

EUROPEAN RESOURCE CENTER FOR THE PREVENTION OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS AND OTHER FORMS OF EXPLOITATION - EURC



EMMAUS EUROPE
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EMMAUS Actions on the Prevention of THB in Europe and Identified Needs

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Algérie Presse Service

Introduction

The previous Newsletter focused on displaying the extent and dimensions of the problem of THB in America, where you could find information, facts, statistics and all available data on the problem of THB on the American 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 on the European 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.

Emmaus Europe

The beginnings of Emmaus in Europe

In 1949, Abbé Pierre welcomed Georges Legay, who became the first companion of Emmaus. In the same year in Belgium, individuals mobilized to relieve post-war pauperism. At the end of 1953, the community of Neuilly-Plaisance opened a few annexes. The appeal of 1 February 1954 gave a tremendous boost to the development of Emmaus in France but also in Europe. After France and Belgium, the Netherlands is the third country where an Emmaus association is founded: in 1956 on the initiative of a couple of young volunteers who spent a few months in the community of Neuilly-Plaisance. At that time, it is above all the conferences of Abbé Pierre that encourage the creation of Emmaus communities and groups. In Switzerland, Marcel Farine and his wife met him in 1956 at the end of his conference in Bern and organized, two days later, a first emergency action. In 1959, its conference in Lund, Sweden, led to the creation of the Swallows Association, which sent young volunteers to India to serve slum populations and rural areas. The Swedish initiative was immediately supported by Finland, Swallows in 1964, and reproduced in Norway in 1960 and in Denmark in 1963.



“Misery is not a fatality, it comes from our inability to think of sharing.”

Abbe Pierre

The group's creations are also, from the very beginning and very often, stories of encounters and especially the initiative of young volunteers. The first group of Germany was founded in 1959 in Cologne following several meetings with Belgian Emmaus groups. In 1962, after a few months of returning to French communities, a young volunteer created Verona as the first community in Italy. Young Spaniards who took part in the Emmaus International Labor Camp organized by France in Bilbao in 1970 are the originators of the development of Emmaus in Spain. Marked by his stay as a volunteer in Neuilly-Plaisance in the 1960s, an English businessman launched the first community in Cambridge in the United Kingdom in 1992. In Portugal, the numerous conferences of a former community leader in France To start an Emmaus action in 1983. The fall of the Berlin Wall at the end of 1989 and the political changes that it entails make it possible to open Emmaus to associations in Eastern Europe. In Estonia, contacts and material help from Emmaus Helsinki to Christians involved in social action lead to the creation of an Emmaus group in Tallinn in 1990, as soon as political change has taken place, but it will ultimately not reach The Emmaus Movement. From the outbreak of the civil war in Yugoslavia in 1992, Emmaus communities in France and Italy began humanitarian convoys, culminating in the creation of an Emmaus group in Bosnia and Herzegovina after the war.

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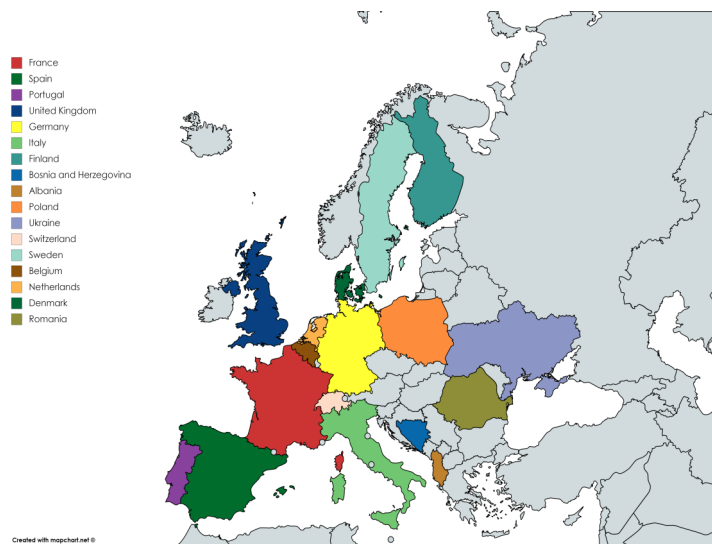
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In Romania, the French association Coup de Main (which later joined the Emmaus movement), created an Emmaus activity from 1995 onwards. In Poland, an Emmaus community for work and 1996 following a contact with Emmaus International and Emmaüs Cologne. Albania is the last country in Europe to have joined Emmaus: an association, currently on probation, is developing a waste collection, sorting and recycling activity since 2008, mainly with Roma minority.



