

**Country: Ukraine**  
**Date submitted: 28 May 2015**

UK Legal Position:	Date
<b>Caselaw</b>	
<p><a href="#">IB (Propiska-update and corruption) Ukraine [2005] UKIAT 00095</a></p> <p>Immigration Appeal Tribunal, UK, Official document</p> <p><b>Key issues/words:</b> Propiska System; Permission To Live; Permission To Work; Registration; Database; Social Services; Unemployment Benefits; Corruption; Bribe; Internal Relocation; Organised Crime</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Although the case is from 2005, it provides a good overview of the system of registration necessary for those looking to relocate internally for whatever reason.</p> <p><b>Provenance:</b> There have not been any contrary sources and this is the most up to date source found as of 27 May 2015.</p>	<p>28/04/2005 (Last updated on 26/11/2013)</p>
<b>UKBA Operational Guidance notes*</b>	
N.A.	
<b>UKBA Country of Origin Reports *</b>	
N.A.	
<b>US State Department Tier Allocation</b>	
<p><b>Tier 2 Watchlist (2014 TIP Report)</b></p> <p><a href="#">Trafficking in Persons Report</a></p> <p>US Department of State Report</p> <p><b>Key issues/words:</b> Protection, Prosecution, Prevention, Victim Identification, General Overview Of State Efforts To Combat Trafficking, Implementation Of Legislation, Debt Bondage, Fraud, Coercion,</p>	<p>2014</p>

<p>Recruitment Methods, National Referral Mechanisms; Source; Transit; Destination; Women; Men; Children; Forced Labour; Sex Trafficking; Routes; Internal Trafficking; Sectors; Risk; Funding; Investigation; NGO</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> The report highlights important gaps in the implementation of the 2011 anti-trafficking legislation. Victim identification and the after care services provided are particularly noted as gaps. The report also stresses the need for greater state coordination and implementation of the National Referral Mechanism and that service providers receive proper training and funding (in the case of NGOs).</p> <p>Suggestions are also made as to how the state can harmonise legislation to ensure that prosecutions are effective and the victims are not penalised in the process. The report also states the possible routes of trafficking, the vulnerable groups of Ukrainians most at risk of being trafficked and the type of trafficking prevalent in Ukraine.</p> <p>Ukraine is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking. Ukrainian victims are subjected to sex trafficking and forced labor in Ukraine as well as in Russia, Poland, Iraq, Spain, Turkey, Cyprus, Greece, Republic of Seychelles, Portugal, the Czech Republic, Israel, Italy, South Korea, Moldova, China, United Arab Emirates, Montenegro, the United Kingdom, Kazakhstan, Tunisia, and other countries.</p> <p>Ukrainian women and children are subjected to sex trafficking within the country. Ukrainians most at risk of trafficking are from rural areas with limited access to employment opportunities and are often targeted by Ukrainian recruiters using fraud, coercion, and debt bondage. Children in orphanages and crisis centers continue to be particularly vulnerable to trafficking within Ukraine.</p> <p><b>Provenance:</b> The report is funded and done by the US Department of State with “information from US embassies, government officials, nongovernmental and international organizations, published reports, [and] research trips to every region (meetings with journalists, survivors, traffickers and academic figures)”.</p>	
<p><b><u><a href="#">COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS: UKRAINE</a></u></b></p> <p>IOM mission in Ukraine</p>	<p>30/09/2009</p>

