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Introduction

The previous 6 Newsletters have defined the global problems of Trafficking in Human Beings (THB) and different types of exploitation (forced labour, prostitution, begging, etc.), and other similar issues.

This Newsletter is prepared in a new, amended concept, moving from the European towards the global approach and actions needed on THB, with specific focus on regions and continents that EMMAUS is active in, addressing international actions that EMMAUS is already taking in fight against THB worldwide, or should be taking in order of tackling this crime on the community, regional, European and global level.

It is prepared upon two important researches that IFS-EMMAUS took part in recently, both of which are further elaborated here drawing attention to urging issues and actions needed on THB in areas where EMMAUS is active in.

The first - Global Modern Slavery directory (globalmodernslavery.org) - a public directory of anti-human trafficking organizations and service providers that work on human trafficking, implemented in cooperation with partner NGO Polaris. The other - Global Research Project - implemented with the INHOPE member and partner National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), presenting a landscape of Hotlines Combating Child Sexual Abuse Material on

the Internet. Both directories include IFS-EMMAUS - and therewith linkages to EMMAUS communities globally - as a resource that can be used by victims of human trafficking, online child abuse and related crimes, to learn about available services; as well as by stakeholders in the field who are interested in finding out more about these phenomenon, and the service provider landscape in specific countries or regions.

You will find updated statistics, country by country, of people living in modern slavery today and the steps governments are taking to respond to these crimes.

You will also find a Calendar of Events on prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings and related crimes, as well as links to documents from the e-library and related sources.

Modern Slavery

Slavery is not an issue confined to history or an issue that only exists in certain countries - it is something that is still happening today.

In the 15 years since the global treaty to combat human trafficking was adopted, modern slavery has gradually taken over as a catch-all term to describe human trafficking, forced labour, debt bondage, sex trafficking, forced marriage and other slave-like exploitation.

What does Emmaus do in other parts of the world?

Emmaus America primarily works in South America, and the groups there earn a living mainly through the collection and sale of second-hand goods. Other activities include shipbuilding, making handicrafts and woodwork. Social projects are mainly aimed at children, young people, and the most disadvantaged families.

Emmaus Europe has member groups in 16 countries. Most European projects, like those in the UK, welcome socially excluded people and generate income to support themselves through the collection and sale of goods that would otherwise be thrown away.

Emmaus Africa traditionally focuses on supporting young people and women in rural areas. Activities include farming, market gardening and livestock rearing as well as selling second-hand goods. Groups also work to eliminate illiteracy, promote human rights and combat child trafficking. Microcredit is

regularly used to enable low-income communities to find the financial resources required to create their own work and therefore an income.

Emmaus Asia has a wide range of different groups, which vary considerably from country to country. Women in India helped with microfinance from Emmaus Gloucestershire. In India, the emphasis is on offering training and on defending the rights of women, children and people traditionally regarded as "untouchable". The groups there also support organic farming. In Bangladesh, Emmaus has created jobs for women with no income and a school for their children, thanks to the manufacture and sale of fair-trade textile products. In Indonesia, projects support children and the sick, through a drop-in centre, a clinic and training. In Lebanon, the Emmaus group has set up an alternative bank which grants loans for micro-projects.

IFS-EMMAUS published/contributed to the development of the following documents (reports/handbooks/researches, etc.) in the last two years (2015/2016).

The documents are important in the fight against crimes of trafficking in human beings and public awareness raising about the growing problem itself.

Document	Year of publishing	Language/s
Human Trafficking NGO Survey Summary	2015.	English
Identification of the relevant standards for protection of victims of trafficking in human beings	2015.	Bosnian
Promoting a Victim Centred Approach in THB Cases Legal Analysis	2015	Bosnian; English
Monitoring Report for 2015 BiH	2016	Bosnian; English
Monitoring Handbook BiH	2016	Bosnian; English
Strengthening the Fight against TiP and Migrant Smuggling in the Western Balkans	2015	English
Memo on human trafficking	2016	French; English; Spanish
Zoom on human trafficking 2016	2016	French; English; Spanish

Modern slavery is a hidden crime that affects every country in the world.