Emmaus Europe Today

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

Emmaus Europe combats all forms of exclusion, social, racial, political, economic, religious, philosophical, ethnic and other forms of discrimination, and work for the recognition and effective enjoyment of the rights of the poorest. In Europe, Emmaus is implemented in 17 countries:

Germany: Köln, Krefeld, Sonsbeck, Stuttgart

Bosnia and Herzegovina: International Forum of Solidarity—EMMAUS

Belgium: Ghlin-Mons, La Poudrière, Marchienne, Quart-Monde

Denmark: Aalborg, G.T.U.

Spain: Bilbao, Fundación Social, Murcia, Navarra, Vitoria-Gasteiz

Finland: Åland, Helsinki, Jokioinen, Swallows, Westervik

France: Emmaus France (1st organisation)

Italy: Arezzo, Catanzaro, Cuneo, Erba, Ferrara, Fiesso, Padova, Piana, Prato, Quarrata, Roma, Treviso, Villafranca

Netherlands: Amersfoort, Beeklaan, Bilthoven Breda, De Bilt, Domstad, Eindhoven, Feniks, Haarzuilens, Haren, Langeweg, Prinsegracht, Utrecht, Wageningen-Regenboog

Poland: Brat Albert, Lublin, Rzeszow

Portugal: Lisboa, Porto

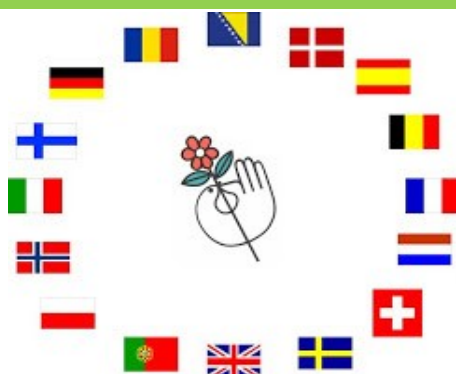
Romania: Lisboa, Porto

United Kingdom: Bolton, Brighton & Hove, Bristol, Burnley, Cambridge, Colchester, Coventry, Glasgow, Gloucestershire, Greenwich, Hampshire, Hasting & Rother, Lambeth, Leeds, Mossley, Oxford, Sheffield, St Albans, St Martins, Village Carlton

Sweden: Björka, Stockholm, Sundsvall, Swallows, Lund, Umea

Switzerland: Berne, Fribourg, Genève, Jura, La Chaux de Fonds, Lausanne, Tessin, Valais, Zurich

Ukraine: Oselya



emmaus-europe-assemblee.blogspot.com

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Most common forms of THB in 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. 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.

It is likely that the profile of identified victims may change in time as a result of the massive influx of migrants and refugees in 2015 and 2016. An IOM survey of migrants on the move throughout parts of Europe clearly indicates that people moving out of conflict zones and through Europe are both at high risk of exploitation, and are already being targeted. The recent influx of refugees has strained European protection measures, creating loopholes easily exploited by European criminal networks.

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.

Sexual Exploitation

Within the cases that have been formally identified by EU authorities, the largest proportion of registered human trafficking victims were female, approximately 80 percent of all victims. Romanian nationals, particularly women, accounted for most of the trafficked victims, with many subject to commercial sexual exploitation within Europe. Romanian women and girls are reportedly recruited by acquaintances, friends or relatives, sometimes with violence. Women and girls from Sub-Saharan Africa are also trafficked into modern slavery in Europe, particularly domestic servitude and commercial sexual exploitation. Nigeria is a source for persons trafficked to Europe, particularly women who are exploited in Italy, Belgium, France, Spain, Sweden and the Netherlands. According to the UK National Referral Mechanism, Nigeria remains one of the most commonly recorded origin countries for victims in their human trafficking registration system. Nigerian trafficking victims reach Europe through an array of complex trafficking networks by land, sea or air with a reliance on 'connection houses' which accommodate people along the transit routes of neighbouring countries. In 2015, anti-trafficking units arrested leaders of a Nigerian-based international sex-trafficking ring operating in Barcelona, Spain.

