

**MAKE THE INVISIBLE
VISIBLE**



SOMMAIRE

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT	3
MAIN EVENTS AGAINST HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN 2017.....	5
CCEM'S MISSION	7
CCEM IN 2017	8
I- IDENTIFICATION OF VICTIMS	9
ALERTS IN 2017	10
II- VICTIMS ACCOMPANIED IN 2017	11
CCEM'S NEW CASES IN 2017 - PROFILES	11
CCEM'S ACTIVE FILES: 170 PEOPLE IN 2017	14
III- SOCIAL SUPPORT	16
ACHIEVEMENTS.....	16
IV- LEGAL SERVICES.....	19
ACHIEVMENTS	19
V- PUBLIC AWARENESS & COMMUNICATION	22
1. PUBLIC AWARENESS AND TRAINING	22
2. COMMUNICATIONS	23
VI- ADVOCACY AND PARTNERSHIPS	24
1. NETWORKING AND WORKING PARTNERSHIPS	24
2. NATIONAL ADVOCACY	24
3. INTERNATIONAL ACTIONS	25
VII- OBSERVATIONS AND DIFFICULTIES	26
VIII- FUNDING CCEM	29
MEMBERS OF CCEM.....	30
CCEM ACTIONS IN A FEW DATES	30
OUR PARTNERS	31

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

For those who think that slavery is a thing of the past, a revolting part of our history and memory, CCEM's actions aim to make the invisible visible, echoing Article 4 of the *Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme*, to aid and defend the human rights of victims of slavery today.

Human trafficking, or modern-day slavery, continues to be very lucrative. In 2017, its existence rose in consciousness worldwide numbering 41 million victims according to the International Labour Organization (ILO).

Since 1994, CCEM has addressed the many facets of this complex truth. Our actions have helped more than 650 people escape exploitation, and when possible, bring legal actions against their exploiters. CCEM has pursued 277 cases, in some instances for over 10 years.

We believe that our global approach as an organization is particularly effective. We help victims of trafficking document and prove the abusive servitude, slavery or extreme exploitation they endured, and then help them through legal proceedings against perpetrators. We also help victims find social and medical help and accompany them on their path to gain freedom and dignity. Based on our experience in the field, we work to raise awareness and inform the general public on how to spot possible victims and know how to effectively intervene. Public awareness is not enough, however, without a coherent and systematic policy defining victims, protecting their rights, prosecuting perpetrators and seizing their assets to eliminate this threat and prevent it from growing in France, Europe and the world. As such, an important part of our mission is also to participate in policy-making and educating professionals in law enforcement and adjudication.

French law has fully adopted international treaties and European agreements and directives against human trafficking. The French National Plan for the fight human trafficking is based on the work of MIPROF (*Mission Interministérielle de Protection des Femmes contre les violences et la traite des êtres humains*) with key input from reports by CNCDH (*Commission Nationale Consultative de Droits de l'Homme*). However financial support to implement the Plan, which came to an end in 2017, remain limited, and the new Plan, in process, should propose more ambitious measures and effective funding.

2017 was an active year for CCEM. Our offices received and analyzed 344 alerts of possible cases, and we eventually accompanied 170 people, 94 for social services and 152 for legal services. In our lobbying efforts, our work as part of a collective with MIPROF, CNCDH and the Rights' Defender allowed us to share our observations in the field in the evaluation of the Nation Plan against trafficking. Our work to raise public awareness touched 1,425 people, including top executives. We also hosted 200 professionals in two seminars on human trafficking and victims of labour exploitation: one with the Barreau de Paris and another with the Mayor's office in Paris.

The majority of people we accompanied this year were women (72%) of which 11% were minors at the time they were exploited. Victims came from 44 different countries and every continent, with about a quarter coming from Morocco. This large percentage motivated us to consider developing a program with organizations in Morocco to combat this problematic trend. A collaborative project in development now allows us to share our expertise and practices, requiring us to be forward thinking in our strategies regarding our work internationally.

In Europe, our active participation in programs with non-governmental organizations against human trafficking and with the international network organization, La Strada International, allows us to

envisage projects across Europe with like organizations in other European countries. In particular, we would like to develop a program focusing specifically on identifying victims of trafficking for labour exploitation and on the psychological challenges victims face in connection with legal proceedings. We are also anticipating events around CCEM's 25th anniversary in 2018.

From the entire CCEM team and people who are assisted through CCEM, we would like to thank all our volunteers, our partners, and our financial supporters who allow us to maintain and improve our programs to help victims of human trafficking, forced servitude, and modern-day slavery and exploitation and to combat against these widespread, heinous crimes. It is by working together, the justice system, law enforcement, non-profit organizations, the media, and civil society, that we can overcome this global challenge. This is our mission. It is our ambition.

David DESGRANGES, President
Attorney – Barreau de Paris

MAIN EVENTS AGAINST HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN 2017

4th – 11th January CCEM re-launched a print advertising campaign supported by the office of the Paris Mayor in 2016, “*Esclave aujourd’hui in France*” (Slavery in France today), with the support of JC Decaux with 4,000 posters mounted throughout France.



26th January During a national coordinated effort to fight human trafficking, MIPROF consulted with a number of organizations, including CCEM, seeking its expertise in trafficking for economic exploitation and forced servitude with the goal of preparing a second French National Plan of action.

27th February Law n°2017-242, reforming the statute of limitations in criminal matters, doubled the statute of limitations to 6 years for misdemeanours and 20 years for felonies. The statute of limitations begins to toll for victims who are minors only once they are 18 years-old and extends to 10 years in the case of a misdemeanour.

1st March CCEM addressed roughly 100 attorneys at the Maison du Barreau de Paris (Paris Law Bar Association) as part of its commission dedicated to human trafficking.

6th July The Group of experts of the Council of Europe on the fight against human trafficking (GRETA) published its second evaluation of France praising its legislative actions against perpetrators of human trafficking and for the rights of trafficked victims. This report also appeals to French authorities to improve victim identification and assistance.



6th July Adoption of CNCDH’s evaluation of the execution of the French National Plan of action against human trafficking, recommending, among other things, separating the victim identification process from criminal legal procedures and establishing harmonized methods and process among the various involved actors.. It also recommended that issues of human trafficking should be addressed directly by the office of the Prime Minister recognizing all forms of trafficking and exploitation for economic ends including, often neglected, domestic slavery.

19th September The publication of a new collaborative study by *the International Labour Organization (ILO)* and Walk Free Foundation in partnership with *the International Organization for Migrations* reveals a genuine increase in modern-day slavery in the world. The data, published during the general assembly of the United Nations, shows that more than 40 million victims of modern-day slavery exist in the world in 2016. The research reveals that among the 40 million, about 25 are victims of forced servitude.



18 October Organized by CNCDH and CCEM, about 100 professionals gathered together on the invitation of Paris Municipality (Ville de Paris) to attend a seminar on human trafficking for labour exploitation. Participants included a former victim who told her story of exploitation and how CCEM helped her; Mme Hélène Bidard, Paris Deputy Mayor for the fight against discriminations; the Secretary of MIPROF; the President of CNCDH; the Vice-President and the Director of CCEM; as well as workplace inspectors and members of OCLTI, CGT and IOL. CNCDH distributed the brochure “*Popular belief blinds you, open your eyes!*”.

Four CCEM cases ruled in 2017

25th January Pontoise criminal court (Val d'Oise) handed down a judgment on a case of human trafficking exploitation in which a family of 4 (including the spouse and 2 children - one under 10 at the time) had been constrained to both domestic and labour exploitation. Prosecution asked for a prison sentence of two years. The defendant was handed 18 months in prison without parole. The facts, which took place between 2010 and 2011 showed extreme work hours, without breaks or time off, mistreatment, violence, undignified living conditions, and denial of education for the youngest child.

10th May The 31st criminal court in Paris convicted Mme E.B. of domestic slavery of a vulnerable person, forcing inhumane living conditions and working conditions, with no or insufficient pay (article 225-13 and 225-14 of the Penal Code), and undeclared salary. A fine of 30,000€ was handed down, plus 10,238€ in damages and interest. As the tribunal withheld the charge of human trafficking and did not convict a related second exploiter, the victim, accompanied by CCEM, has decided to appeal the judgment.

31th October The criminal court of Versailles convicted husband and wife "H" to suspended sentences of 3 years and to 15 months plus 56,000€ in damages and interest for human trafficking and domestic servitude against "R" between 2004 and 2008. The couple has appealed. R served as housekeeper and caregiver to 4 children. She worked 17-hour days receiving no time off or breaks. She slept in a cramped closet and was not allowed to use the bathroom freely. Wife H forced R to work outside the home with a residence permit in return for payment, where she worked at hardware store Castorama, a place for disable people, and in a hotel as well as at the H's home.