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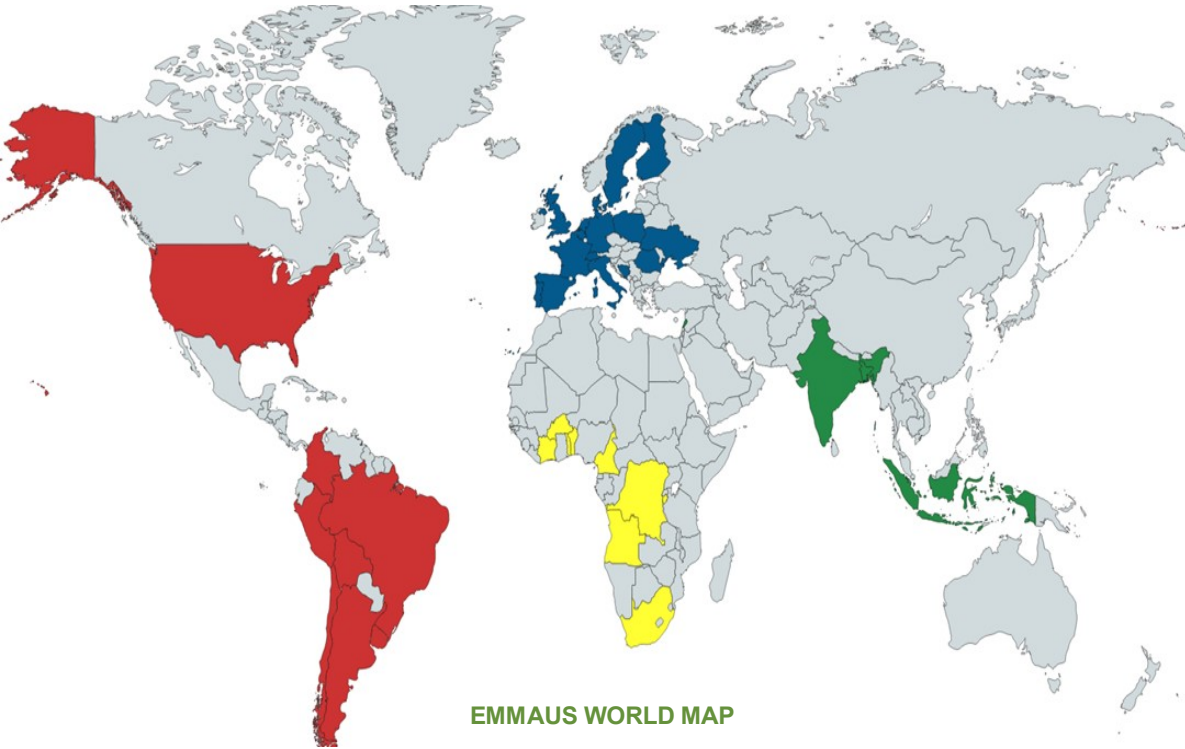
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THE AMERICAS: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, United-States, Peru, Uruguay.

EUROPE: Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom.

AFRICA: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Congo (DR), South Africa, Togo.

ASIA: Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Lebanon.



EMMAUS WORLD MAP

THE AMERICA

Year the first organisation was set up: 1952
 Year the first organisation became a member: 1971
 Member organisations: 31
 Countries: 8
 Trial members: 6

EUROPE

Year the first organisation was set up: 1949
 Year the first organisation became a member: 1969
 Member organisations: 292
 Countries: 16
 Trial members: 14

AFRICA

Year the first organisation was set up: 1961
 Year the first organisation became a member: 1971
 Member organisations: 15
 Countries: 9
 Trial members: 4

ASIA

Year the first organisation was set up: 1950
 Year the first organisation became a member: 1971
 Member organisations: 7
 Countries: 4
 Trial members: 2

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Modern Slavery – the phenomenon

Modern slavery is a hidden crime that affects every country in the world. In 2015–2016, modern slavery was found in many industries including the Thai fishing, Uzbek and Turkmen cotton, the Qatari construction industries, etc.

It was identified in the domestic households of diplomats, in Islamic State (IS) controlled areas, and in areas that have experienced natural disasters, such as Nepal, and environmental destruction, such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It impacts on all of us, from the food we consume and the goods we purchase. It is our responsibility to tackle this crime. Nearly every country in the world has committed to eradicating modern slavery through their national legislation and policies. Governments have a central role to play by enacting legislation, providing safety nets to their populations, and pursuing criminals who participate in this heinous crime. Governments need the support and engagement of civil society, the private sector and the community.



The most common form of human trafficking (79%) is sexual exploitation. The victims of sexual exploitation are predominantly women and girls.

Worldwide, almost 20% of all trafficking victims are children. However, in some parts of Africa and the Mekong region, children are the majority (up to 100% in parts of West Africa)



Regional Analysis

The Global Slavery Index is an annual study of world-wide slavery conditions by country published by the Walk Free Foundation. The report includes three data points for each country: national estimates of the prevalence of modern slavery, vulnerability measures and an assessment of the strength of government responses.

