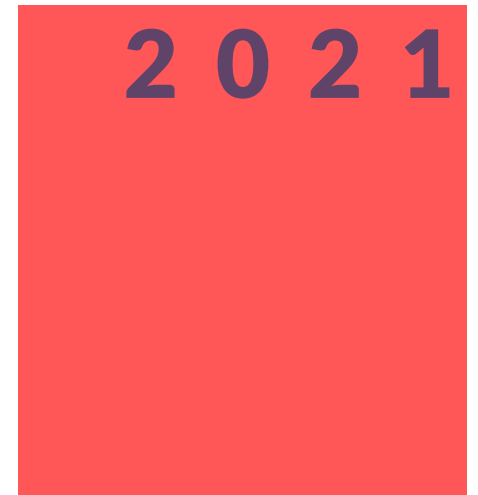
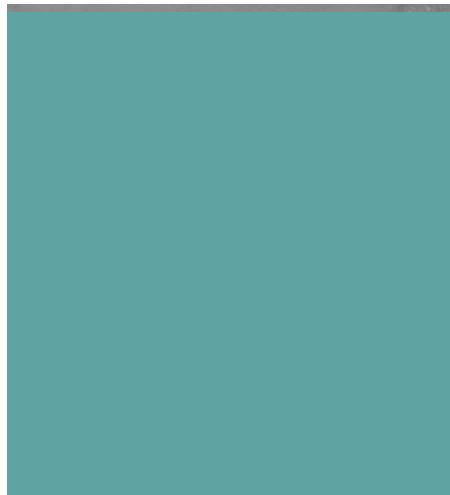
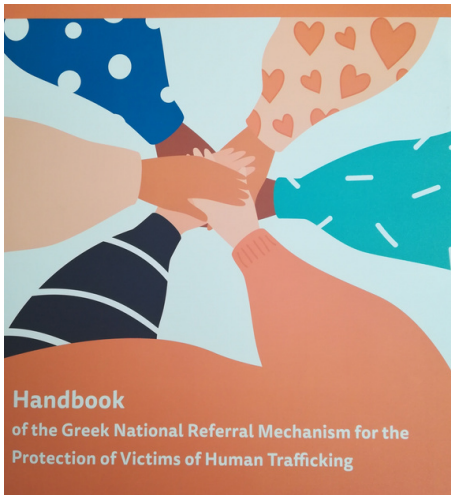
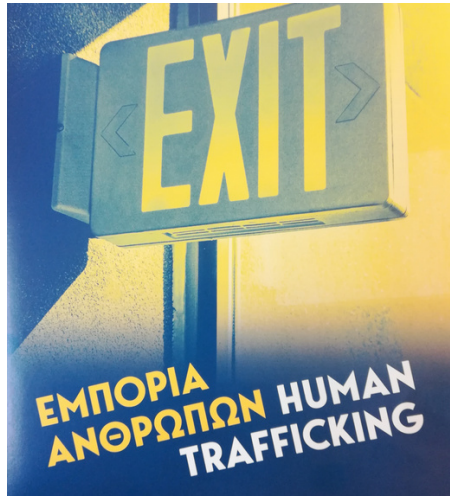


Εντοπισμός και Προστασία
των θυμάτων εμπορίας ανθρώπων

Πρακτικός Οδηγός για Επαγγελματίες Πρώτης Γραμμής



ΑΘΗΝΑ 2021



NATIONAL REFERRAL MECHANISM FOR THE PROTECTION OF VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING



HELLENIC REPUBLIC
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL RAPPORTEUR
ON TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS



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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL REFERRAL MECHANISM FOR THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING VICTIMS (JANUARY - DECEMBER 2021)

The present Report for the year 2021 includes the data extracted by the Reporting Forms and the Protection Services' Monitoring Forms¹ for the period from 1/1/2021 until 31/12/2021, submitted to the National Referral Mechanism for the Protection of human trafficking victims (NRM) from January 1st, 2021 to January 31st, 2022, by the participating Actors². In 2021, one could say that Actors provided their services in a context of a new "normality", implementing safety and prevention measures but at the same time keeping their services accessible. New technologies continued to be used for contact between professionals and service users, however, the provision of services has largely returned to live communication.

The NRM management team in EKKA continued to receive information from the NRM participating Actors, in a rate similar to that of 2019 and 2020, which the stability of the cooperation that has been built and sustained in the Greek NRM framework.

Meanwhile, the NRM management team in EKKA continued to implement training activities, mainly online. During 2021, seventeen (14) two-day adapted trainings were held for case officers of the Asylum Service and professionals of public services, local NGOs and international organizations - (**255 professionals** in total). Additionally, EKKA has launched the idea of "pocket seminars", meaning short presentations focused on specialized practical issues in relation to the legal framework for the protection of victims of human trafficking. The first seminar in 19/10/2021 found the warm response of the 100 professionals that attended it, while it remains accessible on the EKKA website and on the EKKA YouTube channel (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TiFTDiESYFg>).

During 2021, leaflets were published in five different languages ([Greek](#), [English](#), [French](#), [Romanian](#) and [Bulgarian](#)), aiming to inform the NRM's Actors' service users on the issue of human trafficking in order to facilitate the identification of presumed victims also through their self-reporting. In the beginning of 2022, the NRM Manual was published³ (in [Greek](#) and [English](#)) and has already started to be distributed to the NRM's Actors throughout Greece. Finally, a very useful tool available also on the EKKA website (in the [specific section for NRM](#)), is the

¹ Through the services monitoring forms, the Reporting Actors inform EKKA quarterly for the services provided (type, duration etc.) for each victim reported to the Mechanism by them or by the cooperating Actors, in case of referral.

² See ANNEX, NRM participating Actors List

³ The publication of the Handbook was funded by the Internal Security Fund 2014-2020.

[Practical Guide for field professionals](#)⁴, which is designed to present the most critical aspects of professionals' work in relation to the protection of victims, using simple language and practical examples.

The data included in the present report regard victims that were either detected within 2021 (new cases), or/ and received protection services (as trafficking victims) during the reporting period.

The data derived from:

- a. the reports for trafficking victims that were detected and/or received protection services in the country from **January 1st 2021 until December 31st 2021**, as well as
- b. the procedure of monitoring the cases of the victims that were reported to the NRM within 2019⁵-2020 and continued to receive services during the reporting period (2021).

More specifically, during the NRM's first year of operation, in 2019, 154 reporting forms for presumed human trafficking victims were received while in 2020, 167 cases of presumed victims were reported. During 2021, one hundred fourteen (114) cases of the years 2019 and 2020 remained «open» - ninety-three (93) of adults and twenty-one (21) of children - as they continued to receive protection services. In Part A of this report brief data of these cases are presented.

It is reminded that human trafficking victims are reported to the Mechanism⁶, regardless of whether trafficking took place within or outside Greece and independent of **the time the trafficking crime was perpetrated**. The main goal of the report to the NRM is the depiction of the protection services provided to each presumed or officially recognized human trafficking victim, in a way that ensures the most complete protection possible.

⁴ The Practical Guide was drafted in terms of the Greece Capacity Building Project, implemented by NRC/NORCAP within the framework of the Programme "Asylum and Migration" (Addressing urgent needs for the reception and screening of asylum seekers and for the accommodation of vulnerable groups) in Greece. The programme, financed by Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway, was awarded a total budget of 16,5 million euros as part of the EEA Grants 2014 – 2021. It aspires to contribute to ensuring legal protection, support and care for the most vulnerable asylum seekers, with emphasis on unaccompanied children. The Fund Operator for the "Asylum and Migration" programme in Greece is SOL Consulting S.A in partnership with Human Rights 360.

More information: <https://www.asylumandmigration-eeagrants.gr>

⁵ The 2019 report is available at: https://ekka.org.gr/images/KOINONIKON-PAREMBASEON/%CE%95%CE%9C%CE%91/NRM-REPORT_2019_eng_fin.pdf and the 2020 report is available at: https://ekka.org.gr/images/KOINONIKON-PAREMBASEON/%CE%95%CE%9C%CE%91/NRM_REPORT_2020_fin.doc.pdf

⁶ Including those for whom a recognition act has been issued (officially recognized victims) and those in whose history there are elements that at least one act of trafficking with at least one means has taken place (not in the case of children), with the purpose of - not necessarily having started - their exploitation (presumed victims).

According to the NRM Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), following the receipt of a Reporting Form and provided that the adult victim has given consent to be registered in the NRM⁷, EKKA provides a Registry Number and monitors the case, not only to capture the referrals and services provided, but also to ensure the continuity and sufficiency of these services.

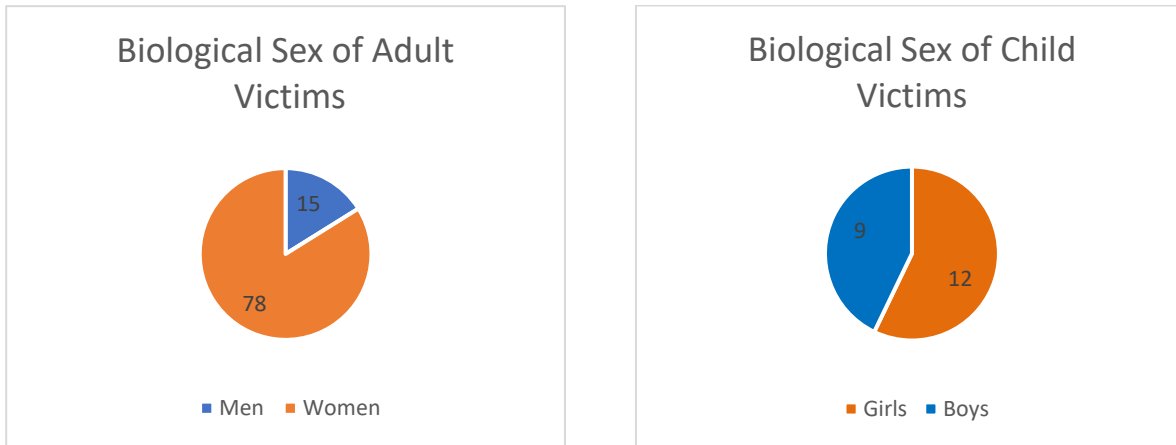
Until the Report’s publication date, the Public Actors that participate in the NRM, belong to the Ministries of Justice, of Labour and Social Affairs, of Interior, of Migration and Asylum, of Citizen Protection, of Health and of Infrastructure and Transport. Also, the Office of the National Rapporteur on Combating Human Trafficking has invited Non-Governmental Organisations and International Organisations, to participate in the NRM and following their positive response, today fifty-one (51) Civil Society Actors and International Organisations in total are included (see. Annex, p. 45).

PART A: VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING WHO CONTINUED TO RECEIVE SERVICES IN 2021

As mentioned, a total of 114 cases of the last two years (2019-2020), remained “open” during 2021, and include ninety-three (93) adults and twenty-one (21) children, victims of human trafficking.

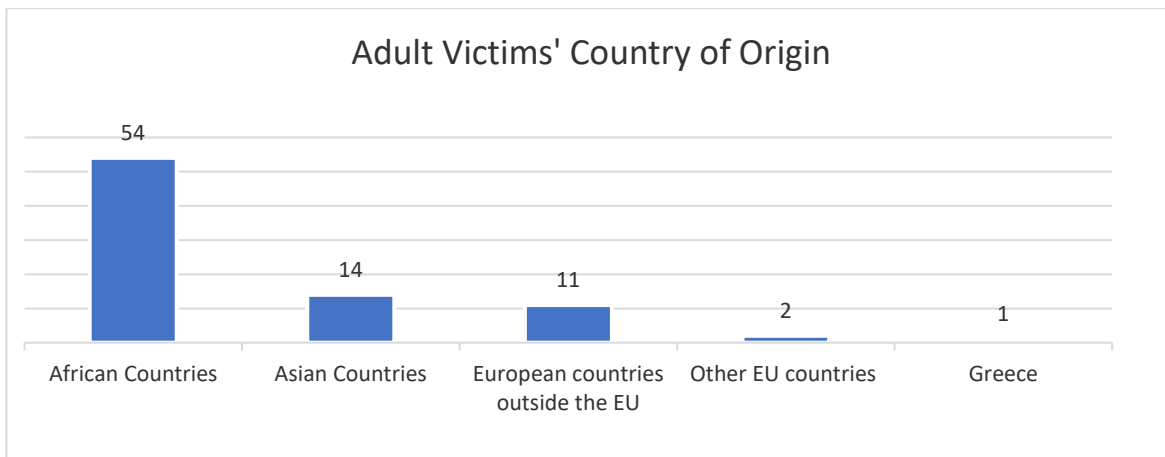
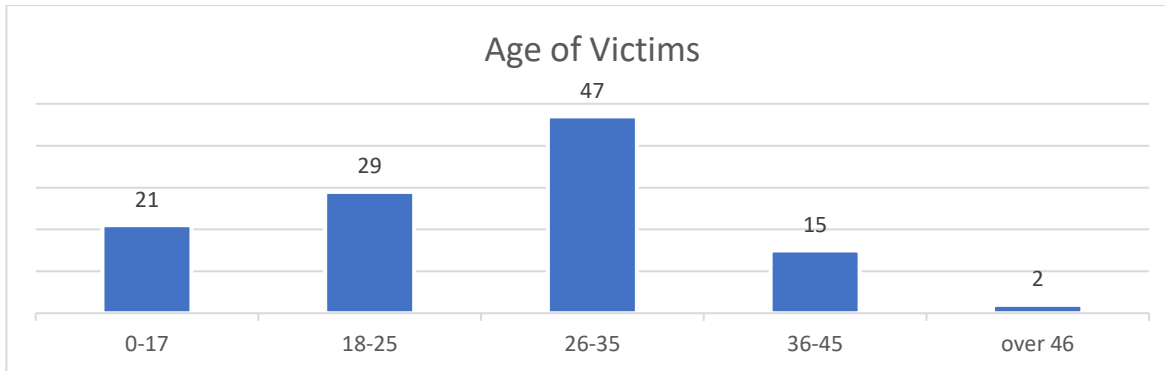
Their demographic data are depicted in the following graphs:

Demographic data of the victims reported to the NRM in 2019 and 2020 that continue to receive services in 2021

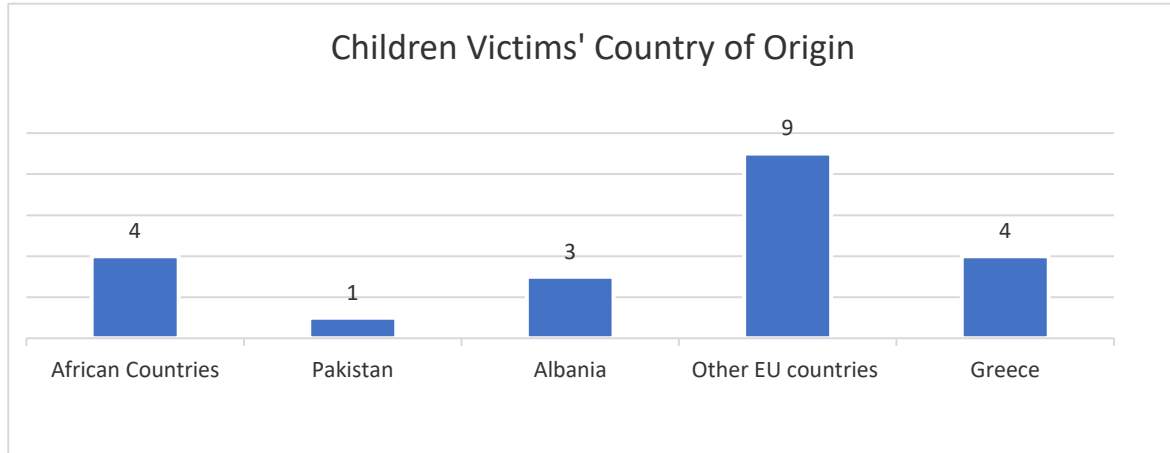


It is noted that, four (4) trans women are recorded as assigned males at birth.

⁷ We remind that in the case of a child victim, no consent is needed for the inclusion in the NRM, but the victim is informed on it by the Detection Actor.



The countries of Africa include Cameroon (36 victims), DR Congo, Congo, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Eritrea, Gambia, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Morocco and Sierra Leone. The countries of Asia include Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran, Kazakhstan, Bangladesh, Syria and Nepal. The EU countries are Romania, and Latvia. The victims from European countries outside the EU come from Moldova and Albania.



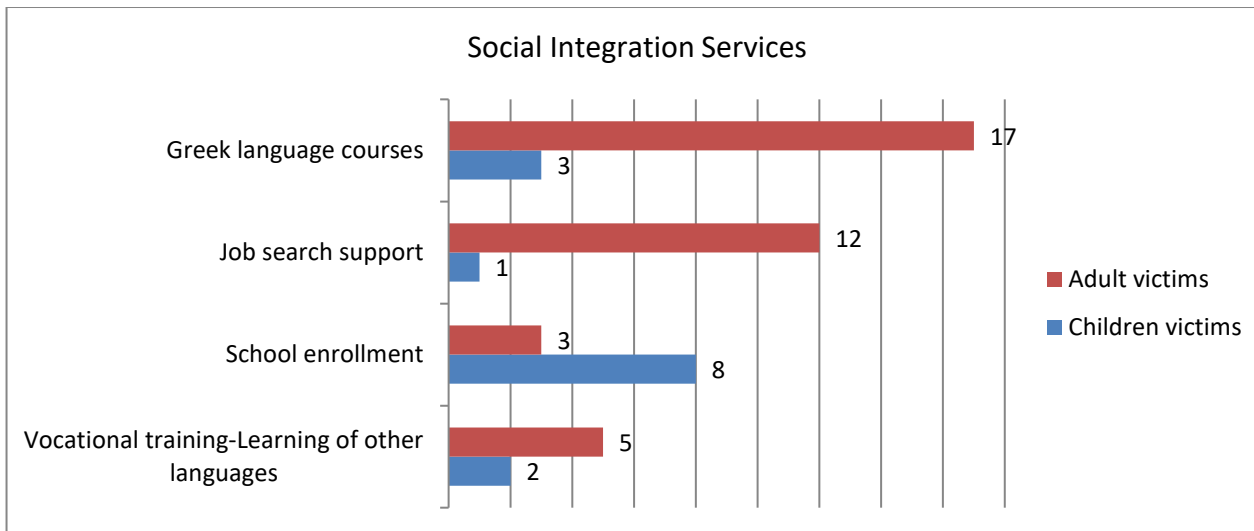
The countries of Africa include Guinea, DR Congo and Morocco and the EU countries are Bulgaria and Romania.

In total, the “open” cases of 2019 and 2020 continued to receive in 2021 the following services:



The range of services that victims keep receiving, shows their multi-level needs, as well as the long period needed for those to be covered. Many services are provided to the victim escorted by a professional, in order to facilitate the access to those services.