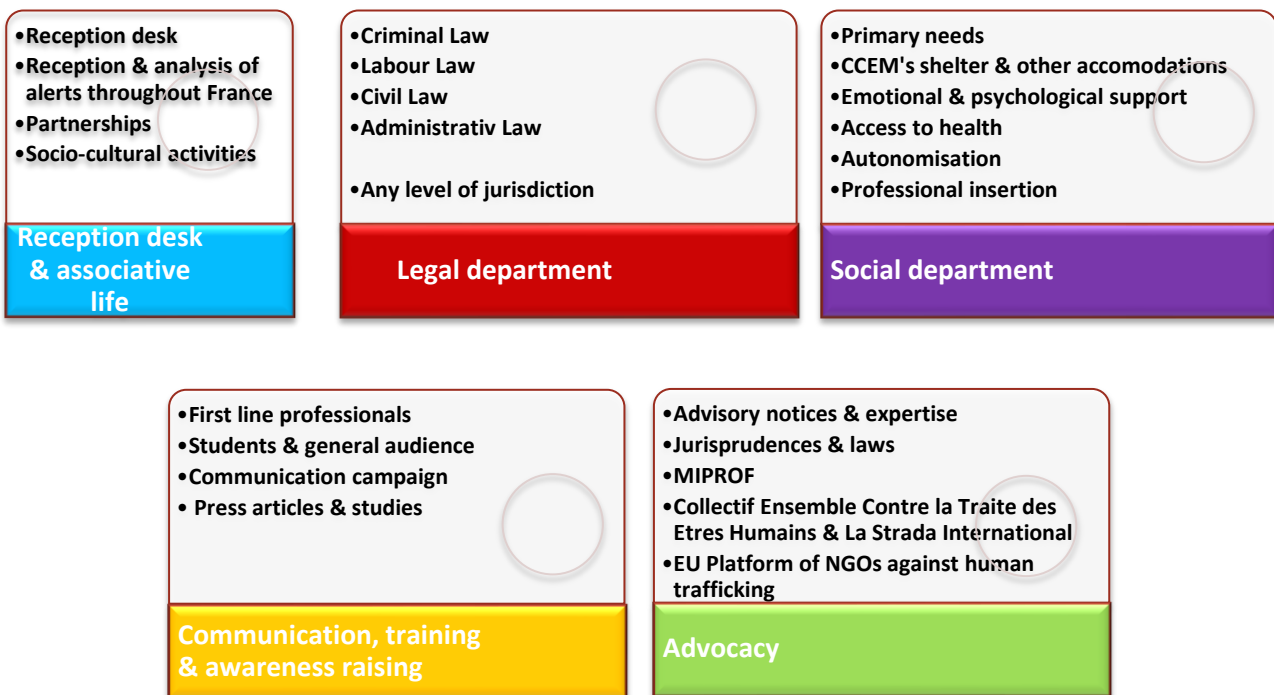
16th November The criminal court of Nanterre sentenced a couple in Garches for human trafficking. The victim, a 46 year-old Indonesian woman, escaped exploitation on July 6, 2017 thanks to the intervention of OCLTI (*Office Central de Lutte contre le Travail Illégal* – Office against illegal labor), as a result of an alert that CCEM received. Her exploiters, of French nationality, "recruited" her in Dubai in October 2015, and brought her to France in February 2016 on a 3-month tourist visa. She stayed 18 months in their home, her passport confiscated, working 17-hour days. She never left the house except to accompany their children. She slept on a small mattress on the floor in the youngest child's room. On January 18, 2018, the tribunal convicted the couple of human trafficking with a suspended sentence of 3 years, a 20,000€ fine, plus 20,000€ in damages and interest.

CCEM'S MISSION

Founded in 1994, le Comité Contre l'Esclavage Moderne (CCEM) offers direct aid to victims of human trafficking and works in judicial and legislative forums to fight modern slavery.

We provide direct social and legal services to victims of human trafficking and forced servitude throughout France. We equally work to raise public and professional awareness, and to advance proper, effective legislation through workshops, information seminars and conferences, and lobbying. As the first organization in France devoted to human trafficking for labour exploitation and only organization of its kind, we have become a reliable reference on many levels of this broad issue.

Our model favours a global approach, offering wide-reaching services: social, legal, and administrative. Then, using our experience in the field, we maintain a very active presence in advocacy forums. As such, our mission encompasses four prongs of action: victim protection and assistance, legal action, aid and prevention through partnerships and advocacy.



CCEM in 2017

344

Alerts received by the reception desk

178 Alerts went through a sound analysis

60% Of alerts emanated from institutions or third parties (social services, neighbours...)

97%

Of the newly identified and accompanied victims suffered physical and psychological ill-treatments during exploitation

65% are aged between 22 and 45

60% would receive no remuneration for their labour

80% were denied rest or leave and 91% worked more 12 hours daily

619

legal acts (in criminal, civil, administrative law among others...)

Since CCEM was funded

650

accompanied victims and

277

legal decisions of the French Justice



170

individuals have benefited of a legal and/or social assistance in 2017, among which **73%** are women

988

individual interviews and personal accompaniments

1802

nights spent at our emergency shelter or paid by the CCEM in social hostels

1425

persons directly involved in 31 awareness raising and training events

4

interns and "service civique" volunteers joined our team

5

full-time employees

2 legal counsellors

1 social worker

1 reception desk officer

1 director

64

volunteers, including many specialized attorneys (criminal, social and civil, administrative et family law)

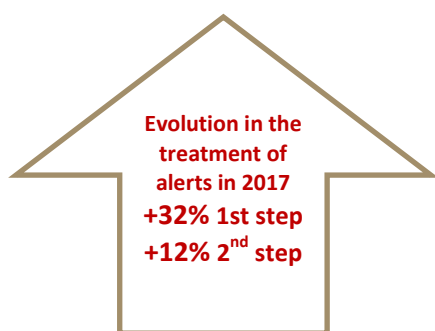
I- IDENTIFICATION OF VICTIMS

Every day CCEM receives alerts of possible situations of modern slavery or forced servitude. Social workers, volunteers and professionals in non-profit organizations, neighbours, shopkeepers, work inspectors, national and local police, paramedics, or just attentive pedestrians bring to our attention victimized people hidden from view. It is often difficult to identify a victim of human trafficking and forced labour. Identifying victims is our most sensitive stage and becomes particularly complex if the person is still in servitude and being exploited. As a result, our reception services require detailed and precise work and is often faced with challenges.

A common problem we face, for example, is that victims do not know how to explain their situation or how they arrived there. They also often do not speak French, and they are not aware of their fundamental legal rights.

Our identification process is made up of 3 phases:

- First – Identify facts that show human trafficking, forced labour or servitude. If the facts do not fit our mission, we redirect the cases to more relevant organisations.
- Second – Look at the case in more detail by meeting directly with the victim at our Paris offices, if possible, or near the place of exploitation in France and confirm that the facts fit our mission.
- Final – Undertake the case by presenting it to our team at a weekly meeting. A case is formally accepted at a meeting of our legal team and it is treated “globally” (with both legal and social assistance), or “partially” (with either legal or social assistance).



On average, each alert takes about 2 hours in the first step, and a case that passes to the second step requires at least 2 or 3 interviews. This year, our lawyers spent around 1,656 hours receiving alerts, in team meetings to assess cases, and accepting cases. This process also took about 14% our fulltime staff members' time.

46 days is the average lap time between an initial alert and when we formally accept a case. The longest delays occur with cases far from our offices, or with victims we have trouble contacting because that are still being exploited or they do not speak French. CCEM must help the potential victim collect information discretely and determine whether he or she should accept special assistance. Some need emergency help and immediate lodging when they are being threatened or are subjects of abuse or violence.

As 36% of our interviews are performed with interpreters, CCEM relies on volunteers and such partner organizations as *Partenaires pour une Planete sans Frontière* and *ISM Interprétariat* for help translating. A lack of funds for this service complicates our work and forces us to delay cases as we struggle to find volunteer interpreters, especially ones who speak rare languages or dialects we sometimes encounter.

Alerts in 2017

Among the people who send us possible victims are social workers, paramedics, hospital personnel, social monitors, lawyers, national and local police, work inspectors, professionals in non-profit organizations that offer lodging to those in distress, or French classes to migrants, or helpers in immigration detention centres.

In 2017, we saw a 32% increase in the number of cases that passed our first phase of identification and an increase of 12% that passed our second phase. These increases could be due to our information sessions and workshops, and our general communication over time that leads to a better understanding by the general public and professionals of human trafficking into forced labour.

Of the cases that we redirected to other organizations (11% lower than last year), 31% corresponded to worker rights' cases, and 11% related to rights to foreigners. A continual decrease over time is encouraging because it shows a better understanding of human trafficking for forced labour or slavery and less confusion with illegal or non-documented work or migrant trafficking. People are sending us victims we can help and are not confusing trafficking with other issues such as in labour or immigration law.

Sources of alerts:

38% the potential victim him or herself

28% a third party

32% a professional

2% anonymous

II- VICTIMS ACCOMPANIED IN 2017

Before undertaking a case, we study the background of each person as well as their current situation in determining the extent of assistance needed (legal, administrative and social). Social assistance cases last on the average 4-to-5 years, and legal cases can last as long as 12 years.

Profit to exploiters: 7,397,012 €

Looking at the number of months of exploitation that people we have accompanied suffered in 2017 (6,255 months) and the minimum wage for fulltime employment, without including overtime, or vacation owed, we estimated that exploiters withheld a shocking amount due to victims.

