

The Protection  Project

# 100 Best Practices

in Combating Trafficking in Persons

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## The Role of Civil Society

*A Series of 100 Best Practices* • Volume I



# The Protection Project

**100 Best Practices**

**in Combating Trafficking in Persons:**

The Role of Civil Society

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The Protection Project at The Johns Hopkins University

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## Introduction

Over the past decade, civil society has played a pivotal role in the fight against trafficking in persons. A multifaceted and complex phenomenon, trafficking in persons must be addressed at various levels. Members of civil society have worked alone or by joining forces with law enforcement groups, legislators, national governments, and international organizations while designing strategies of prevention, protection, prosecution, advocacy, and research.

Whether by (a) raising awareness about the various related issues, (b) empowering at-risk communities and individuals to make them less vulnerable to the lure of traffickers, (c) assisting in identifying victims and investigating trafficking cases, (d) providing services to victims to guide them along their rehabilitation and reintegration path, (e) conducting research on various aspects of the problem, or (f) advocating for legislative or policy change, the representatives of civil society have significantly contributed to tackling this grave and horrific crime.

The Protection Project encourages the dissemination of information about the best ways to combat trafficking in persons by recommending five main components of civil society: (a) nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), (b) corporations, (c) academia, (d) media, and (e) faith-based organizations. The Protection Project's *100 Best Practices in Combating Trafficking in Persons: The Role of Civil Society* offers examples of some successful initiatives that have been undertaken by representatives of those five main categories. This publication is intended to serve as a guide in the design and implementation of anti-trafficking practices worldwide, as well as to inform the general public about outstanding contributions to the fight against trafficking in persons.

This document is divided into five parts: Part I highlights initiatives carried out by NGOs, which are grouped under four broad categories: prevention, protection, identification and investigation, and multipronged initiatives. Part II lists initiatives undertaken by corporations, employment agencies, unions, and workers' associations. Research projects, secondary school, and university courses about trafficking in persons, as well as clinical programs, are grouped in Part III, which is devoted to academia.

Part IV focuses on media initiatives and highlights the different means used to inform the widest possible audience about trafficking in persons, including news programs, documentaries, films, websites, and mobile applications. Finally, Part V highlights the role that religious institutions can play in the fight against trafficking and lists initiatives taken by faith-based organizations.



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—Mohamed Mattar

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mohamed Mattar', with a horizontal line above it.

Executive Director  
The Protection Project



# **Part I**

## **Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs)**

### **A. Prevention and Awareness-Raising Activities**

# 1. Empowering communities to prevent trafficking

## Mirror Art Foundation (MAF)

In the late 1990s, the MAF started a project to bring economic and social opportunities to 14 villages in the Chiang Rai province in Thailand, with the purpose of empowering villagers and making them less vulnerable to human trafficking. MAF members established a website where the villagers could sell their handicrafts, including ceramic bird whistles, bags, and clothes and started to advertise on their website the opportunity for visitors to “home stay” with a family from one of the hill tribes so visitors could learn about the local everyday life, thus fostering eco-tourism.

Skills training was provided to tribe members so they could serve as tour guides to handicraft groups and others involved in using English language and communication skills, cooking, marketing, creating product designs, bookkeeping, and working in sanitation and other general hospitality services.

Interested tourists can find a home stay opportunity through the Internet at <http://www.hilltribetour.com>. Since the launch of the program, 192 families have been hosting tourists, thus increasing their income. Participating families are also sensitized about the dangers of trafficking, gender issues, women’s rights, and children’s rights. For the youths, life skills and basic vocational skills are offered, including life planning, savings strategy, decision making, communication, and basic legal rights.

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*Sources:*

<http://themirrorfoundation.org/cms/index.php?/The-Mirror-Foundation/Projects/Project-to-Combat-Trafficking-in-Women-and-Children.html>

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/child/trafficking/downloads/ecotourism-gp-eng.pdf>

## 2. Empowering communities and families to prevent domestic work of children

### Restavèk Freedom Foundation

The Restavèk Freedom Foundation aims at ending the phenomenon of Haitian restavèks, which are children who work without pay as domestic servants in slavery-like conditions.

The adopted strategy is four-pronged and includes the following:

- Build a community of people to provide care and education for restavèks children.
- Spread global awareness about the restavèk system.
- Encourage host families to change their attitude toward and treatment of restavèk children.
- Empower biological families to help them provide a better future to their children without resorting to the restavèk system.

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*Source:*

<http://www.restavekfreedom.org/>

## 3. Empowering fishing communities to prevent trafficking

### Sakhi

The Indian NGO Sakhi, which is based in Bihar, has taken on the task of revitalizing the socioeconomic lives of the tribal women of the Malha fishing community, which is in Madhubani district. This area is rich in fishing ponds, but the majority of ponds are government-owned and are leased out to the local landlords, which is to the disadvantage of the fisherwomen who end up as laborers with all the profits going to the landlords.

