

Child Trafficking and Exploitation

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Intro

Past newsletters have elaborated various forms of trafficking and exploitation of adults. This newsletter will provide insight into the exploitation and trafficking of children specifically.

The definition of trafficking in children is arguably simpler than that for adults, as the Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (CoE) stipulates that **coercion, deception or any other means are not needed for a child to be trafficked. Child trafficking is therefore the movement of a child for exploitative purposes, financial gain or benefit of another.** Parents and family members can be the traffickers. It is internationally recognised that the vulnerable status of children makes them unable to consent to their own exploitation – and it is important to keep in mind that **their consent to work, travel or participate in any exploitative activity is irrelevant** to the definition of child trafficking.

Increasingly, children are bought and sold within and across national borders. Depending on the child's sex, age, skill level, level of vulnerability and the labour market of their destination, the exploitation can take many forms.

Many children are trafficked for sexual exploitation. The primary,

and interrelated, forms of commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) are prostitution of children, indecent images of children and trafficking of children for sexual purposes. However, children can also be victims of CSEC through child marriage, or through work situations in which the child is contracted to provide work but their employer believes that they can also be used for sexual purposes.

However, sexual exploitation is only part of the process, and other forms of exploitation include: begging, forced labour such as work on construction sites or plantations, domestic work, marriage, the organ trade, illegal adoption, working as camel jockeys or participation in armed conflict.

"CHILD"

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) defines a child as a "human being below the age of 18 years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier".

Many countries have set the age of majority at younger than 18, and in most jurisdictions 'majority' varies according to the specific act, and may even vary between boys and girls. Although this has important ramifications in relation to national legislation (for example in relation to migration or prostitution), any country that is a State Party to ILO Convention No.182 and/or the Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (CoE), should consider a child as anyone below the age of 18 in dealing with trafficking.

How are children affected differently to adults?

Minors are more vulnerable, both physically and psychologically, than adults. Lack of life experience means that children are less equipped to assess situations or people, and they have less capacity to anticipate the actions of aggressors. They are highly vulnerable to being groomed by exploitative individuals.

Trafficked and exploited minors are exposed to abuses and human rights violations very similar to those experienced by trafficked and exploited adults. However, children are not only at a greater risk of being exploited or trafficked in the first place, their experiences are also more likely to have a serious negative impact.

The fact that children are in a period of significant personal development means that exploitation can severely affect the personality of the child, thus affecting their future life prospects. They are likely to be severely affected psychologically, and this combined with the unavoidable negative impact on their education makes them likely to face adverse social and economic consequences. The physical vulnerability of children also makes them more likely to sustain injuries from physical abuse.

Children tend to experience a longer duration of exploitation

than able-bodied adult victims, being less able to escape, and often manipulated to be unaware of their exploitation. The time period varies with the child's age, their conditions, and the capacity for the intervention of authorities.

Why distinguish between trafficking in children and trafficking of adults?

- children require different prevention strategies to adults, especially since they are usually more vulnerable to being exploited;
- children require different rehabilitation and reintegration processes – exposure to various traumas at a young age may have severe negative consequences on long - term development, recovery and reintegration;
- child trafficking violates children's rights, and States have a responsibility to comply with instruments such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

How widespread is the problem?

- ILO estimates that there are 168 million child labourers in the world (2012). Child labour does not constitute slavery, but hinders their development and education;

- 38 million children under 15 years old are in hazardous work and should be "immediately withdrawn from this work";
- 8.4 million children are in slavery, or slavery - like practices: trafficking, forced labour, debt bondage, forced recruitment for armed conflict, prostitution, pornography and other illicit activities;
- 250,000 children go missing in Europe each year - those who are not victims of trafficking are put at a high risk of being trafficked;
- the problem seems to be getting worse in Europe;
- between 2007 and 2010, the proportion of child victims of trafficking rose from 17% to 19% in Western and Central Europe, and 7% to 10% in Eastern Europe.

Who is at risk?

Despite a widely-held belief that child trafficking is a 'Roma problem', any child or young person may be at risk of exploitation, regardless of sex, age, or family background. There is no typical child victim profile, and personal and family circumstances differ. However, some groups are more vulnerable than others, such as children who:

- have a history of running away or going missing;
- have learning disabilities or physical disabilities;
- live in residential or foster care;
- live in a location with few

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- employment opportunities;
- are migrants or unaccompanied asylum seekers;
- are no longer in the education system;
- are involved in gangs;
- abuse drugs or alcohol;
- have poor living conditions;
- have inadequate or absent social support networks;
- do not have an appropriate parental model.

How do children become 'recruited'?

Traffickers use various methods to recruit children, win their trust and then sell them or exploit them in various ways.

Victims are either convinced to leave home by their trafficker (usually enticed by a false job offer) or trafficked after leaving home on their own initiative – to travel, look for work or escape familial abuse. *The majority of child trafficking victims are trafficked by an acquaintance, friend, or someone from their community.* Even in, very rare, cases of abduction, the vast majority still know their trafficker. The people who participate in recruitment are often of a similar risk profile to the victim.

In most cases, children are given false or deceptive promises of jobs, marriage or a better life. Lack of local opportunities, pressure to help support the family, or a desire to leave their home or family situation may tempt children to seek employment away from their community. Although recruitment usually occurs through direct contact with the trafficker, a popular recruitment method in many countries is through newspaper articles, which advertise jobs. Research in SEE has shown that the trafficker usually organises and pays for the victim's travel documents, tickets and transportation. Debt bondage is then used to control the children.

Grooming

Understanding the process of 'grooming' is essential to understanding child exploitation. This is the gradual breakdown of the child's defences and existing

relationships and friendships by the perpetrator to gain control. It can happen online or in person, over a few days or several years, and can include violence, lies, blackmail or threats. It can be seen as a recruitment process. The lack of life experience of children is abused, and they are introduced to an abusive lifestyle which they are made to believe is normal, sometimes to the extent that they may not even perceive any abuse. The child often receives gifts, alcohol, attention or accommodation in return for sexual favors, with perpetrators gradually increasing the victim's dependence upon them.

Although grooming is very common in sexual exploitation of children, the process is also used for other forms of exploitation. For example, young men may be groomed for illegal activity by being introduced to a 'macho' lifestyle of drinking, smoking, and visiting bars, before being encouraged to perform illegal activities.

As with any form of trafficking, there is not a single profile for perpetrators, and children may be exploited by a single individual, groups of individuals, or gangs with criminal associations for financial profit. Perpetrators target places where children are likely to gather without adult supervision, often using children of a similar age to make the initial contact with the targeted victim. These introductory children may be victims themselves. Perpetrators may try to gain the trust and approval of their target's peers, friends and even parents, by providing alcohol, drugs or money.

'Boyfriend' model

Perpetrators may pose as 'boyfriends', though these 'relationships' have a power imbalance. The boyfriend gives the vulnerable child gifts, attention and/or accommodation. However, the child is then coerced into sexual activity as repayment, or to 'prove' their love. Infatuated children believe such activity to be consensual, unable to see through the coercion, especially since most will have had no prior experience of love or sexual relationships. The perpetrator may then seek out sexual favors for others, often for

a financial profit.

A similar tactic is used by organised trafficking networks. The 'boyfriend' may suggest going abroad together to find work or to marry. Once across the border, the victim is sold into forced labour or sexual exploitation, and the perpetrator repeats the process with another victim.