Of the 152 people we accompanied, 60% were paid nothing. Looking at only this 60% for their time of servitude in France of which we are aware, their total salary at minimum wage is **5,209,164€**, **an average of 57,118€ per exploiter**. Including unpaid social charges to the government, the amount exploiters did not pay, we see a total of **2,187,848€**, or another savings for each exploiter of 23,989€.

A total profit that can thus be estimated at **7,397,012€**, at least. This means an average individual profit of **81 107€** per exploiter.

This estimate does not include all the actual hours worked by all the victims we accompanied in 2017, the time off they were due, or any payment for breaking a contract (which never existed).

CCEM's new cases in 2017 - profiles

In 2017, CCEM undertook 35 new cases, all between 26 and 35 years-old and originating from 19 countries including France. These 35 cases represent 21% of our active cases (compared to 25% last year).

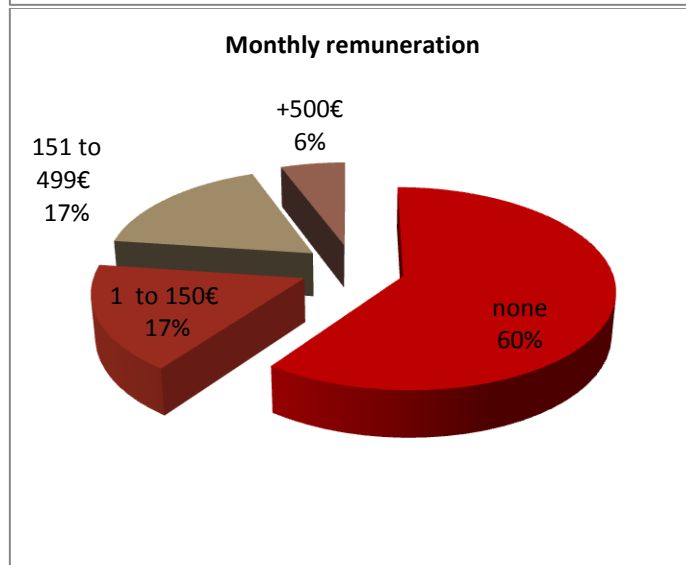
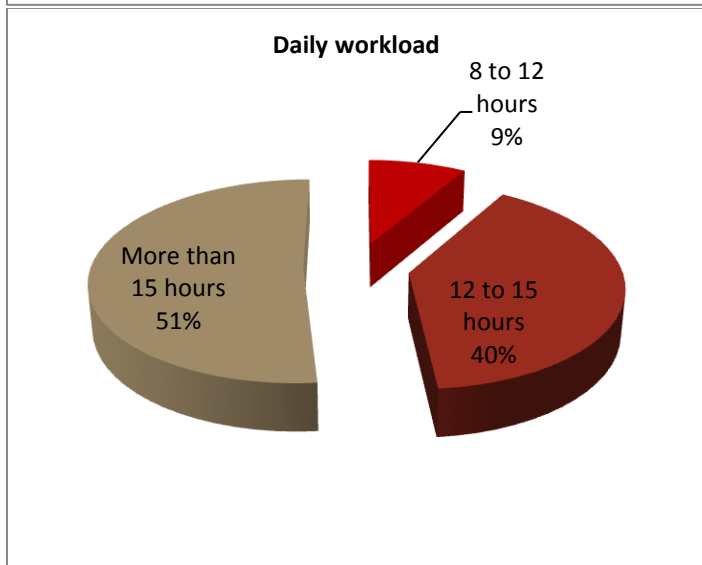
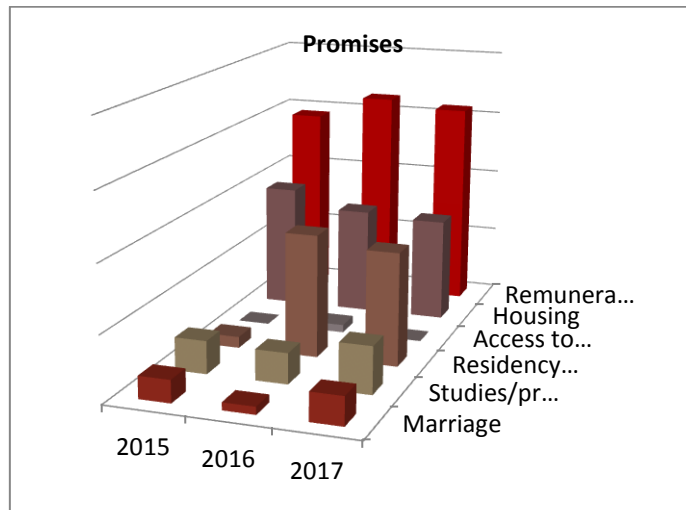
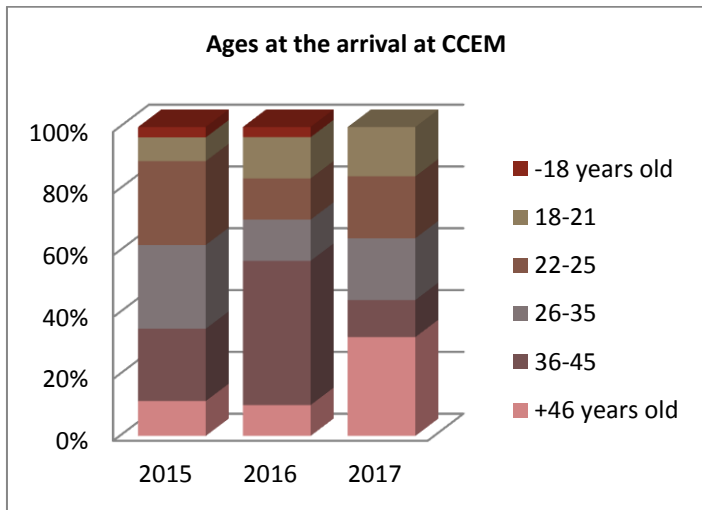
Most of our new beneficiaries decide to bring legal action against their exploiters. Of those who did not, we offered social assistance and accompanied them to request residency permits (*titre de séjour*). Many of the victims who did not press charges against their exploiters, chose not to for fear of retaliation against their families back home. Others could not press charges for statutory reasons (i.e. diplomatic immunity, statute of limitations). Finally, some were denied legal action because they could not collect sufficient proof given the intimacy of private homes or existing isolation of small businesses or work-sites.

Most of our statistics are stable with some exceptions this year showing some developing trends:

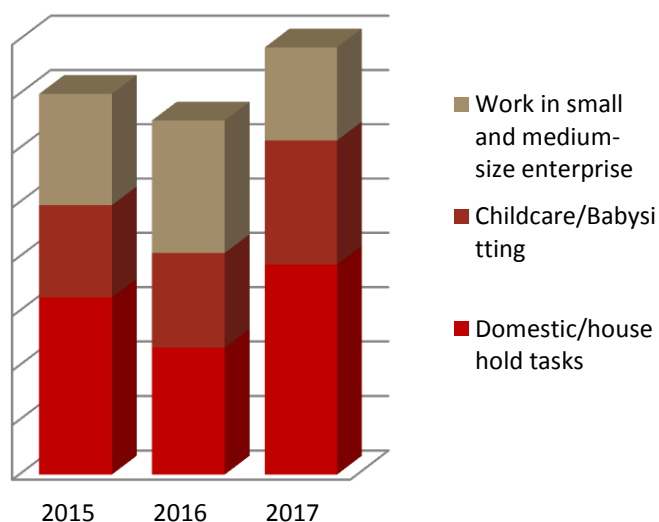
- The number of people over 46 years-old increased roughly 23%, whereas in 2016, it only increased 7%. Nonetheless, 68% of our clients are between 22 and 45 years old, of which 43% are between 22 and 35 years old.
- 34% of the people we undertook to assist this year are men compared to 44% last year, but women still represent 72% of all our cases this year (124 women).
- In 60% of our cases, people were not paid at all for their servitude.
- Of the unfounded promises exploiters gave to victims, the most prevalent was the promise of paid work (63% in 2016 and 65% in 2017); lodging remained important though diminishing (37.5% in 2015, 33% in 2016 and 31% in 2017); and legal residency was the third highest promise in 2017 at 34%.
- Victims in all the new cases we took on in 2017 lived with their exploiters.
- The average number of hours worked per day for 91% of these victims was 12 hours, higher than last year by 3%.
- Access to the outside world remained highly controlled for 56% of the victims and completely forbidden to 17%.

- Of the abuses suffered, 77% victims suffered psychological abuse, and 20% physical abuse. Psychological violence is not measured subjectively, but through concrete acts such as vexing, insults, and deprecations.
- 65% of exploiters directly organised the victims' arrival in France, 62% were financed by the exploiter, and 65% arrived in France by airplane.
- 88% of exploiters directly recruited victims, 29% in France and 71% in other countries.
- The exploiter's country of origin was often the same as the victim at 71% in 2017 and 70% in 2016.