Forced Labour

Cases of forced labour have been reported across Europe in agriculture, forestry, fishery, construction, catering, the textile industry, domestic work and other sectors. In the UK, of 3,266 adult and child victims identified in 2015, 1,183 experienced some form of labour exploitation. More recently, Lithuanian gangmasters in the UK were arrested on modern slavery charges for the alleged exploitation of Lithuanian men in a meat supplier factory. In Poland, Vietnamese workers have reported cases of exploitation by their Polish employer, who withheld their passports, confiscated their mobile phones and forced individuals to work 12-13 hour days, six days a week.

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The Roma communities are among the most marginalised populations within Europe. Due to poverty and lack of access to public services, some Roma families resort to trafficking their own children, forced marriages or involving them in commercial sexual exploitation as a survival strategy. Roma children are potentially vulnerable to being sold or rented to other individuals for forced begging in countries such as Bulgaria. Within some Bulgarian Roma communities, 'bride kidnapping' continues, where the marriage is legitimised through consummation.

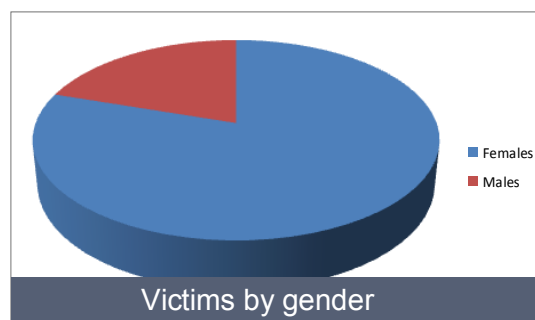
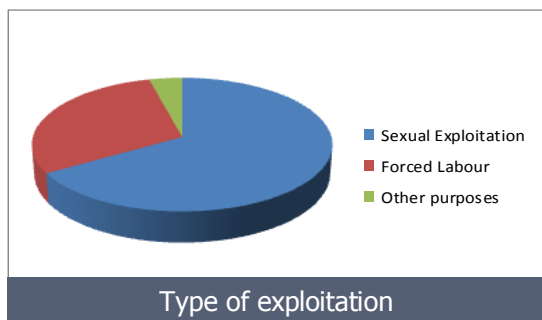
Forced Marriages

In recent years, forced marriage has become an emerging concern within Europe. Within European discourse, the issue of forced marriage has been increasingly tied to issues of immigration and multiculturalism. To a certain extent, the discourse has raised forced marriage as an imported cultural problem, resulting in policy initiatives focused on repression and tighter immigration controls. Cases of forced marriages have been reported throughout Europe, in countries including Slovakia, Bulgaria, Spain, Germany and the UK. In June 2015, the UK prosecuted their first forced marriage case since enacting forced marriage laws in 2014. The Forced Marriage Unit (FMU) reportedly assisted 329 victims under the age of 18 and 427 victims aged between 18 and 25 throughout 2015.



Statistical findings on THB in Europe

Trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation is the most commonly reported form in this part of the world. Out of the 12,775 victims detected whose form of exploitation was reported, some 67 per cent were exploited for sexual purposes and 30 per cent for forced labour. Trafficking for forced labour includes exploitation in a range of sectors, such as agriculture, construction, commercial cleaning and domestic servitude. Nearly 4 per cent of the victims were trafficked for 'other' purposes, including about 0.7 per cent for begging, and another 0.7 per cent for the commission of crime. In addition, victims were trafficked for sham and forced marriages and for mixed forms of exploitation (usually involving a combination of sexual exploitation and some type of forced labour). About 80 per cent of the victims trafficked for other purposes were females, especially girls. Women and girls are mostly trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Some 4 per cent of the detected victims who were trafficked for sexual exploitation in this region were males. Females were also trafficked into Europe for forced labour, however. During the reporting period, nearly one third of the victims trafficked for different forms of forced labour were females.



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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 European continent.

		EUROPE	
Estimate number enslaved			1,243,400
Regional proportion of global number			2,7%
Average vulnerability score			27.1/100
Average government response rating			54.2/100
Gender	Male	Female	
	20%	80%	

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What can be done to prevent THB in Europe?