World statistics for 2016 show that the estimated number of people in Modern Slavery globally is **45,8 million** ; 58% of those are living in one of the following 5 countries : India, China, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Uzbekistan.

In the table, you can see and compare the numbers obtained in this study, estimated and registered, divided by regions – **Asia Pacific, Europe, Russia and Eurasia, Sub Saharan Africa, The Middle East and North Africa and The Americas.**

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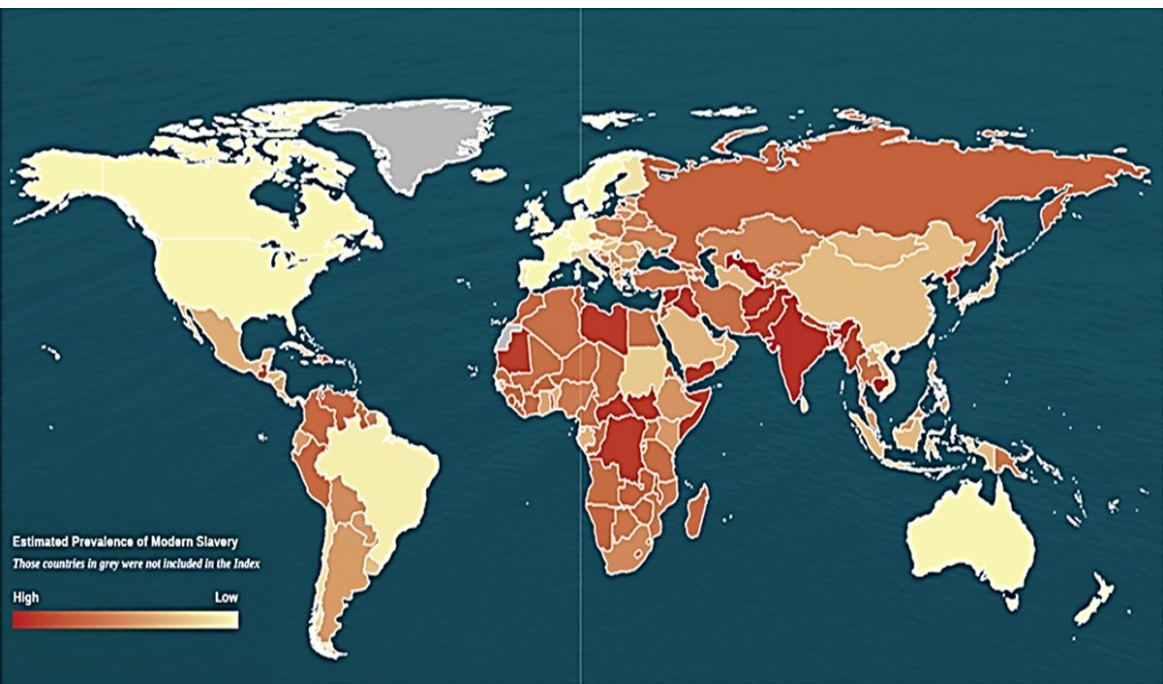
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Global Modern Slavery Index 2016