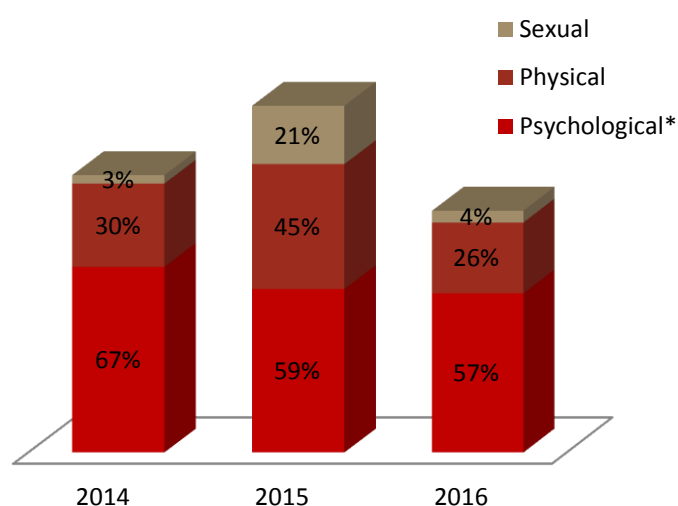
Our analysis shows that exploiters tend to work in their own social circles to recruit victims who are vulnerable and specifically in need of lodging. The need for shelter, especially by those recruited in France, points to a risk all vulnerable people may face of exploitation, whether French or migrants, isolated and homeless.



Task realised during exploitation



Ill-treatments



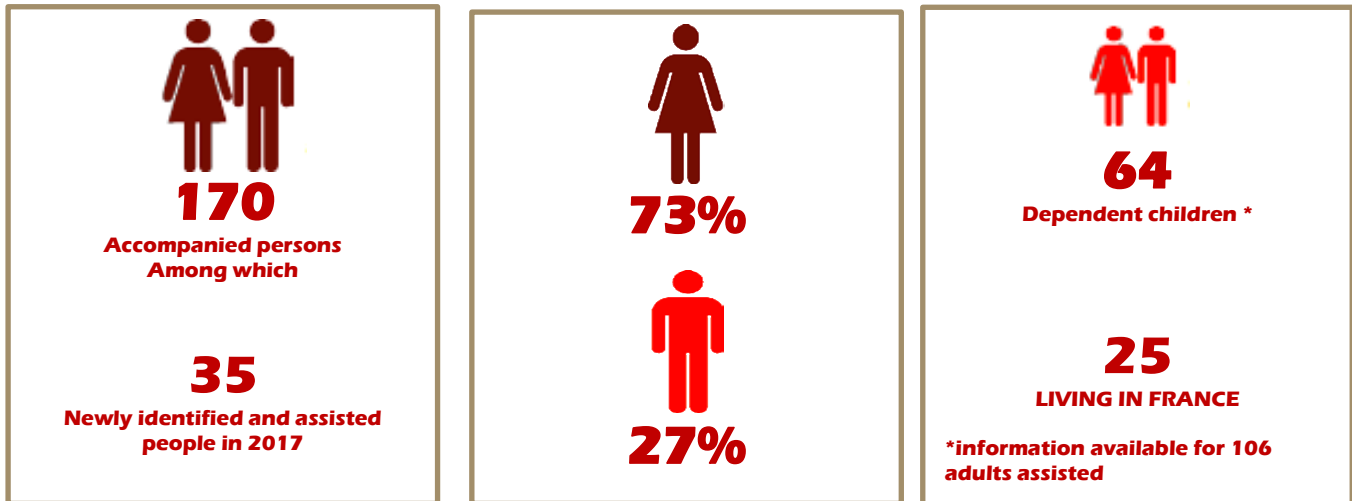
A childhood in exploitation

V is a 19-year-old young woman who was exploited in her home country and in France. She began working at 10 years-old in the fields, then at 13 years-old as a maid in order to help her family financially. Uneducated and mistreated, her daily existence consisted of taking care of her employers' home and children. The employer-couple then paid V's family to take her to France as an *au pair*. One of the couple had just been named ambassador of his country in Paris, and V came to Paris with the couple and their children. When V arrived in France with a special visa, the couple presented her as their daughter.

V's suffering did not stop as she did housekeeping, cooking and the shopping for no pay. Working 7 days a week with no breaks or days off, her work increased with the birth of twins in the family. Violence and indecent work conditions continued until, exhausted, V decided to flee. The couple reported her disappearance. Identified by the police, V described her living and working conditions. 17 years-old at that time, V had trouble asserting her rights due to the description on her passport at the 'daughter of' her exploiters. She was finally heard and taken under the charge of *L'Aide Sociale à L'Enfance* (Childcare services), and she has brought charges for slavery. She has been accompanied by CCEM since October 24, 2017.

CCEM's active files: 170 people in 2017

In 2017, CCEM supported 170 people. This includes 89% adults, and 73% (against 74% in 2016). The 11% who were minors during their exploitation are mainly girls. Victims' ages range from 8 to 64 years-old, with the majority between 20 and 30 years-old when their exploitation began in France. They come from 44 different countries including France, and they are exploited throughout France with large majority (88%) in the Ile-de-France



11% of accompanied people, especially girls, were minors at the time they arrived at CCEM.

30 years old is the average year at which the exploitation on French territory has begun. The youngest of all accompanied victim was 8 years old and the eldest 64 years old. However, the majority of victims was between 20 and 30 year old.

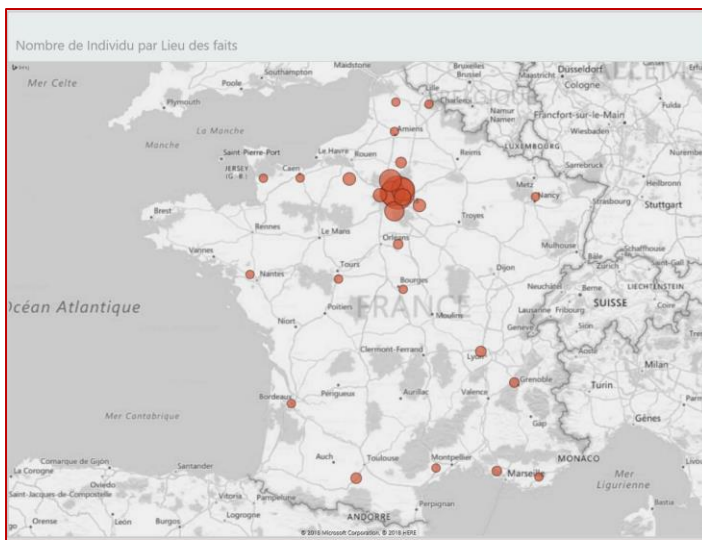
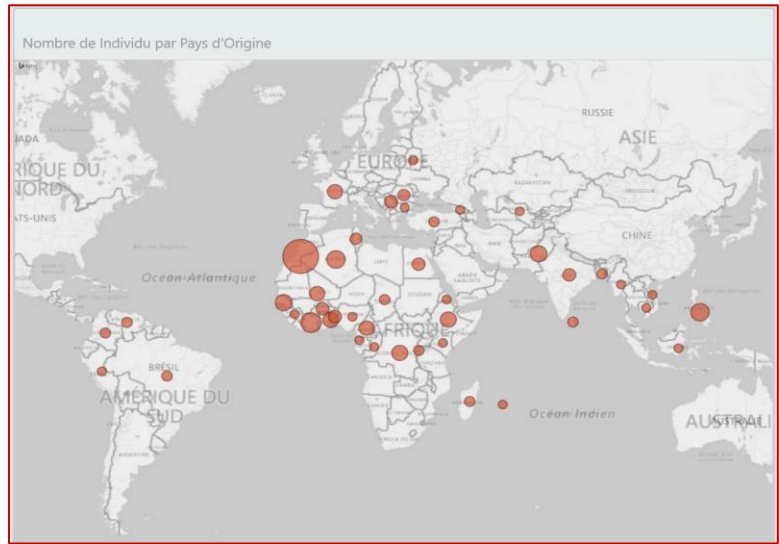
Victims were exploited in a wide range of activities:

- 73% in housework – cleaning, cooking, and childcare, or aiding handicapped people or elderly.
- 36% in such activities as dance, construction, farm work, or in small businesses (for example, grocery stores, bakeries, butchers, or restaurants).
- 12% were exploited in more than one field or business at the same time (i.e. house work with gardening, restaurant work with handy work).
- 2 people were exploited in religious organizations – one doing administrative tasks, the other in such tasks as receiving worshippers, helping organize rituals, and preparing the locale. Both victims also performed cleaning.

64 dependent children the presence of children is known for 106 adults accompanied by CCEM. Among them, 25 live or were born in France.

THE COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF VICTIMS:

In 2017, accompanied victims originated from 44 countries. With an overrepresentation of nationals from North African and West African countries (69%), namely: Morocco (21%), Ivory Coast (7%), Senegal (5%), Algeria (4%), Congo (4%), and Cameroon (4%). Concerning Easter Africa, Ethiopia is the most represented country of origin (4%). Europeans are also concerned, with 4% of French nationals in 2017. Asian countries are also concerned, with 4% of victims coming from Pakistan and 6% from the Philippines.



AREAS OF EXPLOITATION IN FRANCE:

Areas where victims were exploited vary from privileged neighbourhoods to a large number of disadvantaged suburban and rural areas: 88% were exploited in Ile-de-France, including 28% in Paris. 10% were exploited in more than one district. Some victims do not know in what area they were exploited. We also know that 20% of victims were exploited outside of France before they arrived in France.

A.