More specifically, the services that the **child victims** continue to receive in 2021 – depending on their current needs- are accommodation, legal counselling and representation, psychological and social support, education (schooling and Greek lessons), medical care and material assistance. We should note that «Interpretation» is depicted separately as a provided service only in cases that the Actor covers this need with the help of a different Actor and not every time that there is a need for a cooperation with an interpreter of the same Actor (e.g., psychological support with the mediation of an interpreter working for the same Actor). The graph above shows that the protection Actors did not need to seek the assistance of another Actor to ensure the services of an external interpreter, which implies that the Actors run programs for the refugee population and therefore, employ interpreters.



Regarding the residence status of the aforementioned victims, according to the updated services monitoring forms received by NRM, **eight (8) of those reported in 2019 or 2020 as asylum seekers received the international protection status in 2021, though not necessarily on the ground of human trafficking.** One victim that did not have legal documents, was included in the asylum process.

Four (4) victims (who were in a recognition process in 2019 or 2020) are reported in 2021 to have been officially recognised as human trafficking victims by the competent Public Prosecutor (cooperating with the Police Authorities). We should note that, in all those cases, trafficking had taken place in Greece.

Also, three (3) cases were reported in which the competent Prosecutor's Office did not proceed with official recognition of a victim, evaluating the submitted evidence as insufficient.

It is worth mentioning that six (6) children who were identified by NGOs while they were still under exploitation, they were rescued with the authorities' intervention within 2021. The children's protection was ensured by the Prosecutor for minors and the immediate response of the child protection network.

Finally, the NRM was informed of the issuance of two (2) residence permits for human trafficking victims in the reporting year, one of which was based on a recognition act issued by the competent Prosecutor, without the victim's cooperation with the Police.

PART B: NEW CASES OF 2021

The general picture, depicted by the data regarding the new cases of 2021, does not differ much from that in the previous years of 2019-2020. Although there has been an encouraging expansion in the actors who have reported to NRM, the largest number of reporting forms keeps coming from the same state partners. This, of course, can be attributed to the close and direct linkage of their responsibilities with the procedure of identifying victims of trafficking, while this does not apply exclusively to them. Additionally, it is noticed that the systematization of the information flow regarding the services received by the victims is gradually improving, with the desired goal to capture a more accurate picture of the related issue. At the same time, we sought to resolve the difficulty of monitoring the cases identified by the Asylum Service, specifically the victims residing in Reception and Identification Centres on the islands who were moving to mainland, as there were cases that EKKA had not been able to follow up on the protection they may receive from there on (Actor and type of services). Therefore, through cooperation with co-competent Bodies (Asylum Service and First Reception and Identification Service), the standardized procedures were reformed in a way that ensures continuation of monitoring for each case reported.

Regarding the assessment of the pandemic effects on the perpetrator's actions and the general situation of the victims, the data submitted to NRM do not lead to a specific conclusion (same as in the previous year).

The number of reporting forms sent to NRM during 2021 reached one hundred and fifty-seven (157). They were received both by Public Sector Services, which, however, have not been differentiated from previous years, as well as from Civil Society Bodies.

Specifically, eighty-two (82) forms were submitted by the following **State Agencies**:

1. Hellenic Police
2. Asylum Service
3. RIS/RICs-National Public Health Organization (EODY)⁸

Within the same period, the NRM received seventy-five (75) referrals from **non-Governmental Actors and International Organizations**:

1. A21 Campaign
2. ARSIS
3. COMMUNITY HOUSE "DAMARIS"

⁸ These are the psychosocial units of EODY which provide services within the RICs.

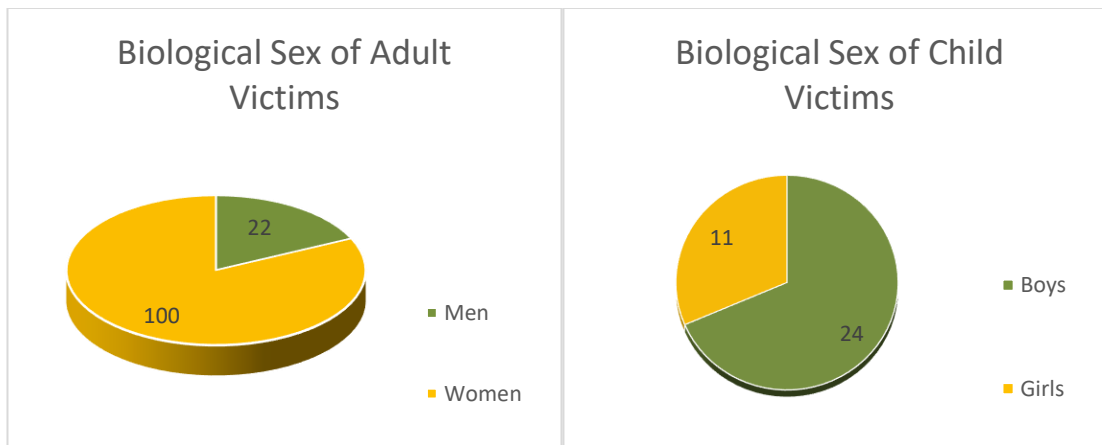
4. CRWI “DIOTIMA”
5. DOCTORS WITHOUT BORDERS
6. EQUAL RIGHTS BEYOND BORDERS
7. GREEK COUNCIL for REFUGEES
8. The HOME PROJECT
9. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)
10. NETWORK FOR CHILDREN’S RIGHTS
11. SOLIDARITY NOW
12. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

1. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA OF THE TRAFFICKING VICTIMS – NEW CASES OF 2021

I. Sex

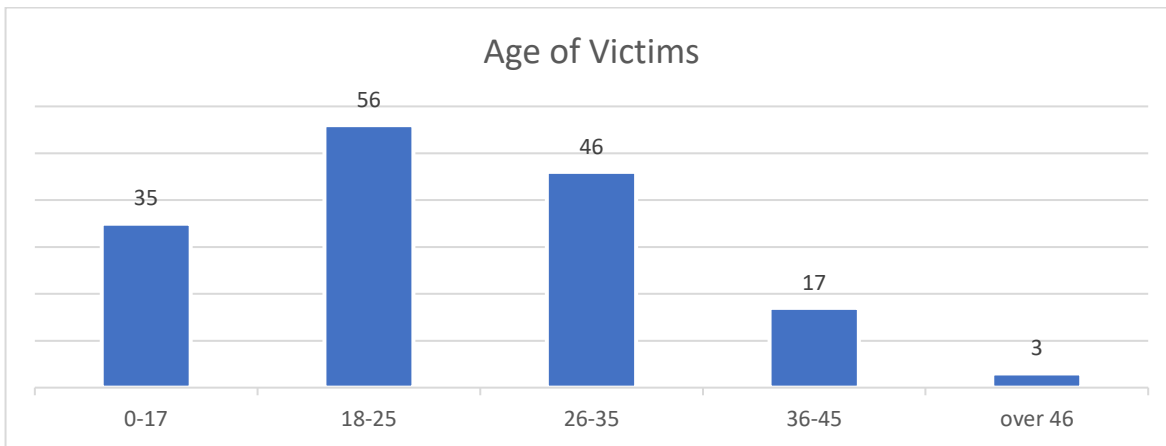
Out of the total number of new cases – a hundred and fifty-seven (157) – in 2021, a hundred and eleven (111) regarded women and girls and forty-six (46) men and boys. It is noted that the majority of adult victims are women, while in the case of children, the majority are boys. Regarding women, nine (9) were pregnant during the submission of the reporting form, while thirty-two (32) are in Greece with their children.

The graphs depict the biological sex of the trafficking victims. During the referring period no LGBTQIA2+ person was referred.

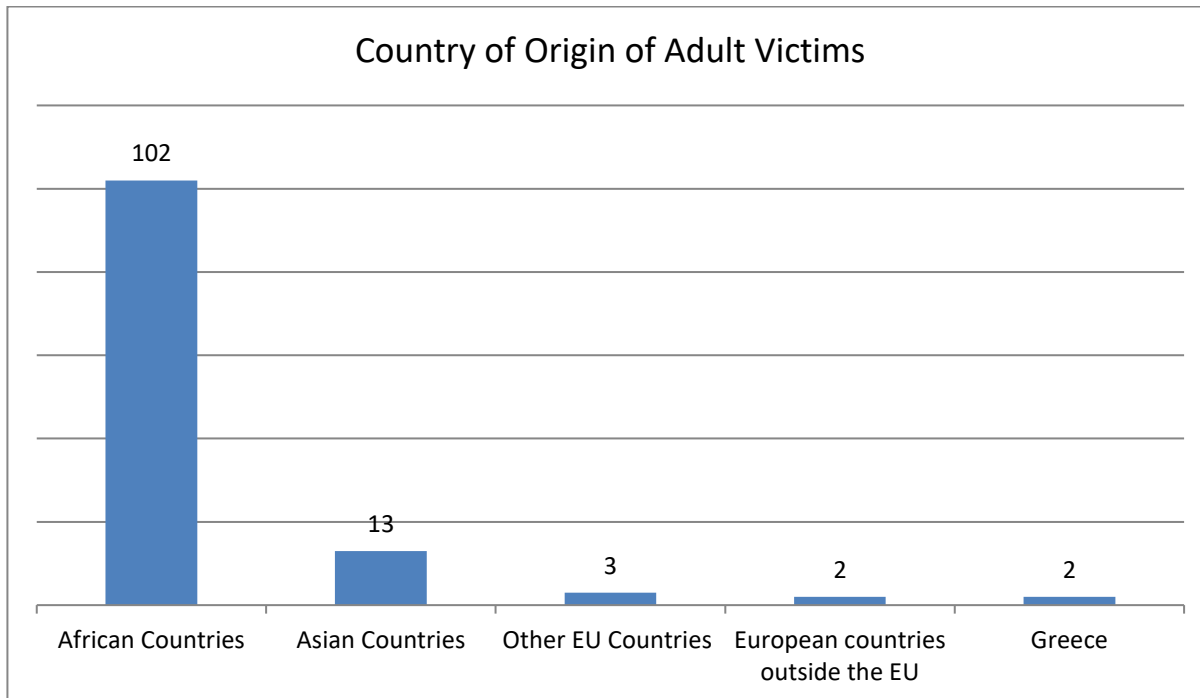


II. Age

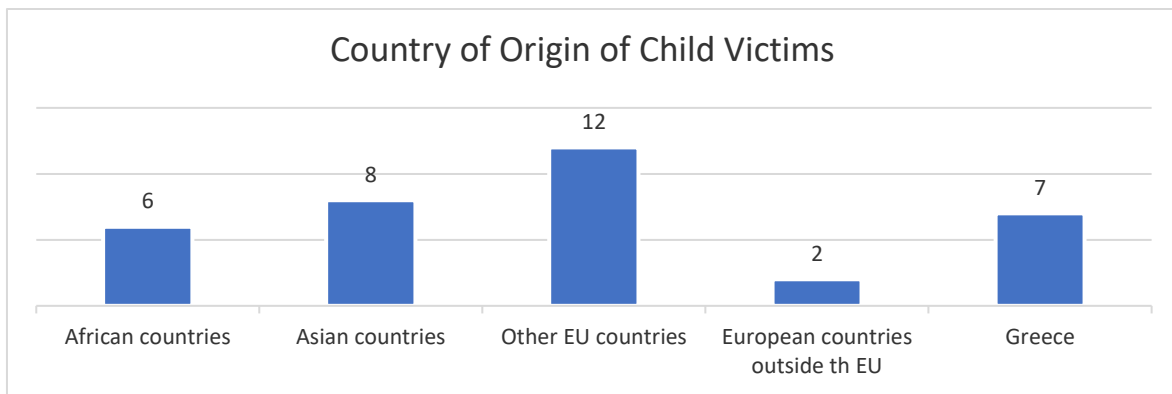
Regarding victims' age, the majority of adults are below 35 years old. Thirty-five (35), out of one hundred and fifty-seven (157) reported trafficking victims, are children. Out of them, **fourteen (14) are unaccompanied** and for twelve (12) more it was not possible for the Detection Actor to clarify whether they are accompanied or not.



III. Nationality



In the countries of origin of adult victims, Africa concentrates the largest percentage with a hundred and two (102) victims in total. The countries of Africa include Cameroon (31), DR of Congo (14), Ghana, Nigeria, Guinea, Eritrea, Ivory Coast, Angola, Uganda, Gambia, Congo, Morocco, Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone, Mali, Burundi, Somalia, Senegal and Togo. The countries of Asia include Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, Iraq and Bangladesh. The adult victims from non-EU countries are from Albania and Moldova. The other EU countries are Bulgaria and Romania.



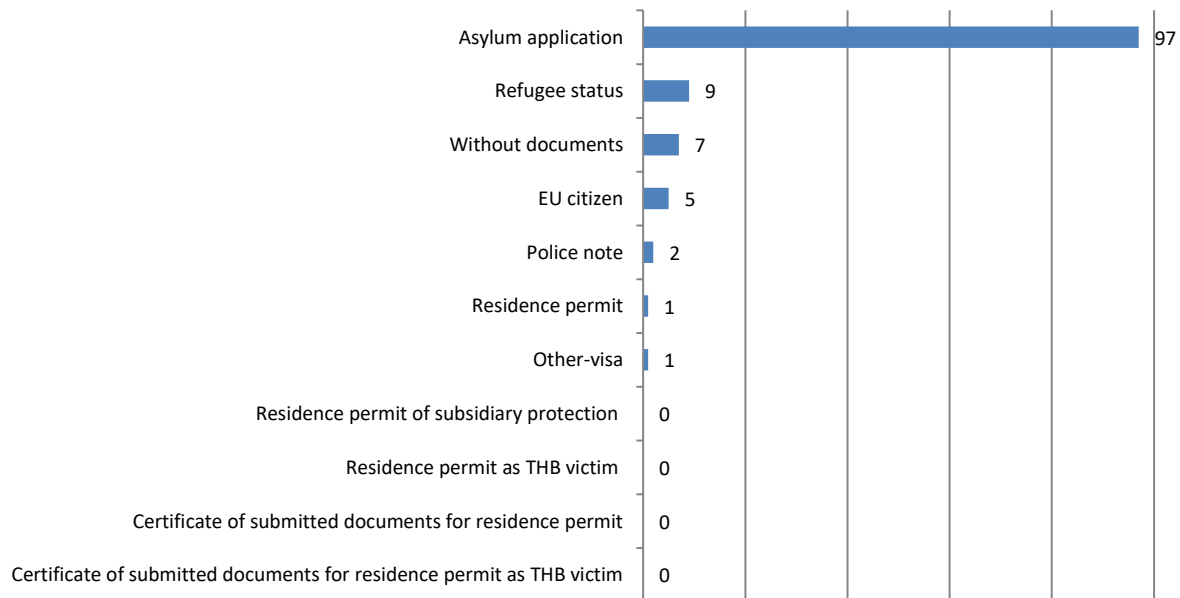
Regarding the country of origin of child victims of trafficking, the majority comes from other EU countries, specifically from Bulgaria and Romania. In African countries Somalia, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Cameroon, Gambia and DR of Congo are included. The category “Asian countries” includes Pakistan, Iraq, Bangladesh and Syria while European countries outside EU are Albania and Moldova.

IV. Residence status of presumed victims referred to the NRM

The vast majority of adult victims registered to the NRM and currently receive protection services have applied for asylum and is awaiting the examination of their claim. The high number of asylum applicants reported is related to the systematic psychosocial assessment that is carried out within the Reception and Identification Centres in Aegean Islands, as well as the stable and active participation of the Asylum Service in the NRM.

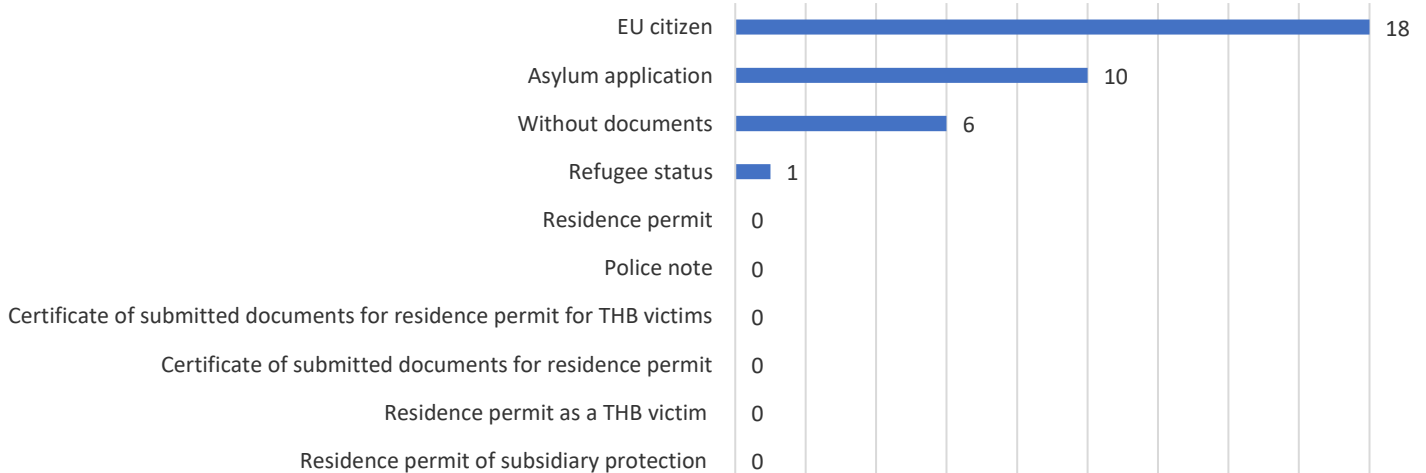
In the case of adult victims, **there were four (4) cases of asylum applicants who during the year were granted international protection**, though not necessarily on the ground of human trafficking.

Legal Residence Status-Adult Victims



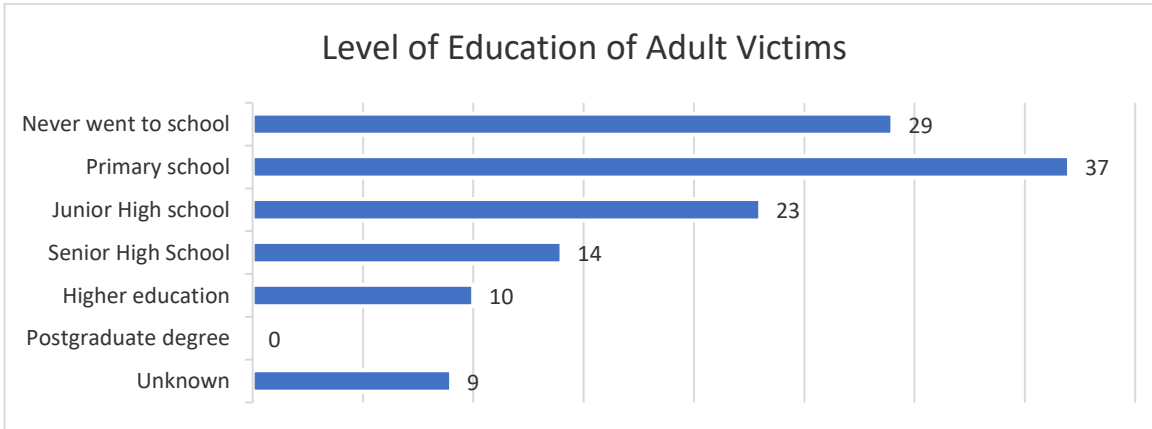
On the other hand, the majority of child victims that have been referred to the NRM are citizens of an EU country, while children asylum seekers follow with significant percentage.