<p><b>Key issues/ words:</b> Statistics, Victims of trafficking, criminal, civil, legal, psychological, assistance, NGO, Contacts</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> The last page provides an overview of the NGOs working in the region and their contact details.</p> <p><b>Provenance:</b> IOM is a reliable organisation with eyes on the ground.</p>	
<p><b>1.Groups at risk and types of trafficking</b></p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>“Combating Human Trafficking”</u></a></p> <p>International Organization for Migration, Mission in Ukraine Website</p> <p><b>Key issues/words:</b> Prevention and advocacy; Prosecution; Criminalization; Protection; Reintegration; Partnership; Gender Ratio; Country of origin, Transit, Destination; Types Of Trafficking; Statistics; Victims of trafficking; 2014; Types Of Exploitation; Education; Assistance; IOM; NGO; Foreign; Referral; Employment; Assistance; Government; Labour Trafficking; Male Victims; Internal Trafficking; Ukraine</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> The IOM Mission in Ukraine page provides statistics on the prevalence of trafficking in Ukraine. The statistics have been recently updated to include data for 2014. IOM has identified 10,945 victims of trafficking between 2000 and 2014 and 903 victims in 2014 alone. Russia is the main country of destination. The UK to date (2000 – 2014) has received only 34 victims as a destination country.</p> <p>Further they highlight the key features of trafficking in Ukraine, namely that Ukraine is a country of origin, transit and increasingly of destination for trafficking in men (58%), women (42%) and children with majority (91%) suffering from labour exploitation. In 2014, 525 males were subject to non-sexual trafficking with none being subject to sexual trafficking. 326 females were subject to non-sexual exploitation while only 52 were subject to sexual exploitation.</p> <p><b>Provenance:</b> This is the most recent source providing statistics. However, the statistics are based on victims who come into contact with IOM. IOM is a reliable organisation with eyes on the ground.</p>	<p>31/12/2014 (Last updated)</p>
<p><a href="#"><u>(6th) Report on the human rights situation in Ukraine **</u></a></p> <p>Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Report</p>	<p>16/09/2014</p>

<p><b>Key issues/words:</b> Sexual Violence; Gender-Based Violence; Stigma; Psychological Support; Identification; Reporting; Human Rights; Accountability; Right To Life; Right To Liberty; Right To Security; Right To Physical Integrity; Freedom Of Expression; Peaceful Assembly; Violations; Legislation; Reform; Development; Political Rights; Economic And Social Rights; Right To Word; Right To Adequate Standard Of Living; Right To Education; Internally Displaced Persons; IDP; Women; Crimea; Rule Of Law; Indigenous Peoples; Vulnerability</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> The report highlights the impact of the recent Ukrainian crisis on the risk of violence against women. Women have trouble identifying with the victim status and do seek the psychological support they need. The risk of violence has heightened due to the return of soldiers. The report also highlights other human rights that are affected by the crisis. It provides a background to the crisis.</p> <p><b>Provenance:</b> It is a reliable report providing updates on the crisis and its impact. The report is relatively recent.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>'Findings on the worst forms of child labor'</u></a> **</p> <p>US Department of Labor report</p> <p><b>Key issues/words:</b> Child Labor; Trafficking Of Children; Pornography; State Protection; US Department Of Labor; Worst Forms Of Child Labor</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Helpful report on the exploitation of children in Ukraine. Indicates there may be problems with the sexual exploitation of children, including the production of pornography. Suggests there is inadequate funding and facilities to deal with child trafficking.</p> <p><b>Provenance:</b> Reliable report from the US Bureau of International Labor Affairs.</p>	<p>2013</p>
<p><a href="#"><u>Human trafficking trends in Ukraine</u></a></p> <p>Oleksii Pozniak for CARIM East – Consortium for Applied Research on International Migration</p> <p><b>Key issues/words:</b> Vulnerable Population; Trends; Statistics; Trafficking; Men; Women; Children; Labour exploitation; Sexual exploitation; Victims; Data; Awareness; Verdicts; Crimes</p>	<p>05/2013 (Statistics and data from years up to 2012)</p>