'Party' model

Perpetrators exploit children's lack of life experience by introducing them to a culture where sexual promiscuity and violence is normalised. Children are offered drinks and drugs at the party for free; a tactic used to force children into sexual activity in return, as well as to suppress their resistance.

Methods of Control

Perpetrators respond to the child's unwillingness to engage in sexual activity by gaining control through threats, including:

- showing weapons to the child;
- physical violence or the threat of violence against the child or their family;
- involving the child in criminal activities and threatening them with police action;
- photographing or filming sexual activity with the child and threatening to share the images;
- encouraging drug, cigarette, or alcohol addiction to create dependency on the perpetrator for a supply;
- encouraging truancy, so that the child fears reprisals from family as well as school authorities.

Methods of Alienation

Perpetrators continue to sever the victim's links with their support systems, so that they can be led further into a life of exploitation. This is done through:

- encouraging children to conceal their activities from their friends, parents and families;
- enhancing the physical distance from the child's support networks;
- encouraging the child to seek their own accommodation;
- encouraging pregnancy, and subsequently exercising control through arranging a termination,

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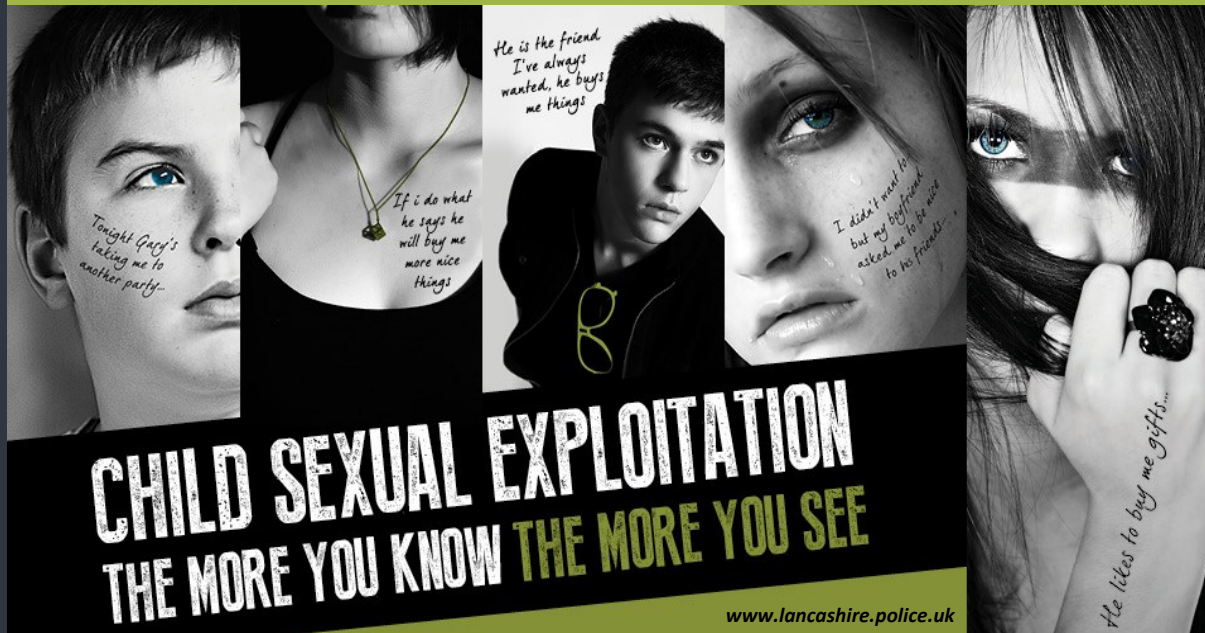
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- or through the resulting baby;
- encouraging the child to make abuse claims against members of their family;
- creating conflicting feelings in the child.

Technology can play an important part in child sexual exploitation, as a medium both to access children to groom, and to record and share images of abuse. The next newsletter will focus on this phenomenon.

Sexual exploitation of children

Child sexual exploitation is when a person under the age of 18 is coerced or manipulated into receiving something (accommodation, food, gifts, affection, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, status) in return for their involvement in sexual activity. This often involves violent and degrading sexual assaults and rape. Such abuse is not an isolated event, as much as a course of conduct involving relationships based on a deliberate power imbalance. Degrees of coercion, enticement and intimidation may vary, but the lack of economic or moral choice is a common theme.

The commercial sexual exploitation of adults was described at length in Newsletter #2. Children are exposed to the same risks and

abuses as adults, however, their physical immaturity and lack of knowledge makes them more vulnerable. Children can be sexually exploited in various ways, but perpetrators tend to deliberately target the victim's youth and inexperience in order to exercise power over them.

Exploitation can involve opportunistic or organised networks of perpetrators who profit financially from trafficking children to engage in sexual activity with multiple men. The terms 'child prostitute' and 'child sex worker' are misleading, as they imply that a child has chosen prostitution as a profession. Even if the child receives monetary or in-kind remuneration for their sexual activity, they are the victim of an abusive and manipulative person(s).

However, **commercial sexual exploitation is only a small part of the picture when it comes to children.** A perpetrator may exercise financial, emotional or physical control over a child. Peers may manipulate or force victims into sexual activity; this may occur within gangs or in gang-affected neighbourhoods, but not always. Similarly, children can become sexually exploited through their involvement in informal economies that incorporate the exchange of sex for rewards such as alcohol, drugs, money or cigarettes. Children living in poverty or on the

streets may exchange sex for accommodation or money; 'survival sex'. Grooming is particularly common in sexual exploitation, and the perpetrators are often 'boyfriends', friends, or acquaintances.

Child sexual exploitation includes non-contact sexual activities: via webcams, sexual phone conversations, or posting indecent images online. *The next newsletter, focussing on exploitation through information and communication technologies, will include relevant information on this phenomenon.*

Child-sex tourism

Child-sex tourism occurs when a person travels from one place to another, where they engage in sexual activity with minors. In Europe, this is largely regionally - based, whereby Western Europeans exploit children in Eastern Europe. However, in almost any given country local demand for sex with children outweighs that from foreigners.

Although some child-sex tourists target children specifically, the majority are situational abusers who will take advantage of a children being available to them despite not having a sexual preference for children. Some believe that children are less likely to carry Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs);

others do not question the age of the child. Anonymity, availability of children, being away from normal moral and social constraints, and belief that abuse of children is more accepted in the destination country, can all encourage abuse in a foreign country.

Impacts of sexual exploitation on children

Unlike sexually exploited adults who may be seen on highways or in massage parlours, exploited children are usually in private premises and hidden from public view.

- ECPAT states that approximately 9 million girls and 1 million boys are put into the commercial sex industry every year.
- of these, approximately 300,000 will catch HIV, and 6.7 million will experience PTSD.

Violence

Exploiters are likely to physically (and sexually) abuse children into submission. Since children have less ability to prevent such violence and are physically more vulnerable than adults, their injuries are likely to be severe or even fatal.

Physical health and infections

Living conditions tend to be poor for commercially sexually exploited children, putting them at risk of infectious diseases such as tuberculosis (TB), hepatitis A, and various skin and parasitic infections. They are also at risk of malnutrition, and related disorders.