Insufficient salary and long periods of unemployment during the flooding season has made the women from the Malha community vulnerable to trafficking, gender-based violence, and commercial sexual exploitation. As a part of its long-term commitment to empower the socially disadvantaged, Sakhi has formed pond cooperatives, which are now working to ensure that the settlement of the ponds is in the name of the cooperatives and that profits are being shared among the fisherwomen.

As part of this program, Sakhi has also created self-help groups (a) to generate awareness within the fishing community about its social status and the obstacles community members face in their economic development; (b) to mobilize the fisherwomen to organize as a collective and to elect their representatives; and (c) to build the capacity of the fisherwomen by training them on the issues of group management, cooperative laws, fish farming methods, health, and sanitation.

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*Sources:*

<http://www.sakhibihar.com/index.php>

<http://www.unodc.org/pdf/india/publications/CompendiumBestPracticesHumanTrafficking.pdf>



## 4. Raising awareness at the community level

### Relief International

Relief International is implementing a two-year program, which is designed to reduce people's vulnerability to trafficking in persons in the Jamalpur District of Bangladesh, where a large percentage of the population migrates seasonally to urban areas in search of employment.

The program consists of a campaign (a) to raise awareness of migrants' legal rights, (b) to explain the risks and warning signs of exploitation, and (c) to identify where victims can turn within their communities for support. Program activities include the following:

- Development and capacity building of anti-trafficking community committees, which include representatives of local councils and government, law enforcement agencies, educators, youth leaders, religious leaders, and other community leaders. Those committees organize monthly meetings to raise awareness about internal trafficking in the communities.
- Identification and monitoring of individuals and at-risk groups through creating and coordinating focus groups in communities and through delivering a trafficking survey.
- Creation of a support network for at-risk groups. Individuals can receive livelihoods training to enhance their income and choices, and they can get assistance to find and apply for microfinance opportunities that are available locally and that can help remove the need to leave the community to seek employment.

---

*Sources:*

<http://www.ri.org/story.php?ID=15>

<http://www.media-humanrights.org/tipbd/>

<http://www.ungift.org/knowledgehub/stories/march2011/bangladesh-youth-learns-about-human-trafficking-at-youth-journalism-camp.html>

## 5. Empowering women to prevent trafficking

### Khmer Women's Cooperation for Development (KWCD)

#### **Program Objective**

In 2004, KWCD, a Cambodian organization with experience in programs for females in prostitution, launched a trafficking in persons prevention program. The purpose was to empower young sex workers to negotiate better working conditions, to provide them with skills to save money, and ultimately to help them seek alternative livelihood options.

#### **Program Design**

KWCD created a “network of gatekeepers,” or frontline protection, with members including the International Labor Organization (ILO), local governmental agencies, and NGOs, each with a different role to protect victims and prevent trafficking. As a network member, KWCD selected a large group of women in the entertainment industry and trained them to act as peer educators in a self-help group to reach other women in the industry and those at risk of being trafficked into it. Those self-help groups provided peer counseling about issues such as defense from violence and harassment, access to health and legal services, ways to monitor workplaces and report cases of abuse to the authorities, and access to credit and alternative employment opportunities.

#### **Program Outcome**

A total of 215 women in prostitution and 404 women working in karaoke bars participated in awareness-raising courses. Thus, 59 women in prostitution were helped in accessing health services, and 13 HIV-positive girls working in karaoke bars were assisted in returning home and finding jobs in small family-run businesses. Four beauty parlors offered apprenticeship courses that 20 sex workers attended, and 2 opened their own businesses. Working conditions have improved through women's negotiations with employers, and police surveys show how most reports of trafficking cases and abuses in the entertainment industry come from the network of gatekeepers.

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*Source:*

[http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/documents/publication/wcms\\_099866.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/documents/publication/wcms_099866.pdf)

## 6. Promoting girls' education to prevent trafficking

### **Japan Relief for Cambodia (JRfC) and American Assistance for Cambodia (AAfC)**

JRfC and AAfC have launched together the Girls Be Ambitious program to prevent the trafficking of Cambodian girls and women for sexual and labor exploitation. The program supplies an incentive for girls from indigent homes to stay in school and to receive additional vocational training that will provide employment alternatives, income generation, and social and political empowerment.

The incentive for girls and their families to attend school is in the form of financial assistance of US\$10 a month for girls with a “perfect” attendance rate. If the girl does not have perfect attendance, she will not be paid that month. If the reason for nonattendance is an illness, there is only a reduction in the stipend, but absences for other reasons cause the nonprovision of financial assistance. Moreover, at the start of the program, the participating families are required to sign an agreement to refund the money if the participant drops out within six months of the program’s launch.

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*Sources:*

<http://www.cambodiaschools.com/>

<http://www.camnet.com.kh/Girls-Ambitious/>

## 7. Educating youths to prevent trafficking

### Fair Girls

Tell Your Friends is a four-week educational workshop series conducted in District of Columbia public high schools by Fair Girls, an NGO working to prevent trafficking in persons and sexual violence in the lives of those youths. Tell Your Friends is based on the concept that educating young people about how to keep themselves safe from sexual violence and trafficking in persons is a critical step in ending youth trafficking and exploitation.