Legal Residence Status -Child Victims

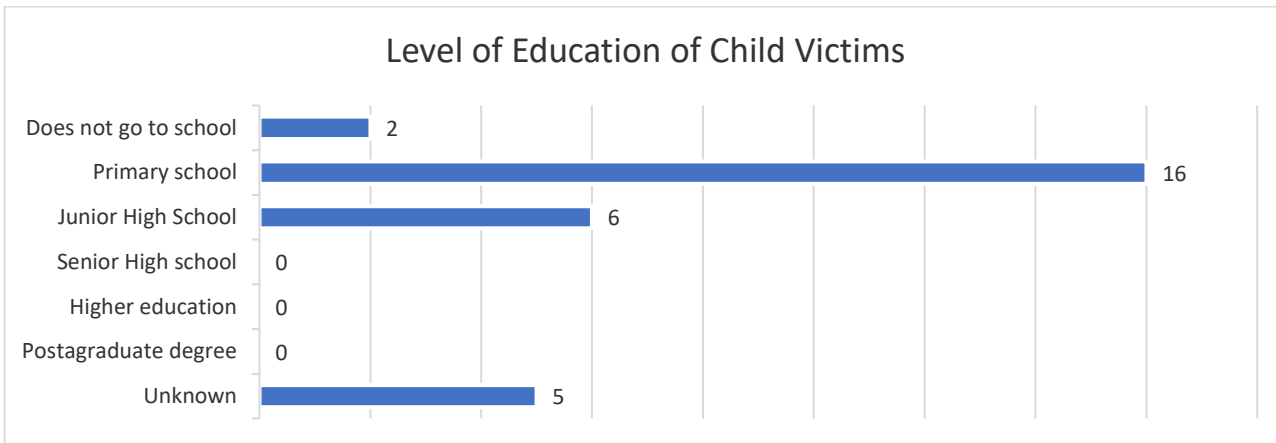


V. Educational level

The educational level of adult victims registered in the NRM is captured in the graph below, with the majority having completed primary school while the percentage of those who have never been to school is also big.



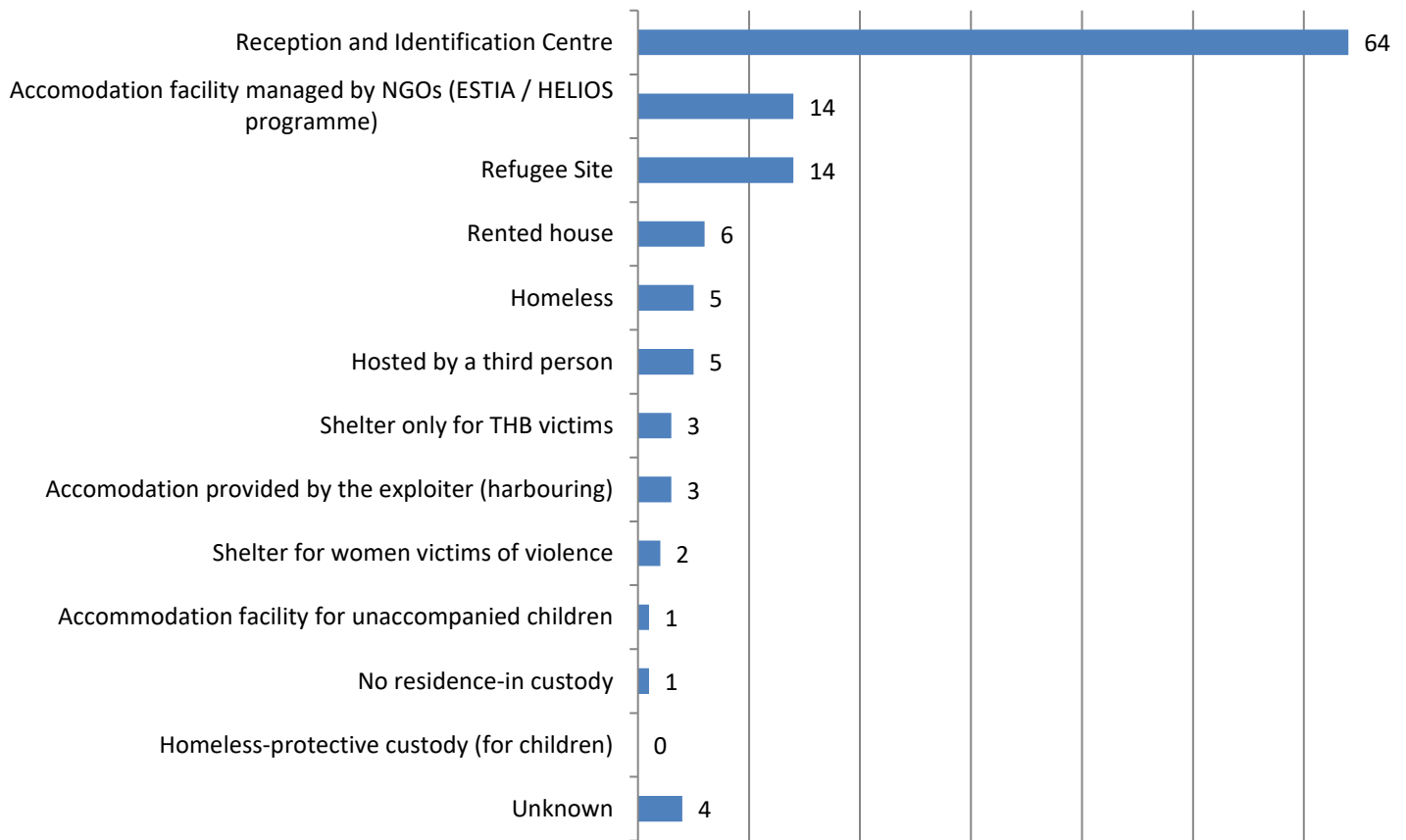
It should be noted that the following graph representing the education level of child victims only includes school age children, who are 6 years old and over. Six (6) child victims were under 6 years old.



VI. Place of residence in Greece upon detection

It is reminded that the reference to the place of residence - as well as the residence status - of the victims refers to the period they were detected and reported to the NRM. As it is seen in the graph, the residence in most of the cases of adult victims is within the framework of the asylum applicants' reception (RICs and accommodation facilities managed by NGOs within the framework of the ESTIA Programme).

Place of Accomodation in Greece-Adult Victims



It must be noted that in the Reporting Form, the indication of the accommodation provision by the exploiter has been added, so that these cases can be reported separately, for a more accurate capture of the exploitation history, since this information concerns the action of harboring, while the victim is still being exploited.

A typical example is the reporting of the place of residence for the children, who at the time of their identification were still under exploitation, mainly for forced begging. The majority of children seem to reside in apartments rented by their escorts – allegedly their parents and in which, as reported to the NRM, more families might reside there as well.



With the article 43 of law 4760/2020 (A' 247) in force since December 2020, unaccompanied minors who are deprived of safe or known residence are no longer placed in protective custody foreseen by the article 118 of PD 141/1991 (A '58).

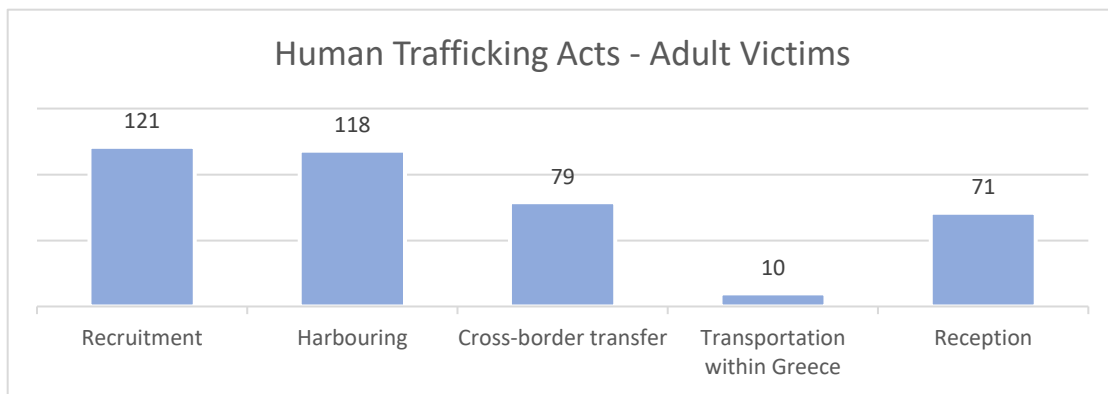
For the operational implementation of the legislative abolition of protective custody, the Special Secretariat for the Protection of Unaccompanied Minors of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and Child Protection Actors, in cooperation with Prosecutors and Police authorities, established the "*National Emergency Response Mechanism for unaccompanied minors*" in precarious living conditions, which was implemented in April 2021.

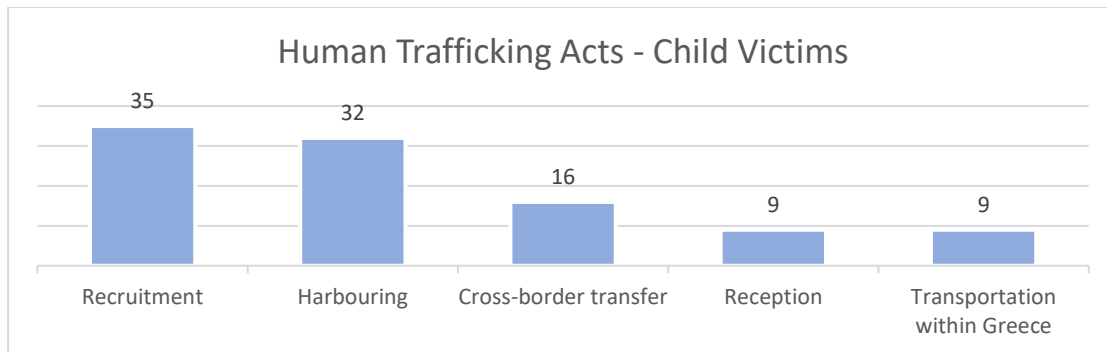
The keystone of this mechanism is the Identification Helpline (a telephone line for identifying and tracing children in need (0030-2132128888 and 0030-6942773030 via WhatsApp or Viber), which is supported by interpretation in six languages, operated by Special Secretariat for the Protection of Unaccompanied Minors, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. In this Helpline, cases of unaccompanied minors, homeless or in precarious living conditions are referred and guidance is provided on the necessary steps to be taken in order for them to be transferred to a safe environment (an emergency accommodation scheme). The Helpline can be reached by authorities, services, agencies, as well as citizens and the unaccompanied children themselves. The National Mechanism is supported by two mobile protection units in Athens and Thessaloniki, which consist of social scientists, interpreters and drivers and provide information, interpretation and accompanying services.

Finally, the National Mechanism is supported by two information centers in Athens and Thessaloniki, which provide psychosocial support, legal assistance and interpretation services, as well as material support to unaccompanied children.

2. TRAFFICKING ACTS

The following graph depicts the trafficking acts that took place, as derived from the history of victims reported to the NRM. We should note that in every case more than one acts may have taken place as indicated below (e.g., recruitment, followed by transport and reception and harboring).





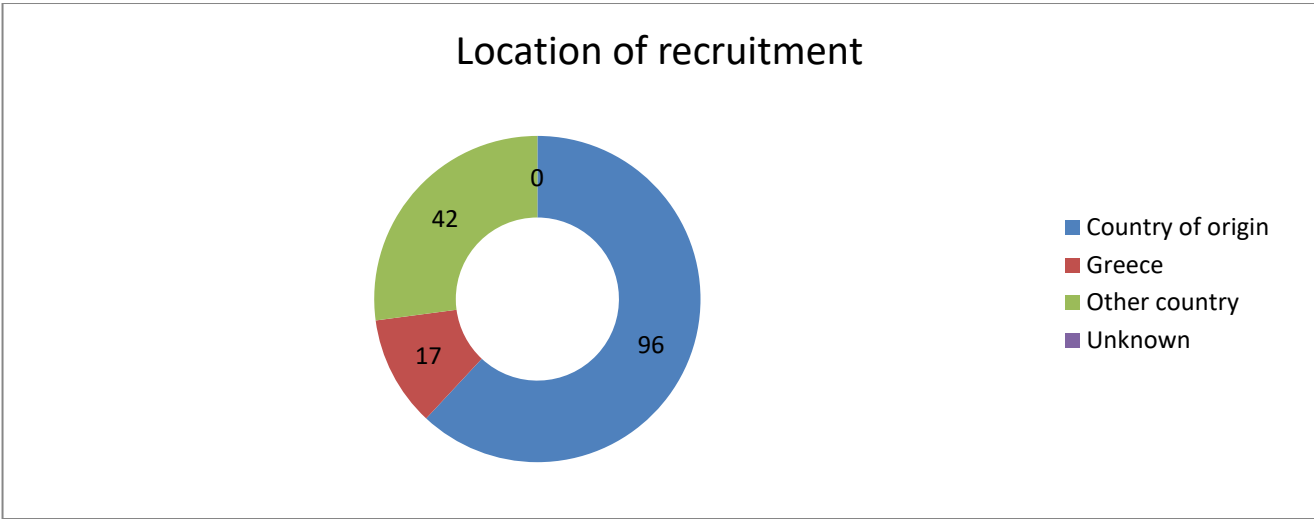
We should note that for a big number of child victims exploited in begging, the identification was based on strong indicators of human trafficking while taking the social history of the child - during street-work. This entails an objective inability to take a detailed history, taking also under consideration, according to the streetworkers, the reluctance of the child victims to reveal part of their history, mainly regarding their transfer/transportation.

3. INFORMATION ON RECRUITMENT

I. Country of Recruitment

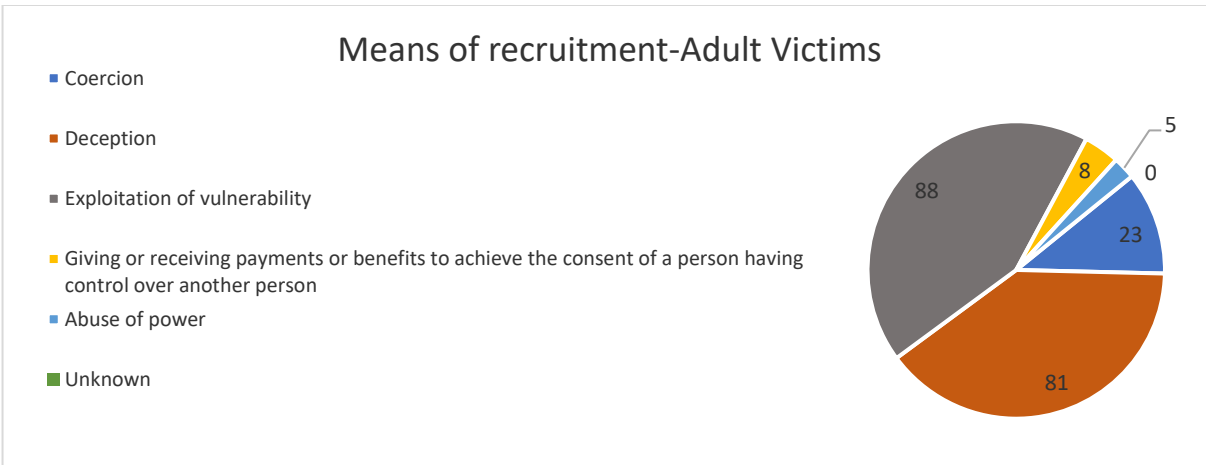
The recruitment is one of the basic elements of human trafficking, which must be examined in depth, as it helps us to better understand the phenomenon. The recruitment means, along with the purpose of exploitation, reveal important information that can help the early identification of a victim and can be used for the prevention of the crime, through bringing awareness to vulnerable groups so that they can avoid being trapped during recruitment attempts.

Similar to previous years' findings, the recruitment in most cases took place in the country of origin. *The category «Greece» refers to cases of citizens of other countries that were recruited in Greece and not victims of Greek citizenship, who are included to those recruited in their "Country of Origin".*



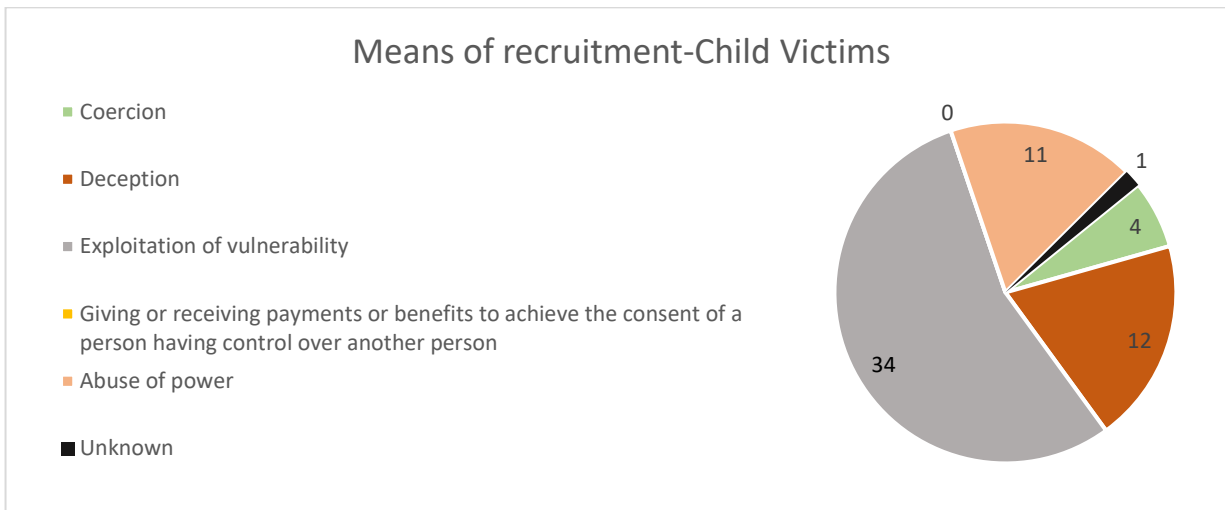
II. Means of recruitment

It should be stressed that more than one means of committing the acts is used, and specifically that of the recruitment act. It is also observed that, in cases of adult victims, during recruitment the means of deception comes second, with a very minor distance from the means of exploitation of the vulnerable situation. This might mean the combination of those two in several cases. It seems, therefore, that the vulnerable state in which the victims are already, is what makes their recruitment easier for the perpetrators.