A **fundamental** step in this regard, would be to treat THB outside of the European Agenda for Migration. A **harmonisation of penalties** must be achieved in order to guarantee that traffickers cannot use legal disparities to their advantage. Such penalties, however, must respect the legal principle of proportionality, in particular taking into consideration the harm imposed to trafficked persons, together with the benefits derived from trafficking.

Measures regarding **protection** must be made compulsory, non-discriminatory, unconditional and adequate: All trafficked persons should be equally entitled to access assistance, protection and justice measures regardless of their gender, age, nationality or field of work. In addition, the provision of such mechanisms must be considered a right of trafficked persons and as such should not require any form of compensation on their behalf, whether monetary or in the form of collaboration. To be adequate, such measures should take into consideration the specific needs of trafficked persons, with a special focus on the possible gender, race, sexuality and ability-based discriminations that can hinder the non-discriminatory access to aid and justice. Lastly, such provisions must seek to foster the empowerment of trafficked persons themselves.

Provisions must recognise the agency of trafficked persons while helping them to act on their own behalf. Contextual specificities must be taken into account in order to promote universal rights rather than the imposition of liberal western values.

Root causes of THB must be addressed beyond border control and reduction of demand to focus on the gendered and racialised nature of labour migration and working conditions in multiple sites and sectors.

The **conditions of vulnerability** that favour THB must also be addressed, actively ensuring, first, that neither the EU's migration regulations nor regulations adopted to develop the AFSJ compromise human rights; and, second, that labour rights are not undermined by the protection gap that is generated when negative economic integration resulting in market de-regulation within the EU is not met with a parallel political integration strengthening EU-wide social protection.

The concept of a protective environment, as promoted by UNICEF, has eight key components:

- protecting children's rights from adverse attitudes, traditions, customs, behaviour and practices;
- government commitment to and protection and realisation of children's rights;
- open discussion of, and engagement with, child protection issues;
- drawing up and enforcing protective legislation;
- the capacity of those dealing and in contact with children, families and communities to protect children;
- children's life skills, knowledge and participation;
- putting in place a system for monitoring and reporting abuse cases;
- programmes and services to enable child victims of trafficking to recover and reintegrate.

(Explanatory Report to the Council of Europe Convention on



How are governments in Europe tackling modern slavery?

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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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.



Jeremy Sutton-Hibbert/Alamy

United Kingdom

When Piotr, 60, was promised a job in a meat-processing factory in the UK, he weighed up his options. His wife had recently died, he had just been made redundant, and his daughter – his only remaining relative – lived overseas. He decided the opportunity was worth the risk and agreed to leave his native Poland. The man who had offered Piotr work also provided two one-way tickets to Britain – one for Piotr, the other for his friend. "We left Poland with a few belongings and €10 [£8] that I borrowed from a friend," Piotr told the Gangmasters Licensing Authority (GLA). "I was worried, but happy that I would be working again." When the pair arrived in the UK, they were taken to a house where other workers lived. But things did not go according to plan. "My friend and I had to share the double bed – we had no choice," Piotr said. "The room was cold and dirty. Black mould was on the walls, wallpaper was dropping off and the house was damp. My heart stopped."

Piotr knew he could not return to Poland – he had no money, he didn't know where he was, and his English was poor. He was also worried that his daughter would think he was a fool to make such a life-changing, but ill-informed, decision. Piotr said he regularly worked up to 60 hours a week at the factory. He had to give half of his wages to his bosses and, although he was taken to various banks to open accounts, he never saw the bank cards.

Escape was proving impossible. "I paid my debt [for travel to the UK] after a month, but if I left I knew they would find me and kill me, so I had to stay," Piotr said. "They were always threatening that they would take us to a wood 50km away and we would not leave. I was their property and there was no escape. I lived every day in fear."

Piotr eventually escaped. After being subjected to a series of beatings, he sought help at the job agency where his bosses had initially taken him to sign his employment contract. The GLA became involved in his case, and he is now living in safety.

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Slovenia

Student in Slovenia, Jana Kohut was kidnapped by a network of human trafficking.

