants.”

The documentary which was aired nationwide on 5th Channel on 1 December, on the eve of the International Day for the Abolition of Slavery, reaching a potential audience of almost one million people. It will be used for further prevention campaigns throughout Ukraine by IOM and its partners. The documentary is available on MTV EXIT YouTube channel (http://youtu.be/3yGUs-F_4cE).

MTV EXIT is the world’s largest behaviour change campaign in the fight against human trafficking and exploitation. “Our goal is to educate young people about this critical social issue, encourage them to be vigilant when travelling abroad and ensure they know how to take action if they suspect human trafficking,” says Matt Love, Director, MTV EXIT. The documentary “Trading Lives” is part of a series of activities MTV EXIT is holding across Ukraine, including a competition of

student-developed technology solutions that could contribute to the fight against human trafficking and a youth forum in Kyiv, empowering young people with the tools and resources they need to hold human trafficking awareness-raising events in their communities.

The IOM Mission in Ukraine works on human trafficking prevention, protects victims and assists the Government of Ukraine and civil society to strengthen its counter-trafficking responses. IOM places special emphasis on preventing human trafficking, aiming to minimize risks faced by the most vulnerable groups of the Ukrainian population. IOM raises awareness about this crime and informs about the risks of falling victim to trafficking through diverse outlets and methods, including early prevention in educational institutions, outreach through mass media and other targeted information campaigns. IOM also supports the online counter-trafficking resource hub www.stoptrafficking.org and the National Counter-Trafficking and Migrant Advice Hotline, which provides over 20,000 consultations annually.

HOW CAN UKRAINIANS ABROAD HELP THEIR COUNTRY TO DEVELOP?



PROJECT
FUNDED BY
THE GOVERNMENT
OF CANADA

The IOM Mission in Ukraine launched a new project aimed at exploring how to better use migration potential for development. With this initiative, funded by the Government of Canada, IOM will help the Government of Ukraine to better understand the link between migration and development and to adopt policies necessary to incorporate remittances in development strategies and maximize the benefits of remittances for Ukraine. To do this, IOM will raise awareness among the Government on the nature, use and impact of remittances,

will explore migrants' financial behaviour, and will assess the impact of migration on the socio-economic development of Ukraine.

The first Steering Committee meeting of the project* gathered over 30 representatives of the National Bank of Ukraine (NBU), the Government, Parliament, the private sector and academia.

“The National Bank of Ukraine is glad to support this very important initiative,” said Serhii Nikolaichuk, Deputy Director of General Economic Department of the National Bank of Ukraine, who co-chaired the meeting. “The NBU is very interested in the project results, in particular in the context of assessing the mid-term macroeconomic impact of migration processes and remittances on Ukraine’s economy and developing comprehensive regulations in this sphere.”



From left to right: IOM Ukraine’s Chief of Mission Manfred Profazi, Deputy Director of General Economic Department of the National Bank of Ukraine Serhii Nikolaichuk, Head of the Parliamentary Committee on Human Rights Valerii Patskan, and IOM expert Nicolaas de Zwager opening the meeting



Ukrainian and international experts actively engaged in discussing the remittances research methodology

“Up to now there has been no reliable research on remittances sent home by Ukrainian migrants. Therefore, I hope that this project will ensure a comprehensive and reliable research, which will help to develop policies based on the experience of cooperation with Ukrainian migrants and to engage migrant remittances for Ukraine’s economy.”

Valerii Patskan,
 Head of the Parliamentary Committee
 on Human Rights, National Minorities
 and Interethnic Relations

** Within the project “Research and Policy Dialogue Initiative on Migration and Remittances in Ukraine”, the study will be conducted with data generated primarily through household and migrant surveys in Ukraine. Focus-group discussions will also target Ukrainian migrants in Russia, Italy and Canada. The study will attempt to capture various migration-related data, and will explore migrant remitting and savings patterns and factors which affect a migrant’s decision to invest in Ukraine. Subsequently, IOM will develop policy recommendations for the Ukrainian Government.*

IOM AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR CONNECTIONS WITH DIASPORA TO STRENGTHEN COOPERATION

IOM Ukraine's Chief of Mission Manfred Profazi met with the Director of National Lviv Polytechnic University's International Institute for Education, Culture and Connections with Diaspora Iryna Kluchkovska.