<p><b>Summary:</b> The report provides a good overview of the trends in human trafficking in Ukraine with particular emphasis on the vulnerable population. While the general overview of who the vulnerable population is in line with the US State Department report; this report goes into more detail and analyses it. It provides that women aged 18 – 26, who are single with low or very living standards are particularly vulnerable for sexual exploitation. Married men aged 31 – 60 were vulnerable to labour exploitation. Children (mostly girls) aged 13- 18 from single-parent and restructured families were also particularly vulnerable. Further the data could also be compared with the IOM report.</p> <p><b>Provenance:</b> The report was co-financed by the EU. CARIM-East is a joint initiative of the European University Institute (EUI) and the Centre of Migration Research (CMR), University of Warsaw. The involvement of the universities and the financing lends credibility to the report.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u><b>Trafficked at sea: The exploitation of Ukrainian seafarers and fishers</b></u></a></p> <p>IOM and NEXUS Institute Human Trafficking Research Series- Paper</p> <p><b>Key issues/words:</b> Labour; Exploitation; Trafficking; Men; Ukraine; Seafarers; Fishers; IOM; Sea; Slave ships; Forced labour; Recruitment; Identification; Assistance; Victim identification;</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> The report provides a good overview of the problem of labour trafficking arising from the exploitation of Ukrainian seafarers and fishers. It highlights the ways in which Ukrainians are recruited for this job and how they are exploited. This paper is based on the experiences of 46 Ukrainian men trafficked within the seafaring and fishing sectors between 2005 and 2010. Thirty eight (38) were trafficked to Russia, seven to Turkey and one to South Korea. Although it does not specifically address trafficking into the UK, this does highlight a possible risk on return.</p> <p><b>Provenance:</b> It is a reliable source and addresses a type of trafficking that has not been addressed elsewhere.</p>	<p>2012 (Published in 2013)</p>
<p><a href="#"><u><b>An evidence assessment of the routes of human trafficking into the UK</b></u></a></p> <p>UK Home Office, Occasional Paper</p>	<p>03/2012 (Research completed 01/2009, updated 10/2010)</p>

<p><b>Key issues/ words:</b> Routes; Trafficking; UK; Ukraine; Destination; Transit; Children; Adults; Smuggling; Costs; Corruption; Purchasing; Benefits</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Ukraine is ranked high as a country of origin. The Russian-Ukrainian route seems like to be the common route into UK. In this case one can trace two different routes. The most important one runs via Poland, the Czech Republic and Germany to Belgium and from Belgium to UK or UK before heading to Belgium. UK is a medium transit country as well. The alternative route runs to Serbia. The vehicles used to transport victims are trains, buses and cars.</p> <p>Both adults and children may travel through many transit countries on their journeys to the UK. Some of the routes are long, arduous and dangerous, e.g. Vietnam to China, to Russia, to Northern or Western Europe, to the UK. Links may exist between international networks that conduct money laundering, trafficking of drugs, and trafficking of human beings.</p> <p><b>Provenance:</b> The report identified which 32 publicly accessible documents that met the scope of this review out of 180 papers on global human trafficking. The studies in scope were assessed for scientific quality. Expert opinions were sought on human trafficking from specialists in relevant research and practice organisations. This work was updated in October 2010 to bring it up to date with policy and operations. The report seems to be reliable and still relevant.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>'Sex trafficking trade forces women from Odessa to massage parlours in Britain'</u></a> **</p> <p>Article published in the Observer.</p> <p><b>Key issues/words:</b> Internal Trafficking; Trafficking Of Women For Sexual Exploitation; Mamachka (Female Pimps); Odessa; Corruption; Observer; Massage; Parlours</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> There is a major problem in Ukraine with internal trafficking from rural areas to regions like Odessa. Female traffickers use promises of work to obtain victims, and work for organised criminal groups with links to the police. Women are kept in prostitution using violence.</p> <p><b>Provenance:</b> This is a reliable article written by Mark Townsend, the Home Affairs Editor of the Observer.</p>	02/07/2011

