

In this issue:

Page 1

- [Introduction](#)

Page 2-3

- [Most common forms of exploitation in Africa](#)

Page 4

- [The beginnings of Emmaus in Asia](#)

Page 5-6

- [Statistical findings on THB in Africa](#)

Page 7-8

- [Real life stories](#)

Page 9

- [International calendar of anti-trafficking events](#)

- [Impressum](#)

Page 10

- [Related documents](#)

- [Useful links](#)

- [Sources and references](#)



Source: hrw.org

Introduction

The seventh Newsletter focused on the global level of EMMAUS actions on fighting trafficking in human beings worldwide.

The previous Newsletter focused on displaying the extent and dimensions of the problem of THB in Asia, where you could find information, facts, statistics and all available data on the problem of THB on the Asian continent, see the measures taken by the Emmaus community, through European Resource Center, in combating this problem, as well as the

precautions and steps taken by governments to prevent and reduce trafficking in human beings and other forms of exploitation.

In this Newsletter, focus will be on the problem of trafficking in human beings in African continent, the extents of it, the most common ways and forms of trafficking in human beings, statistical findings and measures of prevention and reaction taken by the Emmaus community in combating this problem.

International law defines trafficking of persons as "the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons," by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, or abuse of power "for the purpose of exploitation" with exploitation referring, "at a minimum" to "the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs ."

However, International law defines smuggling of persons as procuring "the illegal entry of a person" into a country "in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit." In other words, smugglers help people cross borders undetected in exchange for payment.

Most common forms of THB in Africa

With 6,245,800 estimate number enslaved, Sub-Saharan Africa represents approximately 13.6 percent of the world's total enslaved population. Survey results highlight that the most common forms of Trafficking in Human Beings in Africa are forced labour and sexual exploitation. In this part of the world, trafficking in human being varies from country to country and may also appears in the form of smuggling human beings or child exploitation. In the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) for example, children continue to be recruited by armed groups



Source: cipadh.org

The International Labour Organization considers that the total number of victims of forced labor in Africa is 3,7 million people, the highest second after the Southeast of Asia.



Source: cipadh.org

Several victims of human trafficking, exploited as forced labourers, admitted that they had also been sexually abused .

Most of the victims only become aware of their own victimisation once they had been sexually abused. As long as they were in a situation of forced labour, they didn't consider themselves as victims of human trafficking crime.

Forced Labour

Trafficking for forced labour has been a painful reality for African societies for decades. Men, women and children are exploited in domestic servitude, the farming sector (including the cocoa industry), fisheries, and construction sites, among others.

Among the victims of forced labour, numerous children are trapped as trafficked labourers in the begging industry, farms, mines and sweatshops.

Children are more vulnerable by nature, their exploitation has more severe consequences. An analysis was made about the impact of child labour on children and youth. It concluded that often experience of child labour results in severe consequences. For example, many former child labourers end up working in the informal sector as part of the low paid, unqualified labour force .

Women and children are particularly affected: women and girls represent 56 % of victims of forced economic exploitation and 98 % of victims of forced commercial sexual exploitation. Children are also trafficked to be exploited for begging or illegal activities, such as petty theft.

In this issue:

Page 1

• Introduction

Page 2-3

• Most common forms of exploitation in Africa

Page 4

• The beginnings of Emmaus in Asia

Page 5-6

• Statistical findings on THB in Africa

Page 7-8

• Real life stories

Page 9

• International calendar of anti-trafficking events

• Impressum

Page 10

• Related documents

• Useful links

• Sources and references

Child Labour

Many children are victims of trafficking in Africa, mainly to be used as domestics. About 90 percent of the children victims of trafficking are girls. The children of Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali and Togo are trafficked towards Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Gabon and Nigeria. The traffickers make promises to the parents or to the guardians of the child in the purpose to allow the investment of the latter in one other family, usually far from the village of the child. Some of children are so far sent as in the Middle East and in Europe. In western Africa, the girls who are abandoned or who are deceived by the families which use them often have other choices only to turn to the prostitution to survive in a foreign country when they do not have the means to return at their home. Several exploited children as domesticate work to pay off loans. The others can migrate and look for a work in town in the purpose to pursue their studies. The problems family are often a cause pushing the children to begin to work. The explosion of families and the physical and sexual abuse within families are the common causes of the departure of the children of their house to find alternative livelihoods.