Sexually exploited children are at particular risk of contracting STIs. The common belief that children are unlikely to carry STIs makes clients unwilling to take precautions. At the same time, children are often either unaware of the need for condoms, or lack the ability to insist on their use. Furthermore, their exploiter is unlikely to provide condoms, especially if there is opportunity to charge clients more.

As well as children being more likely to engage in condom-less sex, they are also at a higher risk of STI infection than adults due to their physical immaturity. Upon infection, they are unlikely to seek medical help due to lack of knowledge regarding STIs, and their movements being restricted by their exploiters. Children with STIs tend to self-medicate if they treat their infection at all. Particularly worrying is that the risk of HIV infection is 4% for each unprotected encounter if a child is infected with an STI that causes ulcers. Since commercially sexually exploited children generally service 3 - 7 customers per day, and many service more than 10 per day, they are at a very high risk of contracting diseases. An implication of untreated STIs is Pelvic Inflammatory Disease, which can lead to infertility, chronic pelvic pain, and ectopic pregnancy.

Sexual exploitation may increase a girl's risk of cervical cancer, as this is associated with young age at first intercourse and a high number of sexual partners. They are also unlikely to be diagnosed until an advanced stage of disease, lowering their chance of survival.



Child victim from Romania

J.M met her 'boyfriend' in Albania. He trafficked her through the Balkans to Italy, where he forced her into prostitution and raped her repeatedly. She was forced to work every day. She was sometimes allowed to keep 10% of her earnings, but often received no money. He monitored her movements and threatened to kill her mother and sister if she told anyone. J.M eventually escaped, and her trafficker was sentenced to 4 years imprisonment.

Pregnancy and related complications

Adolescent girls have a 90% chance of becoming pregnant within a year, and are 2 to 5 times more likely to die from pregnancy-related causes than women of 18 to 25 years of age. Exploited girls are even more at risk, since they are unlikely to be allowed to seek care.

If terminating a pregnancy, girls are likely to be forced to have illegal abortions (since such surgeons are less likely to report illegal activity) putting girls at a high risk of death or injury.



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Exploiters may purposely induce a miscarriage through beatings.

Girls who do not terminate pregnancy are unlikely to receive prenatal care or have the baby immunised, putting the child at a risk of infection. Furthermore, the foetus may be harmed *in utero* by STIs. In the USA, 67% of children born to commercially sexually exploited girls end up in child protection services, and 8% die.

Psychological health

The trauma of the exploitation itself coupled with grooming can result in serious long-term psychological damage. Anxiety, depression and behavioral disorders are common outcomes. Victims feel helpless, degraded, betrayed, damaged, and worthless. They may struggle to trust adults. Many experience feelings of guilt and shame for the activities they were coerced into, sometimes leading to reckless behaviour. Child victims often have suicidal thoughts or attempt suicide.

Such psychological health problems create an additional complication in treating and reintegrating the children into society.

Substance abuse

It is likely that a high proportion of children abuse substances, be it alcohol or opiates. Their exploiter may encourage such behaviour to lower their resistance to abuse, or keep them in bonded labour. Like adults, children risk overdose, damage to specific organs, and bloodborne infections, but they are at the additional risk of psychological damage and

psychosis since they are still developing.

Child marriage

- 14 million girls under the age of 18 marry each year; 1 every 2 seconds;
- some of the highest rates of child marriage in Europe include Georgia (17% of girls are married by the age of 18), Turkey (14%) and Ukraine (10%);
- at least 10% of adolescents marry before the age of 18 in Britain and France.

Child marriage is the marriage of a child below the age of 18, and is a worldwide phenomenon. Though the practice is most common in sub-Saharan Africa, Asia and the Middle East, it is very much present in Europe, particularly Eastern Europe. Girls make up the overwhelming majority of cases, but boys can also be the victims of child marriage.

Child marriage frequently involves trafficking. Even if they have not been threatened or coerced into marriage, a child cannot exercise free, full and informed consent. The handing over of a child from one family to another, for profit, can constitute trafficking if the child is then exploited and unable to leave the marriage.

Marriage exposes vast numbers of child spouses to human rights violations the same risk and as adult victims of forced marriage. However, girls are more likely the women to be married to a significantly older man, causing psychological and emotional

stress, and creating an unequal power dynamic; the younger the child, the more vulnerable they are to being controlled and exploited within the marriage, and the less capacity they have to end the marriage. Child spouses are not only more likely to experience domestic violence than adult spouses; they are also more likely to believe that such action is justified, and not take action against it. Commoditising the child through a transaction for the marriage, can further bestow the adults involved with a sense of ownership and a license to act brutally. Patterns of abuse are likely to extend, making the child vulnerable to lifelong servitude. The vast majority of children drop out of school upon their marriage, limiting their future life opportunities and abilities to make decisions about their life.

Many child spouses have little control over their own movements, ability to earn an independent income, belongings, or sexual relations. They are often controlled through violence and humiliation, and isolated from protection and support through confinement to the house with domestic duties.

Children are not able to exercise control over their situation, especially since they are rarely taken seriously if they voice their abuse. Child spouses are usually financially dependent on their spouse, even in adult life. Children who attempt to leave their marriage often face disapproval, humiliation and rejection from their own families. Without financial, legal and emotional support, they are forced to stay in the marriage.



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Children who escape their marriage but who cannot return to their parental home become vulnerable to further exploitation.

Economic exploitation of children - Child labour

Child employment is not necessarily detrimental; there are forms that can be positive and useful for a child's development, and that can equip them with skills that benefit them, their families and societies. Child labour is different in that it hinders a child's development, education and career prospects. There are approximately 168 million children in child labour, with 85 million of them engaged in 'hazardous work' that irreversibly threatens their development and/or health, such as exposure to dangerous machinery or toxic substances. **Forced child labour should be considered as any service undertaken by a child, whereby some form of coercion or deception have been applied by a third party (either to the child or its parents) in order for that service to take place or continue.**

Dire poverty and weak child labour laws can lead to child labour being widespread. In countries where poverty is rife, harsh economic realities mean that child labour is widely accepted and can be very common. In countries where there is a caste system, such as India or Pakistan, members of underprivileged castes may be expected to work from a young age. In industries such as mining, agriculture, manufacturing, and

camel racing, children are preferentially employed due to their small size being beneficial to the work.

Forms of child labour and economic exploitation vary widely between countries. In Europe, forced begging and forced criminality are a particular problem. However, child exploitation can be found within the mining industry, agricultural industry, in the collection of secondary materials, domestic work, and in the illegal drugs trade.

Mining Industry

In **Africa** and **Asia**, forced child labour in the mining industry is a rampant problem. Children, preferred for their small size, are recruited to work in deep underground mines in extremely hazardous conditions.

In Africa, there are almost one million children working in gold mines alone, where children as young as five spend 12-15 hours a day mining gold for less than \$2 a day. Many are forced to mine 'blood diamonds', where military or rebel groups control the mines with machine guns, beatings and death. Asia's coal and stone quarries also rely on children working in slave-like conditions, with children as young as 10 forced to carry incredibly heavy rocks.

Agricultural work

Children around the world are used as cheap farm workers on farms and plantations, and forced to spend hours a day doing strenuous work in high

temperatures and in fields full of pesticides and toxic chemicals. Most are migrant workers from poorer countries, working in a wealthier country; families often need their children to assist in providing income, and so children will often work alongside their parents. Child agricultural labour is a particular problem in **North** and **South America**. In the **USA** alone, 24,000 children are injured from formwork alone, and nearly 300 die.