A – an Indonesian mother of 3 children worked 20 years in Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Dubai in order to support her family back home. In October 2015, she was recruited by a French couple living in Dubai, and in February 2016, brought to France under a tourist visa. She stayed 17 months instead of the legal 3 at their home near Paris. No procedures were taken to make her residency legal. She worked 17-hour days without time off or breaks. She maintained the household, cooked and took care of the 3 children including a new-born for 250€ a month which was sent directly to her family in Indonesia. She did not speak French, her passport was taken from her, and her contact with the outside world was limited, being under the complete whim of the couple.

Following an alarm at CCEM and upon the intervention of OCLTI, a specialized investigatory service, she was able to escape from her situation on July 5, 2017. She has lived in CCEM’s emergency apartment since.

The process against the exploiters opened November 16, 2017 in the criminal court of Nanterre. A decision was handed down on January 18, 2018, and they were convicted with a suspended sentence of three years in prison, fined 20,000€ plus 20,000€ compensation for inflicting moral harm to A. The couple did not appeal the decision. Today, A has rediscovered her smile and hopes to see her children and family soon.

III- SOCIAL SUPPORT

Our initial primary concern for victims we accompany is offering social support. After months or years of exploitation, it is of great importance that victims fight to regain their dignity, their sense of autonomy, and a foundation to help them enter society and face daily life. Such strength is also particularly important and required to endure the stress entailed in pursuing legal action: being interviewed, providing testimony, filing complaints and going through the trial process. We tailor our social support to each victim's specific needs and capacity leaving an exploitation situation.

Achievements

Our social support case-load in 2017 consisted of 94 persons, among who were 26 newly identified and assisted. Compared to 2016, the number of people supported by the Social department is 40% higher. This may be due to greater difficulties for victims to access other social services, jobs and regular administrative status. These difficulties may concern both new beneficiaries and people who have been assisted for a longer time.

The assistance provided to 94 persons also implied actions towards 21 children.



Victims more often than not show particular suffering as a result of being enclosed and mistreated. As a result, they face extreme difficulties when they escape exploitation which are exacerbated when, for example, they do not speak French, they have no social network or geographic reference when they move around, and foremost, when they have no lodging or means to support themselves.

When we undertake a victim's case, we enter into a "contract of individualized support". The victim creates this contract with a CCEM worker based on needs identified in the interview process. This contract marks the first fundamental step in the journey of leaving a situation of exploitation and beginning the process of social integration. The contract also helps guide and measure a victim's progress, step-by-step. This type of assistance has two main steps:

Primary actions

listening, emotional support

financial support to victims who just fled exploitation

administrative domiciliation

emergency housing and search for long term accommodations

primary needs (food; clothing; hygiene ...)

Integration actions

access to social and economical rights

access to health

psychological assistance

integration through socio-cultural activities

professional insertion

Social support at CCEM begins by listening, essential to understanding the suffering a victim has endured, his or her present hardships, and how to help victims who remain anxious about the future. Listening also renders comfort and moral support, encouraging and mobilizing the person to lay the foundations for a path forward with objectives and priorities.

CCEM sometimes also provides a “legal address” for certain victims (CCEM has the ability to do so according to the agreement by the Préfecture de Paris). In 2017, 70 people benefitted from this accommodation, of which 12 were new this year - a 40% increase from last year. Such an address is necessary to access most legal rights and general services, such as opening a bank account, registering with the Préfecture de la Police, and obtaining state supported health care. This year, 43 victims were provided with state supported health care (AME – *assistance médicale d’Etat*), of which 12 were new applicants, and 26 obtained supplemental coverage (CMU – *couverture maladie universelle*) with 5 new candidates.

CCEM has two ways of offering financial assistance to victims: aide for food and transportation for example which generally relate to their exit from exploitation, and aide for specific one-time needs such as administrative fees, medical needs, or expenses to help with professional or social integration. In 2017, CCEM allocated 33,635€ to financial assistance, 69% more than last year. This increase is partly due to 2 particular needs we faced: transporting the body of a victim back to her country when she died and aide to her children, and the other for a trip to a victim’s home country regarding a case of child abduction and servile marriage.

2017	FINANCIAL SUPPORT « FOOD »	FINANCIAL SUPPORT « COMMUTE & TRANSPORTS»	EXCEPTIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT
	57	89	30
2016	34	79	37
2015	32	56	74

To partially address housing needs, CCEM has an emergency apartment in Paris with room for 6 women who are leaving situations of great social suffering. This gives them secure shelter to feel safe with good living conditions and to better commit to their support contract with us. In 2017, our emergency apartment sheltered 12 women for an average of 162 days each and a total of 1,797 nights. We also financed five nights in a hotel for three men, that was arranged by a social service organization.

Every year, we help victims find housing after they escape exploitation. A common route is to seek lodging at homeless shelters. In 2017, however, a significant number of applications were rejected. Of the 51 applications we prepared to different organizations and services (including 3 with a battered women’s organization - *Halte aux Femmes Battues*), only 11 succeeded, about half the number as in 2016. Finding housing is even more difficult for men. To address this problem, we created a partnership at the end of 2017 with *Brigade d’Assistance aux Personne Sans Abri* (BAPSA) primarily to help find housing for men in the future.

In 2017, we focused on finding psychological support for victims by entering into an important partnership with *Paris Aide aux Victimes*. With this new ally, we can now send victims suffering from psychological or psychiatric disorders to get professional treatment. Through more of these types of partnerships, we hope to develop better treatment and a more in-depth understanding of psychological assistance for victims of human trafficking and forced servitude and the trauma that comes out of such exploitation.

To help victims integrate into society, we also encourage and organize cultural activities and activities for wellbeing. In 2017, Monday afternoon art therapy sessions allowed women to express themselves through alternative means (theater, stories, songs). We also organized 5 cultural and recreational excursions that 68 people attended.

Integration into the workplace raised alarming observations this year as we faced difficulties helping victims begin to integrate into the workplace. No victim was able to receive qualified training, often due to an insufficient knowledge of French. In addition, entry into French classes offered by the city of Paris and the Ile-de-France region are more and more difficult because the admissions test requires a level of education higher than many of our applicants (end of primary school), as well as a sufficient level of reading and writing. Furthermore, fewer classes are being offered in general. Therefore, job search becomes more complicated and requires us to recruit someone part-time to help locate temporary work and do the necessary legwork approaching subsidized employment organizations.

In 2017, 5 people left CCEM's support: one died, two returned to their countries, one continued with a partner organization, and one left because she no longer needed our support.

Accomplishments of the Social department in 2017 :

- 70** established domiciles for administrative purposes
- 56** persons gained access to their social and economic rights
- 15** mediations with institutions
- 235** personal accompaniments (i.e. to health structures, to the bank, to learn how to use public transportation, etc.) among which 47 to access/related to health
- 69** access to subsidized health care (43 receiving *Assistance Médicale d'État* of which 12 new in 2017, and 26 receiving supplemental insurance – *CMU* – of which 5 new in 2017)
- 1802** overnight accommodations for 14 people
- 40** applications to medium and long term shelter submitted of which **11** were granted
- 11** applications for subsidized housing
- 28** people enrolled in literacy courses, averaging between 108 and 154 hours per person
- 68** people participated in cultural or recreational outings or art-therapy classes
- 13** people monitored as part of professional insertion (46 interviews conducted over 125 hours)

K.

K is a young woman from Mali who fled a forced marriage to come to France in August 2016. She lived with her cousin near Paris where she met, B, another woman from Mali. Under pressure from her family and for fear of being associated with a woman who refused a marriage, K's cousin kicked K onto the streets soon after she arrived. B offered to house K and help her find work in return for housekeeping. This voluntary work progressively became obligatory. With no work permit and no other choice, K found herself needy and dependent on B, her exploiter.

K worked from 7 am to 11 pm everyday with no breaks or days off, enduring bullying from B. Fearing that she would be handed to the authorities and deported back to Mali, she performed all the housework from cleaning the kitchen to taking care of the children. She even slept on the floor on a thin mattress and was always hungry. Thankfully a hospital social assistant alerted CCEM of K's situation, and she is now under our care and living in our emergency apartment in Paris.

IV- LEGAL SERVICES

Our legal services include the following:

- Gathering information about a victim's legal situation in France and possible crimes committed against him or her;
- Analysing the facts of crimes and identifying proof or legal obstacles;
- Identifying litigation strategies;
- Initiating legal proceedings and accompanying the victims through the process;
- Following legal proceedings as well as administrative procedures.

Achievements

Our first task in initiating legal services is to **explain to a victim his or her legal rights as a result of being in France**. We make sure the victim receives this information in his or her language if it is not French in accordance with French and European rules regarding victims of trafficking, specifically, decree n°2007-1352 of September 13, 2007, and article 12 of the *Council of Europe's Convention on the fight against human trafficking*.

153 assisted people

34 newly assisted people

We then **analyse the feasibility of bringing a case under French law**. During this phase, the legal unit considers the amount of information it will be able to bring to the justice for a given case (i.e.: exact location of the facts; true identity of the exploiters...) and anticipate the potential challenges ahead (statute of limitations, diplomatic immunity of exploiters...).