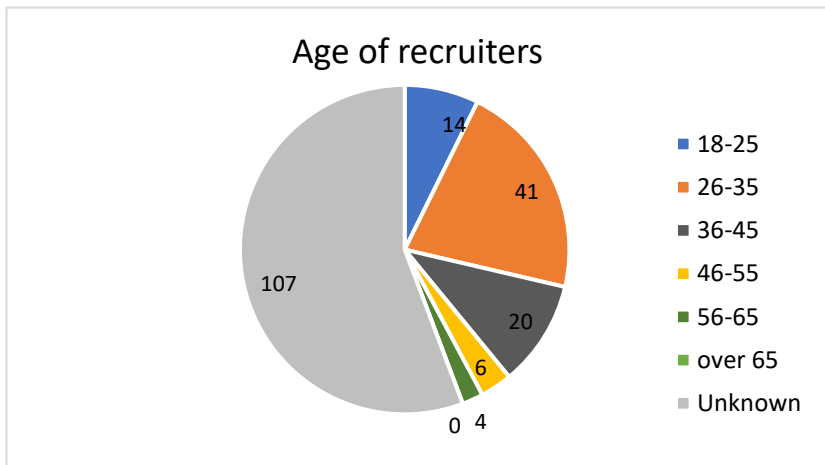
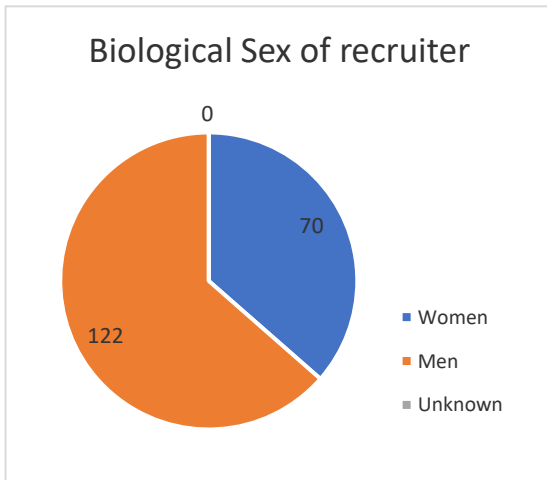
The following graph depicts data that regard child victims, even though in their case, **the detection of trafficking means is not required**. Nevertheless, the relevant data is useful for

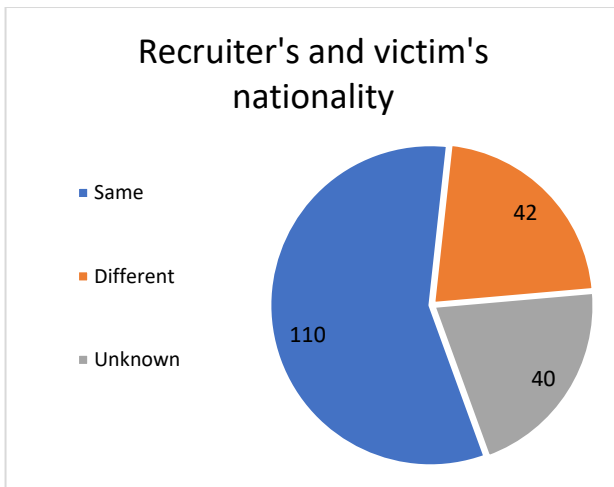
understanding the specific ways of action during children’s recruitment. It is obvious that childhood is by definition a vulnerability exploited by the recruiters, while the “abuse of power” is connected to the exploitation by the parents, mainly in cases of exploitation of begging.



III. Information on recruiter/s

The following graphs depict information regarding the profile of the recruiters and their relation to the victims. In 37 cases out of the 155 that recruitment was noted as an act, the recruiters were two (2) persons.





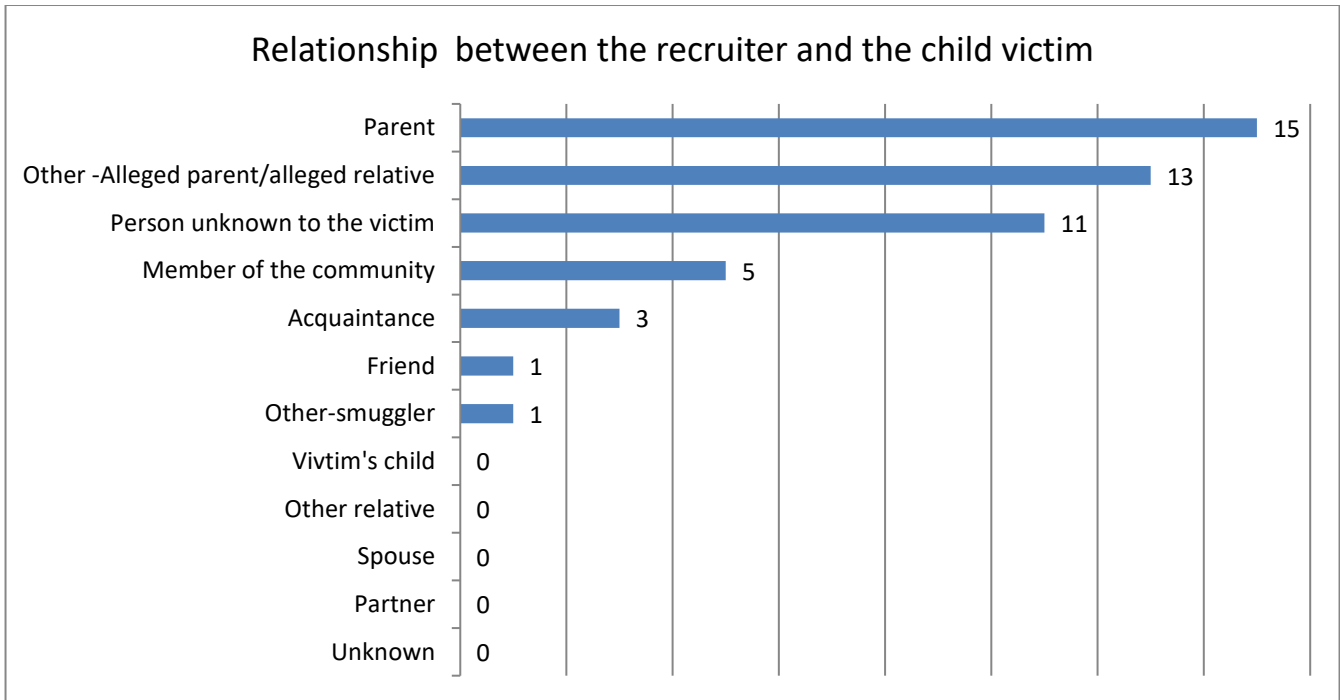
This graph shows how often the nationality of the victim is the same as the nationality of the recruiter. This finding is in alignment with the finding that recruitment often takes place in the country of origin. One could say that it is more common (as it is easier as well) for a victim to be approached for recruitment by a co-national.

Regarding the relationship of the recruiter/s with the adult victims, we can see that for a **percentage higher than 50% those were not persons unknown to the victim**. In 23 cases of adults' recruitment, two (2) recruiters were mentioned.

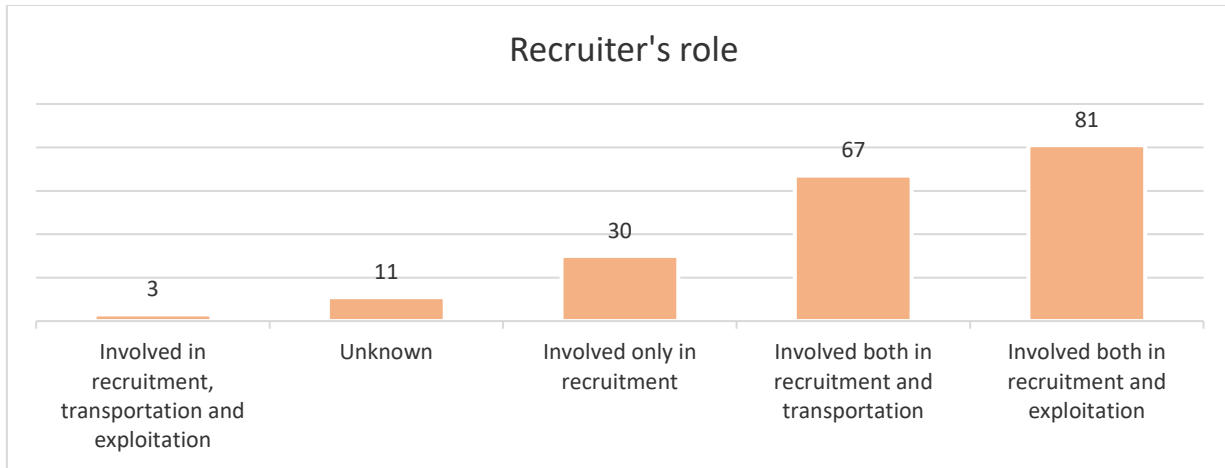


In the case of child victims, a high number can be observed in the category «alleged parent or other relative» as it was preferred for that to be a separate category, since most of them regard cases of begging, which were detected during street-work. These cases need to be further examined by the Authorities, regarding the

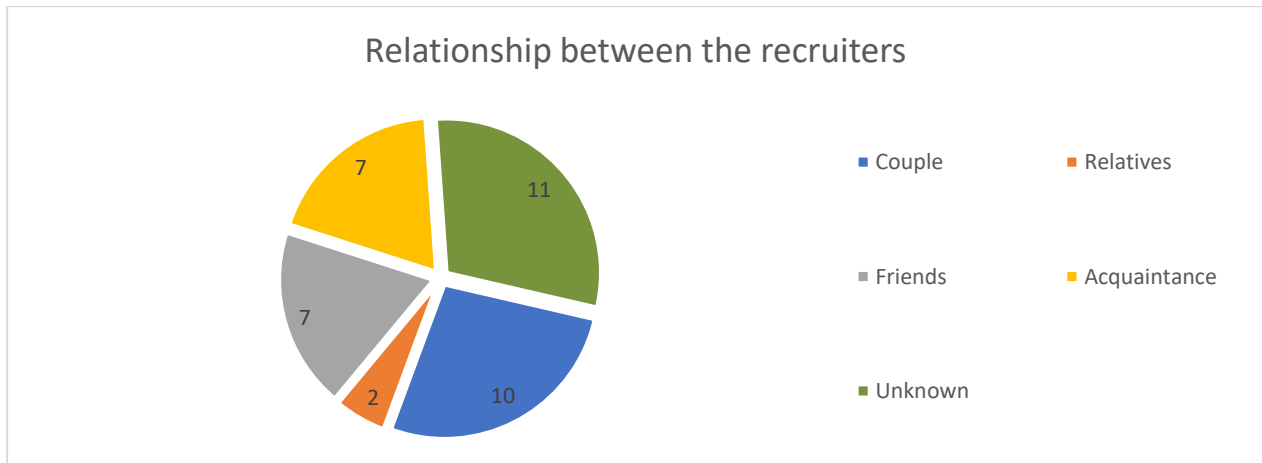
exploitation conditions as well as the perpetrators, since it is probable for the (alleged) parents or (as) other relatives to be or have been victims themselves. There were fourteen (14) cases of child victims with two recruiters.



The following graph depicts the roles of the persons taking part in trafficking. In the majority of the cases, recruiter/s and exploiter/s are the same persons, which leads to the conclusion of operating as non-organized groups, as these have separate roles for all involved.



We should note that in thirty-seven (37) cases, two recruiters were mentioned, who either in most cases (eleven-11) their relationship remained unknown to the victim, either they were partners/spouses (ten-10), as shown in the graph below.

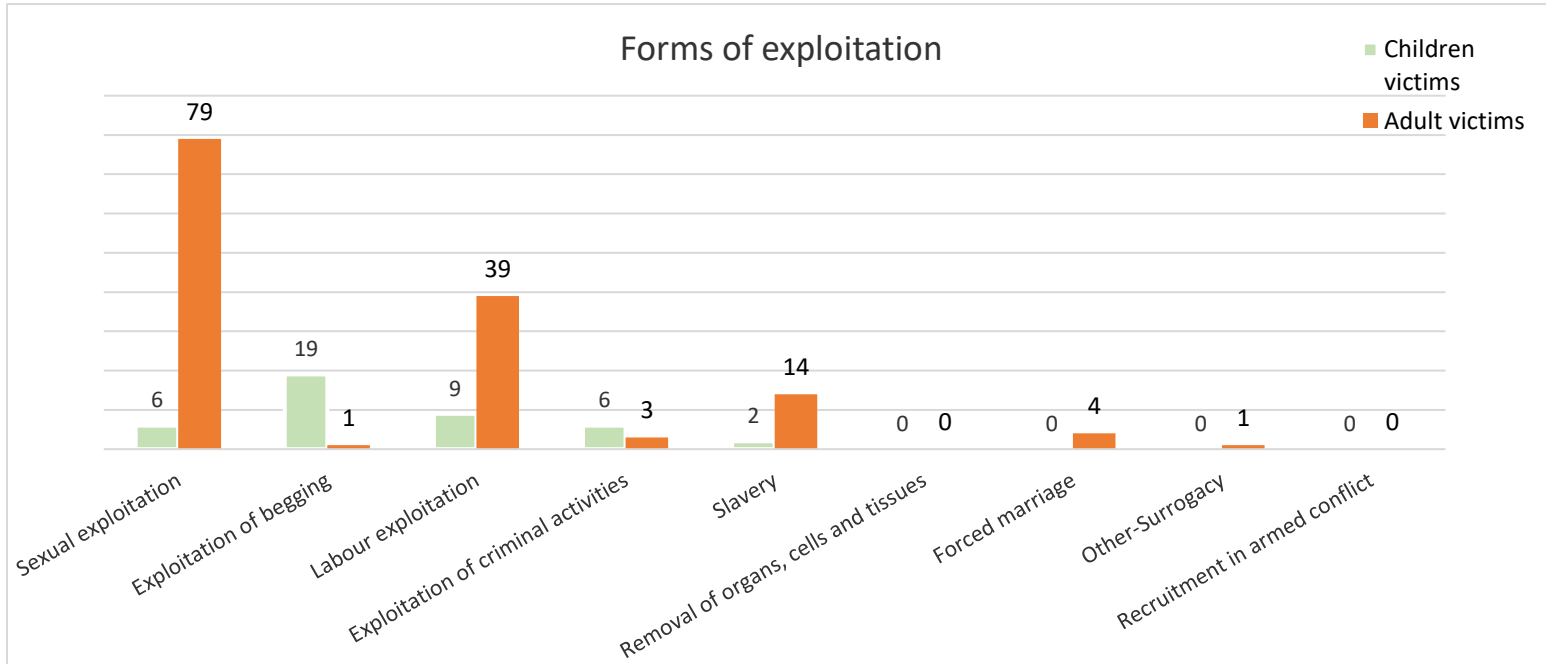


4. INFORMATION ON EXPLOITATION

In the majority of the cases (118) the victims were exploited for the first time. For twenty six (26) victims their exploitation was not the first one (including 6 children). This information was unspecified in thirteen (13) cases.

I. Forms of Exploitation

Sexual exploitation remains the main form of exploitation in the NRM reported cases. In twenty-three (23) cases, the victims were subjected to multiple forms of exploitation. In regards to the adult victims, of the seventeen (17) cases subjected to multiple forms of exploitation, there were eight (8) such cases referring to sexual and labour exploitation (agricultural and industrial sector, housework/care of persons, touristic sector and slavery⁹).



A case of surrogacy as purpose of exploitation (in conjunction with sexual exploitation) was reported for the first time, which finally had not taken place. Also, two (2) cases of were reported, sexual exploitation along with exploitation of criminal activities, in addition to one (1) case of sexual exploitation along with exploitation of

⁹ Slavery regarded the trading (purchase) of the victim, which was classified as such and it refers to the exercise any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership over the person as stated in the article 1, para.1 of the International Slavery Convention (1926).

begging. Finally, one (1) case of labour exploitation (servitude) in combination with slavery and forced marriage was reported, as well as four (4) with labour exploitation in which the victim had previously been traded (slavery).

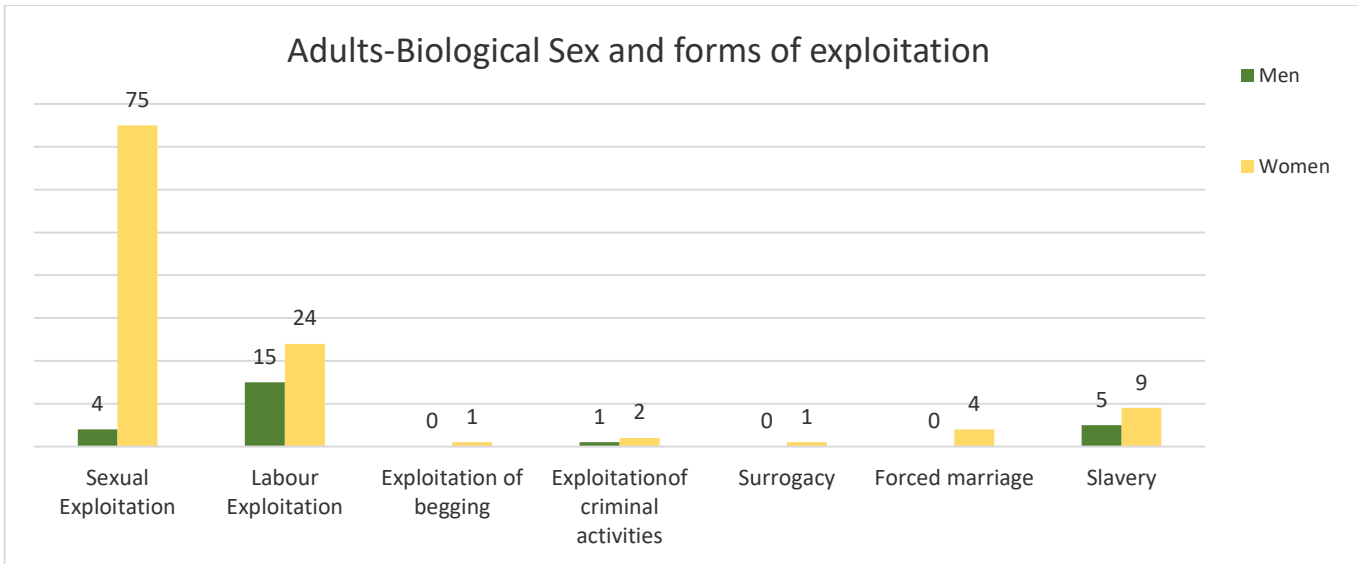
YEAR	CASES OF MULTIPLE FORMS OF EXPLOITATION-ADULT VICTIMS	SEXUAL EXPLOITATION	LABOUR EXPLOITATION	FORCED BEGGING	SLAVERY	SERVITUDE	FORCED MARRIAGE	SURROGACY	FORCED CRIMINALITY
2021	17								

In the case of child victims (a total of 6 cases of multiple forms of exploitation), there were reported two cases of begging combined with the exploitation of criminal activities. In three cases sexual exploitation was reported in combination with other forms of exploitation (domestic work, slavery and exploitation of criminal activities) and in one case the victim was coerced to begging and committing crimes in parallel with his labour exploitation.