Mr. Profazi and Ms. Kluchkovska discussed a number of important issues related to international migration and the Ukrainian diaspora, other issues of common interest, and agreed on further cooperation and mutual events.

Iryna Kluchkovska pointed out that Ukrainian labour migrants have started to develop new models of integration in host societies, as such creating new diaspora institutions and influencing

host countries' policies. "Today we face the threat of a new emigration wave – emigration of highly-qualified young professionals," underscored Ms. Kluchkovska. "Therefore, it is important to make forward-looking steps in the process of developing mechanisms for migration management in Ukraine in order not to lose human capital, but to turn it back to the development of Ukraine."

Mr. Profazi agreed that the issue of intellectual migration is of great importance with regard to transformation of migration processes not only in Ukraine, but globally, and emphasized that the IOM Mission in Ukraine identified migration and diaspora research as priority areas on its agenda.



From left to right: International Institute's for Connections with Diaspora Lead Researcher Oksana Pyatkovska, Institute's Director Iryna Kluchkovska, IOM Ukraine's Chief of Mission Manfred Profazi and IOM Ukraine's Labour Migration Project Manager Anastasia Vynnychenko

EU AND IOM ASSIST UKRAINE AND BELARUS TO MAKE THEIR COMMON BORDER MORE SECURE



PROJECT
FUNDED BY
THE EUROPEAN
UNION

In March 2014, a new EU-funded project was launched to assist the Republic of Belarus and Ukraine to enhance their common border security. The overall aim of the project* is to minimize illicit transnational activity such as smuggling and irregular migration through improved law enforcement cooperation.

In the past, the border between Belarus and Ukraine was an administrative boundary and is thus lacking typical border infrastructure. 'Blue' border sections (rivers and lakes) constitute over one-fifth of the whole length of the frontier. Dense forests also make it difficult to control the border.

Within the project, funded by the EU and implemented by IOM in partnership with

the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), specialized equipment will be procured for the border agencies of Belarus and Ukraine. Regional trainings on integrated border management techniques and best practices, as well as study visits of Belarusian and Ukrainian border guards to the EU, will be conducted.

* *The regional project titled, "Strengthening Surveillance and Bilateral Coordination Capacity along the Common Border between Belarus and Ukraine (SURCAP Phase II)", is to be carried out over 30 months (2014–2016). It is funded by the European Union and implemented by IOM with the support of ICMPD. The project's budget for the two countries is EUR 5.3 million.*



Rivers, lakes and dense forests make it difficult to control the border between Ukraine and Belarus

EXPERT INSIGHT

WORKING IN UKRAINE

WHAT CAN A MIGRANT EXPECT IN THE LOCAL JOB MARKET?



PROJECT
FUNDED BY
THE EUROPEAN
UNION

Though the overall number of migrants registered as temporarily or permanently residing in Ukraine is still relatively low (about 330,000), it is continuously rising. Between 2009 and 2012, this number increased by 10,000 – 20,000 annually. These are immigrants from the former Soviet republics as well as from Africa and Asia. How do they live, where do they work, do they have equal access to healthcare and education on par with citizens of Ukraine? These are not only the top questions from journalists and academics. Finding answers to these questions is a crucial precondition for the development of an effective migrant integration policy. IOM surveyed 300 foreigners who have been residing in Ukraine for at least one year as part of the EU-funded MIGRECO project. The questionnaires were distributed among three target groups: refugees, foreign students and migrants holding temporary or permanent residence permits from 61 different countries, mainly the CIS states and Georgia, non-CIS Asian states and African States. The survey was conducted in Kyiv, Kharkiv, Odesa, Luhansk, Lviv and Simferopol. We plan to share the survey results with the IOM UKRAINE NEWSLETTER's readers, and start with an overview of the situation with migrant employment in Ukraine.

Over half (55 per cent) of the surveyed foreigners are employed, and those who are not are mainly students. Twelve per cent of the respondents neither work nor study (among

women this share is almost one-third and among men it is just seven per cent).