For several years, the smuggling and trafficking in human beings became a cause for concern growing in Africa. Western Africa is a zone of origin, transit and destination for the victims of draft and the migrants objects of illicit traffic. The profit generated by the trafficking in human beings at the world level is estimated at 32 billion dollars US. The ONUDC considers that the boatmen would level of 150 million US dollars a year to make West-African migrants pass in Europe.

The irregular migrants are victims of grave infringements in their physical integrity throughout their route, and are particularly the object of ill-treatment. They risk also their lives by trying to cross the desert or the sea to reunite Europe.

Young and often illiterate, the children working as the domestics usually have neither the skills nor the opportunity to find the necessary assistance to leave a context of excessive work. Most of children working as domestics undergo sexual abuses silently to continue to support their family. The authors of the sexual abuses, usually the men, perceive the girls as being powerless and threaten them if they dare to indicate the abuse. The impunity from which benefit several of these men allows them to continue to rape these children in their house.

Numerous children are also kidnapped or recruited by strength as child soldiers. Others join the armed groups because they think of having no other choice or because they are allowed influence by false promises. They are often poor, discriminated children, deceived and traumatized for life.



The vulnerability of the migrants, in such conditions, is very strong. The authors of these ill-treatments can be boatmen's networks, authorities of the crossed countries or still armed groups which rage in these regions. The migrants can be abandoned in the desert, transformed into object of exploitation or subjected to other forms of abuse and held in inhuman conditions.



In this issue:

Page 1

- [Introduction](#)

Page 2-3

- [Most common forms of exploitation in Africa](#)

Page 4

- [The beginnings of Emmaus in Asia](#)

Page 5-6

- [Statistical findings on THB in Africa](#)

Page 7-8

- [Real life stories](#)

Page 9

- [International calendar of anti-trafficking events](#)
- [Impressum](#)

Page 10

- [Related documents](#)
- [Useful links](#)
- [Sources and references](#)

The beginnings of Emmaus in Africa

The story of Emmaus in Africa started in 1961 on Gatagara hill in Rwanda, where Belgian priest Joseph Fraipont, who had previously volunteered with Emmaus in France, set up a home for disabled children, who had until then been hidden by their families. This centre provided care, education and professional training for these young people, using innovative methods. The priest instilled Emmaus values in those who worked at the centre and the organisation was a founding member of Emmaus International in 1971. One of the most important events in the resurgence of Emmaus in Africa was the first Emmaus International conference in Porto Novo, Benin, held in November 1989. Several local organisations from Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon and Togo were invited. This led to some existing organisations becoming members of Emmaus International and other organisations being established. In 2002, the movement decided to increase its presence in Africa, and many local organisations joined the movement in 2003 and 2004.



Emmaus Africa Today

Every year, Emmaus organisations and their partner organisations who want to develop their activities put forward projects to Emmaus International.

Emmaus Africa acts in various domains: welcome of people in situation of exclusion, fight against AIDS and prevention, access to the education, the microcredits, the right for the water... They finance their activity by the agriculture (farming) as well as by the sale of material (equipment) got back in the groups Emmaüs of Europe and sent by containers. In Africa, Emmaus is implemented in 9 countries:



Source: Emmaus International

Angola: Lunda;
Benin: AFA, Pahou, Touhue;
Burkina Faso: Benebnooma, ESO, Pag-la-Yiri, SEMUS;
Burundi: ALDP;
Cameroon: CPSS;
Congo (DR): CAJED;
Ivory Coast: Jekawili;
South Africa: CORDIS;
Togo: MARS.

In this issue:

Page 1

- [Introduction](#)

Page 2-3

- [Most common forms of exploitation in Africa](#)

Page 4

- [The beginnings of Emmaus in Asia](#)

Page 5-6

- [Statistical findings on THB in Africa](#)

Page 7-8

- [Real life stories](#)

Page 9

- [International calendar of anti-trafficking events](#)

- [Impressum](#)

Page 10

- [Related documents](#)

- [Useful links](#)

- [Sources and references](#)

Statistical findings on THB in Africa

Worldwide, almost 20% of all trafficking victims are children. However, in some parts of Africa, children are the majority (up to 100% in parts of West Africa). In the region of Sub-Saharan Africa, surveys highlight that Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Mauritania have the highest rates of modern slavery. While the children represent 28 % of the victims of trafficking of human beings in the world, the percentage amounts respectively to 62 % in Africa.

It is estimated that 45.8 million people in the world are in some form of modern slavery, and 13,6% of the global number is found to be enslaved on the African continent (6 245 800 people).