<p><a href="#"><u>'Trafficking of men – a trend less considered: The case of Belarus and Ukraine'</u></a></p> <p>IOM report</p> <p><b>Key issues/words:</b> Trafficking Of Men; Labour Trafficking; Russia; Trafficking For The Construction Industry; Stigma; Debt; IOM; Belarus</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Although considerable numbers of Ukrainian men are trafficked, this problem is often overlooked. Men are trafficked mostly for forced labour in the construction industry. They are kept in positions of exploitation through abuse and debt bondage.</p> <p><b>Provenance:</b> The report was written by Rebecca Surtees, who is an established writer in the field of research on human trafficking, for the IOM and NEXUS, a human rights organisation.</p>	<p>2008</p>
<p><b>2.Risk on Return (e.g other risks)</b></p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>Understanding public knowledge and attitudes towards trafficking in human beings</u></a> ~</p> <p>Central European University (CEU), research paper</p> <p><b>Key issues/words:</b> Attitudes Towards Trafficking And Victims; Organ Harvesting; Slavery; Zarobitchane (Those Seeking Work); Public Knowledge; Sharapov; La Strada; CEU</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> A paper, which explores attitudes towards trafficking. People in Ukraine see hardship/illegality as part and parcel of travelling abroad to earn money, and trafficking is not seen as a human rights issue.</p> <p><b>Provenance:</b> Written by Dr Kiril Sharapov, a Programme Leader at Glasgow Caledonian University and Fellow at Central European University.</p>	<p>10/2014</p>
<p><b><u>Ukraine: Rebel Forces Detain, Torture Civilians</u></b></p> <p>Human Rights Watch article</p> <p><b>Key issues/words:</b> Donetsk; Luhansk; HRW; Rebel; Forces; Torture; Russia; Conflict; ineffective State Protection</p>	<p>28/08/2014</p>

<p><b>Summary:</b> Comprehensive article listing human rights abuses perpetrated by Russian-backed forces in eastern Ukraine. Numerous civilians, including pro-Ukrainian journalists, have been detained and tortured.</p> <p><b>Provenance:</b> The article includes information from Hugh Williamson, director of the Europe and Central Asia division of Human Rights Watch.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>Migrant marginality: A transnational perspective</u></a> **</p> <p>Book, on Google Books</p> <p><b>Key issues:</b> Attitudes Towards Ukrainian Women; Migrants; Stigma; Prostitution; Italy; Marginality; Solari</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Book containing moderately helpful information about the stigma attached to migration from Ukraine, with female migrants being regarded negatively as prostitutes.</p> <p><b>Provenance:</b> Useful chapter (Chapter 8) written by Cinzia Solari, Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Massachusetts.</p>	2013
<p><a href="#"><u>Trafficking in human beings for the purpose of organ removal in the OSCE region'</u></a></p> <p>Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings report</p> <p><b>Key issues/words:</b> Trafficking for the purpose of organ removal; Kiev; Shalimov case; Donetsk; Israel; THB; Doctors; Combating trafficking In human beings</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> A report indicating Ukraine has a growing problem with trafficking for the purpose of organ removal, with both Ukrainian doctors, e.g. in the Shalimov Case, and Ukrainian victims being involved.</p> <p><b>Provenance:</b> Maria Giammarinaro, a leading expert on trafficking, led the research.</p>	07/2013
<p><a href="#"><u>The Causes and Consequences of Re-trafficking: Evidence from the IOM Human Trafficking Database</u></a></p> <p>IOM Report</p>	2010

<p><b>Key issues/ words:</b> re-trafficking; vulnerable; women; children; young adults; IOM; victims</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> The report provides a good overview of how re-trafficking occurs with examples from the Eastern European Region including Ukraine. It highlights factors and key points to take note that increases the chances of re-trafficking and identify re-trafficking. Taking into account the other sources dealing with the vulnerable groups and types of trafficking, this report provides a good basis for assessing the risk of re-trafficking.</p> <p><b>Provenance:</b> It is a reliable source and addresses the concept of re-trafficking, which has not been dealt with in such detail before.</p>	
<p><b>3.State protection</b></p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>'Ukraine human rights 'deteriorating rapidly'</u></a></p> <p>Al Jazeera article</p> <p><b>Key issues/words:</b> Groups vulnerable to trafficking; Internal displacement; Luhansk; Donetsk; Trafficking and conflict; Al Jazeera; Human rights</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> An article suggesting how the conflict in the east of Ukraine has affected trafficking. Internally displaced persons fleeing from Donetsk and Luhansk in camps are especially vulnerable to trafficking.</p> <p><b>Provenance:</b> The article uses information from Verisk Maplecroft, a prominent risk analysis company.</p>	<p>03/12/14</p>
<p><a href="#"><u>Implementation by Ukraine – First Evaluation Round report</u></a></p> <p>Council of Europe's Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA), Report</p> <p><b>Key issues/words:</b> Vulnerable Groups; Protection; Labour; Statistics; Protection, Prosecution, Prevention, Victim identification, General overview of state efforts to combat trafficking, Implementation of legislation; COE; Framework; Institution; Programme; Victims; Criminal law; Procedural law; Investigation; National; Policy; Data collection; International co-operation.</p>	<p>04/07/2014 (Adopted on)</p>