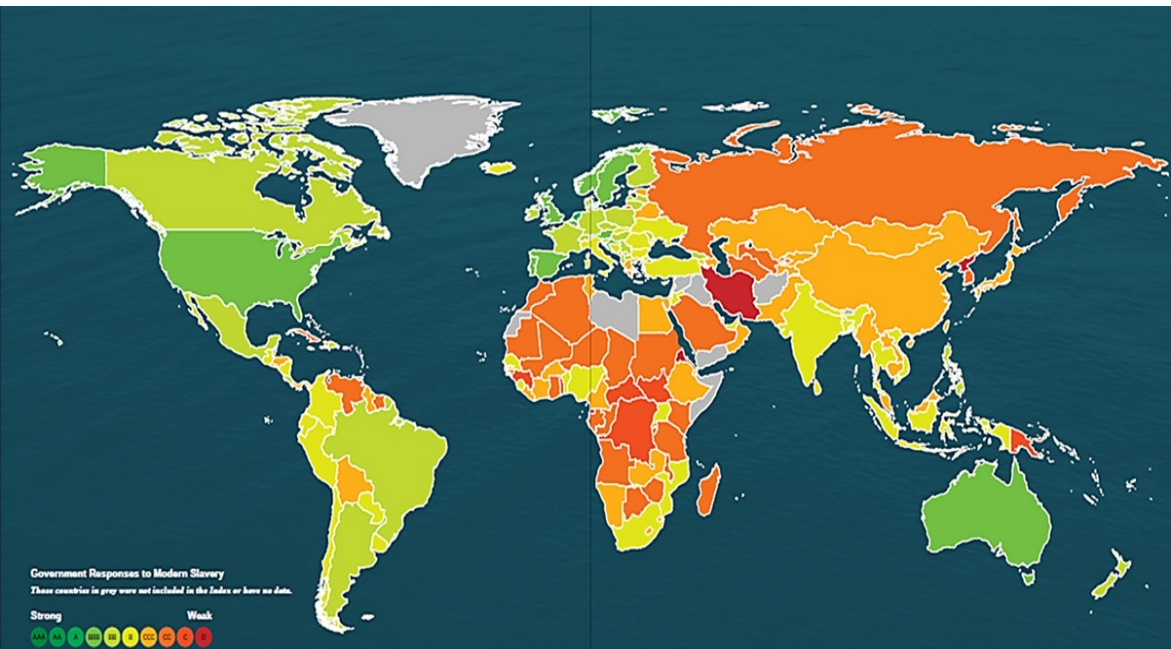
Estimated Prevalence of Modern Slavery



An estimated 45.8 million men, women and children around the world are today trapped in modern slavery – 28% more than previously estimated. They are enslaved through human trafficking, forced labour, debt bondage, forced or servile marriage or commercial sexual exploitation.

The Index presents a ranking of 167 countries based on the proportion of the population that is estimated to be in modern slavery .

Government Responses to Modern Slavery



source: www.globalslaveryindex.org

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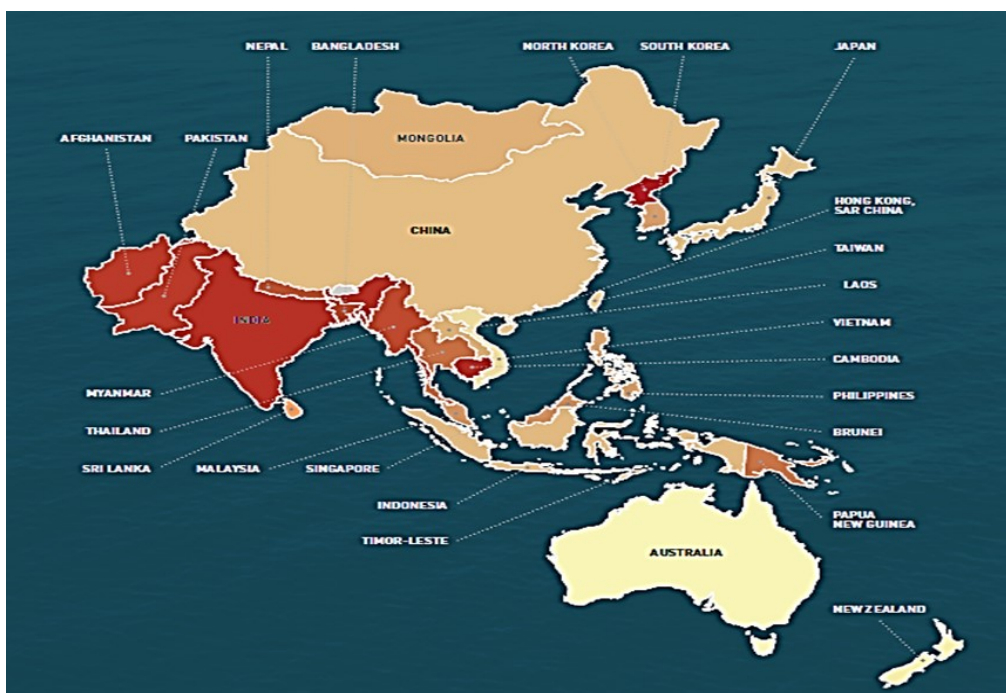
Asia Pacific

The Asia-Pacific is the most populous region of the world. It spans Afghanistan in the west, to New Zealand in the south-east, to Mongolia in the north. Two thirds of the estimated 45.8 million people in modern slavery were identified in the Asia-Pacific. All forms of modern slavery were identified including forced labour in brick kilns, agriculture and the garment sector, child soldiers in Afghanistan, India and Thailand, forced begging, and commercial sexual exploitation. Men and women experienced forced labour in manufacturing, agriculture, food production and construction. Women were also vulnerable to sexual exploitation, forced marriage and domestic servitude.

The high prevalence of modern slavery in the region reflects the reality that many countries in Asia provide low-skilled labour for the production stage of global supply chains for various industries including food production, garments and technology.

This was evidenced following Typhoon Haiyan where human traffickers were intercepted trafficking young women on false job offers, and seen again in 2015, after earthquakes in Nepal displaced more than two million people. Since then, Indian officials uncovered trafficking networks with an estimated 12,000 Nepalese children trafficked to India. Evolving climatic conditions also exacerbate vulnerability, increasing the potential for internal displacement, migration and willingness to search for improved livelihood opportunities through informal channels.