The seasonal transient nature of such work results in the majority not going to school. Those that do attend school either do so irregularly or attend multiple schools; they face discrimination, have little time to study and are likely to become an adult agricultural worker.

Manufacturing

Children are exploited by manufacturing companies in the carpet industry, the garment industry and the sporting goods industry, amongst others, particularly in **Asia**. Their small hands enable them to weave complex patterns. **Pakistan, Bangladesh** and **India** have the greatest number of products made by children. Many are kept in debt bondage by their exploiters, whereas others are kidnapped, trafficked or coerced from poverty-stricken areas and kept as slaves.

In the carpet industry, children spend up to 15 hours a day hunched over power looms, and suffer respiratory disease, damaged eyesight and spinal injuries as a result. A year ago, over 1,100 factory workers

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perished in the collapse of a garment factory in **Bangladesh**, many of whom were children. Children as young as 7 are sent away from home by their impoverished families, to stitch footballs in the sweatshops of large companies.

Banning child labour only serves to push it underground and put the victims at greater risk. **Since the products tend to be exported for sale in Western countries, consumers should support fair trade practices and products.**

Domestic servitude

Newsletter #3 described the phenomenon of domestic servitude. Domestic service can be a perfectly legitimate occupation for children (where the legal minimum age is met). However, the reality for some is far from positive. Children are exposed to the same risks as adult domestic workers, but are vulnerable not only through their live-in status, but also their young age. Due to the age of the child or the circumstances of work, 11.5 million child domestic workers' conditions are classed as internationally unacceptable. Domestic service is the largest category of employment for girls under 16 worldwide.

Camel jockeys

Thousands of young boys as young as 2, are trafficked to the **Middle East** to work as camel jockeys. Camel racing is a lucrative business and little boys are cheap to look after, especially since they are too young to know their rights or protest their living conditions.

The races themselves are incredibly dangerous, and children can be seriously injured or even killed from being trampled. However, the boys are also sexually and physically abused; physically stunted to prevent weight gain; kept in incredibly poor living conditions; unpaid; experience psychological trauma; and are isolated from their families.

Once children become unable to maintain the weight desired by their captors, they are returned to their families (though many are unable to identify them). Children return home deeply disturbed and with no education or training.

Military involvement

Particularly in **Africa**, children are abducted from border zones in conflict areas to become child soldiers. There are currently approximately 300,000 child soldiers, some under the age of 10. Children are also recruited for other work within the military, including becoming 'wives' for militia men. The children are often persuaded to obey the traffickers through being forced to watch their families be tortured or killed.

Benefit Fraud

Children may be trafficked into countries where traffickers can use them to falsely apply for tax credits and other benefits. In such cases, the children are often subjected to other forms of labour exploitation, such as servitude or forced begging, as well as

In 2011, a Romanian gang member was jailed for trafficking 181 children to Britain for benefit fraud.

potentially physical and sexual abuse.

Approximately 80% of children trafficked into the UK for benefit fraud are from **Eastern Europe**, largely from **Romania** and **Slovakia**.

Cannabis Farming

Private residences and industrial sites are converted into cannabis factories, and the children brought in as 'gardeners' to tend the plants are exploited and deprived of their basic human rights. Recruitment, transportation and exploitation of children is well-organised by criminal networks who target vulnerable families and lead them to believe that the child will have a better quality of life, with education and legitimate work.

The children are trapped inside for 24 hours a day. Since windows and doors are blacked-out and sealed to avoid detection, there is little ventilation. Some doors and windows have been found to be wired to give electric shocks. Children are often forced to sleep on floors or in cupboards, and are exposed to dangerous fumes, constant heat, light, and risk of fire and electrocution. They are subject to violence, extortion and intimidation by gang members, and many become psychologically disturbed.

The illegal nature of the work makes workers highly unlikely to ask authorities for help. Traffickers keep the children's families in debt bondage, so children fear reprisals if they attempt to escape or contact authorities. Debt bondage in the **United Kingdom (UK)** has

been found to range between \$25,000 and \$60,000; a sum unlikely to ever be paid off. When children are found during police raids, many are treated as offenders instead of potential victims of trafficking, and charged with drug or immigration offences.

Traffickers may specifically target children for drug-related offences since they are less likely to be detained than adults (making them easier to re-recruit), and children under the age of criminal responsibility are not prosecuted for their crimes, making them low-risk for their traffickers. Children that do end up in local authority care tend to return to their traffickers; threatened and re-trafficked to another farm, or to pay off their debt bondage and avoid deportation (which traffickers delay through withholding the child's documentation).

Child begging

Forced child begging involves forcing children to beg through physical or psychological coercion. This has only recently been seen as a form of exploitation, and there is still a fundamental lack of understanding about forced begging and its consequences on children's lives among both the general public and the institutions responsible for protecting children's rights.

Under ILO's definition, a wide range of child behaviours may constitute begging, such as selling trinkets, singing in public locations, or washing windscreens. *The vast majority of minors trafficked for purposes of begging will also be obliged to perform illegal activities*, such as petty theft, ATM theft, bag-snatching, and pick pocketing. There is a common belief that such activity is carried out by individuals of Roma origin. Although many victims are of Roma origin, children from other backgrounds are also victims. Forced begging is not a "Roma problem"; any child from a poor socioeconomic position can

become a victim.

- child begging is the predominant form of labour exploitation in South Eastern Europe;
- in 2012, such activity was reported in 8 Western and Central European countries, mainly the Balkans, but also Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway and Slovakia, Moldova and Ukraine;
- Approximately 10% of Romania's human trafficking cases are for begging purposes;
- 92.9% of children trafficked into the UK for begging purposes were from Eastern Europe;
- the lack of registers for child begging and the inconsistency and unreliability of data that is available not only makes it impossible to accurately gauge the magnitude of the problem in Europe, it is also complicates prevention efforts in forced child begging.

It should be noted that parents are more likely to be involved in the exploitation, either directly or indirectly in forced begging, than in other forms of child trafficking. Most victims come from a large family, often living with extended family members; it is likely that the precarious material conditions resulting from large families, combined with a lack of training and education, encourages members to beg and subsequent generations to follow suit. Most Romanian children trafficked for forced begging reside with their family when recruited – it is likely that their families are involved from the beginning. Similarly, most Bulgarian minors trafficked for forced begging are recruited by a male/female couple, generally family. The majority of child beggars in South East Europe give their profits to family members.

Trafficking for forced begging largely occurs internationally, with victims being trafficked from poorer countries that do not have

the capacities to prevent such activity, to wealthy countries where begging is more profitable. There is evidence that Romanian organised crime networks are involved in trafficking children to Western Europe for begging and criminal activities. [Operation Golf](#)¹ found that a child in the UK can earn as much as 120.000 EUR a year through begging and petty theft. Since children below the age of criminal responsibility (10 years age in England; 14 in Italy; 13 in France; 16 in Spain; 18 in Belgium) cannot be prosecuted for crimes they have committed, forced criminality is a high-profit and low-risk form of exploitation for traffickers. The visible intensification of child begging during tourist season, common in most countries, suggests organised movement, especially if children are not nationals of the country in which they are begging.