With this assessment, **a strategy or strategies are then presented to the victim to decide whether to go forward legally**. Human trafficking laws require a victim's active cooperation with enforcement authorities in investigations in order to punish exploiters. Only active cooperation will allow legal residency for victims, and as a result, access to civil rights. As such, most victims with legitimate cases are encouraged to press criminal charges, which eventually may be supplemented with civil charges when possible, and in some rare cases arbitration.

Two distinct activities make up an important part of our legal team's work in initiating a case:

1. First, perform several interviews with a victim to thoroughly record criminal facts, allowing him or her the time to bring up details and recount specific memories. This is very important to the success of a criminal case because the majority of convictions call for "precise, detailed and consistent statements" as opposed to vague explanations that just contradict the defense.
2. Second, accompany the victim to file a complaint or to apply for a final hearing with notice to the State Prosecutor. This notice generally begins a preliminary investigation where the victim is called by the local or federal police handling the case to press charges.

After criminal proceedings are initiated, our staff counsellors undertake a number of tasks:

1. Prepare and accompany the victim to court appearances;
2. Submit a request for a residency permit, and manage the process through the appropriate prefecture;
3. Manage litigation in the appropriate administrative jurisdiction;
4. Appoint a volunteer attorney from within CCEM's network when legal proceedings progress and require full attention;

5. Assemble support materials for cases;
6. Prepare pleadings and written statements, filings or demands for remedies.

We not only seek to convict exploiters and obtain compensation for a victim's injury, but also a formal classification of the victim's challenge of human trafficking. A human trafficking classification guarantees a recognition of the victim's civil rights and the possibility of legal residency and access to a security fund, granting total immunity. The victims who we undertake to legally represent are assisted by our services until a final, definitive decision is handed down. This can last from five to 12 years.

Legal department accomplishments in numbers in 2017 :

As of the end of 2017, our legal services managed 154 cases, 4% more than last year.

Among our 34 new cases, 17 people completed hearings (victims recounting their life stories) and 8 hearings are being scheduled.

Parallel to our new cases, actions from earlier years have resulted in the following:

- 3** convictions for human trafficking, of which 2 are on appeal;
- 32** cases under preliminary investigations; **22** cases under ongoing review and **13** cases were dropped by the authorities
- 5** complaints were filed with the state prosecutor, 12 were filed with investigation services, and 2 criminal complaints were filed with the chief investigating judge;
- 50** criminal cases are ongoing in 2017 of which 28 are under investigation, 9 are in the Tribunal de grande instance de Paris (TGI – the High Court of Paris), 10 are in appellate court, and 3 are in final appeals court;
- 9** matters are before the *Conseil de Prud'hommes* (labour court) and 3 are on appeal;
- 2** cases are before the *Commission d'Indemnisation des Victimes d'Infractions* (CIVI – compensation tribunal for victims of aggression), and 3 cases are in other courts (family affairs, protection orders...).
- 362** legal actions of which 320 were criminal cases;
- 434** individual interviews or physical accompaniments;
- 16** new cases launched in 2017;
- 257** actions seeking administrative rights (legal residency).

In 2017, we assisted 94 people in pursuing legal residency. Twenty-two of these cases are based on CESEDA¹ article L.316-1 granting residency for those who cooperate with legal authorities in human trafficking legal proceedings. Three people received their first residency card, and 7 have received permission to work legally. Temporary residence permits were granted to 38 people for other reasons, 4 have long term residency cards and 7 French citizenship.

Two people were required to leave the country, and 4 similar cases are in progress with one on appeal.

¹ CESEDA : *Code de l'Entrée et du Séjour des Etrangers et du Droit d'Asile*

Lastly, 8 people were accompanied while filing for asylum. Only one was refused and is before the National Court for the Right of Asylum.

When the victim is not invited to his exploiter's trial!

S is originally from the Ivory Coast, receiving the services of CCEM since September 16, 2013 after being exploited by a French couple since 1996 in Ivory Coast and France. He worked as a handyman, using the term of his exploiter, a "boy", as in historic, colonial Africa, and was responsible for a great number of jobs at the will of his exploiters.

With CCEM's encouragement, S pressed charges against his exploiter for human trafficking committed by use of remuneration, non-payment and for submitting a vulnerable person to undignified working conditions. The exploiter was convicted on December 23, 2016 by the courts in Bourges (TGI) and sentenced to a suspended year in prison and a 50,000€ fine; however, S appealed the issue of his civil interests which had been dismissed.

The appeal took place on November 23, 2017 without the presence of S or his attorneys because they were never given notice by the appeals court, and the court dismissed the entire case for lack of sufficient evidence. The only infraction handed down against the exploiter was for employing a foreigner with no working papers.

The victim was never compensated for his years of work. It is deplorable that the victim was not only not heard, or even named in the civil action that he filed himself, but that he was never informed of the hearing date.

V- PUBLIC AWARENESS & COMMUNICATION

Since its creation, CCEM has aimed to expose the existence of economic gain and suffering tied to human trafficking, focusing on modern forms of slavery such as domestic servitude. We share our expertise and services to fight such crimes and to help victims initiate productive lives in society. We are regularly called upon to intervene throughout France and explain these issues.

1. Public awareness and training

CCEM organizes presentations for professionals, participates in collaborative projects, and takes part in conferences and seminars that aim to sensitize the general public and train professionals. Our goal: educate people who can help fight human trafficking for labour exploitation.

31 awareness
raising/training sessions

1425 persons
directly involved by the
sessions

In our training sessions, we teach professionals how to identify a victim of forced labour. In 2017, 537 professionals in social and legal services attended our training sessions for a variety of different kinds of organizations: La Cimade; Paris Aide aux Victimes; Inspection du travail (work inspectors in Paris 12th district); the Samu Social (medical emergency in Ile-de-France); le Barreau de Paris (Paris Bar Association); Aux Captifs la Libération; Ressources Humaines Sans Frontières Toulouse, IRTS Aquitaine (social assistance structures), various organisations from Angers at the Communauté du Bon Pasteur, MRAP Epinay (organization that fights racism), various organisations at the AcSé's yearly seminars (helping social and professional integration), Médecins Sans Frontières Pantin, as well as social workers from Belgium.

In early March, over 100 attorneys attended CCEM's presentation on human trafficking to the commission of the Maison du Barreau de Paris emergencies cases.



With the city of Paris and CNCDH, CCEM co-presented a colloquium on October 18th at city hall (L'Hotel de Ville de Paris) on trafficking for labour exploitation, how to take action, and what one can do in Paris. Over 100 professionals attended from a variety of groups including OIT, labour inspectors, OCLTI, the CGT as well as representatives from MIPROF and the mayor's office.

CCEM also participated in several seminars for the general public on modern-day slavery and human trafficking, reaching about 342 people between Bordeaux, Luce, Choisy le Roi and Paris.

Lastly, we organized awareness presentations to young students on the existence of trafficking and modern slavery. In 2017, we spoke to 546 students in Paris, Saint Denis, Rambouillet, and Antilles. This number does not include the numerous requests for written information we received from students working on special individual projects.

2. Communications

Institutional communications

People all too often overlook the existence of modern-day slavery in France and possibility of victims anywhere. This is why we include raising public awareness in our mission. As part of the European day of awareness of human trafficking and of the colloquium co-organised with the city of Paris in October, CCEM displayed the documentary photography exhibit entitled “*Esclavage Domestique*” (domestic servitude). These photographs by Raphaël Dallaporta and of buildings where victims of domestic servitude had been discovered show how exploitation may happen in any social environment. The photographs showing anonymous buildings take on a different meaning with accompanying texts by Ondine Millot recounting stories of the victims.

CCEM also continued a nation-wide poster campaign from 2016 made possible with the support of Myop agency, Terre Bleue, and photographer Ed Alcock, where 4000 ad-spaces, primarily on public-bus shelters, donated by JCDecaux, displayed a photograph campaign against modern slavery.

CCEM in the media

CCEM has been recognized in all forms of media speaking out against modern slavery and human trafficking. While respecting the privacy of victims, CCEM shares its experience of victims’ cases and maintains a constant presence in political policy, judicial decisions, or international events. In 2017, CCEM was regularly called upon to give information or its point of view. Below is just some of the times that CCEM was in the media:

- April 28, Radio présence, interview with Sylvie O’Dy, CCEM’s Vice-President.
- June 16, CCEM spoke at a presentation of the film “*Corvéables à merci – le scandale des bonnes asiatiques*” (Exploited at will – the scandal behind Asian maids).
- 18th, Story on TV5 entitled “*Esclaves aujourd’hui en France*” (Slaves today in France) covering 3 of CCEM’s cases and CCEM’s work.
- July 27, Article in Secours Catholique – Caritas France’s magazine – *Henriette, une esclave qui fait progresser le droit*
- September 10: Article in the newspaper 20 Minutes on the “permanence” RHSF in Toulouse
- October 31: Article in the newspaper Le Parisien on a CCEM case
- November: Several articles in the press on one of our case (see p.6 of the Activity report)
- November 22: Radio interview with Sylvie O’Dy on France Culture
- November 2 : Sylvie O’Dy involvement in Canal+, *L’Info du vrai, L’Esclavage en 2017*
- December 1: CCEM President, David Desgranges’ involvement in radio station RMC and interview with Sylvie O’Dy with la Revue des Deux Mondes
- December 2: interview with Sylvie O’Dy on Sud Radio on the topic of slavery in Libya.