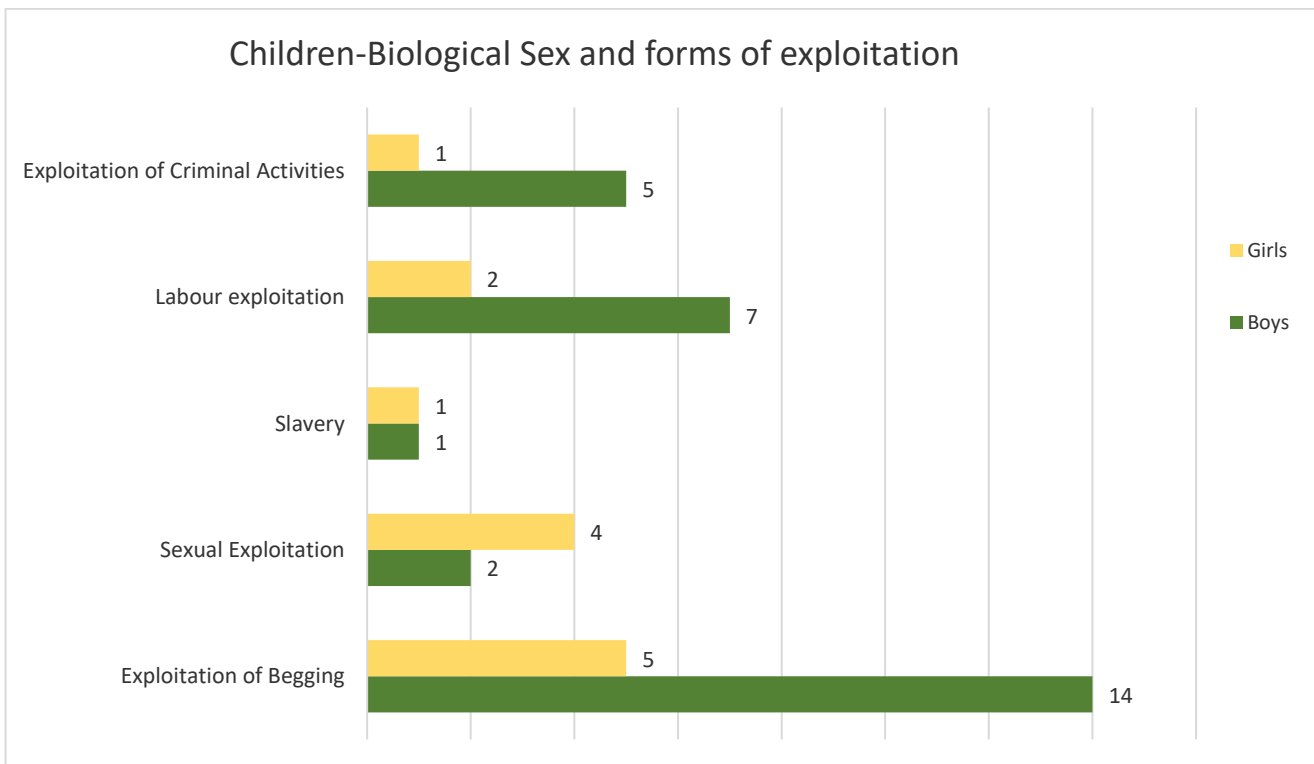
YEAR	CASES OF MULTIPLE FORMS OF EXPLOITATION-CHILDREN VICTIMS	SEXUAL EXPLOITATION	LABOUR EXPLOITATION	FORCED BEGGING	SLAVERY	SERVITUDE	FORCED MARRIAGE	SURROGACY	FORCED CRIMINALITY
2021	6								

II. Biological sex and age of the victims for each Form of Exploitation

As depicted in the graphs below, sexual exploitation concerns mostly women in adult victims' cases and girls in the case of children, which confirms its categorization as a form of gender-based violence.

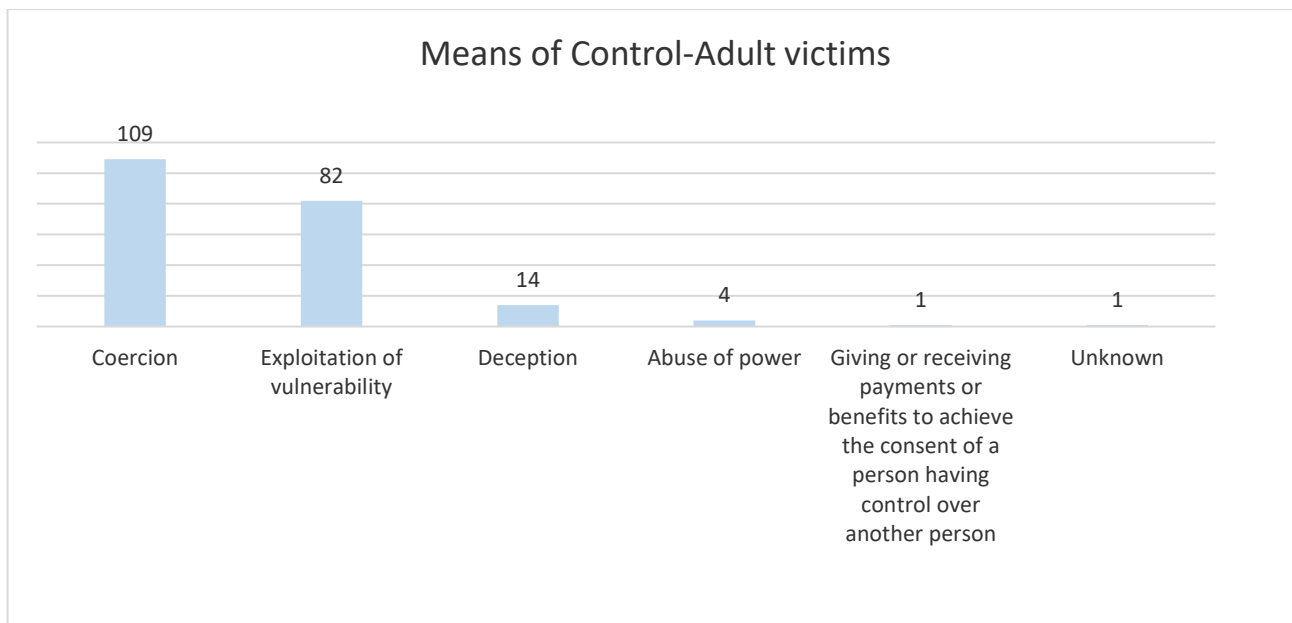


In the case of child victims reported to the NRM, it is noticed that the largest percentage concerns boys victims of exploitation of begging while they remain the majority also in exploitation of labour and criminal activities as well.

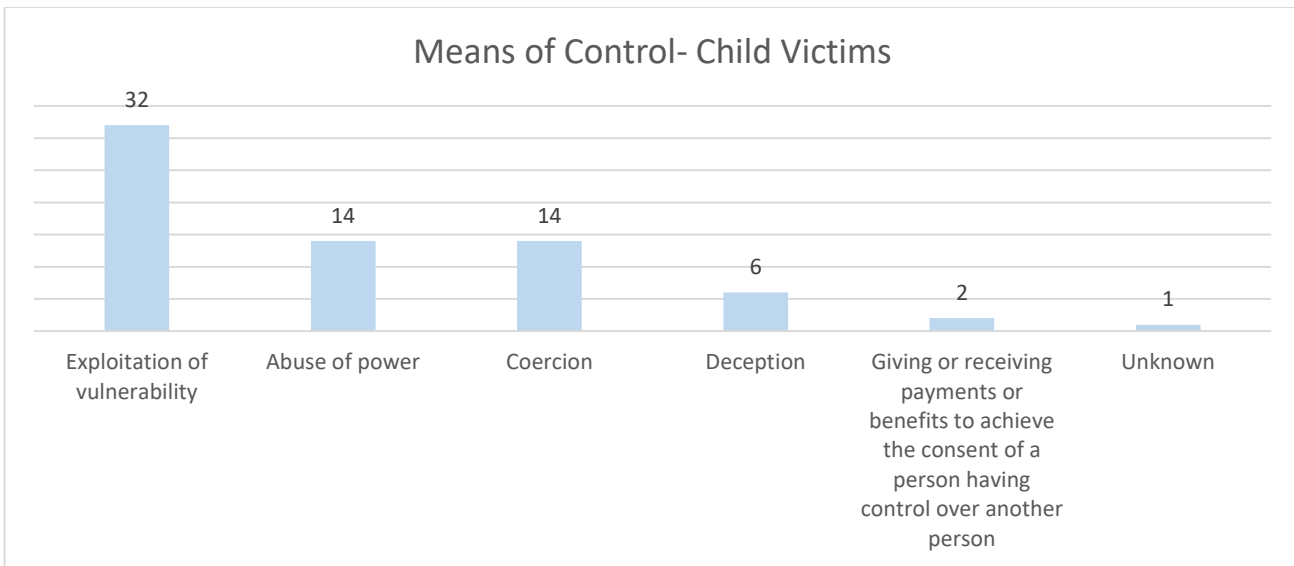


III. Means of control

Based on the data, it is observed that during exploitation the means of control in most cases are more than one. Coercion and exploitation of vulnerability seem to be the most common means. Nevertheless, in the case of children, another commonly used means of control is the abuse of power, since it is connected with the exploitation of children from a relative, as shown below. In relation to the means of exploitation of child victims, everything mentioned previously regarding the means of recruitment is valid also in this case.

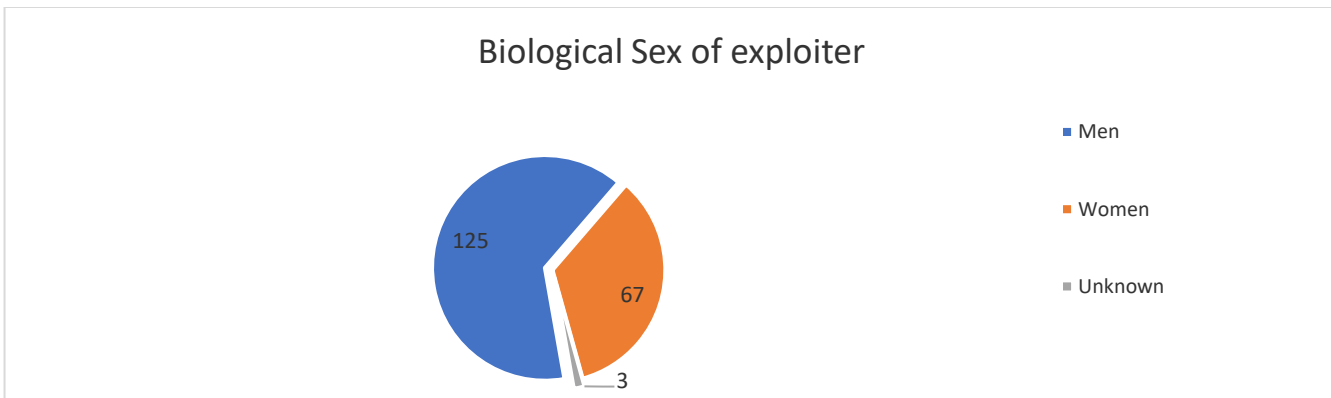


8/



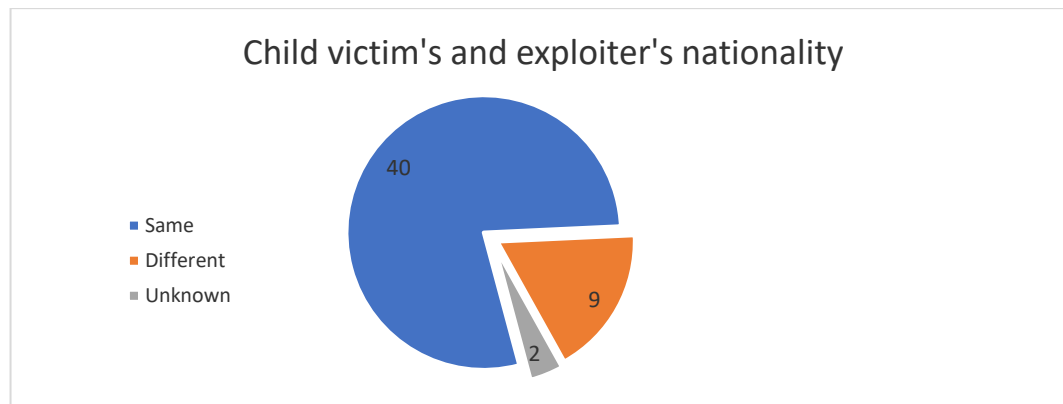
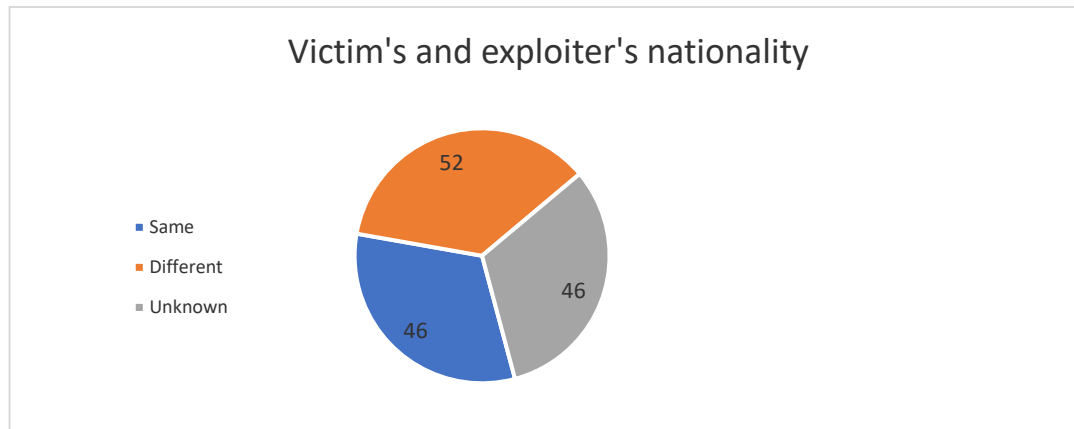
IV. Information on the exploiter/s

The following graphs show information regarding the exploiters' profile as well as their relation to the victims.



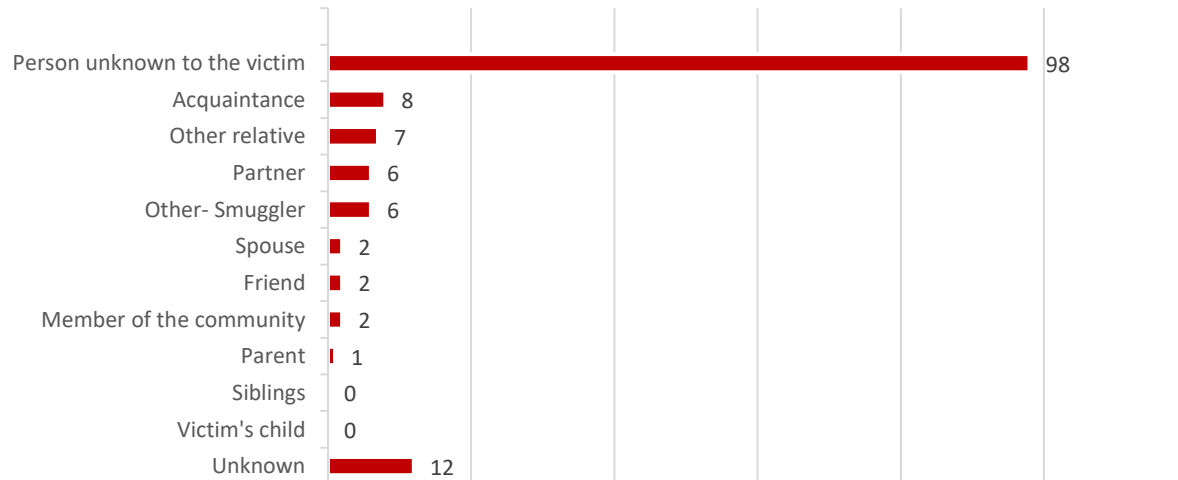
While in the initial phase of recruitment, it seems that the predominant trend is to involve the victim while being in a vulnerable situation, with a covert and seemingly non-violent way (deception by compatriots), in the phase of exploitation, coercion is most often used as a means of control, in order to force the victim to cooperate, since at that point apparently the victim realizes the real purpose of the exploiters. During this stage, the percentage of perpetrators is almost shared among those of different nationality from the victim's and those that are co-nationals.

In thirty-eight (38) cases, there were two (2) persons referred as exploiters (22 cases of adults and 16 cases of children). In most cases reported where nationality is common among victims and exploiters, it is related to cases of child exploitation of begging, by the (alleged) parent or (alleged) relative.



In the majority of adult and child victims as well, the exploiter/s are people completely unknown to the victim.

Relationship between the exploiter and the victim



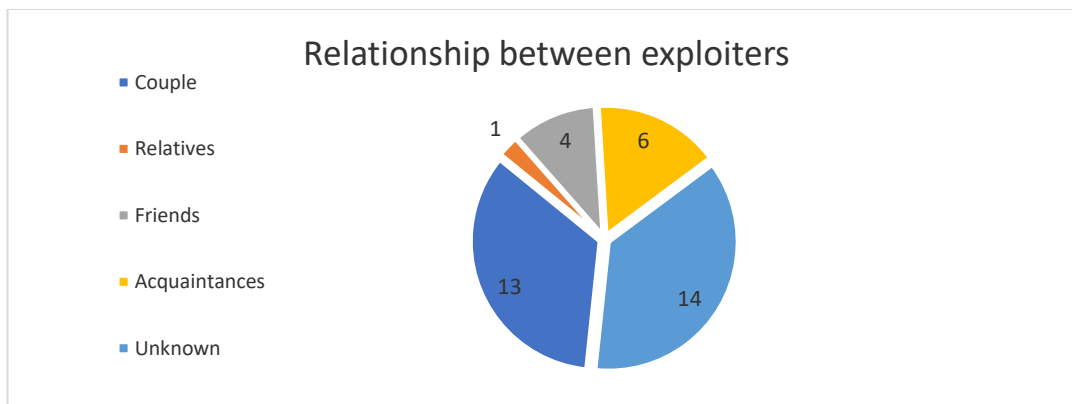
Relationship between the exploiter and the child victim



Following the case of child victims' recruitment, there is a respectively high number in the category of "alleged parent or other relative", since most of them concern cases of exploitation of

begging and were detected during street work of protection actors. These cases need to be further examined by the Authorities regarding the exploitation conditions as well as the perpetrators.