In this table and the following charts, we will present to you the latest updated statistics obtained from the most recent researches and surveys conducted in 2016, on trafficking in human beings and other forms of exploitation, on the African continent.

	AFRICA	
Estimate number enslaved	6,245,800	
Regional proportion of global number	13,6%	
Average vulnerability score	47.3/100	
Average government response rating	28.2/100	
Number of victims	2580	
Percent of IOM global total		
Average age of victims		
Gender	Male	Female
	48%	52%

Numerous factors influence Modern Slavery, and are related to the presence or absence of protection and respect for rights, physical safety and security, access to the necessities of life such as food, water and health care, and patterns of migration, displacement and conflict.

In this issue:

Page 1

- [Introduction](#)

Page 2-3

- [Most common forms of exploitation in Africa](#)

Page 4

- [The beginnings of Emmaus in Asia](#)

Page 5-6

- [Statistical findings on THB in Africa](#)

Page 7-8

- [Real life stories](#)

Page 9

- [International calendar of anti-trafficking events](#)

- [Impressum](#)

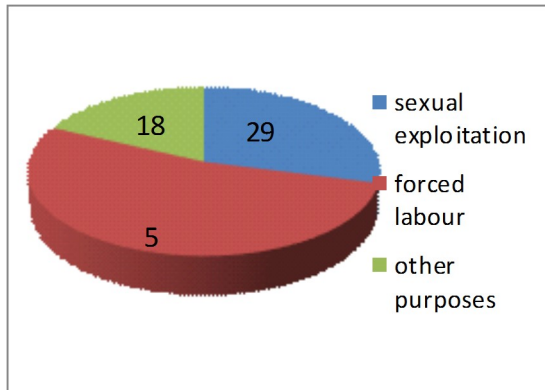
Page 10

- [Related documents](#)

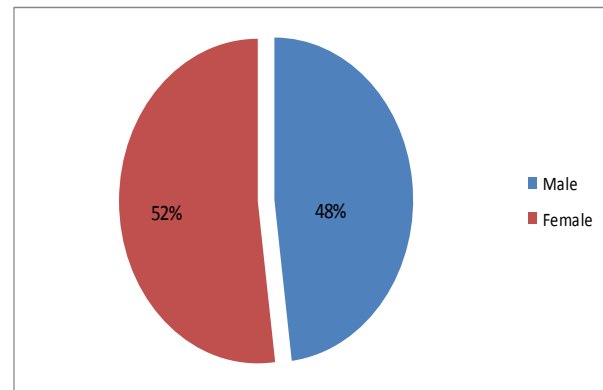
- [Useful links](#)

- [Sources and references](#)

Type of exploitation of victims trafficked in 2016



Percentual display of victims trafficked in 2016 by gender



In this issue:

Page 1

• [Introduction](#)

Page 2-3

• [Most common forms of exploitation in Africa](#)

Page 4

• [The beginnings of Emmaus in Asia](#)

Page 5-6

• [Statistical findings on THB in Africa](#)

Page 7-8

• [Real life stories](#)

Page 9

• [International calendar of anti-trafficking events](#)

• [Impressum](#)

Page 10

• [Related documents](#)

• [Useful links](#)

• [Sources and references](#)

The starting point in the fight against human trafficking is the implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, which supplements the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. According to the aforementioned document, when implementing this Trafficking Protocol, Member States should consider the following recommendations:

Prevention	Prosecution
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To establish, together with NGOs and civil society, comprehensive regional and national policies and programmes to prevent and combat human trafficking and to protect the victims. To implement, together with NGOs and civil society, research, information and media campaigns and social and economic initiatives to prevent and combat trafficking in persons. To undertake measures to alleviate the vulnerability of people (women and children in particular) to human trafficking, such as poverty, underdevelopment and lack of equal opportunity. To undertake measures to discourage demand that fosters exploitation that leads to trafficking in persons. To provide training to relevant officials in the prevention, prosecution of trafficking in persons and protection of the rights of the victims. To exchange information on human trafficking routes, modus operandi, 	<p>traffickers profiles and victims identification.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To undertake measures to prevent means of transport operated by commercial carriers to be used in the commission of human trafficking offences. To strengthen cooperation among border control agencies by, inter alia, establishing and maintaining direct channels of communication. <p>9. To undertake measures to ensure that travel and identity documents cannot easily be misused, falsified, unlawfully altered, replicated or issued; and to ensure the integrity and security of travel and identity documents and to prevent their unlawful creation, issuance and use.</p> <p>10. To enact domestic laws making human trafficking a criminal offence. Such laws should also establish as criminal offences attempting to commit, participating as an accomplice, and organizing or directing other persons to commit human trafficking.</p> <p>11. To ensure such legislation applies to victims of all ages and both sexes; and clearly</p>