Trade is the main sphere of migrant employment in Ukraine, with almost 40 per cent of the respondents occupied in this sector. The services sector provides jobs for 18 per cent of the respondents (a popular employment opportunity among women at 35 per cent, but more than two



Aniki has been running his own business in Ukraine for 25 years. His company specializes in medical equipment, and in the manufacture and sale of modern building materials

times less popular among men at 14 per cent). Construction provides work for 16 per cent of the respondents, predominantly men.

Two-thirds of foreigners working in Ukraine are hired employees, whereas one-third are self-employed (almost no gap between women and men in these two categories). Six per cent have created additional working places themselves. Almost all the business owners are men.

The share of self-employed and employers among migrants is higher than among Ukraine's general population (17 per cent compared to one per cent respectively), because it is more difficult for migrants to be hired in Ukraine than Ukrainian citizens.

Only 40 per cent of the respondents are officially employed (among women this share is higher, comprising 64 per cent in comparison with 34 per cent among men). Among them, 56 per cent are officially registered as entrepreneurs (65 per cent of men and 31 per cent of women).

Amongst those surveyed, the average duration of employment in Ukraine is two years for women and five years for men. Only 36 per cent of the respondents have been able to find a job in line with their education. Among women this share is higher: 52 per cent compared to 32 per cent for men.

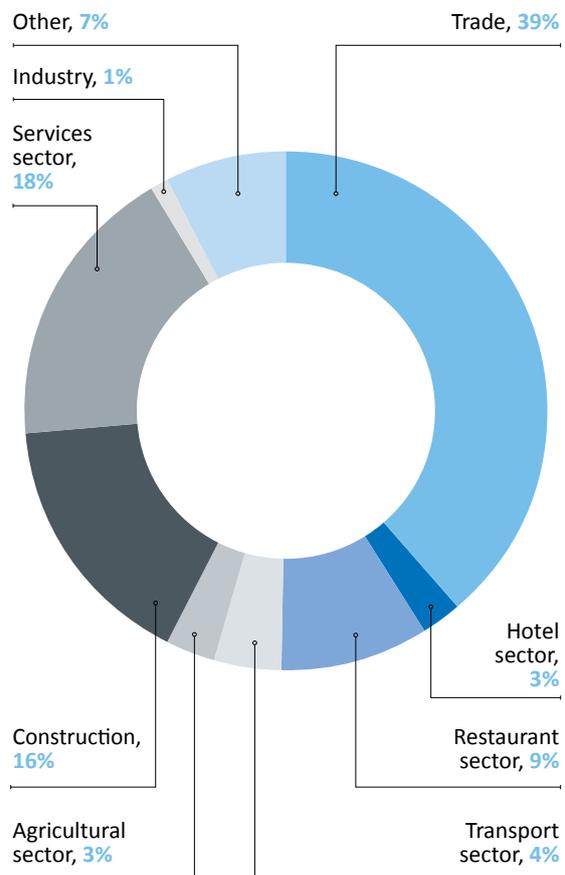
When looking at the obstacles to achieving gainful employment in Ukraine, the surveyed migrants mentioned that it is very difficult to find a job relevant to their qualification, that employers refuse to hire them because of their citizenship, that their diploma is not recognized or that they do not know the language. Respondents also noted poor health, the need to look after children and do housekeeping, as well as the lack of requested documents as other impediments to finding a job.

The average period a migrant spends searching for a job in Ukraine is about one year. The majority succeeds either on their own or with the assistance of their compatriots and community members.

Almost one half of the respondents consider their salaries to be in line with the average for Ukraine. Twelve per cent estimate their well-being as high, while 28 per cent claim it is sufficient. The others feel vulnerable; seven per cent even stated that they sometimes lack money for food.

SPHERES OF MIGRANT EMPLOYMENT IN UKRAINE

/// SOURCE: SURVEY OF MIGRANTS, 2013



The MIGRECO project experts formulated some recommendations for fostering migrants' access to employment in Ukraine. The Head of the Migration Studies Department of the Institute of Demography and Social Studies with the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine Oleksii Pozniak suggests, inter alia, the following steps:

- Finding ways to support the obtainment of work and residence permits by international graduates of Ukrainian universities when a Ukrainian employer is ready to provide them with a job according to their qualification.
- Facilitating employment of high-skilled foreigners and other specialists in demand by the Ukrainian economy. To lift the requirement of a work permit for such categories.
- Introducing a license system for migrants engaged in domestic care and similar services (babysitters, cleaners, gardeners etc.).