<p><b>Summary:</b> The report evaluates Ukraine’s implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings. It highlights the vulnerable groups of the population subject to trafficking. It provides statistics and marks the trend from 2010 to 2013. The report specifically highlights the lack of a comprehensive and coherent statistical system on trafficking in human beings by compiling reliable statistical information from all main actors. The report deals with the Ukrainian framework (institutional/legal/policy) in place in depth, highlighting ineffective identification procedures, no victim compensation and that there is no recovery and refection period for victims.</p> <p><b>Provenance:</b> GRETA’s evaluation reports are the result of information gathered from a variety of sources thus adding value to its findings. The report corroborates the US State Department Report’s account of vulnerable groups.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u><b>ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE RESULTS of the Fourth Round of Monitoring the Implementation of Recommendation Rec (2002) 5 on the Protection of Women against Violence in Council of Europe member states 2013 Report</b></u></a> **</p> <p>Equality Division, Directorate General of Democracy, Council of Europe, Report</p> <p><b>Key issues/words:</b> Sexual Assault; FGM; Forced marriage; Police; Protection orders; National Policy; Punishment; Protection; Provision; Prevention; Data collection; Istanbul Convention; Victims; Training; Education; Legislation; Judicial procedures; Violence against women; Gender; NGO; Funding; Criminalisation</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> The report identifies the process for a victim to seek justice against a perpetrator of violence. The report also provides an overview of the state of law in Ukraine dealing with Violence against Women. The report also corroborates what was found in the other VAW reports. The report provides data on the protection of women against violence in member states of the COE. The report also picks out specific instances where Ukraine has not implemented a provision for example where Ukraine has not criminalised all forms of sexual assault against regular or occasional partners and all sexual acts against non-consenting persons.</p> <p><b>Provenance:</b> The report looks at a variety of sources and bases its conclusions and data on the questionnaire it asked member states to fill out. It is a reliable report and can be corroborated.</p>	<p>2013</p>

<p><a href="#"><u>Gender, Politics and Society in Ukraine</u></a></p> <p>Book, on Google Books</p> <p><b>Key issues/words:</b> Ukrainian women’s experiences of violence; Police corruption; Stigma; Victim-blaming; State protection; Gender; Politics; Rubchak</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Helpful book exploring, inter alia, the problems Ukrainian women face as victims of violence; victims of sexual violence face social stigma and an ineffective/corrupt law enforcement system.</p> <p><b>Provenance:</b> Useful chapter by Marian Rubchak (The Legislative Path to Equality), Senior Research Professor of History at Valparaiso University, an established private US university.</p>	<p>04/2013</p>
<p><a href="#"><u>Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women – Ukraine. CEDAW/C/UKR/CO/7</u></a></p> <p>Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), Report</p> <p><b>Key issues/words:</b> Violence against women; Trafficking; Rehabilitation; Training; National machinery; Funding; Investigation; Forced labour; Trafficking; Implementation; Domestic violence; Parliaments; Judiciary; Equality; Non-discrimination; Education; Complaints; Stereotypes; Vulnerable women; Shelters; Funding; High unemployment women; Health; Data collection; Standard</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> This report highlights the lack of protection and the existing machinery in Ukraine that deals with violence against women and trafficking. The report further addresses the state-level action that has been undertaken and that which still is lacking. The report provides a good overview of the areas that are problematic in Ukraine. Problems pertaining to data collection are acknowledged here along with the lack of shelters and funding.</p> <p><b>Provenance:</b> This is the latest report by the Committee. The other reports expand upon these findings and this report provides a standard to assess the steps taken. Therefore although this report is from 2010, it is still very much relevant.</p>	<p>05/02/2010 (45<sup>th</sup> Session)</p>