Natural disasters and the effects of climate change have increased vulnerability to modern slavery. Human traffickers preyed upon post-disaster populations who are vulnerable to accepting promises of jobs and security.



How are governments in Asia Pacific tackling this problem?

In 2015, of the 25 countries within the Asia-Pacific, 24 have laws that criminalise some forms of modern slavery. North Korea remains the only nation in Asia—and the world—that has not explicitly criminalised any form of modern slavery. Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines have the strongest responses to modern slavery. These countries have reasonably strong victim support services, specialised law enforcement units, effective and measurable NAPs, and laws, policies and programmes that address cycles of vulnerability.

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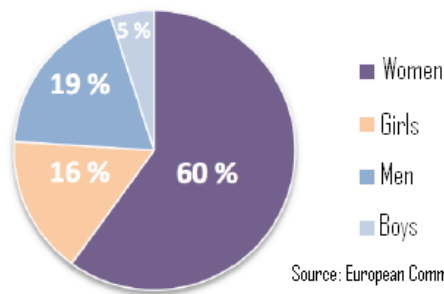
Europe

Despite having the lowest regional prevalence of modern slavery in the world, Europe remains a destination, and to a lesser extent, a source region for the exploitation of men, women and children in forced labour and commercial sexual exploitation. According to the most recent Eurostat findings, European Union (EU) citizens account for 65 percent of identified trafficked victims within Europe. These individuals mostly originate from Eastern Europe, including Romania, Bulgaria, Lithuania and Slovakia. Non-EU trafficked victims are predominantly from Nigeria, China and Brazil.

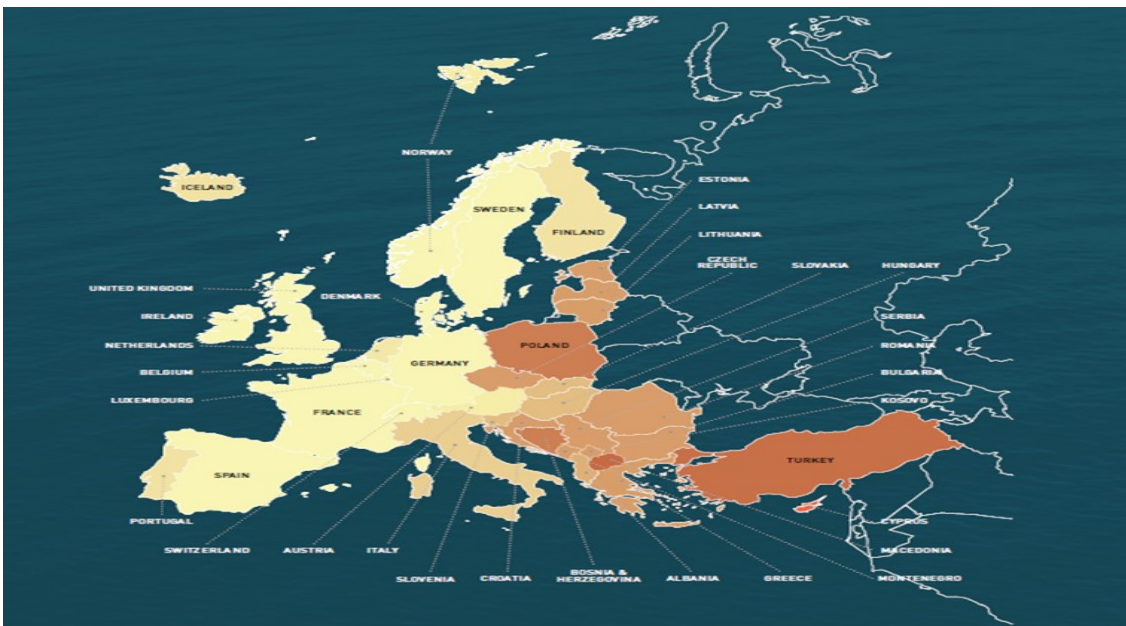
Forced labour and commercial sexual exploitation remain the most commonly reported forms of modern slavery in Europe; nonetheless, instances of other forms of modern slavery, such as forced child marriage, have been identified in Turkey.

It is estimated that as many as 10,000 children registered as refugees are now unaccounted for, with 5,000 missing in Italy and 1,000 in Sweden. While not all of these children have been trafficked, Europol warns that gangs are now targeting these children for sexual exploitation, slavery, and forced labour in farming and factory work.