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE AFRICAN COMMUNITY

/// ODESA REGION:

About 65 per cent of our community members are employed. The majority works at the market, on average earning UAH 80 per day or so, the same as Ukrainians. Some are loaders, some work at construction sites, and some freelance as interpreters. There are people with higher education, with knowledge and experience, but unfortunately they face discrimination when looking for jobs. Africans have very little chance to find a job in Ukraine, compared with the opportunities available for locals. So we have to create jobs for ourselves, to become small business owners.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GEORGIAN COMMUNITY

/// LVIV REGION:

Almost 80 per cent of our community members have jobs. They have predominantly created them on their own, for example, by opening a bakery or a restaurant. Georgians are mainly employed in the foodservice industry or in logistics. Of course, the locals have some prejudice against Georgians when it comes to employment; they just notice that the person is different. So the possibilities for Georgians to find a job in Lviv Region are a bit limited, but are no big problems. Our community members' salaries are on par with the average for Ukraine.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DAGESTANI COMMUNITY

/// LUHANSK REGION:

Sometimes our compatriots face difficulties with employment, but that has nothing to do with their

nationality. It is a result of the general economic situation in Ukraine. Almost all community members are employed. They are businessmen, small-scale entrepreneurs, university tutors, public servants, and agricultural workers. In Luhansk Region, there is even a village of Dargins (one of the Dagestan nationalities. – IOM) – over a hundred people live there. Our salaries are in line with the average for Ukraine. It is not inconceivable that our community's well-being might be higher than the average, because Dagestanis work very hard.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UZBEK COMMUNITY

/// KHARKIV REGION:

Everyone in our community is employed, as we are hardworking people. There are very few government jobs for Ukrainians themselves, so Uzbeks mainly work at markets, quite often unofficially. They are also foremen at construction sites, cafe and shop owners, seamstresses, and taxi drivers. We have never faced discrimination in the process of employment. We have equal opportunities on footing with Ukrainians.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE KURDISH COMMUNITY

/// CRIMEA:

There are no unemployed members of our community. We do not face discrimination because the majority of us are self-employed. The Kurds of Crimea are predominantly doctors, entrepreneurs, and market vendors. Our incomes correspond to the average in Ukraine. I suppose it is more difficult to find a job for the local population, because we, the Kurds, are quite entrepreneurial, we know how to find a way out of any situation. Of course, in every society there are both entrepreneurs with bigger prospects and civil servants with limited opportunities.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

“AN IMMIGRATION SYSTEM IS LIKE A COMPUTER. IT NEEDS TO BE UPDATED”

INTERVIEW WITH ADAM SALAZAR, U.S. MIGRATION EXPERT

When it comes to the economic, social and cultural contribution of migrants to the host society, the United States is a telling case study. The U.S.' total immigrant population reached a record 40.4 million in 2011, with 11.1 million immigrants staying in the U.S. irregularly. Historically being a state of migrants, the United States is currently debating an immigration reform and a possible amnesty for undocumented migrants. A migration expert from the U.S., Adam Salazar, visited Ukraine to share his experience, gained at The National Immigration Forum and The Pew Charitable Trusts NGOs, as well as in the New Mexico state legislature. The IOM Mission facilitated Mr. Salazar's meetings with the representatives of the State Migration Service of Ukraine, UNHCR and Ukrainian think-tanks. We took the opportunity to ask Adam a couple of questions on the issue of immigration amnesty, since it has been discussed by Ukrainian experts and in governmental circles for some time.

Could you tell us about the rationale for and relevance of immigration reform at this moment in the U.S.? Is immigration reform generally supported by the public?

A couple of things have changed in the U.S. First and foremost, the American people want the U.S. Congress to actually do something on immigration,



regardless of what the policy outcome is, because it is an issue which comes year after year.