<b>4.Internal relocation</b>	
<p><a href="#"><u>Human rights deteriorating most in Ukraine, Thailand, Turkey, due to state repression of civil unrest</u></a></p> <p>Verisk Maplecroft Human Rights Risk Atlas</p> <p><b>Key issues/words:</b> Verisk; Maplecroft; Risk; Conflict; Luhansk; Donetsk; Kidnapping; State protection</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Helpful report documenting the deteriorating human rights situation in Ukraine due to conflict. Problems are worst in the Donbass region, with regular kidnappings and torture perpetrated by both sides.</p> <p><b>Provenance:</b> The report uses information from Verisk Maplecroft, a prominent risk analysis company.</p>	2015
<p><a href="#"><u>All-enveloping silence persists around rape in Ukraine conflict</u></a></p> <p>Women’s Media Centre online article</p> <p><b>Key issues/words:</b> Effects of conflict on Ukrainian women; Victim-Blaming; Stigma; Luhansk; Donetsk; Drugs; Human trafficking; State protection; Silence; Women under siege; Rape</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Helpful article summarising the problems women face in Ukraine with sexual violence in the light of the recent conflict in the Donbass region (Donetsk and Luhansk). There seems to be unpunished internal trafficking of women, who are detained in these regions, accused e.g. of cooperating with the Ukrainian army, and then raped.</p> <p><b>Provenance:</b> The article is from the Women’s Media Centre, a US-based non-profit women’s organisation.</p>	15/01/2015
<p><a href="#"><u>Trafficking in human beings in Ukraine</u></a></p> <p>Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), research paper</p> <p><b>Key issues:</b> Internal trafficking; Demographics; Russia; Poland; Ukraine as a transit county; Begging; Sex trafficking; THB; DCAF; Melnyk</p>	10//2014

<p><b>Summary:</b> Internal trafficking is a considerable and growing problem. The most vulnerable groups are children and young women, who are trafficked for begging and sexual exploitation.</p> <p><b>Provenance:</b> Produced for DCAF, an established Swiss policy research foundation.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>Violence Against Women in Ukraine</u></a> **</p> <p>The Advocates for Human Rights Project: Stop Violence against Women, Website</p> <p><b>Key issues/words:</b> Rape; Domestic violence; Sexual harassment; NGO; Statistics; Funding; Shelter; Support; Rehabilitation; Discrimination; Violence against women; Equality; Gender; Trafficking; Sexual exploitation; Implementation</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> The report corroborates the US Country Report. The details however are focussed on the NGO perspective. The report provides information on violence against women and gives information of shelters corroborating the Special Rapporteur on Children’s report. It makes references to specific Ukrainian legislation and highlights the gaps and the problem with interpretation.</p> <p><b>Provenance:</b> The source is mostly not original but combines various sources into one page. The analysis is clear, relevant and recent.</p>	<p>08/2014 (last updated)</p>
<p><a href="#"><u>International Protection Considerations Related to the Developments in Ukraine – Update I</u></a></p> <p>UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Report</p> <p><b>Key issues/words:</b> Internally displaced people; Refugees; Social services; Unemployment benefits; Documentation; Shelters; Registration; Protection; Crimea; Situation; IDP; NGO; UNHCR; External displacement; Asylum; Employment; Assistance; Internal flight; Relocation; Country of origin</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> The report highlights the effect lacking the required documentation can have on the services a victim can access. It provides a dim view of the possibility of internal relocation in the current climate. For Crimean Tatars and persons originating from the east without family and community links in other parts of Ukraine, support networks may not be available to allow for relocation.</p>	<p>01/07/2014</p>

<p><b>Provenance:</b> A reliable and recent report from an official source with eyes on the ground.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>Migrant marginality: A transnational perspective</u></a></p> <p>Book, on Google Books</p> <p><b>Key issues:</b> Attitudes Towards Ukrainian Women; Migrants; Stigma; Prostitution; Italy; Marginality; Solari</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Book containing moderately helpful information about the stigma attached to migration from Ukraine, with female migrants being regarded negatively as prostitutes.</p> <p><b>Provenance:</b> Useful chapter (Chapter 8) written by Cinzia Solari, Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Massachusetts.</p>	<p>2013</p>