There is no significant gender bias for victims of forced begging; boys and girls are equally vulnerable. Children between the ages of 8 and 16 years of age are at the highest risk of being trafficked by gangs; they provide the highest earnings, and the ease of counterfeiting documentation makes them low-risk for traffickers. However, children as young as 2 have been found begging across South East Europe, with 25% of children begging in Montenegro starting to beg at age 2 or 3.

Children are kept in a cycle of exploitation through complex grooming and behavior patterns. Children forced to beg by their family may get a sense of belonging, and feel useful and powerful by bringing money into the family. In the short term, such children may suffer less psychological damage than those forced to beg by third parties, but mistreatment by their parents often causes emotional problems in later life. *Furthermore, they are likely to be more reluctant to disclose their abuse, out of fear or loyalty.*

Some children may be led to feel

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¹⁾ Operation Golf was a Joint Investigation Team (JIT) between the UK Metropolitan Police and the Romanian National Police, finalized in October 2010. It tackled a specific Romanian organised crime network that was trafficking and exploiting children from the Roma community. The investigation led to the arrest of 126 individuals, for offences including: trafficking in human beings, money laundering, benefit fraud, child neglect, perverting the course of justice, theft and handling of stolen goods. Court cases are ongoing. The operation's primary aim was to safeguard the potential child victims; 28 children were rescued and taken to a dedicated centre staffed by child protection experts.

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that their activities are chosen rather than forced; victims are given the 'choice' of whether to steal, beg or provide sexual services. Being allowed to keep a small proportion of their 'earnings' prevents children from realising that they are being exploited.

Child beggars are forced to work long hours. They are often beaten by their traffickers, and may receive abuse from individuals they encounter as they beg. Children trafficked by third parties tend to live away from their families and support networks, usually in very poor living conditions, and often suffer severe emotional, physical and/or sexual abuse. Child beggars are rarely involved in the education system, do not have health insurance, and most have not had their births registered; exposing them to further exploitation.

Children are often invisible to the wider community until they are prosecuted, convicted and imprisoned for crimes that they were forced to commit. Instead of being treated as potential victims of trafficking, lack of awareness of law enforcers leads to them being treated as criminals, and so their emotional and psychological needs are often not attended to.

Reintegration of children trafficked for forced begging is difficult, since returning them to their families often means returning them to their traffickers; they can easily be re-recruited. Furthermore, it can

be very difficult to involve children who have lived on the streets in education. There is evidence that after the age of 10 or 12, children can become accustomed to their situation and struggle to adjust, as they do not see alternative options for themselves.

Simply criminalizing child begging would increase stigma towards child beggars and would not address the root causes. The various offenses committed against such children are much more serious than any particular begging activity they may carry out; child begging should be seen and treated as a form of child abuse and neglect, not a crime.

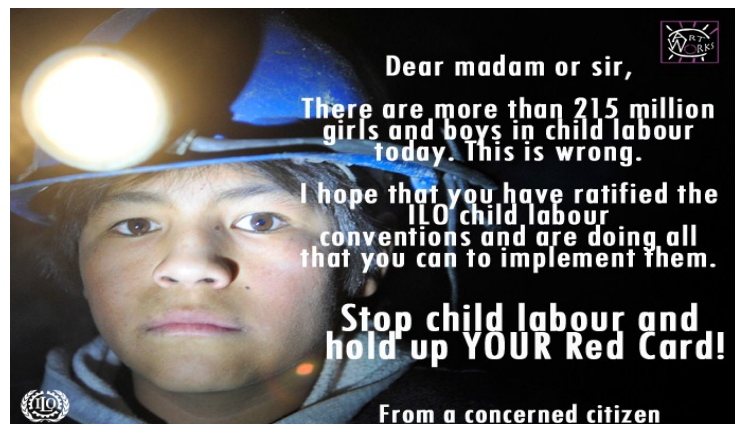
Economic exploitation of children

- in UNODC's TIP report 2012, Azerbaijan and Bulgaria reported cases of the sale of babies;

- the same report highlights trafficking for illegal adoption in Portugal.

Appropriate and legitimate inter-country adoption can provide children with a permanent family placement. However, adoption can fall under the scope of the [Trafficking Victims Protection Act](#) if the adoption takes place for **exploitative purposes, such as forced labour or sexual exploitation**. Although baby selling is illegal, it does not necessarily constitute human trafficking.

The vast majority of illegal adoptions do not take place for exploitative purposes. However, adoption can make the exploitation of a child easier to disguise; in the family home the adopted parents may keep the child in domestic servitude, use the child for benefits fraud, or sexually exploit them.



Adoption laws and constraints vary between countries, and children are sold within and between them, to the detriment of poorer countries. Intermediaries, individuals or sham adoption agencies may buy babies from families who do not want or cannot support the baby; this can be lucrative. In Eastern European countries, such as Ukraine, newborn babies have been taken for adoption without the mother's consent. By claiming that such

babies were still-born, hospital staff involved in the corruption negated the need for documentation, making it easy for the children to be sold abroad. In Moldova, advertisements have invited unmarried women to sell their babies for 3,000 EUR. As a result of unregistered births, Moldovan children have been found begging in Russia. Networks have been discovered whereby young pregnant women from Moldova and other Eastern

European countries have been brought to France for purposes of adoption.

Evidence would suggest that Romania's lax adoption laws in the 1990s were taken advantage of by exploitative individuals. After thousands of Romanian children were adopted in Western Europe and North America, Romanian children started being seen begging in EU countries, particularly France, Spain and Italy.

National Legislation regarding trafficking in children

EU member states have different criminal laws regarding penalising child trafficking. Legislation may cover the offense by a specific child trafficking provision, such as in Ireland, or by a specific human trafficking provision, such as in Finland, or through a combination of provisions, such as in Estonia. Most EU Member States have only recently included the offense of human trafficking into their national criminal codes; Czech Republic only included the offense in 2004.

tourism is illegal in the UK, Ireland and Greece; illegal adoption is illegal in Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, France, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal and Sweden; and forced marriage is illegal in Belgium, Bulgaria, the Netherlands and Sweden. Furthermore, some countries punish individuals who have sexual intercourse with a child victim of trafficking, such as Denmark, the Netherlands, Portugal, BiH and Serbia.

greater penalties imposed if the victim is a minor, such as in Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Slovenia, Finland and BiH.

National laws may also distinguish between child victims of different ages. For example, in Luxembourg the maximum sentence is higher if the trafficking victim is below the age of 11, than if the victim is between the ages of 11 and 18, which in turn is a higher sentence than if the victim were an adult. The Netherlands follows the same system, with children under the age of 16 leading to a higher penalty than victims between 16 and 18.

Sentencing may also be affected by the purpose of the trafficking; in Cyprus, child trafficking for labour exploitation is punished by a maximum of 10 years, whereas the minimum sentence is 20 years imprisonment for child trafficking for sexual exploitation.

Almost all legislation cites sentences in terms of imprisonment, which differs widely between member states. In the Netherlands, the maximum penalty is 8 years imprisonment, whilst it is life imprisonment in Ireland. Some may impose an additional fine on perpetrators of child trafficking, though this also varies; a maximum of EUR 5,000 in Bulgaria, compared to EUR 1,500,000 in France.