Secondly, the Hispanic population in the U.S. is the number one growing demographic group in the country. According to projections, they will comprise 29 per cent of the population in 2050, up from 16 per cent in 2010. They are becoming more and more influential and organized. Even



A protest in favour of comprehensive immigration reform, Washington, April 2013 (photo: Metro.us)

though the immigrants that would receive amnesty cannot vote, immigration reform is an issue that the broader Hispanic population, including voting citizens support. Immigration comes up every day on the news of the Spanish language TV channels and other media, and this helps move public debate. In 2012, during the U.S. presidential election, President Obama, who had a very specific policy about a legalization programme, was very clear in communicating that, and his opponent was very clear about not having a legalization programme. Ultimately, President Obama won the overwhelming majority of the Hispanic vote, 71 per cent to his competitor Mitt Romney's 27 per cent.

Recently, we've seen very prominent conservative Republicans, like church and local law enforcement leaders – very influential among the general conservative crowd – for the first time ever being outwardly supportive of immigrant legalization. For example, Richard Land, the former president of the Southern Baptist Convention's Ethics & Religious Liberty Commission, said that he is in favour of a legalization programme on moral

grounds, since parishioners who attend his church every Sunday are being deported.

Generally, people in the U.S. who are opposed to immigrant legalization programmes are not that passionate about their opposition. They are less likely to participate in demonstrations. By contrast, the march for legalization in April 2013 in Washington, D.C., was very passionate and gathered about 50,000 people.

The U.S. is a well-known example of a multicultural society. So what stands behind anti-immigrant sentiments in the U.S. now? Is it pure economics?

There are some people with an ideological background who say that we have a law and have to follow it whatever it is. But an immigration system is like a computer. If you have a computer from the 1980s, you can still plug it into the wall, but you won't be able to connect to the Internet, create PowerPoint presentations or do many other things you need. Immigration policy also

needs to be updated. The more such people, who care only about the fact that the law was broken, actually meet immigrants and see that they are productive, nice, hardworking people, the better the odds that their attitudes will change.

The other component is economic. It's quite difficult for the average person to understand economics, but everyone cares about taxes. In the U.S. if you don't have documents, technically you may be earning money and not paying taxes. When you are undocumented, according to some court decision cases, you are allowed to attend schools and rent homes regardless of your status. Some people think that that's not fair.

Americans in general, and especially American politicians, get very uncomfortable when talking about racial and cultural issues, but I would also say that there are some people concerned about the U.S. culturally changing too much over the last 20 years, but they are not driving the debate.

There is a prognosis suggesting USD 1.4 trillion growth for the U.S. GDP over the next 10 years if the 11 million irregular migrants get documents. According to the Citigroup analysts, one-third of the economic growth in the U.S., the Eurozone and the U.K. can be attributed to immigration. There are also estimates that an average immigrant appears to contribute roughly as much to the GDP as an average person in the domestic-born population. What other arguments in support of legalization can you list?

I would say the gold standard for economic policy research regarding immigration reform in the US is a Congressional Budget Office of the United States report on immigrant legalization issued in June 2013. For example, it forecasts that real GDP could increase by 3.3 per cent by 2023 and by 5.4 per cent in 2033, capital stock by 2 per cent by 2023 and 5 per cent by 2033 and foresees a possible increase of federal revenues by USD 459 billion over 2014–2023 due to additional taxes from the increase in the labour force and change in legal status of current workers.

What is obvious is that there is a real need for immigration in the U.S. in the sense of the labour market. The U.S. has become a highly advanced service-based economy, and even with a high general unemployment rate (about 7%), highly-skilled jobs in science, engineering, and technology industries are hard to fill. The companies of the Silicon Valley have been saying for years that they need more immigrant temporary visas for engineers.

There is also a high demand for immigrant labour in lower-skilled industries like agriculture and hospitality. These jobs are usually seasonal and you have to do a lot of travelling, which is also unattractive for Americans.

Both high-skilled and low-skilled jobs filled by immigrants would also create more jobs for Americans themselves. That immigration creates jobs is more obvious to Americans than the estimates about the GDP growth.

What is also quite clear to common people is that the detention and deportation industry in the U.S. is large, about a billion dollars a year. It costs around USD 166 a day to keep someone in detention. At any given time, there are about 34,000 migrants in detention. It is a lot of money and this is even not including all the staff, construction of facilities, etc. A lot of people think it doesn't make sense to be spending that much money to keep somebody's grandma in detention.

The U.S. immigration reform plan also envisages strengthening border security and cracking down on employers who hire undocumented workers. Does this mean that any immigration reform in the modern world should include not only liberalization in some spheres, but strengthening control over other spheres as well?