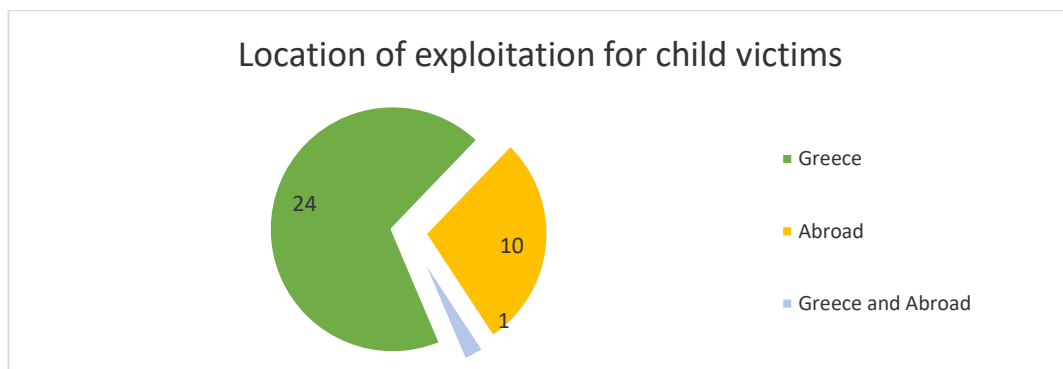
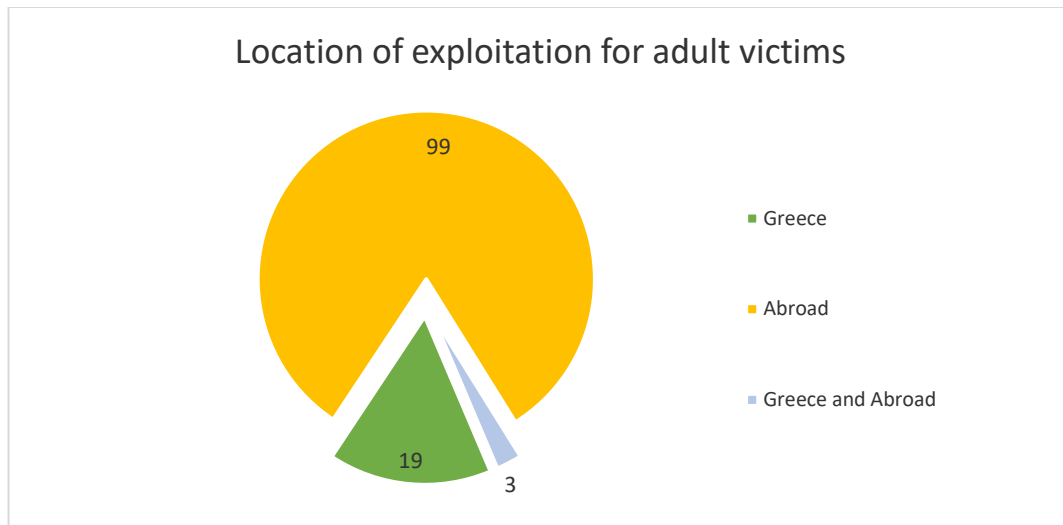
In the majority of the cases that there was more than one person involved in the exploitation and the victim was able to provide information on their relation, the two exploiters were reported as spouses/partners.



V. Countries where the exploitation took place

It must be noted that for most of the child victims of trafficking detected in 2021, Greece was the country of their exploitation, since a great number of them are victims of forced begging, detected during streetwork.

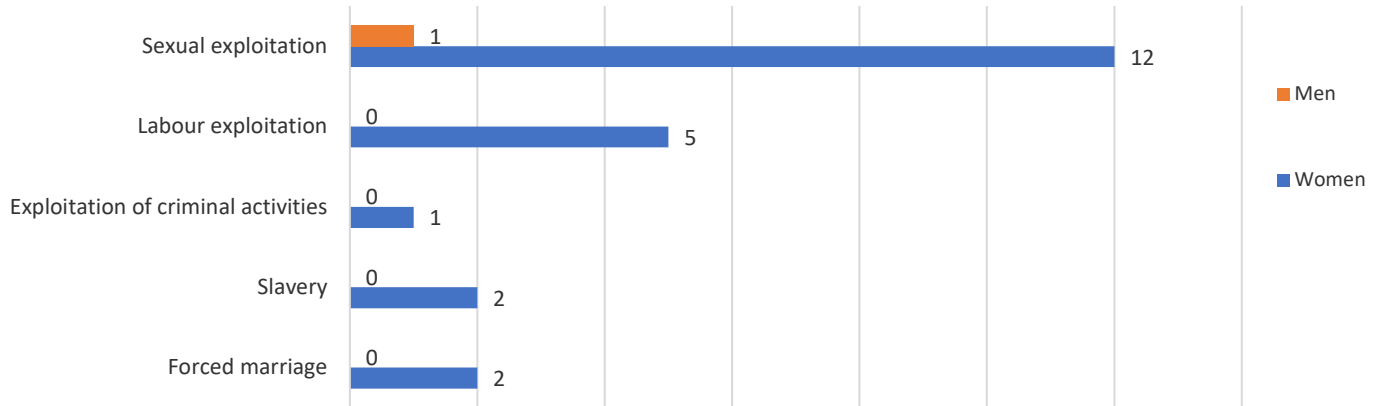
Respectively, the high percentage of adult victims who were exploited outside Greece concerns victims - asylum seekers that were exploited either in their country of origin or during the journey towards Greece. Two out of the three **adult victims with Greek citizenship were exploited in Greece.**



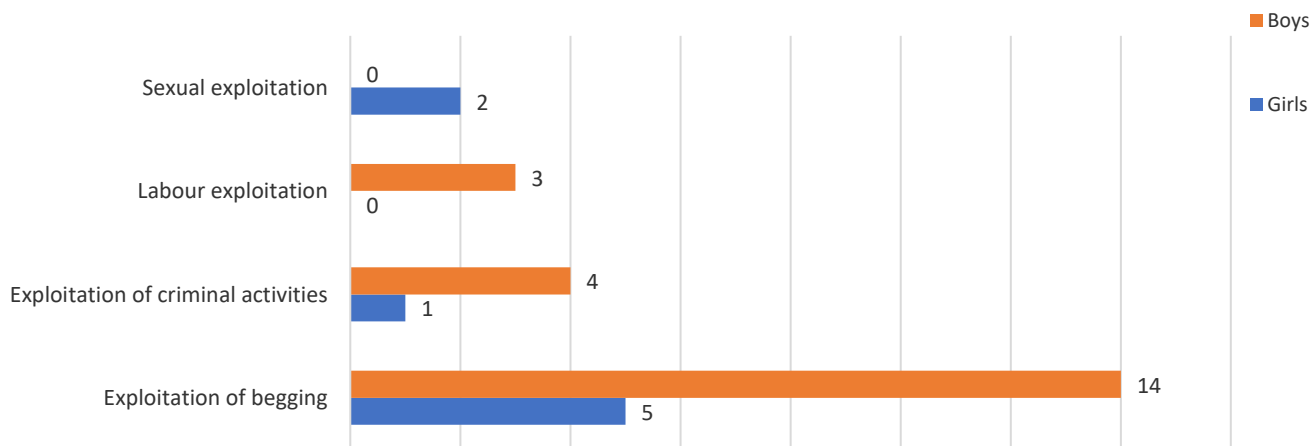
In the majority of the cases where the exploitation of children took place in Greece, the form of exploitation reported was the exploitation of begging (eighteen- 18).

In the following graphs cases of victims are depicted - adults and children - whose exploitation took place in Greece or in Greece in combination with abroad (in the latter case, *the form of exploitation reported is the one that took place in Greece()*). It is reminded that the forms of exploitation could be more than one in each case.

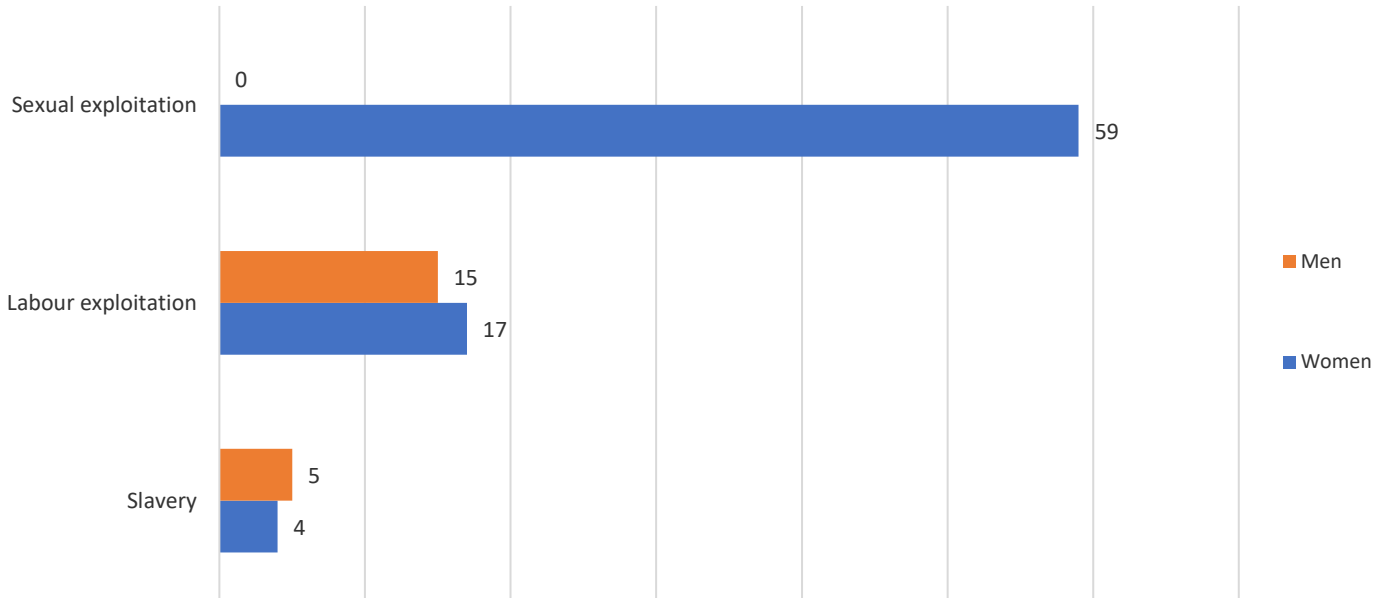
Forms of exploitation of adult victims in Greece



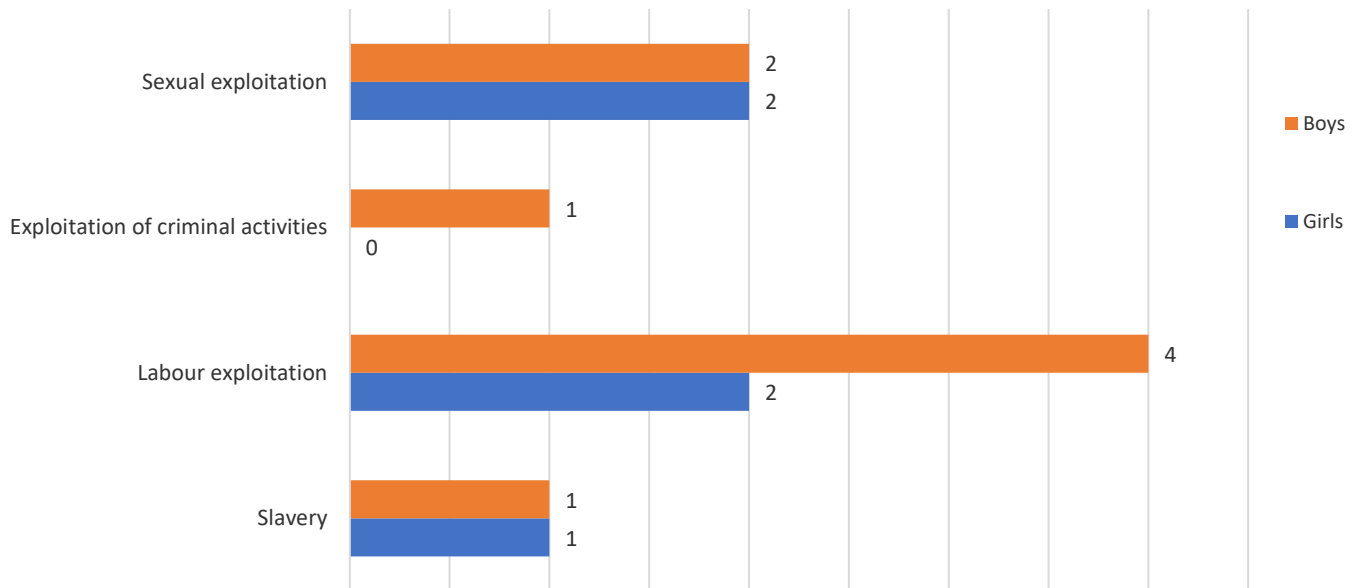
Forms of exploitation of child victims in Greece



Forms of exploitation of adult victims outside Greece

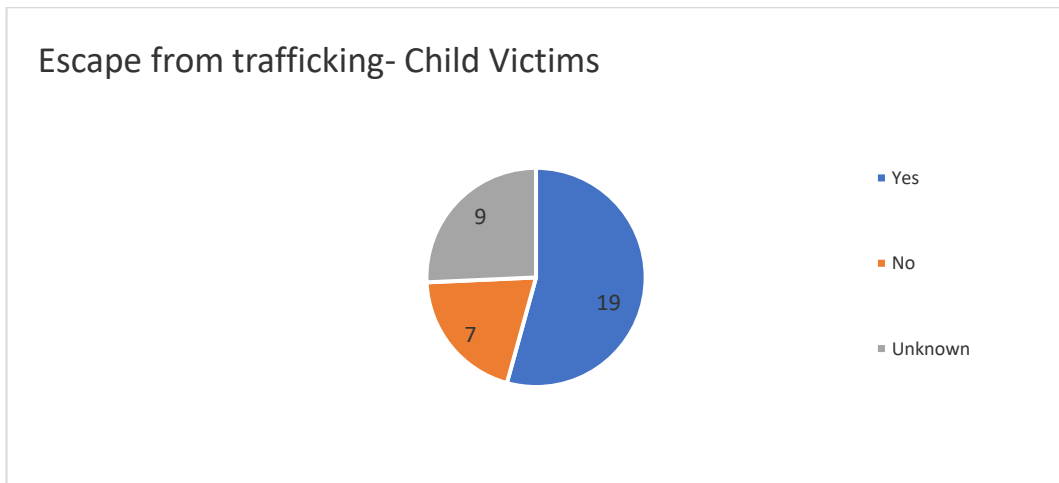
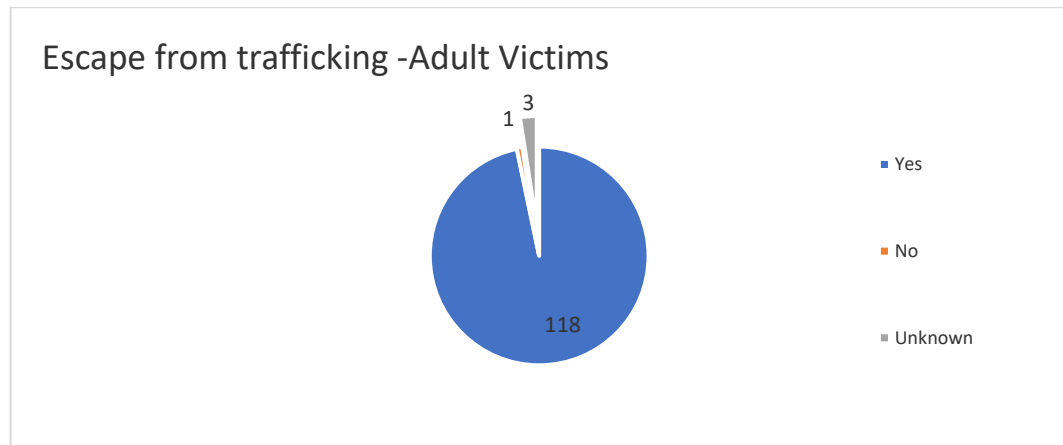


Forms of exploitation of child victims outside Greece



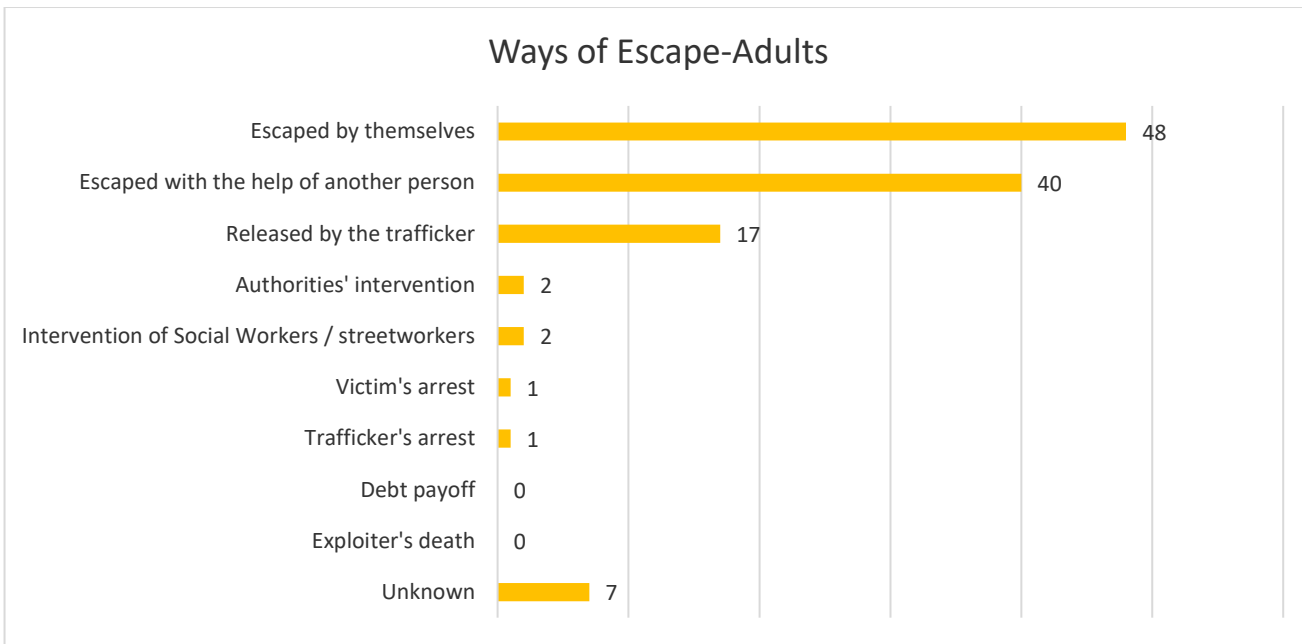
VI. Ways of escaping trafficking condition

Out of the one hundred and fifty-seven (157) victims reported to the NRM during the reporting period, the vast majority (one hundred and thirty-seven-137) have escaped the trafficking condition, while for twelve (12) cases it was declared unknown by the identification Actor if the victim had been permanently disconnected from their exploiters, at least until the reporting date to the NRM.