National laws need to explicitly make intra-state trafficking punishable, especially considering its profligacy. Latvia, the Netherlands, Austria, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden and the UK do so, whereas Cyprus has no legal provision dealing with child trafficking within Cyprus itself.

Spain and Portugal's legislation allows national courts to prosecute cases of trafficking that have occurred outside the state borders. Similarly, double criminality is not required for extraditions of Swedish nationals or residents regarding sexual crimes committed abroad against children.

Penalties for perpetrators

Of the EU Member States, only the Criminal Codes of Lithuania and Ireland give specific provisions on child trafficking and the accompanying sentences. However, they do not compare the penalties for children and adults. In most European countries, human trafficking offenses have

Of crucial importance is that the EU Framework Decision explicitly states if a child has been exploited, 'it shall be a punishable trafficking offense', regardless of whether any form of coercion, force or threat was used in their recruitment.

Luxembourg is the only EU Member State where the primary child trafficking legislation focuses solely on sexual exploitation.

Many countries explicitly state the illegality of child trafficking for purposes of begging, including Belgium, Bulgaria, Greece, France, Ireland, Italy and Poland. However, many countries do not explicitly include mention of trafficking for 'illicit activities' or for 'forced marriage' in their legislation, instead including such activities under 'exploitation of work' or sexual exploitation'.

Several offenses that are not necessarily defined as human trafficking offenses are still punishable under various national laws. For example, child sex

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**21
MILLION**
WOMEN, MEN AND CHILDREN
ARE VICTIMS OF FORCED LABOUR

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Non-punishment of victims

Legislature should ensure that children cannot be prosecuted for crimes that they were forced to commit, such as prostitution. It should also ensure that children are not penalised for possessing false documentation. **Even in countries where prostitution is regulated or not criminalised, child prostitution is by definition a coerced offence which is not legalised.** Only the person forcing the child into prostitution may be prosecuted.

Countries including Romania, Greece, Croatia and the UK have a formalised policy of non-punishment for child trafficking victims. However, half of EU Member States have no formalised policy of non-punishment of child victims: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal and Slovakia. Inconsistent implementation of operating procedures in Albania results in victims being punished for

unlawful acts that are a direct result of them having been trafficked for sexual purposes. In Austria, the usual criminal proceedings for juvenile offenders are conducted if a child older than 14 conducts criminal behaviour; a result of lack of police sensitisation as well as lack of coordination with the respective local youth welfare authorities. Furthermore, children who are commercially sexually exploited face administrative penalties in Austria. In Ireland, children are not exempted from penalties related to trafficking, such as immigration related offenses. Children in forced begging in Serbia are often charged with a misdemeanour offense.

It is difficult for law enforcers to distinguish children who have been trafficked to make money in criminal activities from other young criminals. In principle, trafficked children may not be prosecuted, detained or punished for the illegality of their entrance into a country or residence there, or for the activities they are involved in as a direct

consequence of their situation as a victim of trafficking. However, in practise it can be difficult to distinguish such crimes and to know whether children have been trafficked.

Court Process

Exploited children have a right to justice, like exploited adults. Every trafficked child is entitled to a legal representative without incurring a cost themselves. The police must help them escape their traffickers/exploiters. Persecutors should be prosecuted and punished, and victims should receive compensation. Many countries employ various methods to assist in detecting child victims of trafficking in international protection procedures. In some countries children are appointed a guardian (Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, Netherlands, Latvia, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia and Norway) or an ad-hoc administrator (France, Luxembourg) to guide them through procedures. Interviews are conducted by specifically trained staff in Belgium, Estonia,



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Finland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Slovakia, and Norway. Children in shelters need to be protected from being re-trafficked. Children often go missing from state-run shelters in Albania.

The child's guardian and lawyer must assess whether court proceedings are in the child's best interests. However, the child must be informed of what is going on, and the views of the child must be taken into account, in accordance with their age and maturity. In practise, subjecting children to court proceedings can do more harm than good. Information, advice, advocacy and legal assistance should be child-sensitive. If children do not speak the language of their destination

country, they are entitled to an interpreter at all stages of legal proceedings. Information on available remedies should be provided directly to children and their guardians, and should be tailored to the age and maturity of the child.

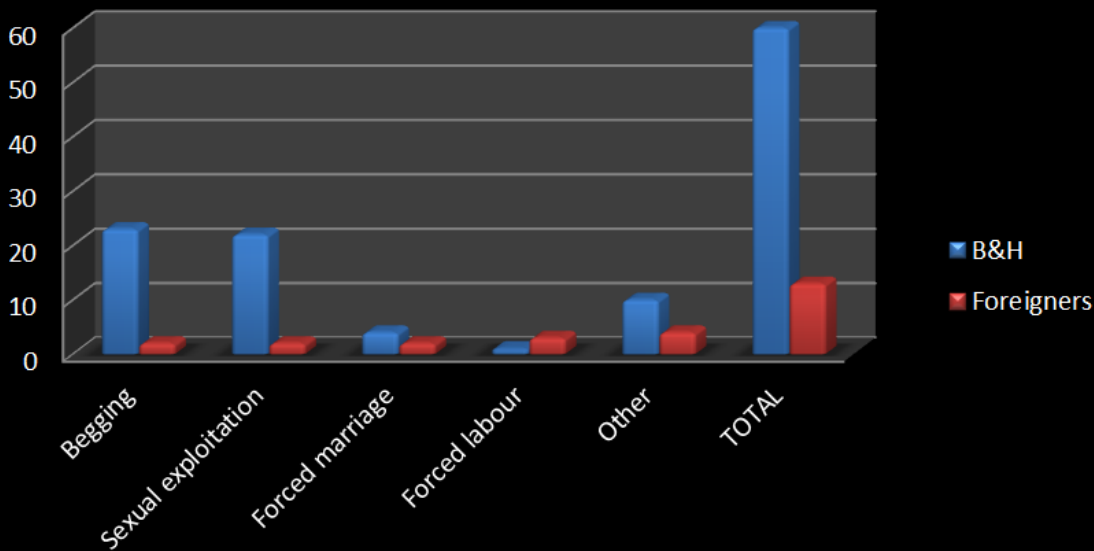
Authorities should not publicly disclose the identity of trafficked children, even during trials.

It is important to consider whether providing information to the court may result in the child's identity being revealed; will the traffickers blame the child for passing information to the police? Is the trafficker a threat to the child or their family? Do the police and courts have a good history of witness protection? The child's

testimony and presentation can be video-taped, or presented to the court through a microphone, so that the child does not have to be physically present in court, where they might be overwhelmed or re-victimised. Serbia's government train foster families on the special needs of trafficked children.

Minors are not subject to forced return procedures in BiH, Belgium, Czech Republic, France, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain or the UK. Authorities must be satisfied that being returned to their country is in the child's best interests, and that they will be returned to their families or adequate facilities.