In the U.S. this has been the case. We have always tried to strike a balance between the legalization side and the enforcement side. Currently there is a USD 46 billion enforcement plan. If we can decrease the number of people entering illegally or becoming irregular in the U.S., we wouldn't have to deal with sweeping legalization for a very long time.

GIVING MIGRATION A HUMAN FACE

FROM SOMALIA TO ALASKA

IOM ASSISTS REFUGEES TO START A NEW LIFE IN THE UNITED STATES



PROJECT FUNDED
BY THE U.S.
DEPARTMENT
OF STATE

IOM Ukraine is assisting in cultural orientation sessions for participants of the United States Refugee Admission Programme (USRAP)*. Vulnerable third-country nationals planning to move to the U.S. are getting acquainted with American traditions, legal rules, education and healthcare systems, amongst other things. The new knowledge should help them to integrate into American society and be able to take care of their health, safety and welfare. The latest session took place at the IOM office in Kyiv at the end of 2013.

Hassan is one of those assisted by IOM to take the first steps in his new life in the U.S. He had to escape from his native Somalia three years ago. "If you are 15 and you can hold a gun, the Al-Shabaab militia takes you, trains you and makes you one of them," Hassan begins to tell his story. "I finished my schooling and was living with my father, who had a small shop. One day, Al-Shabaab came to my father. 'Your son is old enough and has to go with us,' they said. My father replied that this was impossible. 'Don't say impossible,' they said. 'Think of that. We will come back'. The second day they came and killed my father."



**Hassan dreams to become a lawyer
and assist other refugees**

Hassan's mother and uncle made a decision that he should run away. "If you follow Al-Shabaab, you will kill people and be killed, if you don't follow them, they will kill you," Hassan's desperate family told him.



The participants of the USRAP cultural orientation session at IOM are fully engaged in learning about their new life in the U.S.

He ran away from the militants, travelled from Somalia to Ethiopia, from Ethiopia to Russia, and then ended up in Ukraine. Here Hassan faced many challenges. The well-known human rights defender from Vinnytsia Dmytro Hroisman, who died in 2013, was counseling and assisting him.

Finally, Hassan was enrolled in the U.S. Refugee Admission Programme. “I’m going to Alaska and I’m very happy with that, because a friend and a relative of mine are living there. I’m looking forward to seeing them,” he says.

Hassan stays in touch with his mother and sister in Somalia and plans to take them from there to Alaska as soon as he can.

But first of all he plans to study and to work part-time. “After finishing high school I didn’t have the chance to study at university. My ambition was to become a doctor, but now it’s probably impossible. So in Alaska I would like to study management and law. I would like to become a lawyer, because there are so many refugees everywhere in the world who need help,” says Hassan.

* *The U.S. Refugee Admission Programme (USRAP), funded by the Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration, is one of the largest continuing activities of IOM, currently operating in over 40 countries. Since 1996, IOM Ukraine has organized travel for over 62,000 persons in the framework of USRAP, including cases of family reunification. Beneficiaries are referred to IOM by other organizations, mostly by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.*

CRAFTING THE FUTURE

SWISS CONFEDERATION AND IOM HELP TO REVIVE TRADITIONAL ARTS AND CREATE JOBS IN YAVORIV DISTRICT



Local youth at a crafts training



PROJECT
FUNDED
BY THE SWISS
CONFEDERATION

Nice authentic wooden toys are being produced in the village of Starychi (Lviv Region), which participates in an IOM community development project*. With the financial support of the Swiss Confederation, IOM helps people in migration-affected regions to create opportunities for employment and youth education locally, to avoid the dangers of irregular migration and trafficking.