While most of the adult victims had already escaped their exploitation during their identification, the majority of children were identified as victims, while they were still under exploitation, as they were detected by streetwork teams when they were exploited for begging.

For the one hundred thirty-seven (137) victims -adults and children- who had escaped the trafficking situation (out of the 157 in total), the ways of their escape were the following:



The cases that the victim escaped on their own seems to be the majority, nevertheless it is worth noticing the big number of victims who escaped with the help of a third person, a fact that demonstrates the need to raise public awareness about the issue, since it can also contribute to the immediate assistance to a victim.

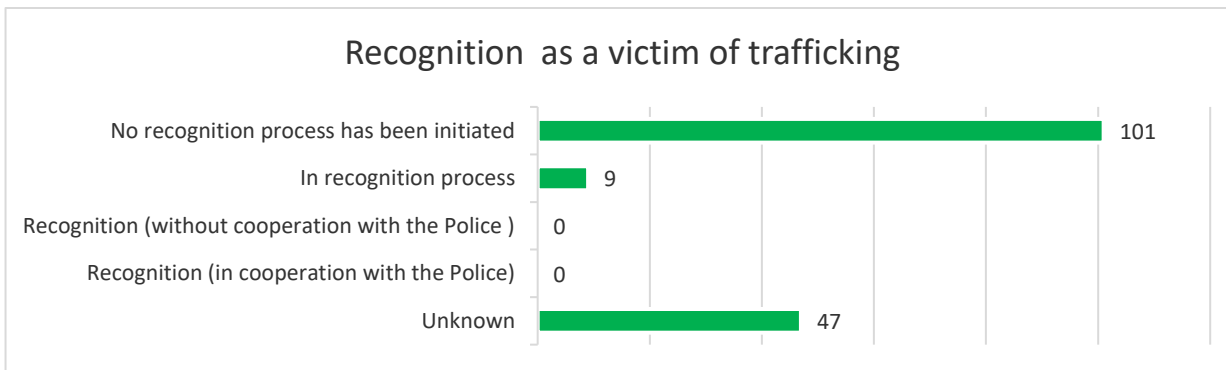
VI. Official recognition as victims of trafficking

The characterization as a victim of human trafficking is granted by a Public Prosecutor's Act. The cases that are not under an official recognition process mainly concern victims who had been exploited in the past and

in another country. In the "Unknown" category, which probably concerns cases that have not entered the official recognition process, it was not possible to further follow up on the case. In 2021, there was no reference of any official recognition of trafficking victim issued by the Prosecution Authorities.

Also, no cases were reported where a reflection period was provided.

Additionally, there was a rejection of a relevant request for the issuance of an official recognition (victim not cooperating with the police authorities), by a regional Prosecutor's Office.

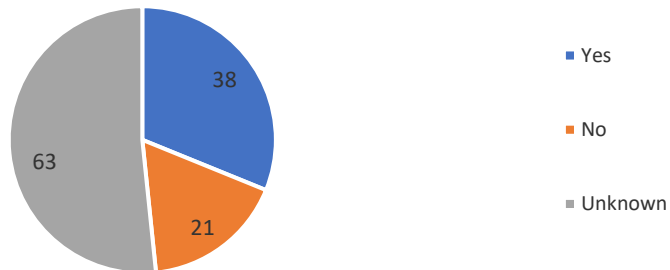


5. LEGAL PROCEDURES - VICTIM'S PARTICIPATION

Victim's consent to cooperate with the police

The consensual cooperation with Police applies only to adult victims, during the identification stage. There is a big number of reporting forms in which remains unknown if the victim has given consent to cooperate with the authorities, a fact that raises questions about whether this is related to the victim's difficulty in making this decision immediately or if it is a matter of non-prioritization of this issue, by the professional, working with the victim. However, while monitoring the ongoing provision of protection services to the victim, the question remains open, in case of any possible development on this.

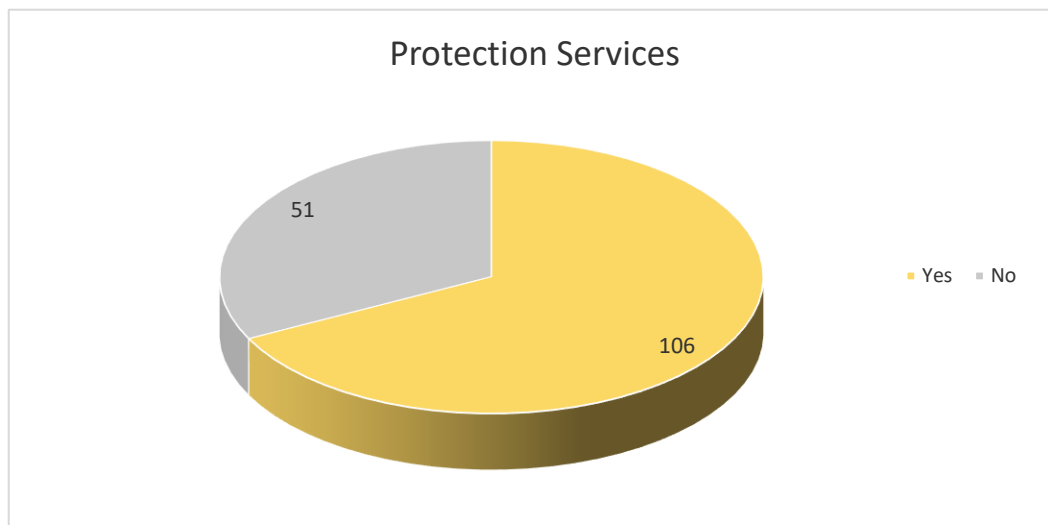
Victim's consent to cooperate with the Authorities



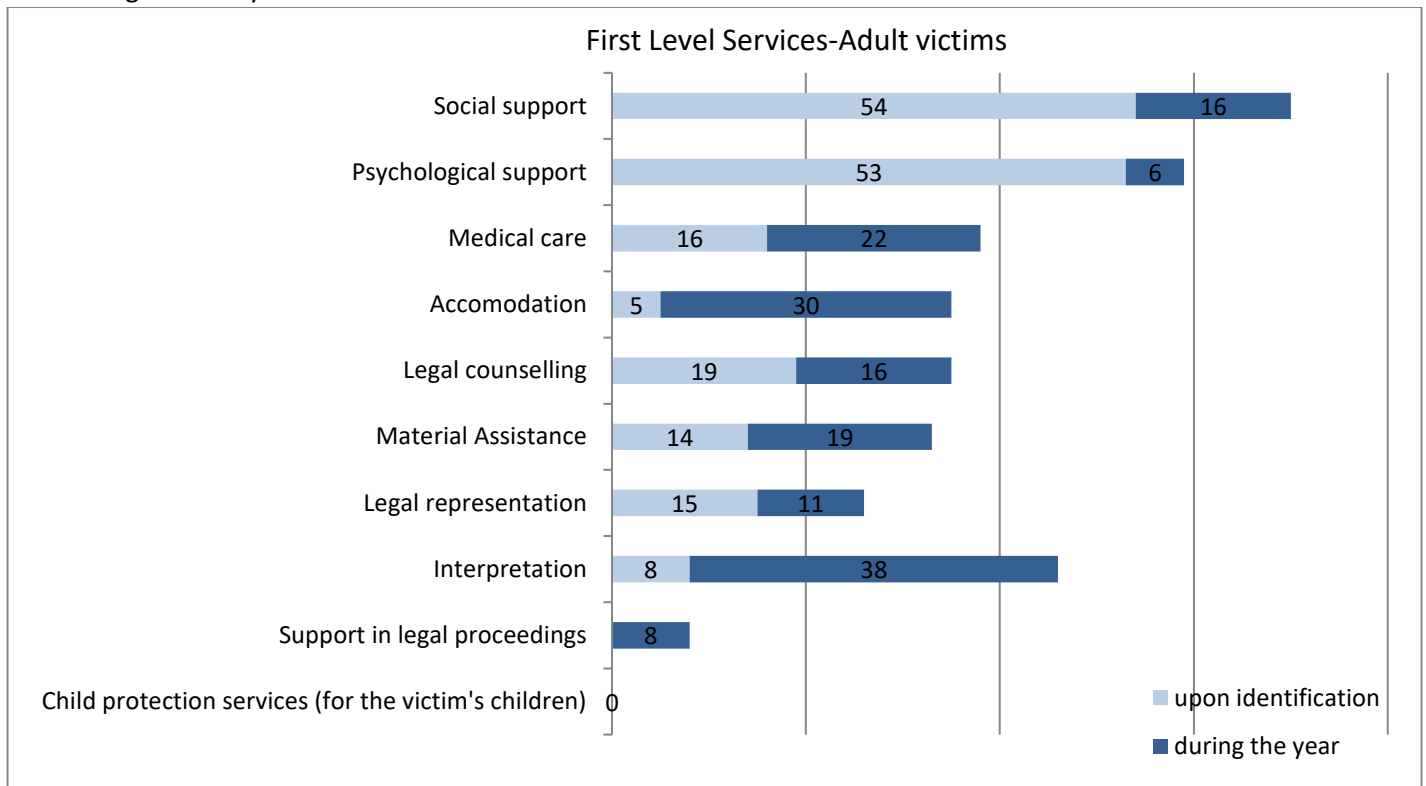
6. PROTECTION

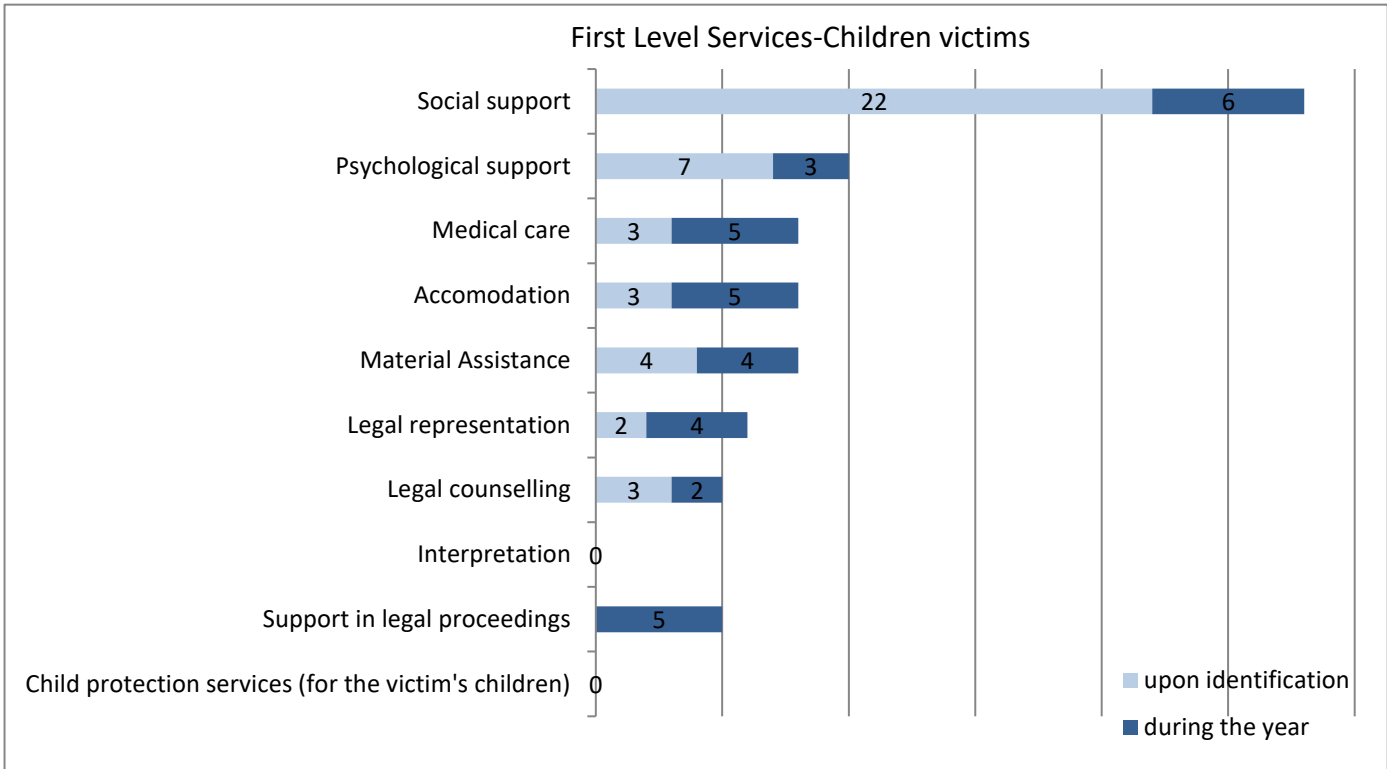
Receiving protection services

The following graph illustrates **the number of victims that were reported to the NRM within 2021 (new cases) and received protection services throughout the year, by the Actors that in the vast majority are integrated in the Mechanism.**

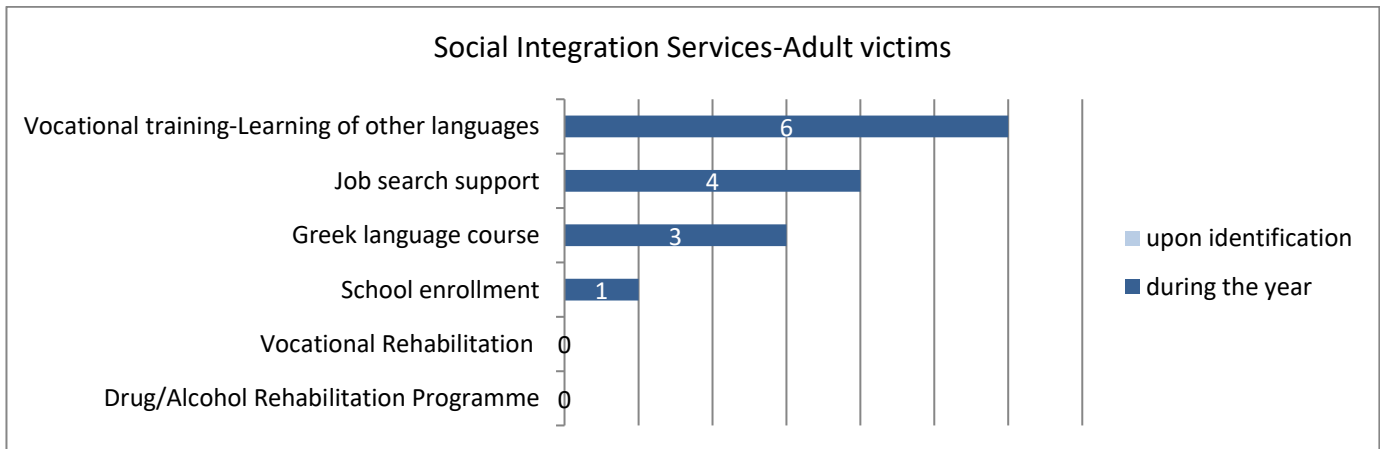


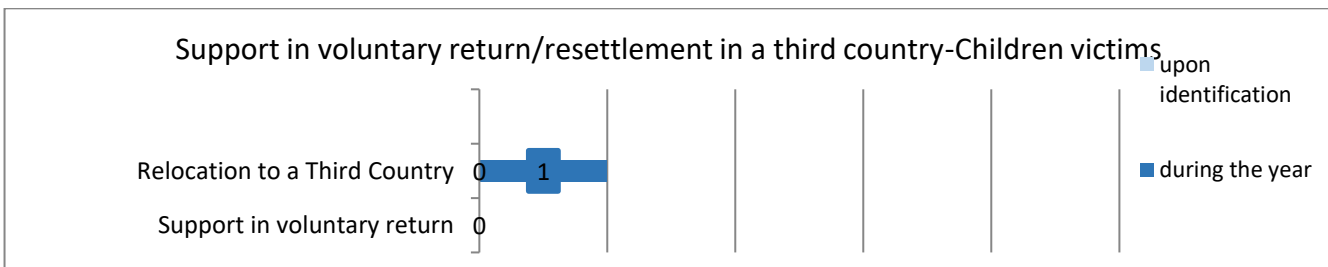
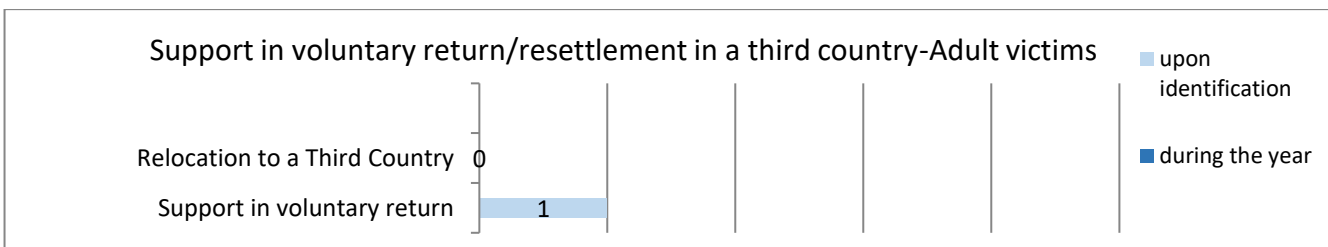
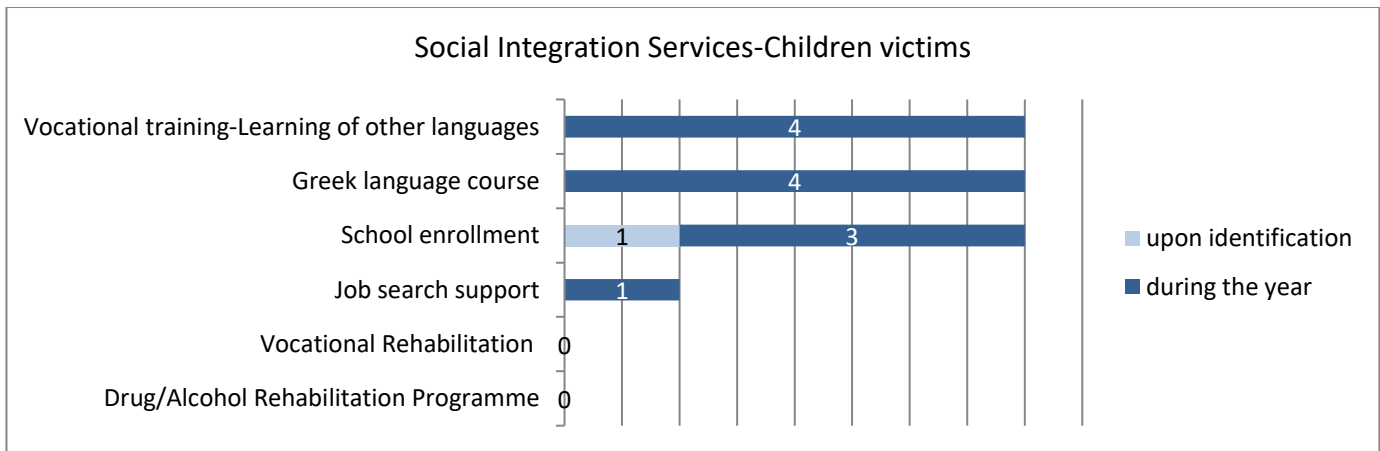
The following graphs show in blue light color the beginning of the provision of services to the victims, already from their detection and identification as victims of human trafficking, as stated in the Report Forms, and in dark blue is the beginning of those provided after the detection, during the year, based on the monitoring forms of their protection within the country. The housing service, for example, was deemed necessary and was provided to fourteen (14) victims during the detection phase and to another sixteen (16) victims after their identification and throughout the year.