Source: www.unodc.org/ (Trafficking in Persons: Global Patterns)

Real Life Stories

These following stories illustrate only some of the many forms of trafficking and the wide variety of places in which they occur. Many of the victims' names have been changed and uncaptioned photographs are not images of confirmed trafficking victims. Still, they illustrate the myriad forms of exploitation that comprise trafficking and the variety of situations in which trafficking victims are found.



Nigeria

Grace grew up in a family of nine children in Edo State. After Grace finished secondary school, her uncle took her to Lagos, promising she could continue her education. Instead, her uncle and aunt put Grace to work in their beer parlour and made her wear revealing clothes. Customers often offered her money for sex, and Grace's aunt threatened to send her back to her village if she refused to accept. Her aunt collected the money, which she said was for Grace's education. "I slept with hundreds of men," Grace recalls, "and never got a dime from my aunty." One day Grace heard a radio show about human trafficking. A staff member from the African Centre for Advocacy and Human Development encouraged anyone who needed help to contact the Centre. Grace realized she finally might have a way to escape her situation. The Centre gave Grace shelter, counseling and a medical examination. It also sponsored her training as a seamstress, then gave her a sewing machine and helped her open a shop. Today, Grace has a bright future. Her dream is to save enough money to buy more sewing machines and hire additional workers to help meet the growing demand for her clothes.

In this issue:

Page 1

- [Introduction](#)

Page 2-3

- [Most common forms of exploitation in Africa](#)

Page 4

- [The beginnings of Emmaus in Asia](#)

Page 5-6

- [Statistical findings on THB in Africa](#)

Page 7-8

- [Real life stories](#)

Page 9

- [International calendar of anti-trafficking events](#)

- [Impressum](#)

Page 10

- [Related documents](#)

- [Useful links](#)

- [Sources and references](#)

Kenya

Lured by promises of schooling and a job as a houseboy, 13-year-old Jacob left his village in Kenya and accompanied some men to Nairobi. Once there, they told him the plans had changed. The men took Jacob to Mombasa and made him hunt for scrap metal to sell. If he didn't find enough, he was forced to beg in the streets and would go to sleep hungry. He had no way to contact his family or seek help. After several months, Jacob ran away and fled to the nearby town of Malindi, but when he couldn't feed himself from begging, he started committing petty crimes. Soon he was arrested. The CRADLE, an organization that provides legal aid services to children, stepped into help. It got a court to declare Jacob in need of care and protection, and criminal charges were dropped. The CRADLE provided Jacob with counseling and reunited him with his family. Jacob, now 14, is happy to be home. He is studying hard so he can get into a national secondary school. About his future he says, "I would like to be a teacher or a policeman who helps people when they are in trouble."

West Africa

Sussan was only 10 when her father sold her to an Egyptian family to serve as a domestic worker. Despite her protests, Sussan accompanied the family back to Egypt. Once there, she was forced to work excessive hours, never received compensation, and her passport was confiscated. She was locked in the house where she was physically and emotionally abused daily. During her six years of enslavement, she was not allowed to speak to her family; when her relatives tried to reach her by phone, Sussan's employer would hang up the phone. One day, she summoned the courage to escape. She was arrested shortly after her escape for immigration violations, but with the cooperation of an international NGO and Egyptian authorities, she was released from detention and recognized as a trafficking victim. While staying at a government shelter in Egypt, the international NGO arranged for Sussan's return to her country in West Africa. Once there, UNICEF and the child protection police arranged for her to stay in a designated shelter for trafficking victims while her family was located. After three weeks, she was reunited with her family and given the chance to enroll in vocational training as part of her reintegration process. Sussan looks to brighter days now and hopes to open an Egyptian restaurant in her town.