"My name is Jana Kohut, I was born in Bosnia, I'm 30 years old. In September 2004, I moved to Ljubljana, Slovenia, for my university studies. One of my new acquaintances, Romana, offered to share his apartment. Quickly, Romana, by her kindness, became my friend. As I was looking for work next to my studies, one day, Romana told me that she had arranged a job interview with an accounting firm. A woman was waiting for me. After ten minutes of conversation, two men emerged, dragged me into a car. I was struggling, I was screaming. They blindfolded me. When they reached their destination, they raped me and beat me. Then they injected me heroin and forced to wear pornographic accessories ... I never saw Romana again. "

That day of October 2004, Jana immediately realized that she had fallen into the net of a human trafficking network. For four months, the young woman was nothing more than a body huddled day and night by men "of all ages, from all social categories: intellectuals, workers, unemployed, uniformed policemen, criminals ".

"My jailers hungried me and drugged me to make me more docile. If I resisted, they would rape me and beat me. They were threatening to attack my 10-year-old sister. They forced me to call my mother to reassure her. They made me constantly change places. They wrapped me naked in a sheet, blindfolded me and threw me into the car. " One day, someone slips her passport under the door. Jana manages to escape.

"I knew that these trades existed, but I did not feel at all concerned," she explains. It's hard not to fall into the trap. It only takes a moment of weakness. These reelers, like Romana, take the time it takes to earn your trust.

Today, Jana lives in Berlin, where she devotes herself to art but also to the struggle against this scourge: "To do this, we must invest every pore of society, not leaving empty space. We need to train and educate lawyers, magistrates, doctors, and networks. In Berlin, when a dog is kidnapped, everyone is mobilized to find him. People connect to the Internet, there are brigades in neighborhoods that do research. Everyone feels concerned. It would require the same solidarity for kidnapping. "

Nowadays, Jana has not filed a complaint. "I can not go to the police, they were my rapists. Yet I know that I will have to take the step one day. "



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International Calendar of Anti-trafficking Events

September

2017

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7 Prosecutor's Strategies for Child Sex Trafficking and Exploitation Cases Alexandria, Virginia, USA	8 Prosecutor's Strategies for Child Sex Trafficking and Exploitation Cases Alexandria, Virginia, USA	9
10	11	12 Leave No Victim Behind 2017 Conference: National Conference on Mass Violence Incidents and Underserved Victims Eugene, Oregon, USA	13 Leave No Victim Behind 2017 Conference: National Conference on Mass Violence Incidents and Underserved Victims Eugene, Oregon, USA	14 Leave No Victim Behind 2017 Conference: National Conference on Mass Violence Incidents and Underserved Victims Eugene, Oregon, USA	15	16
17	18	19	20	21 International Day of Peace	22	23
24 Healing Justice Alliance Annual Conference Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA	25 Healing Justice Alliance Annual Conference Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA	26 Healing Justice Alliance Annual Conference Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA	27 Healing Justice Alliance Annual Conference Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA	28 National Conference on Health and Domestic Violence San Francisco, California, USA	29	30

October

2017

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4	5 World Teachers' Day	6 Biennial Trauma Conference Baltimore, Maryland, USA	7
8	9	10	11 International Day of the Girl Child	12 International Association of Forensic Nurses Annual Scientific Assembly Toronto, Canada	13 International Association of Forensic Nurses Annual Scientific Assembly Toronto, Canada	14 International Association of Forensic Nurses Annual Scientific Assembly Toronto, Canada
15 International Day of the Rural Women	16	17	18 European Day Against Human Trafficking	19	20	21
22 29th Annual Colorado Organization for Victim Assistance (COVA) Conference Keystone, Colorado, USA	23 29th Annual Colorado Organization for Victim Assistance (COVA) Conference Keystone, Colorado, USA	24 29th Annual Colorado Organization for Victim Assistance (COVA) Conference Keystone, Colorado, USA	25 29th Annual Colorado Organization for Victim Assistance (COVA) Conference Keystone, Colorado, USA	26 Child Abuse and Exploitation Investigations Virginia Beach, Virginia, USA	27 Child Abuse and Exploitation Investigations Virginia Beach, Virginia, USA	28
29	30	31				

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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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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:

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www.humantrafficking.org

www.inhope.org

www.prajwalaindia.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

www.ecpat.net