Many European countries rank high on indices of peace, democracy, anti-corruption, human rights and access to social services, all of which provide important protection from vulnerability to exploitation. This is **not consistent** across Europe, with some countries, notably Kosovo, Turkey, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Greece having a higher risk profile, reflecting high political instability, low confidence in the judicial system and high levels of crime, corruption and discrimination



Source: European Commission, 2016



How are governments in Europe tackling this problem?

Western European countries typically have well-developed government responses to modern slavery. This reflects a combination of resources but also political will that has resulted in countries in the region agreeing to clear standard setting and independent monitoring efforts. For example, the Council of Europe's Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA) is a monitoring and reporting mechanism that holds governments in the region accountable for their commitments under the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings. Within the region, 45 countries are signatories to the Convention indicating strong regional cooperation and commitment towards combating crimes of modern slavery.

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Russia and Eurasia

Cases of state-sponsored forced labour have been documented in several countries in the Eurasia region. According to some reports, there are up to 20,000 North Korean workers in Russia, working in the construction industry, oil refineries, lumber, roads and waterways. While these positions are said to be highly sought after in North Korea (with some people reportedly paying bribes to get these roles), workers in these positions are tightly controlled and are required to pay at least 90 percent of any wages to the North Korean state. In some cases, workers are not paid wages at all; instead, they are paid in kind through the provision of daily meals. Testimony from workers suggests that citizens are not able to take these positions unless they have at least two children in North Korea, indicating an implicit threat of retribution against family members.

It is reported that labour migrants experience routinely poor living and working conditions in Kazakhstan, with an estimated 20 percent of workplaces having no amenities such as drinking water, toilets or a place to eat.

Given the ongoing conflict in Ukraine, forced migration remains a significant trend. The Ukrainian civil conflict led to the displacement of at least one million people. Most were women and children fleeing from Crimea, Donetsk and other eastern regions. Upon arrival in the West, they lacked employment prospects, financial resources and social services.

There are also extensive labour migration movements both from and within this region. Kazakhstan is a popular destination for labour migrants particularly from Uzbekistan, as it offers higher wages than neighbouring countries, visa-free entry and has a similar language.

The governments of both Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan reportedly subject their citizens to forced labour during annual agricultural harvests. While it is impossible to verify with any precision the scale of these practices, it is reported that in Turkmenistan, tens of thousands were forced to work in the cotton sector.



How are governments in Russia and Eurasia tackling this problem?

With the exception of Georgia and Moldova, responses to modern slavery within this region are still in their infancy. Georgia and Moldova were the

only countries to score above 50 percent for a government response, with Georgia ranking number 18 in the world on its government responses to modern slavery and Moldova at number 36. Half of the countries in this region have conducted modern slavery awareness-raising activities since 2010. These campaigns were only conducted systematically in two countries; Georgia and Armenia. All countries except Turkmenistan operated some form of public reporting mechanism. All countries except Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan have carried out ant trafficking training for front-line police officers.

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Sub Saharan Africa

In 2016, the estimates of modern slavery in Sub-Saharan Africa accounted for approximately 13.6 percent of the world's total enslaved population. Within the region, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Mauritania have the highest rates of modern slavery. As evident from surveys conducted in Ghana, Nigeria, South Africa and Ethiopia by Walk Free Foundation, slavery in Sub-Saharan Africa takes the form of forced labour and forced marriage. In Ghana, survey results suggest that there are an estimated 103,300 people enslaved in that country, of which 85 percent are in forced labour, and 15 percent are in formed marriage. For forced labour, the main industries of concern are farming and fishing, retail sales and then manual labour and factory work. In Nigeria, survey results suggest that forced labour is predominantly within the domestic sector, although it was impossible to survey in three regions due to high conflict. In South Africa, the industries most reported in the survey include the commercial sex industry, manual labour industries such as construction, manufacturing and factory work, and drug trafficking.

How are governments in Sub-Saharan Africa tackling this problem?

Government responses to modern slavery in Sub-Saharan Africa were characterised by inadequate victim protection and a lack of coordination between government agencies and NGO bodies. Somalia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan and Chad faced severe political instability and internal violence, including losing control of areas within their borders, consequently reducing their capacity to combat modern slavery. In Somalia, the government only controlled the capital of Mogadishu and a small number of surrounding areas. Consequently, reliable data on the steps taken by the government to combat modern slavery was unavailable.

Modern slavery in the Sub-Sahara was enabled by economic conditions, violent conflict and territorial displacement, in addition to widespread humanitarian and environmental crises. Early marriage remained a significant problem in the region, with UNICEF predicting that half of the world's child brides in 2050 will be African.