Starychi is not spared of the typical problems for rural Ukraine. Almost one-fifth of the village's 3,600 residents live in poverty. In 2012, the number

of officially registered unemployed villagers was 797. At the same time, one-fourth of the Starychi residents work abroad: 630 people are permanent labour migrants, and 300 more are involved in seasonal labour migration. In addition to unemployment, the village lacks a pharmacy, a cultural centre, leisure areas and sports facilities. Also, the roads in Starychi need to be repaired. Specialists of the Western Ukrainian Recourse Centre, a Lviv-based NGO, also mention the lack of inter-generational dialogue. "It may be that a significant share of village residents have temporary status due to migration, and they don't perceive the village as their small Motherland and position themselves against the traditional, usually elder part of the village. Job cuts are another problem and social tensions are high," says Zoryana

The symbol of the year 2014 from Starychi craftspeople



BACKGROUND ///

The first written information about wooden Yavoriv toys dates back to the 17th century. These are horses, birds, clickers, violins, and furniture crafted from soft wood, mainly linden, poplar and aspen, and decorated with traditional Yavoriv ornaments. The first toys were decorated with reds and greens. From the beginning of the 20th century, craftsmen started to use yellow colours. Dark-blue, brown and white are used for detailing.

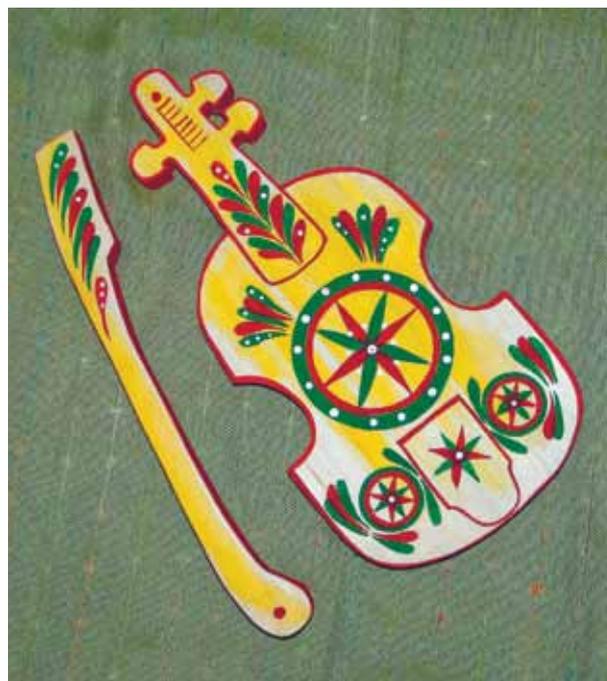
“Raising awareness about potential human trafficking related risks and supporting the improvement of livelihoods of Ukrainian rural communities through social work, education and community development initiatives is a main primary prevention approach supported by the Swiss Confederation in Ukraine. The people of Starychi village, with IOM support and facilitation from the Western Ukrainian Recourse Centre, have renewed the old tradition of handmade wooden toys, strengthened the good community spirit and elaborated the Starychi village development strategy. A small and colourful toy unites people, creates joy and brings a future for the whole community.”

Petra Widmer,
Deputy Director, Swiss Cooperation Office Ukraine

Stotsko, community development expert with the Western Ukrainian Recourse Centre.

But not everything is so dire in Starychi. A grassroots group of 20 villagers started to mobilize the community. They repaired a playground, illuminated the streets, paved the road from the village council to the school, established gas and water supply, refurbished the local church and cleaned up the cemetery. There is a village football team, and football matches sometimes take place. Green tourism is gradually developing: the picturesque village of Starychi borders with Yavoriv National Nature Park and the Nature Reserve of Roztochia.

The local NGO “Union of Yavoriv Ethnographers ‘Hostynets’” does research and promotional work. In the framework of the Swiss-funded IOM project, a training centre for craftspeople named “Mastak” was opened on its premises to spur the production of traditional souvenirs.