The evolution of our presence online

Our website www.esclavagemoderne.org aims to give a vast and international view of the issues around modern-day slavery and human trafficking and its effects (such as definitions, the situation worldwide, legislation, trials, victim protection, and media attention). In 2017, our site received more than 60,000 visits to 177,000 pages, 485 pages seen each day.

CCEM also maintains a presence on Twitter and Facebook diffusing information and news on our work and issues around the world. Lastly, we launched a newsletter in 2017 sent to 386 people.

VI- ADVOCACY AND PARTNERSHIPS

1. Networking and working partnerships

Collective « Ensemble contre la traite des êtres humains »:

Ensemble contre la traite des êtres humains is a collective of organizations that fights against human trafficking and slavery. In 2017 CCEM continued to be an active member, especially in the area of communications and interventions, and in meeting with ministries. The participation of CCEM in the Collective is essential, as CCEM was the first French association exclusively addressing the issue of trafficking for labour exploitation. Its participation to the collective thus insures that all forms of exploitation are taken into account in France's civil society advocacy against human trafficking.

The Office Central de Lutte Contre le Travail Illégal (OCLTI) and the Labour Inspection:

The collaboration between CCEM and OCLTI and labor inspectors continued on about 10 of our cases this year as well as in a general exchange of information through MIPROF (see below). This collaboration is important to us because it allows better victim protection and better information following cases.

Other ongoing partnerships:

We strive to create and strengthen partnerships with social and legal organizations who can work with us to assist victims and better ensure their integration into society. Organizations with which we have partnerships include: CIMADE, Hors la Rue, ECPAT, AcSé, SAIO 75, Aurore, Paris Aides aux Victims, Aux Captifs la Libération, le Bus des Femmes, le Palais des Femmes, le Samu Social, and La Clairière. These organizations help with a range of services from housing to legal to advocacy to health care.

2. National advocacy

Le Groupe d'Experts du Conseil de L'Europe sur la Lutte Contre la traite des Etres Humains (*Group of European Council experts on the fight against human trafficking – GRETA*)

GRETA is a group of experts responsible for monitoring the implementation of the European Council's compact on human trafficking. GRETA published a second evaluation of France's National Plan in July 2017. CCEM testified for this report and gave its analysis of the evolution of France's laws on human trafficking for labour exploitation, its implementation of the National Plan against human trafficking, and the various problems we still encounter such as identifying and protecting victims, the qualification of facts, receiving information on a case's status, housing, and a lack of financial support for fighting trafficking.

La Mission interministérielle pour la protection de femmes contre les violences et la lutte contre la traite des être humains (*Interministerial unit for protecting women against violence and for combating trafficking in human beings – MIPROF*)

Created in 2013, MIPROF is attached to the French Ministry in charge of women's rights and combats violence against women. CCEM strives to maintain the awareness of trafficking and labour exploitation in MIPROF's work. CCEM participated on two levels in its efforts with MIPROF this year: as a member of the coordination commission, and as a part of the working group on a manual for work inspectors distributed in 2017. In addition, CCEM continued its participation in monitoring human trafficking (L'Observatoire sur la Traite des êtres humains) that MIPROF put in place with ONDRP (Observatoire national de la délinquance et de la

réponse pénale). Of the 13 organizations that participate, CCEM is the only one that specializes in trafficking for labour exploitation and that operates nation-wide.

Commission National Consultative des Droits de l'Homme (National Consulting Commissions on Human Rights – CNCDH)

CNCDH was created in 1947. It is an independent body meant to advise the French government and monitor the observance of human rights. In 2016, it rendered its first report on France's fight against human trafficking and exploitation from which came the first National Plan of combat. In an evaluation of the National Plan in 2017, CCEM met with CNCDH to present its observations on the Plan's implementation and give its suggestions on a new plan. CNCDH sent our comments to MIPROF for a meeting of the coordination commission.

Défenseur des Droits (Defenders of Human Rights - DDD)

In 2017, DDD invited CCEM to meet and exchange ideas on the existing issues and problems in France concerning the identification of trafficking victims, the criminal interpretation of exploitation offences, informing victims of the status of their cases, and victim protection.

3. International Actions

In 2017, CCEM participated in numerous seminars and meetings outside of France such as with the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, and the United Nations. Some of our major activities outside of France include:

- CCEM participated in the 17th conference the OSCE organized on trafficking minors on April 3rd and 4th.
- In a joint effort between the United Kingdom and France, CCEM spoke on April 7th at a seminar on the fight against human trafficking for work exploitation emphasizing specifically the role non-governmental organizations play in the fight and in developing partnerships and cooperative actions².
- In May 17 – 23, CCEM accompanied a victim of servile marriage to Morocco in the case of her child abduction by the exploiter, and to meet with non-governmental organizations and local institutions to discuss possible future partnerships.
- As part of the 35th session of the Human Rights Council at the Palais des Nations in Geneva, with the *Collectif Ensemble Contre la Traite des Etres Humains*, CCEM presented the story of Henriette, a victim of trafficking as a minor. This presentation served as part of a special report on human trafficking delivered by Italian judge and policy-advisor, Maria Grazia Giammarinaro, the UN Special Rapporteur on human trafficking.
- In May and December, CCEM, as a member of the European platform group of NGOs against human trafficking, participated in meetings in Brussels.
- On September 29th, CCEM met with experts on trafficking at a European meeting in Vienna on migration trends and the fight against trafficking.
- At an information-training session organized by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Fès, Morocco, CCEM made a presentation on its work identifying and accompanying victims of trafficking for labor exploitation as well as its networking and partnering with other NGOs.

² For a report on this event, see <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0r56WGaRIQE&t=14s>

VII- OBSERVATIONS AND DIFFICULTIES

An Annual Report is an opportunity to look back on the achievements of the year, but also to reflect on and analyse the year's difficulties to put forth objectives for future improvements. Looking forward, the difficulties we faced in 2017 look to be worse in 2018 with current migratory politics that tend to further limit a migrant's access to his or her rights, specifically regarding work and housing. This further increases the risk of isolation suffered by people already vulnerable as a result of their legal and economic situation.

We can only emphasize the existence of issues that must be addressed in hand with a true application of French law. The following are some of these issues:

Victim identification

Formal victim identification in France is unfortunately left in the hands of the local and national police. This exclusive responsibility is too restrictive because it excludes victims who are reluctant to or cannot press charges against their exploiters.

Furthermore, unlike a few select services that specialize in trafficking such as OCLTI, the police generally lack sufficient training and awareness of a victim's situation. As such, they underestimate the danger and suffering that trafficking victims undergo, leaving them unprotected. Work inspectors also require training to complete their knowledge of the law regarding trafficking, forced labour and domestic servitude (see ordinance of April 7, 2016 of Article 261 of law 2015-990 or [Loi Macron](#)).

The classification of crimes

The legal classification of human trafficking as a crime is largely unknown by the law enforcement due to a lack of specific training. Such ignorance leads to unfounded prejudices and errors. This automatically results in a long and complex legal fight for victims, requiring them to have specialized help at the risk of failing to have a case. Further complicating the issue, the government's current focus on trafficking for sexual exploitation overlooks victims of other types of exploitation. Lastly, human trafficking for labour exploitation is often confused with trafficking migrants.

Information to victims on the status of their cases and transmission of case-related elements/documents

It is our experience that victims of human trafficking are often not able to properly assert their rights because they are not always informed of their cases' advancement. Victims must continuously follow-up with the investigation services and the prosecution and suffer when they receive no response. In some cases, they learn their case had been already closed only when they go the prefecture to request that their residency card be extended, and they receive no notice to appear to contest or argue their case. Furthermore, one must follow a complicated procedure to obtain copies of the investigatory procedures when a case is closed. As such, CCEM faces flaws of the judicial system regularly, notably during preliminary investigations where a victim's procedural rights are limited. This can even lead to a victim of human trafficking being denied lawful rights.

Protecting victims

The fight against human trafficking must ensure protecting all victims, including those who do not and cannot bring criminal actions against their exploiters; therefore, it is imperative that victim protection be separate from the legal process. This is not presently the case and must be improved. In addition, victims suffer from a

lack of knowledge and means to protect themselves such as how to obtain a visitor's visa, housing, mental health assistance, or financial aid.

Even though the legislature decided to exclude from relying on banning the right to return to France human trafficking victims of which a residence permit would not be renewed or would be taken away, this former also formalised the impossibility for human trafficking victims to transform their 1 year special residency card (that they obtain at the condition they press charges against their exploiters) into a multiannual residency card as it is normally doable under article L.313-14 of the Code of Entry and Residence of Aliens and the Rights to Asylum (CESEDA). While any other foreigners may obtain such multiannual residency cards by demonstrating a regular presence in France, the exclusion of the "human trafficking residency card" from this measure maintains victims in an administrative precariousness, although procedures are particularly long.