Almost 40 countries provided some form of victim assistance; of these, 30 governments actively contributed to victim support services. Unfortunately, less than half of these governments provided services for long-term reintegration and, moreover, there is a significant gap across Sub-Saharan Africa of victim support services for adults and men.



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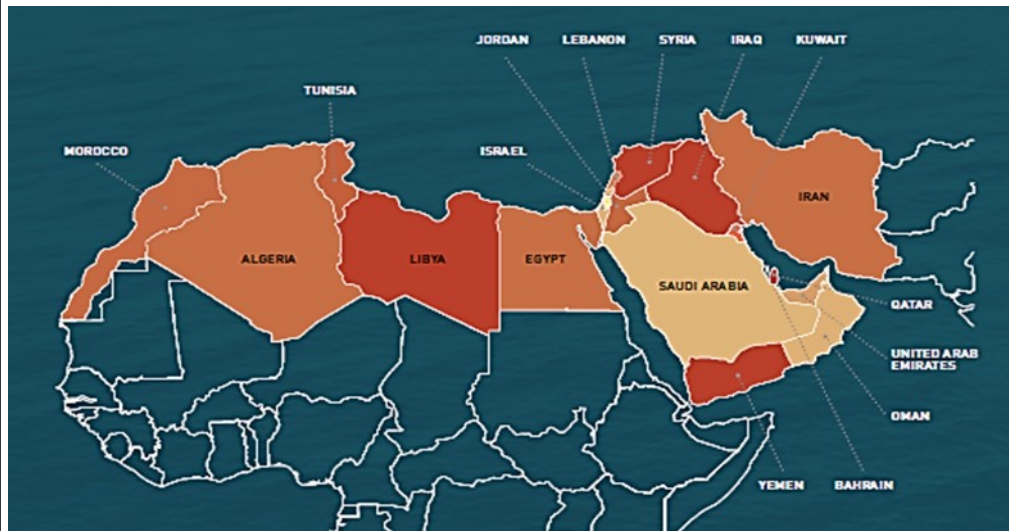
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As violent conflict escalates and political, economic, social and security spillovers destabilise many countries in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), the profile of victims vulnerable to modern slavery has shifted. Though MENA continues to act as a destination for men and women from Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa who are attracted to the region with promises of well-paying jobs, increasingly Middle Easterners themselves faced exploitation and slavery in 2016. Victims were identified as forced recruits in state and non-state armed groups, as victims of forced marriage and victims of commercial sexual exploitation. Foreign and local citizens were subject to forced labour and debt bondage in service sectors such as domestic work, cleaning, and as drivers and restaurant workers, as well as in construction, agriculture and mechanics.

Forced marriage of children and women continues to be an issue. The phenomenon of 'temporary' or 'tourist' marriages whereby men, often from the Gulf States, travel abroad and temporarily take a wife for the duration of their vacation has been identified in Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, Morocco and India. In some cases, child brides are forcibly married by their parents for economic gain.

Migrant domestic workers face the double discrimination threat of being both female and a migrant. Many domestic workers continue to report serious physical and psychological abuse including threats of and actual beatings, burning with hot irons, food deprivation, sexual harassment and rape.

Migrant victims of sexual assault risk stigma and, in some countries, prosecution for illegal extramarital sexual relations. In a number of countries, a

woman's testimony in court is worth half a man's, police discount women's statements when refuted by male employers, and judges routinely sentence women for immorality and adultery stemming from associated sexual abuse claims. Being a woman not only increases vulnerability to being exploited but perpetuates victimisation once trapped.

How are governments in The Middle East and North Africa tackling this problem?

In 2015, governments in MENA faced challenges responding to modern slavery but continued to take steps to increase public awareness, build and enhance shelter services, and improve national laws. In some countries, such as Lebanon and Jordan, scores reflected the infancy of policies and laws, with further action required from a range of stakeholders to improve effective national responses. Low scores in other countries, such as Oman and Saudi Arabia, reflected limited political will to recognise the existence of all forms of modern slavery.

Children in Syria, Iraq, Palestine and Yemen were recruited, trained and deployed in violent conflict. There were increasingly grave reports of children being used as suicide bombers, informants, bomb makers and human shields. There are reports of families selling disabled children to Islamic State (IS) in Iraq and online videos showing very young children carrying out assassinations through beheading and shooting. UNICEF estimates a fivefold increase in the recruitment of children in Yemen's civil war, meaning that a third of combatants are children.