Children (below 18) victims of human trafficking/identified in BiH in the period 2001-2014 as per forms of trafficking



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IFS-EMMAUS Project Activities: February - April 2014

[European Resource Center for the Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings and other Forms of Exploitation \(EURC\)](#)

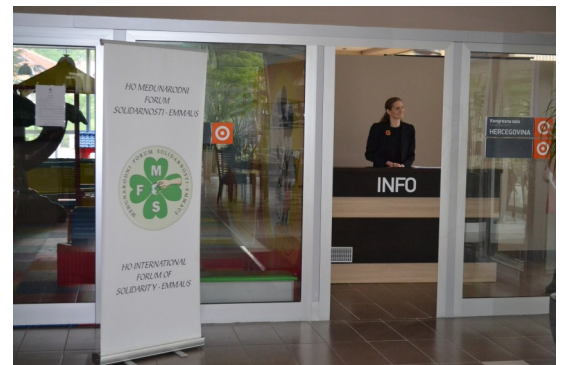
EURC continued to provide updated resources, information and related documents to interested stakeholders in BiH and abroad, foremost to EMMAUS communities in Europe and all over the world. www.eurcenter.net (.com, .int, .org) provides valuable data on human trafficking suppression and possibilities to effectively tackle other forms of exploitation, focusing on networking, information sharing, capacity building and education, therewith contributing to the creation of policy initiatives for the prevention of this phenomenon as a whole.

Prevention of human trafficking and illegal migration

As part of continuous capacity building activities on human trafficking prevention, a two-day educational workshop was held in cooperation with the BiH Ministry of Security/Sector for immigration, and partner associations “Medica” Zenica and “Vasa Prava BiH” on **4th and 5th February**. The aim of the workshop was to improve the capacity of relevant officials for more efficient and enhanced assistance for foreign victims of human trafficking in BiH (including identification procedures, accommodation, support and repatriation), which will also contribute to the prevention of trafficking in human beings within Bosnia and Herzegovina and the wider region.

In the framework of the regional project “*Promoting a Victim Centered Approach in Trafficking Cases in Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina: Treatment of Victims and Witnesses in Judicial Process*” that IFS-EMMAUS is implementing in cooperation with the Netherlands Helsinki Committee, the Dutch Judicial Academy, Centres for Judicial and Prosecutorial Training of FBiH and RS, and the Faculty for Criminal Justice, Criminology and Security Studies – Department of Criminology, University of Sarajevo, training for the monitoring of court cases of human trafficking was conducted for students of criminal justice on **12th and 13th February** at the Faculty for Criminology and Security Studies in Sarajevo. Preparatory activities for the monitoring of court cases were carried out in **March**; Students are engaged on the monitoring of court cases in the field of trafficking of human beings from the beginning of **April**.

Within the same project, a two-day Training of trainers was held for respective judges and prosecutors, on **6th and 7th March** at Vlasic. In continuation of this activity, IFS-EMMAUS, in cooperation with the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina, further implemented a two-day seminar on the treatment of victims and witnesses in judicial process, on **24th and 25th April** in Konjic. The seminar was designed to combine theoretical and didactical skills training in the field of human trafficking, including analysis of EU and national legislation, highlighting the advantages, as well as the shortcomings of domestic judicial practices.



Within the regional project “*Balkans Against Crime of Trafficking Now!*” IFS-EMMAUS, and partners, implemented Analysis Training in Skopje on **12th and 13th March**, with the aim to establish a typology of policy-related indicators and to identify policy areas that should be monitored (encompassing the whole process from identification to compensation) from the perspective of respecting the human rights of victims of trafficking. Representatives of all project partners: ASTRA – Anti Trafficking Action (Serbia), Partnership for Social Development (Croatia), and Open Gate – La Strada (FYR Macedonia) participated at this training. Training included an introduction to the basic monitoring and evaluation concepts, and the differences



between them. All project associates from Bosnia and Herzegovina (namely, the State coordinator for combating trafficking in human beings, representative of the Association of Prosecutors of the Federation of BiH, and representative of the Criminal Policy Research Center), participated at the Analysis and Monitoring training in Skopje, and expressed their support and interest for further implementation of the project and its importance for improvements in the field of combating trafficking in human beings in BiH.

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As part of overall activities on the suppression of human trafficking, IFS-EMMAUS also participated in a number of events that took place in BiH in March and April, including: the ICMPD workshop “Improving the system of data collection on human trafficking” which was held in Sarajevo on **26th March**; policy consultation meeting with representatives of the Group of Experts on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings of the Council of Europe (GRETA), organized by the Ministry of Security / Department for Anti-Trafficking, held in Sarajevo on **10th April**; meeting of the Monitoring team for the Monitoring of the implementation of the Strategy to counter trafficking in human beings in BiH and Action Plan 2013-2015, organized by the Ministry of Security and held in Sarajevo on **11th April**.

Prevention of online child exploitation

Since 2010, IFS - EMMAUS as a member of the INHOPE Association - International Association of Internet Hotlines, has received a total of 348 reports through the SOS line for reporting any kind of child abuse occurring through information and communication technologies, on the web portal www.sigurnodijete.ba.

Of the total reports received, seventy-three (73) were related to child pornography and to inappropriate online communication, other forms of abuse and hacked Facebook accounts. 275 were incomplete reports, including questions from concerned parents and requests for related information. All relevant reports were submitted to responsible entity law enforcement agencies and reported in the INHOPE database, whereby feedback was provided to individuals who had submitted their contact details with a report. During the first four months of 2014, eight (8) of the fifteen (15) reports received were related to child pornography and inappropriate online communication.

INHOPE www.inhope.org is an active and collaborative network of 49 hotlines in 43 countries worldwide, dealing with illegal content online and committed to stamping out child sexual abuse from the Internet.

Online child sexual exploitation is likely to rise in the coming years, with ever-increasing Internet adoption rates globally and higher levels of demand for new abuse material. The unique partnerships between Internet hotlines, industry and law enforcement are succeeding in prevention and protection more than ever, as shown by the INHOPE statistics for 2013. Digital citizens need to know where to report illegal content and criminal conduct. This is precisely why the INHOPE network continues to expand. View the statistics and infographics [here](#).

INHOPE statistics in 2013:

*The INHOPE network was constituted of 49 Internet hotlines and present in 43 countries.
170 analysts processed 1,210,893 reports of illegal content.
54,969 reports were assessed to contain unique URLs of child sexual abuse material.
81% child victims were female.
10% child victims were infants.
In Europe, 97% was reported to law enforcement within a day. 93% was removed from the Internet within a week. On average, it takes approximately three days for the content to be removed.*

Safer Internet Day 2014



Safer Internet Day (SID) 2014 was marked in Bosnia and Herzegovina on 11th February with the motto "Let's create a better internet together", in cooperation with Insafe – a European Network comprised of a 31 national awareness centres, www.saferinternet.org. Under the framework of the European Commission's Safer Internet Programme, Insafe and INHOPE work together to deliver a safer and better internet. The two networks promote safe, responsible use of the internet and mobile devices to children, young people and families.

In accordance with aforementioned motto, the SID Committee BiH, in cooperation with partner NGO, Center for Missing and Exploited Children (CNZD) from Osijek, Croatia, created a special website (www.boljiinternet.com) for the purpose of providing an online competition on the topic of internet safety for pupils of primary schools. Informative materials, including posters and a video clip, were produced and widely distributed before the online competition for pupils was conducted.

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The online competition consisted of an online quiz with questions related to safe use of the internet, which was active on Safer Internet Day, February 11th, from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Winners were chosen at random from participating children who had answered at least 80% of questions correctly, and these winners of prizes were announced on the aforementioned website.

During the competition, through interactive maps, data was available regarding the number of children who participated in the quiz and from which cities of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina they came. From Bosnia and Herzegovina, a total of 2969 children entered the competition; slightly more than from Croatia. This was considered to be a success that resulted from the activities aimed at encouraging children to participate that were implemented in BiH before the competition was held.