Source:archive.jsonline.com

In this issue:

Page 1

- [Introduction](#)

Page 2-3

- [Most common forms of exploitation in Africa](#)

Page 4

- [The beginnings of Emmaus in Asia](#)

Page 5-6

- [Statistical findings on THB in Africa](#)

Page 7-8

- [Real life stories](#)

Page 9

- [International calendar of anti-trafficking events](#)

- [Impressum](#)

Page 10

- [Related documents](#)

- [Useful links](#)

- [Sources and references](#)

International Calendar of Anti-trafficking Events

May 2017

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1	2	3 She has a name, Anti-Human Trafficking Training http://www.shehasaname.org/events/2017/5/2/she-has-a-name-anti-human-trafficking-training	4 North County anti-Human Trafficking Collaborative Meeting http://www.abolishhumantrafficking.com/event/north-county-anti-human-trafficking-collaborative-meeting-3/	5	6
7	8 Human Trafficking Panel Discussion, Troy, Michigan http://www.aanf.org/events/upcoming-events/calendar-detail/2017/04/08/2017-04-08-human-trafficking-panel-discussion	9 Global Network of Religions for Children 5th Forum, Panama City, Panama https://mnc.net/en/news/3676-transformed-faith-communities-end-no-violence-against-	10 She has a name, Anti-Human Trafficking Training http://www.shehasaname.org/events/2017/5/10/she-has-a-name-anti-human-trafficking-training	11	12	13 Run Against Human Trafficking, Ohio http://www.runagainsthumantrafficking.org/
14	15 Reporting Human Trafficking and Modern Day Slavery, Belgrade, Republic of Serbia	16	17 World Telecommunication and Information Society Day	18 Webinar "Awareness raising and campaigning: what does social media contribute to identification and response" http://globalinitiative.net/webinars/awareness-raising-and-campaigning-what-does-social-media-contribute/	19	20 Freedom – Fighting Human Trafficking, Symposium http://socialhumantraffickingevents.info/event/freedom-fighting-human-trafficking-symposium/
21	22	23	24	25 Final Conference of the Project "Promoting a Victim Centred Approach in Trafficking Cases in Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina". Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	26	27
28	29	30 EU Civil Society Platform Against Trafficking in Human Beings, Brussels, Belgium	31 EU Civil Society Platform Against Trafficking in Human Beings, Brussels, Belgium			

June 2017

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12 World Day Against Child Labour	13	14	15 World Elder Abuse Awareness Day	16	17
18	19 International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict	20 World Refugee Day	21	22 San Diego Human Trafficking Community Committee http://www.abolishhumantrafficking.com/event/sandiego-human-trafficking-community-committee-2017-06-15/	23	24
25	26 United Nations International Day in Support of Victims of Torture	27	28	29	30	

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



EMMAUS EUROPE
EMMAÜS EUROPE
ΕΜΑΪΣ ΕΥΡΩΠΑ



INTERNATIONAL FORUM OF SOLIDARITY - EMMAUS
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Publisher: International Forum of Solidarity – EMMAUS (IFS-EMMAUS)
Editor: Amela Efendic, EURC Manager
Photographies: IFS-EMMAUS / sources listed
Associates: Elma Zahirovic, Zlatko Ikonc, Ajla Omerbegovic

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

In this issue:

Page 1

- [Introduction](#)

Page 2-3

- [Most common forms of exploitation in Africa](#)

Page 4

- [The beginnings of Emmaus in Asia](#)

Page 5-6

- [Statistical findings on THB in Africa](#)

Page 7-8

- [Real life stories](#)

Page 9

- [International calendar of anti-trafficking events](#)

- [Impressum](#)

Page 10

- [Related documents](#)

- [Useful links](#)

- [Sources and references](#)

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.

If you would like to unsubscribe, please send us a notice to info@eurcenter.net.



In this issue:

Page 1

- Introduction

Page 2-3

- Most common forms of exploitation in Africa

Page 4

- The beginnings of Emmaus in Asia

Page 5-6

- Statistical findings on THB in Africa

Page 7-8

- Real life stories

Page 9

- International calendar of anti-trafficking events

- Impressum

Page 10

- Related documents

- Useful links

- Sources and references

Related documents

[Global Slavery Index](#)

[Global Report: Marking progress against child labour](#)

[South-East Asia Fact Sheet : Children in labour and employment](#)

Sources and references:

www.childsafe-international.org

www.humantrafficking.org

www.inhope.org

www.praiwalaindia.com

www.savethechildrenindia.org

www.stopthetraffik.org

www.terredeshommes.org

www.walkfree.org

www.youngmeninitiative.net

www.globalslaveryindex.org

www.ilo.org

Useful links:

EMMAUS.international

www.emmaus-international.org

INHOPE.network

www.inhope.org

ECPAT.international