The Americas

Modern slavery in the Americas affects men, women and children, and has manifested as forced labour, commercial sexual exploitation and, to a lesser degree, forced begging. Forced labour primarily affects men and women in the agricultural, mining, construction and domestic industries, predominantly in North and Central America and the Caribbean. Forced labour is a prevalent issue among indigenous groups in Peru, Bolivia and Colombia. These incarnations of modern slavery are prevalent in labour-intensive, unskilled industries, including agriculture, clothing manufacture, construction and mining. Young men are particularly vulnerable to forced labour. The inverse is true of commercial sexual exploitation, where women and children are more likely to report cases in South America. Sexual exploitation is particularly prevalent among vulnerable communities including lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) groups from Central and South America, and children in welfare systems in the United States.

The Americas are exceedingly diverse across their cultures, languages and economies. Individuals within these nations are highly mobile, both inter-and intra-nationally which, in addition to the prevalence of poverty and lack of employment opportunities, provides fertile soil for labour trafficking and forced labour within national borders and across the region.

Systemic discrimination in the Americas towards indigenous groups increases their risk of exploitation.



Young women and children migrate from rural areas to cities, or to wealthier nations, or in some instances mining sites, with the promise of employment, but upon arrival they are subjected to forced labour, debt bondage and sexual exploitation by their recruiter.

How are governments in The Americas tackling this problem?

Within the Americas, the highest government response rankings were held by the United States, Argentina, Canada and Brazil. In 2015, the United States passed the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act, which expanded anti-trafficking training and the amount of compensation provided to victims. United States offered a model for survivor leadership. President Obama formed an Advisory Council on Human Trafficking made up entirely of survivors. While having a markedly-different risk profile and access to resources than the United States, it is notable that Haiti's efforts to combat trafficking improved markedly with the introduction of its Law on the Fight Against Trafficking in Persons. The new law criminalised all forms of human trafficking, established victim protection measures along with an anti-trafficking committee and enabled victims to receive compensation. Additionally, Argentina adopted a new NAP to combat trafficking and gender-based violence and Paraguay adopted new guidelines for the identification and screening of trafficking victims.

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	Asia Pacific		Europe		Russia and Eurasia	
Estimate number enslaved	30 435 300		1 243 400		2 809 700	
Regional proportion of global number	66,4%		2,7%		6,1%	
Average vulnerability score	40,2/100		27,1/100		37,0/100	
Average government response rating	34,8/100		54,2/100		38,1/100	
Number of victims	1644		214		2643	
Percent of IOM global total	33,8%		4,4%		54,4%	
Average age of victims	30,7		31,8		29,5	
Gender	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	82,9%(1363)	17,1%(281)	57,5%(123)	42,5%(91)	43,8%(1159)	56,1%(1482)
Sector of exploitation:						
Fishing	53					
Small street commerce	23		1		4	
Prostitution	13		16		6	
Domestic work	8		3			
Factory work	4		2		26	
Hospitality	4		2			
Agriculture	2				16	
Begging			1		1	
Child care			1		1	
Transportation			3		9	
Low level criminal activities			1			
Trade			1			
Mining						
Other	7				92	
Not known			1			
Type of exploitation:						
Sexual	33		77		201	
Low level criminal activities	5		6			
Labour	1582		72		530	
Mode of entry into trafficking						
Kidnapping	3				3	
Friend visit	2		12			
Sold by family			5			
Sold by non-family	2		3			
Offered employment	1590		127		502	
Offered education			4		4	
Not applicable			3		31	
Not known	32		6		1	
Other	4		20		16	

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December 2016						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
				1	2 International Day for the Abolition of Slavery	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Human Rights Day
Internet Governance Forum 2016; Guadalajara, Mexico. Adopted theme is "Enabling an Inclusive and Sustainable Growth"						
11	12	13	14	15	16	17 International Day to End Violence Against Sex Workers
18 International Migrants Day	19	20 International Human Solidarity Day	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

January 2017						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11 US National Human Trafficking Awareness Day	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21 Junior League of San Diego Human Trafficking Awareness Rally San Diego, USA
22	23	24	25	26	27	28 Freedom NOW Fair, An Anti-Human Trafficking Event San Diego, USA
29	30	31	Notes:			

Impressum



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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Are you interested in more information about trafficking in human beings? Send us your suggestion and questions by e-mail to info@eurcenter.net.

Is Your organization/community active in the combat against trafficking in human beings? Share with us your activities and experiences by e-mail: info@eurcenter.net.

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Related documents

- [Human Trafficking NGO Survey Summary;](#)
- [Identification of the relevant standards for protection of victims of trafficking in human beings;](#)
- [Promoting a Victim Centered Approach in THB Cases Legal Analysis;](#)
- [Global Slavery Index 2016;](#)
- [Data and research on human trafficking: A global survey](#)

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