Yavoriv-style toy violin



This is how the creation of a toy begins

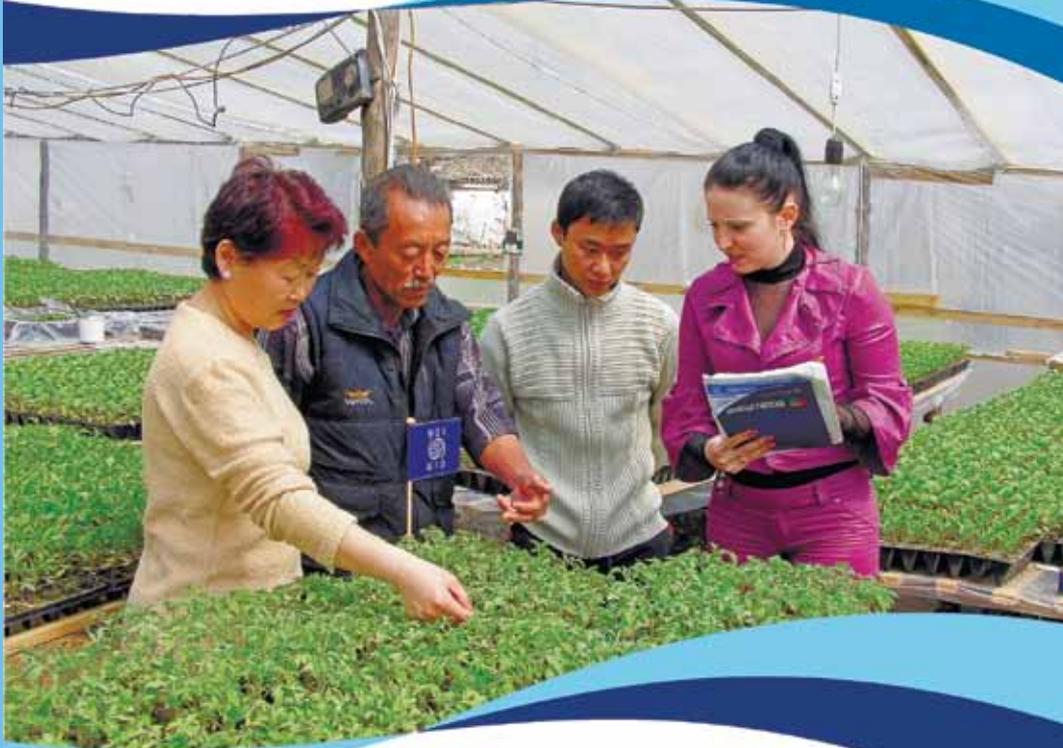
“There is a vocational school nearby, where young people are trained in carpentry. Thanks to the project, they can engage in toy and souvenir production, encouraging the unemployed residents of Starychi to gain skills in woodcrafts and decorative painting. It is important that a few experienced craftspeople reside in the village. As masters of traditional Yavoriv fine arts, they can unite unemployed local youth around the idea of revival and development of Yavoriv toys,” says Natalia Sereda from the village initiative group.

All toys are made of local wood and decorated with non-toxic paints. Starychi horses and birds are

now “born” under the official trade mark of Yavoriv toys. Funds for the development of the Starychi training centre were raised with IOM Ukraine’s staff involvement.

You can find more details about the village of Starychi and the project at <http://gostynets.org.ua/>, like and follow them at <https://www.facebook.com/gostynets.ua>. Regarding orders and delivery please call +38-097-349-87-18, +38-095-040-41-24 or email ncmastak@gmail.com

* The project “Preventing Human Trafficking through Social Work and Community Mobilization” is funded by the Swiss Confederation and implemented in four regions of Ukraine by IOM jointly with the Western Ukrainian Resource Centre and the Children Wellbeing Fund. Twenty-eight (28) rural communities affected by a lack of economic opportunities and high levels of labour migration, as well as 115 schools, 22 boarding schools and 27 vocational schools in Lviv, Donetsk, Ivano-Frankivsk regions and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea were involved in the project’s activities. Experts are working with initiative groups to improve living standards and drive communities’ development. From improving street lighting to creating ethnographic museums at schools, from establishing rabbit farms to building kindergartens and playgrounds, small projects have empowered participating communities and provided sustainable solutions.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION OF ETHNIC KOREANS IN UKRAINE

ЕКОНОМІЧНА ТА СОЦІАЛЬНА ІНТЕГРАЦІЯ
ЕТНІЧНИХ КОРЕЙЦІВ В УКРАЇНІ

IOM, KYIV 2014 / MOM, KYIV 2014

The IOM Mission in Ukraine is honoured to share with you an overview of an innovative pilot project implemented with the generous financial support of the Government of the Republic of Korea. The project described in this publication was implemented from 2010 to 2013 and focused on vulnerable ethnic Koreans residing in selected southern regions of Ukraine. We hope that this publication will give you a better insight into IOM Ukraine's work, and the human dimension of migration in Ukraine. The brochure is available at our website <http://iom.org.ua/en>. Should you need it in a hard copy, please feel free to contact us: iomkievcomm@iom.int.

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