Troubling Migration Laws

2017 ended with a bill in France 'for controlled immigration and a tangible right to asylum'. This bill may impact victims of human trafficking for labour exploitation in the following ways:

- Shortening deadlines for applications and appeals for asylum cases;
- Actions against victims for having false identification papers when it was their exploiters who made and provided the fraudulent documents;
- The creation of 'au pair' status that is completely aligned with exploitation crimes;
- The possibility to apply to asylum and "human trafficking resident card" in parallel
- Denying trafficking victims the right to a multi-year visa or residency card

Housing for men

As it was last year in 2016, the lack of housing and financial support for housing for men continues to be worrisome. Housing facilities are currently saturated, and the *Service Intégré d'Accueil et d'Orientation* (a social services organization – SIAO) is congested with high demand. We were also more limited in the cases we could take on in 2017 than in 2016 because housing is unavailable for people without proper legal status, most particularly men.

Housing for women in general is also a concern, and CCEM's emergency apartment for women in particular is always at risk for lack of funding. The apartment is supported with private donations as governmental housing agencies deny requests for help, proposing that we send victims to already overpopulated facilities. Sending trafficking victims to such facilities, even if room existed, is not a solution, however, because it offers no security or an appropriate accompanying framework. In addition to maintaining our present emergency apartment for women, we seek additional funding to provide a similar apartment where male victims can safely live until they are emotionally and financially able to live independently. This lack of understanding and support for housing was highlighted in CNCDH's evaluation of the French National Plan.

Proper medical care – focus on psychological and psychiatric treatment

Victims who have been physically enclosed and have had their identification papers confiscated by exploiters receive state subsidized healthcare with great difficulty. Added to the need for healthcare, is access to psychiatric care and support from psychologists. A psychiatric/psychological diagnosis is often indispensable to a trial, and victims need special care for trauma, culture shock and the general stress from their past experiences and dealing with their present situations.

Our partnership in 2017 with the organization, *Paris Aide aux Victimes*, allows us to consider additional such collaborations to better offer mental healthcare to victims we are serving. These types of partnerships will allow more in-depth study, and thus treatment, of the specific psychological effects and needs of victims of human trafficking for economic exploitation.

A need for translators and interpreters

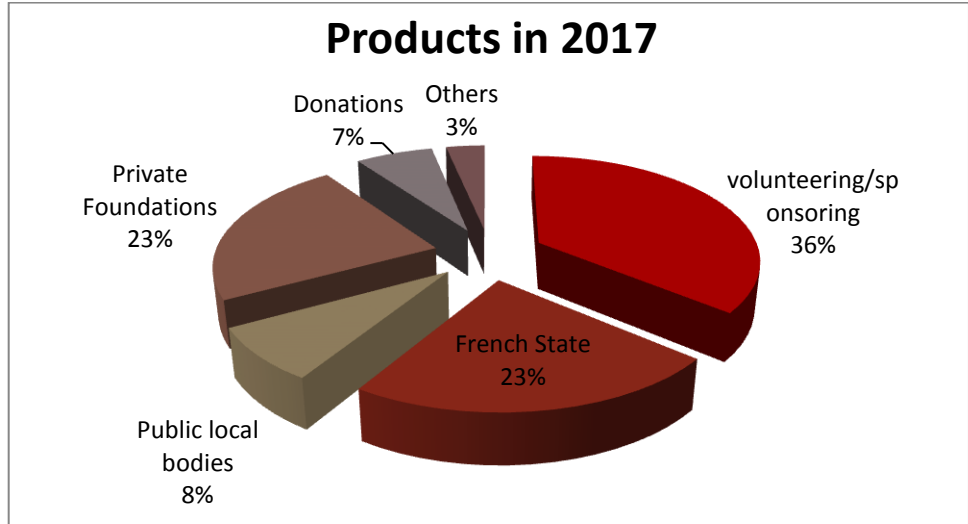
In 2017, one third of the victims worked with us through an interpreter. Because they are maintained in great cultural isolation during the exploitation period, most of victims do not speak French well enough to be autonomous in daily activities. This language barrier is a major obstacle to their independence and requires us to call on translating services. With no funding for this service, we rely on translating through internet and such volunteers as those through *Partenaires Pour une Planete Sans Frontières* (PUPSF). This need for everything from daily activities to legal procedures makes helping victims difficult and arduous.

VIII- FUNDING CCEM

CCEM operates completely from donations and receives support from a range of sources: public and private institutions as well as individual donations. An important contribution, without which we could not operate, is the time and expertise of volunteers.

CCEM saw a slight increase in revenues in 2017 of 4% thanks to private donations and an increase in government support from the Ile-de-France – which had been entirely withheld in 2016.

Public funding 31% of budget 47% of products	Private funding 23% of budget 34% of products
Volunteer work and sponsoring 35% of budget	Donations 4% of budget 11% of products

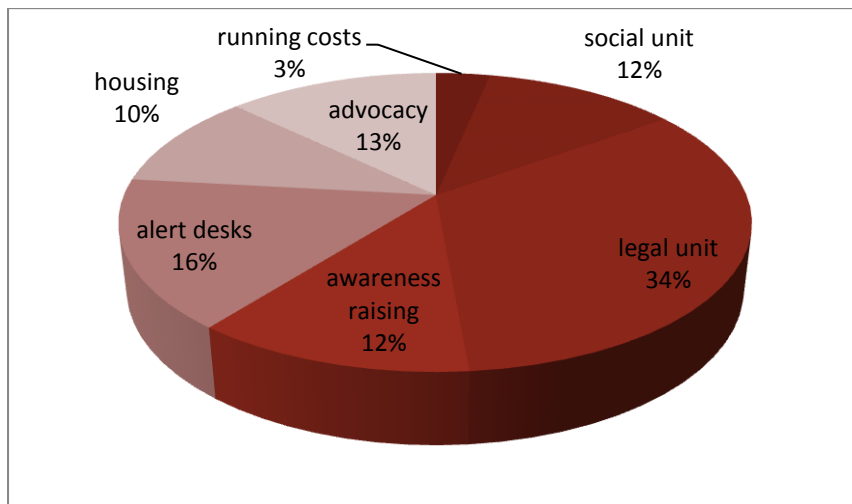


Support from the French government covered roughly 23% of our budget this year, coming from: the offices of the Prime Minister, the Minister of Justice, the Foreign Affairs Minister, and the highest support from the Secretary of State for equality between women and men.

Local government support increased to 12% coming from the City of Paris and the Region Ile de France.

Donations from private foundations remain solid and important. We would like to give special thanks to certain organizations for their loyal and long-standing support in our work: Fondation Pro Victimis, Caritas France-Secours Catholique, the Barreau de Paris, and foundations under the umbrella of the Fondation de France.

Lastly, this year we saw a much appreciated 51% increase in personal donations to cover roughly 7% of our budget. Our expenses this year remained relatively stable, decreasing by just 2%. Expenses linked to the running costs represent only 6% ; allowing CCEM to use 94% of expenses towards operational actions.



It is important to know that a great deal of the services CCEM provides come largely from volunteers – most especially attorneys, but also translators, financial accountants... Without these in-kind donations, CCEM would not have the effect it does helping and defending victims of human trafficking and forced labour and fighting for their protection and rights.

MEMBERS OF CCEM

Board of Directors:

President : David DESGRANGES
Vice- President : Sylvie O'DY
Secretary : Franceline LEPANY
Treasurer : Alain MOREAU
Olivier BRISSON
Adelphe DE TAXI DU POET
Nicolas LE COZ
Zita OBRA
Marie-Aimée PIRIOU
Michel RICARD
Georgina VAZ CABRAL

Staff

Director : Mona CHAMASS SAUNIER
Program officer- legal counsellor: Annabel CANZIAN
Legal officer- legal counsellor : Manon TESTEMALE
Social worker: Samia MOGNI
Reception desk officer : Gwendoline PERES

Interns and “service civique” volunteers

Charlotte Mancini, Julie Février, Camille Ladrat, Leila Pelletier, Roxane Ouadghiri, Mélanie Duchafour, Eva Halawe

And mostly, a big thank you to...

Our 64 volunteers, including attorneys for standing with us throughout 2017.

CCEM could not be able to accomplish its mission without their precious support.

CCEM ACTIONS IN A FEW DATES

- 1994** Creation of Comité contre l'esclavage moderne (CCEM)
- 1996** First case for a victim of domestic slavery undertaken
- 1999** First trial for a victim of slavery before the Tribunal de Grande Instance in Paris
- 2001** Parliamentary fact-finding mission on modern slavery and human trafficking
- 2005** Participated in France's first conviction by the European Court of Human Rights for domestic slavery
- 2006** Obtained its first conviction of an exploiter in Cour d'Assise (French criminal court's highest chamber)
- 2009** Participated in word with the CNCDH on trafficking and exploitation of human beings in France
- 2012** Participated in France's second conviction by the ECHR in a domestic slavery case
- 2014** Participated in developing France's first National Plan against human trafficking and implementation of the Law of August 2013 outlawing human trafficking
- 2016** Presented observations to the second evaluation report on France by the GRETA

2017 Presented observation to MIPROF and CNCDH in an evaluation of the first National Plan against human trafficking in preparation of a new Plan

Our mission is solid. Our progress is steady. The fight is long but necessary to a humane world.

OUR PARTNERS

Operational partners



Financial partners and supports



**In 2017, more than 190 individual donors supported CCEM,
A warm thank you for their generosity**



Comité Contre l'Esclavage Moderne

107 avenue Parmentier 75011 Paris

Tel 01 44 52 88 90

www.esclavagemoderne.org