After successfully marking Safer Internet Day in BiH, IFS-EMMAUS, in collaboration with partners from the BiH SID Committee, organized a ceremony where winners of the quiz would be awarded prizes. This awards ceremony was carried out in cooperation with the Federal Ministry of Education and Science, and the Federal Minister of Education and Science, who attended the ceremony and awarded prizes to the winners from Bosnia and Herzegovina. This cooperation with the Federal Ministry of Education and Science is a result of the Ministry's financial support of the prevention project "*Prevention of child pornography and other forms of sexual abuse of children through information and communication technologies*" which IFS-EMMAUS implemented as a continuation of many years of activity in such areas.

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European Schoolnet: eSafety Label

Through the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with the European Schoolnet - a network of 30 European Ministries of Education – IFS - EMMAUS enabled educational institutions of BiH to connect and exchange experiences with relevant educational institutions and schools in the region and Europe, as well as to access the resources and guidelines provided by the web portal www.esafetylabel.eu, to improve the safety of pupils using information and communication technologies.

The eSafety Label aims to assist schools to become a more secure and enriching environment for staff and pupils. Schools have a duty to provide a secure environment and safe access to online technology as part of the teaching and learning experience. On the eSafety Label portal, schools can: access information to deal with eSafety related incidents; show parents and others that eSafety is important to schools; and provide continuing professional development opportunities for teachers. More information can be found at [eSafety Label infographic](#)



In cooperation with the FBiH Ministry of Education and Science and the Federal Police Department, during February and March 2014, IFS - EMMAUS held 7 educational workshops in primary and secondary schools for children, parents and teachers, within the activities on the prevention of child pornography and other forms of sexual abuse of children through information and telecommunication technologies. Over 400 workshop participants were educated about the safer use of the Internet, whereby parents had the opportunity to learn how to jointly work with children on a safer virtual environment. The web portal www.e-school.sigurnodijete.ba, developed for education workers, was introduced to over 70 teachers inviting them to register and get access to educational materials that shall assist them in teaching children online safety.

**END
TRAFFICKING**



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Victim's stories

S. H., from B&H, born 1995

Ever since I was very small, my oldest brother forced me to go and beg, every day of the week. If I did not bring home 20 BAM every day, they beat me and chased me out of the house. One time they tied me up, stripped me and beat me with a water hose. I escaped to Sarajevo, but people who I met made me beg and steal for them. I escaped and lived on the street, and begged so I could buy food. I can't go home because my family will beat me for escaping and telling the police how they treated me.

V.S., 16 years old

I met a girl, Tanja, with whom I would hang out and go to discos. One day she invited me to their home, and introduced me to her parents. I visited them a couple of times. There was nothing unusual until one day the man started yelling and shouting at me. He said that he and the lady were not Tanja's parents. The man, who was about 50 years old, made me have sex with him and then told me that he had it all on tape, and that if I told anyone he would publish the video on the Internet and tell everyone what happened. Tanja urged me to work with her, and told me that she would find customers for me. She threatened me and told me not to say anything to anybody, and that the entire police force wouldn't be able to help me. I wasn't able to tell my mother about what happened with the man. My mother was mentally unstable and couldn't notice anything, so I had to go with them. They forced me to have sex with other men, who paid them. For three months, the man often forced me to have sex with him, during which he threatened me, beat me and abused me in all manner of ways. One day I got the courage to confess everything to my friend, and we went to the police station together and reported him for abuse.

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International Calendar of Anti-trafficking Events							June 2014
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	
	1 <i>Sarajevo, BiH (2nd-6th)</i> Balkans ACT (Against Crime of Trafficking) Now! Partners meeting	2 <i>Phoenix, AZ (3rd-5th)</i> Child Sex Trafficking: Law Enforcement Response <i>Korea (3rd-5th)</i> Enhancing a Victim-Centered Approach: Identification, Assistance, and Protection of Trafficking Victims in the Asia-Pacific Region	3 <i>Oslo</i> GRETA Round-table on action against trafficking in human beings	4 <i>New Zealand (5-6th)</i> Prevent People Trafficking Conference 2014	5 <i>Manila, Philippines (5th-6th)</i> Civil Society Forum on ILO Domestic Workers' Convention Webinar: The Demand Side: Traffickers, Buyers & Gangs	6 <i>Virginia</i> Stop Human Trafficking / June 7th Presentation	
8		9 <i>Florida</i> Human Trafficking Training for Tampa Housing Authority	10 <i>Houston, Texas</i> Introduction to Human Trafficking	11	12 <i>Geneva</i> ILO: 321st Session of the Governing Body	13 <i>Illinois</i> Trot Against Trafficking 5K	
15		16 <i>Sarajevo, BiH</i> U.S. Department of Justice-OPDAT Training "Trafficking in Human Beings"	17 <i>USA (18th-21st)</i> International Global Conference on Human Trafficking of Children, Child abuse and Neglect	18 <i>London</i> Safeguarding Children: Child Exploitation through the Use of Juju and Witchcraft	19	20	
22		23 <i>Senegal (24th-27th)</i> International Global Conference on Human Trafficking of Children, Child abuse and Neglect	24 <i>California</i> Orange County Human Trafficking Task Force Meeting	25 <i>Texas</i> Identifying and Responding to Human Trafficking for Law Enforcement	26 <i>Alexandria, VA</i> Human Trafficking Investigations - Northern VA	27	
29	30 <i>New York</i> Using a Victim-/Survivor-Centered Approach When Working with Trafficked Youth						

International Calendar of Anti-trafficking Events							July 2014
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	
		1 <i>Strasbourg (30th June-4th July)</i> 20th GRETA meeting	2	3 <i>Manila</i> ASEAN Labour Inspection Conference 2014	4	5	
6	7 <i>Strasbourg</i> GRETA 14th meeting of the Committee of the Parties	8	9 Webinar: Introduction to Child Sex Trafficking for Healthcare Professionals	10 <i>Florida</i> Human Trafficking Presentation for PEO Members	11	12	
13	14 <i>Chicago</i> 4th Annual Cook County Human Trafficking Task Force Conference	15 <i>New Jersey</i> Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking 101: Overview and Prevention	16 <i>Florida (16th - 18th)</i> 4th Annual National Trafficking in America Conference	17 <i>Valletta</i> GRETA Round-table on action against trafficking in human beings	18	19	
20	21	22 Webinar: Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation: A Global Perspective, and...Boys are Victims Too	23	24 <i>New Jersey</i> SOC: Working with Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation	25	26 <i>Missouri</i> Bikers Stopping Human Trafficking	
27 <i>USA</i> Teenage Guide to Slavery	28	29	30	31			

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EUROPSKI RESURSNI CENTAR
ZA PREVENCIJU TRGOVINE LJUDIMA I
DRUGIH OBLIKA EKSPLOATACIJE
EUROPEAN RESOURCE CENTER
FOR THE PREVENTION OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN
BEINGS AND OTHER FORMS OF EXPLOITATION



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EURC
Cekalusa 66
71000 SARAJEVO
Bosnia and Herzegovina
E-mail: info@eurcenter.com
Web: www.eurcenter.net
Phone: +387 33 263 385
Fax: +387 33 263 386

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