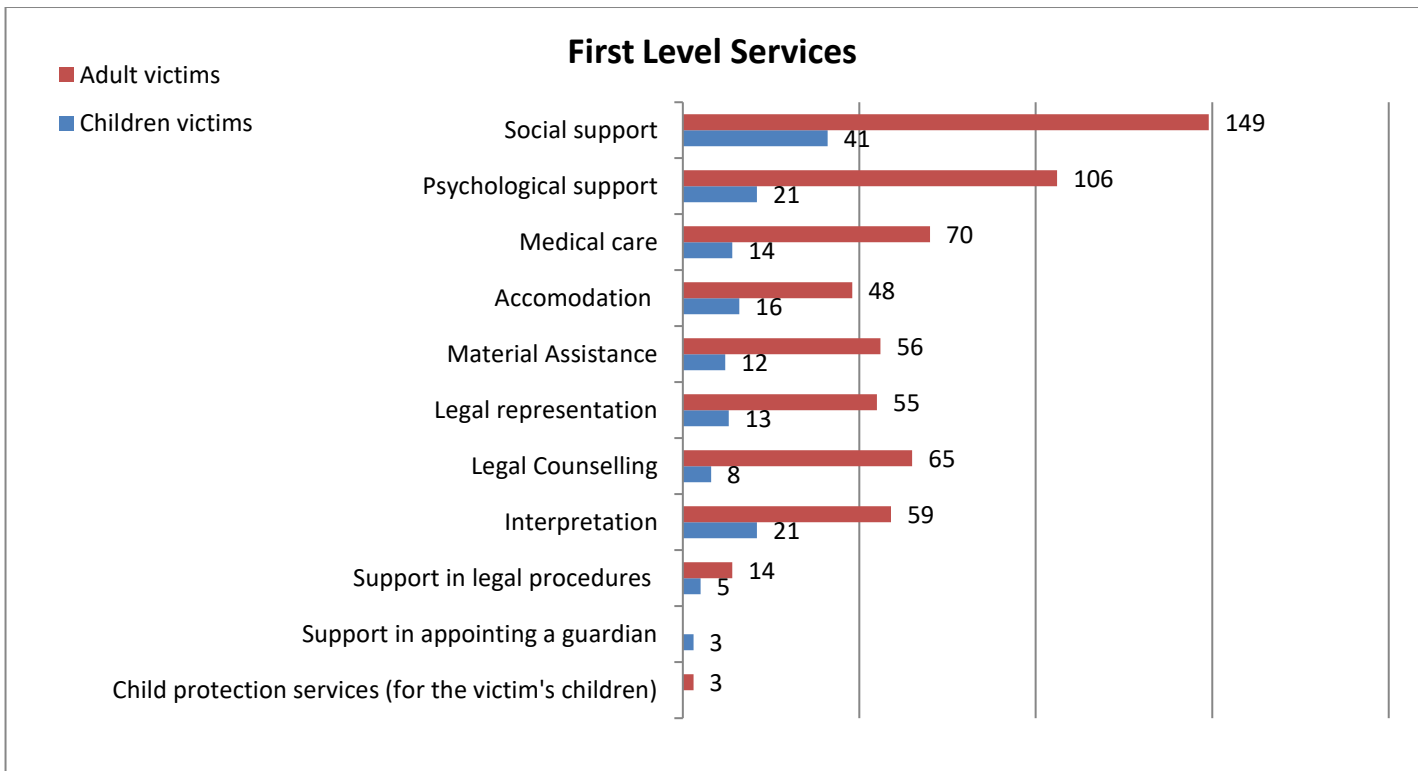


Concerning the seven (7) children, victims of exploitation of begging, detected through Actors that do not provide protection services, the competent Prosecutor's office was informed in order to take further action.



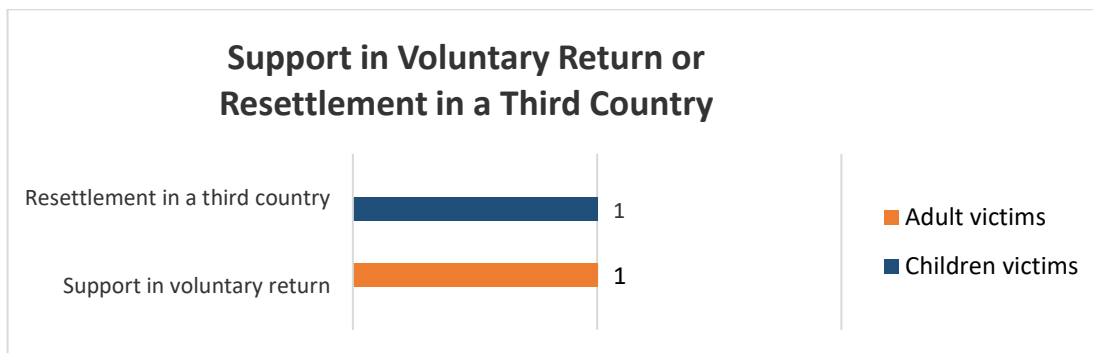
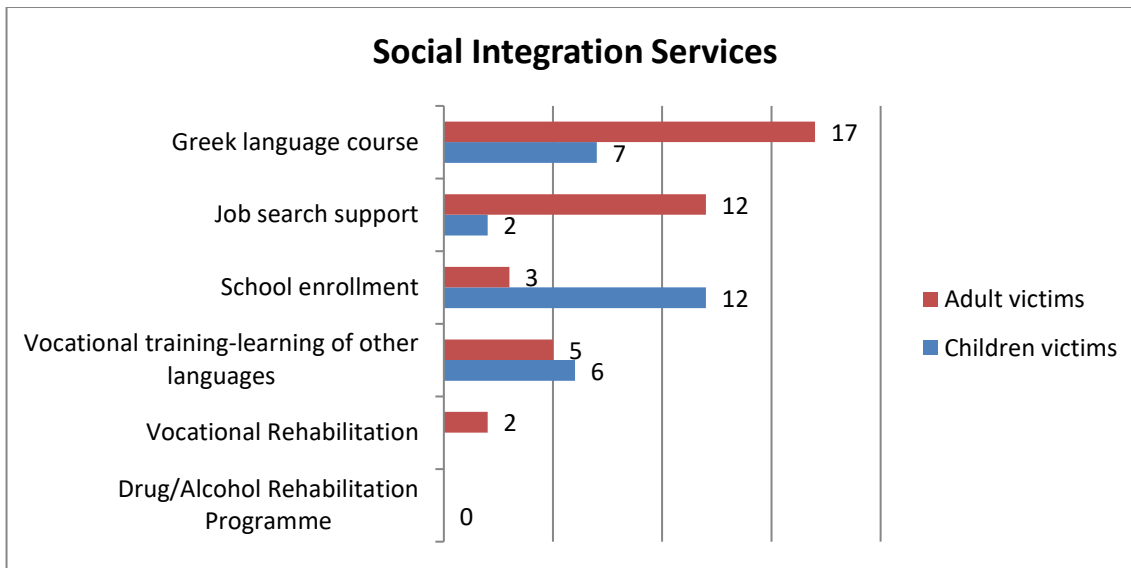


The following graphs refer to **all cases that receive services during 2021 (including the 2019 and 2020 cases that remained “open”)**. The complete capture of the provided services demonstrates and confirms the need for their availability as well as to the respective response of the protection actors.



As it can be concluded from the graph above, the services provided to the victims mainly concern social support, which was provided either by the Actors themselves, for those that have the capacity, or through referral to other actors. It is though, obvious, that this is a need of the victims that should meet an immediate response.

Social support is followed by psychological support and medical care. The **escort** of the victims by an Actor's professional in order to facilitate their access to services is essential. During 2021, the service of **escort** is reported by the Actors in forty-seven (47) cases, the majority of which included the provision of social support and medical care.



The Actors that provided protection services to presumed victims of trafficking from January 2021 to December 2021, either after they identified a victim themselves or after a victim was referred to them by the Identification actor, based on the Reporting and Protection Services Monitoring Forms that were submitted to NRM throughout this period, are the following:

Social Support

A21, ARSIS, DEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF KARDITSA, ACTION AID-EPIKENTRO, CENTER FOR MIGRANTS' INTEGRATION, COMMUNITY CENTRE (MUNICIPALITY of ACHARNES), DAMARIS, DIOTIMA, GREEK COUNCIL FOR REFUGEES, HEALTH UNITS SA (AEMY), INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION OF MIGRATION (IOM), KMOP, MEDIN, MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES (MSF), MELISSA, METADRASI, MIGRANT INTEGRATION CENTRE (CITY OF ATHENS), NATIONAL CENTRE for SOCIAL SOLIDARITY, NATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH ORGANIZATION/RIC, NEA ZOI, NETWORK for CHILDREN'S RIGHTS, NOSTOS, ONE CHILD-ONE WORLD, PRAKSIS, SALVATION ARMY, SHELTER FOR WOMEN

VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE (CITY OF ATHENS- GSDFPGE), SOLIDARITY NOW, THE HOME PROJECT, THE SMILE OF THE CHILD, UNHCR, ZEUXIS

Psychological Support

A21, DEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF KARDITSA, ARSIS, BABEL, CENTRE FOR MIGRANTS' INTEGRATION, CENTER FOR MENTAL HEALTH-MUNICIPAL OF ATHENS, DAMARIS, DAY CENTRE FOR ADOLESCENTS "PLOES", DIOTIMA, GREEK COUNCIL FOR REFUGEES, HEALTH UNITS SA (AEMY), INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM), INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE, KLIMAKA (DAY CENTER "IOLAOS"), MEDIN, MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES (MSF), NATIONAL CENTRE FOR SOCIAL SOLIDARITY, NATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH ORGANIZATION/RIC, NEA ZOI-NEW LIFE, NETWORK for CHILDREN'S RIGHTS, NOSTOS, PRAKSIS, SALVATION ARMY, SOLIDARITY NOW, THE HOME PROJECT, THE SMILE OF THE CHILD, ZEUXIS

Legal Advice

A21, ARSIS, AVOCATS SANS FRONTIERES, DIOTIMA, EQUAL RIGHTS BEYOND BORDERS, GREEK COUNCIL FOR REFUGEES (GCR), HIAS, IOM, MEDIN, MEDECINS DU MONDE (MDM), MELISSA, METADRASI, NETWORK FOR CHILDREN'S RIGHTS, NOSTOS, PRAKSIS, SOLIDARITY NOW, THE HOME PROJECT, THE SMILE OF THE CHILD, ZA'ATAR

Accommodation

A21, DAMARIS, DIOTIMA, GREEK COUNCIL FOR REFUGEES (GCR), ILIAKTIDA, NATIONAL CENTRE FOR SOCIAL SOLIDARITY, MEDIN, MEDECINS DU MONDE (MDM), METADRASI, MOTHER TEREZA, RECEPTION AND IDENTIFICATION CENTRE, STRENGTH OF LIFE, SHELTER FOR WOMEN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE (CITY OF ATHENS-GSDFPGE), THE SMILE OF THE CHILD

ESTIA PROJECT: ARSIS, MUNICIPALITY OF HERAKLION, MUNICIPALITY OF KARDITSA, NOSTOS, PRAKSIS

HELIOS PROJECT: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

PROGRAMME FOR UNACCOMPANIED MINORS: METADRASI, THE HOME PROJECT, ZEYXIS

Greek Learning Courses

A21, ARSIS, DAMARIS SOCIAL HOUSE, GREEK COUNCIL FOR REFUGEES (GCR), HABIBI CENTER, IOM, MELISSA, METADRASI, NAOMI CENTER, ONE CHILD-ONE WORLD, THE HOME PROJECT, THE SMILE OF THE CHILD, VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

Medical Care

ATHENS MUNICIPAL HEALTH CLINICS, BABEL, GREEK RED CROSS, HEALTH UNITS SA, KLIMAKA, LIGHT WITHOUT BORDERS, MEDECINS DU MONDE (MDM), Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), NATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH ORGANIZATION/RIC, NHS (GENERAL HOSPITAL - HEALTH CENTRE - LOCAL HEALTH UNITS (TO.M.Y.)), SOCIAL PHARMACY (MUNICIPALITY OF ILION), THE SMILE OF THE CHILD, PRAKSIS, ROWING TOGETHER, A21 (connection with private doctors), ONE CHILD_ONE WORLD (connection with private doctors)

Job search Support

A21, ARSIS, CITY OF ATHENS, IOM, COMMUNITY CENTRE- MUNICIPALITY of ACHARNES, GENERATION 2.0, NOSTOS

Vocational Rehabilitation

ARISIS, IOM

Assistance in Voluntary Return

ARISIS

Assistance in resettlement in a third country

THE HOME PROJECT

Material Support

A21, ARISIS, BRIDGES, COMMUNITY CENTRE (MUNICIPALITY of ACHARNES), DAMARIS, DROP IN THE OCEAN, HEALTH UNITS SA, JUST ACTION, KHORA, MEDIN, MEDECINS DU MONDE (MDM), MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES (MSF), NATIONAL CENTRE FOR SOCIAL SOLIDARITY, NEA ZOI-NEW LIFE, NOSTOS, ONE CHILD-ONE WORLD, PRAKSIS, SALVATION ARMY, THE HOME PROJECT, THE SMILE OF THE CHILD

It is important to mention that, according to NRM SOPs, EKKA determines for each case the **Reference Actor**, taking under consideration the duration and frequency of cooperation with the victim. As a result, the actor that provides psychosocial support, accommodation or legal support is usually appointed as a Reference Actor.

1. A21
2. ARISIS
3. MSF (MEDICINES SANS FRONTIERES)
4. DAMARIS
5. ATHENS MUNICIPALITY (HESTIA)
6. ATHENS MUNICIPALITY (SHELTER)
7. PIRAEUS MUNICIPALITY (SHELTER)
8. DIOTIMA
9. IOM
10. EKKA
11. EODY/RECEPTION AND IDENTIFICATION CENTER
12. GCR
13. MEDIN



14. COMMUNITY CENTER
15. CENTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE
16. NEA ZOI
17. PRAKSIS
18. COUNCELLING CENTER
19. THE SMILE OF THE CHILD
20. ZAATAR
21. THE HOME PROJECT

ANNEX 1

Organisations that participate in the NRM until today:

STATE AGENCIES

1. MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS:
 - ∂ Labour Inspectorate Body
 - ∂ General Secretariat for Demography and Family Policy and Gender Equality
 - ▽ Counselling Centres for Women Victims of Violence
 - ▽ Shelters for Women Victims of Violence
 - ∂ Social Welfare Centres of Prefectures
 - ∂ National Centre for Social Solidarity
2. MINISTRY OF INTERIOR – LOCAL AUTHORITY:
 - ∂ Community Centres of Municipalities
3. MINISTRY OF JUSTICE:
 - ∂ Offices of Juvenile Probation and Social Welfare
4. MINISTRY OF CITIZEN PROTECTION:
 - ∂ Hellenic Police
5. MINISTRY OF MIGRATION AND ASYLUM:
 - ∂ Asylum Service
 - ∂ Reception and Identification Service
6. MINISTRY OF HEALTH:
 - ∂ Health Districts, Health Centres, Local Health Units
 - ∂ National Public Health Organization-EODY
 - ∂ Institute of Child Health
 - ∂ Health Units SA
 - ∂ Drug Rehabilitation Centre of Attica Psychiatric Hospital: “18 ANO”
 - ∂ KETHEA (THERAPY CENTER FOR DEPENDENT INDIVIDUALS)
7. MINISTRY OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRANSPORT:
 - ∂ Civil Aviation Authority

NON-GOVERNMENTAL AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

1. A 21 Campaign
2. ACTION AID
3. ACTION FOR WOMEN
4. AGALIA
5. APOSTOLI (Holy Archdiocese of Athens)
6. ARSIS
7. BABEL-Mental Health Unit for Immigrants
8. CARITAS HELLAS
9. DAMARIS SOCIAL HOUSE
10. DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL (DRC GREECE)
11. DEFENSE FOR CHILDREN
12. DIOTIMA-CENTRE FOR RESEARCH ON WOMEN'S ISSUES
13. EQUAL RIGHTS BEYOND BORDERS
14. EUROPEAN EXPRESSION
15. GENERATION 2.0 FOR RIGHTS, EQUALITY & DIVERSITY
16. GREEK COUNCIL FOR REFUGEES
17. GREEK RED CROSS
18. HELLENIC CHILDREN'S VILLAGE in FILIRO
19. HOPE SPOT
20. HUMAN RIGHTS 360
21. HIAS
22. ILIAKTIDA AMKE
23. INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SERVICE
24. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)
25. KLIMAKA
26. KMOP-SOCIAL ACTION and INNOVATION CENTER
27. METADRASI-ACTION FOR MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT
28. Médecins du Monde (MDM) Greek Delegation
29. Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) Greek Delegation
30. MedIn – Medical Intervention
31. MELISSA-NETWORK OF FEMALE MIGRANTS IN GREECE

32. NEA ZOI-NEW LIFE SUPPORT AND REHABILITATION OF PERSONS WORKING IN PROSTITUTION
33. NETWORK for CHILDREN'S RIGHTS
34. NOSTOS
35. ODYSSEA
36. ONE CHILD, ONE WORLD
37. PRAKSIS
38. RED UMBRELLA ATHENS-POSITIVE VOICE: HIV-POSITIVE PERSONS ASSOCIATION
39. REFUGEE SUPPORT IN THE AEGEAN (RSA)
40. SALVATION ARMY INTERNATIONAL
41. SOLIDARITY NOW
42. SOS CHILDREN'S VILLAGES
43. SYNYPARXIS-ECUMENICAL REFUGEE PROGRAMME
44. TERRE DES HOMMES HELLAS
45. THE HOME PROJECT
46. THE SMILE OF THE CHILD
47. THREADS OF HOPE
48. UNHCR
49. UNION OF WOMEN ASSOCIATIONS OF HERAKLION PREFECTURE
50. ZA' ATAR
51. ZEUXIS