Each workshop is designed to facilitate discussions with teenagers about their perceptions of healthy and unhealthy dating relationships, commercial sexual exploitation, and trafficking in persons. The purpose of the workshops is to educate the participants so they can build their capacity to inform and so peers can advise other at-risk young people who are in their communities but who are no longer in the DC school system.

So far, Tell Your Friends has reached 2,000 young people in DC and is now being implemented in Belgrade, Chicago, Kampala, Moscow, and Novi Sad.

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*Source:*

<http://fairgirls.org/>

## 8. Providing children with professional skills to prevent trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation

### Darna

Darna, an NGO based in Tangiers, Morocco, operates a Community Youth Center and a Farm School for street children. The center and the school aim at providing those children with a safe environment, basic education, psychological support, and marketable skills to help them find jobs and be less vulnerable to the dangers of street life, such as violence, abuse, and commercial sexual exploitation.

The Youth Center serves more than 160 children, who attend 30 hours a week of literacy courses, plus training programs on baking, blacksmithing, creating ceramics, learning computer science, using photography, plumbing, sewing, and woodworking. The program includes group sports, field trips, and recreational activities. The Farm School hosts 30 boys and offers a basic education program, as well as training in agricultural skills. Children gain experience on how to run a farm and attend workshops on planting, cultivating, harvesting, rearing poultry, producing eggs, and reclaiming land.

The Darna Women's Community Center is a safe harbor, career-training center, and adult education school that follows a revenue-generating model to ensure the project's sustained development. This model allows for simultaneous apprenticeship and marketable production. Professional training includes textiles and sewing, modern baking techniques, traditional baking and cooking, and producing goods that are made available on the market.

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*Source:*

[http://www.darnamaroc.org/index\\_en.html](http://www.darnamaroc.org/index_en.html)

## 9. Offering scholarships and mentoring programs to prevent commercial sexual exploitation of children

### The SOLD Project

The SOLD Project, a Californian nonprofit organization is currently implementing the FREEDOM Project, which is a four-tiered prevention program designed to keep children out of the Thailand sex trade. The program entails the following:

#### **Scholarship**

The FREEDOM Project awards scholarships to help children stay in school and out of the sex trade.

#### **Mentorship**

Every child receiving a scholarship is required to have a mentor. The mentors are Thai university students who volunteer to spend time with the children and guide them during their school years.

#### **Awareness**

The FREEDOM Project offers human trafficking awareness training to scholarship children, their families, and the surrounding communities.

#### **Access to Resources.**

The SOLD Project provides a safe place for former trafficking victims to access educational resources, art supplies, and people to assist them in any way necessary.

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*Sources:*

<http://thesoldproject.com/>

<https://thesoldproject.com/thefreedomproject/>

## 10. Curbing demand to prevent trafficking

### The Coalition Against Trafficking in Women (CATW)

CATW's Project to Curb Male Demand for Prostitution is designed to combat sex trafficking by discouraging the demand for prostitution through various measures, including education of boys and men, advocacy for laws criminalizing customers, and dissemination of good practices in law enforcement and in community action against male customers.

The project operates in the Baltic countries, Mexico, India, and the Philippines. In the Baltic, Mexico, and India, CATW has promoted the Swedish model of legislation, which criminalizes buying sex, and it has conducted media, law enforcement, and NGO trainings and awareness campaigns. CATW has created a chart of global good practices, thus illustrating police and community actions taken against male customers. Examples of good practices include the creative interpretation and application of local legislation to arrest, charge, and prosecute johns. Adopted measures cover seizing the men's cars or using "naming and shaming" techniques, including publication in newspapers or on the Internet of the names of men caught in the act of soliciting women in prostitution. Police forces have aired surveillance videos of those male buyers on a special TV show.

In the Philippines and Mexico, CATW has conducted school educational programs targeting young boys in communities where prostitution thrives. It discourages the demand for sexual exploitation and addresses male sexual attitudes, stereotypes, and practices. It uses videos, flyers and flipcharts, comic books, and workshops in boys' camps to educate about the harm of prostitution and trafficking, men's role in perpetuating sexual exploitation, and men's potential role in being catalysts for change.

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*Source:*

<http://www.catwinternational.org>

# 11. Educating men about the realities of commercial sexual exploitation

## The A21 Campaign

The A21 Campaign, a Greek network of individuals, organizations, and government officials who are committed to abolishing injustice in the 21st century, has worked with johns to educate them on the realities of what they are engaging in.

In 2010, a media campaign was launched in Greece with the purpose of informing people about the stories and backgrounds of the women working in the sex industry in Greece, as well as the violence and abuse they suffer and the slavery-like conditions in which they are kept by their exploiters.

The campaign is intended to prompt clients to think about the consequences of their part in the sex industry and to reconsider their preconceived assumptions and attitudes about those who work in the sex industry. The A21 Campaign has also designed short courses for school-age boys to inform those young men about the realities of human trafficking before they ever become paying clients.

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*Source:*

<http://www.thea21campaign.org/>



## 12. Empowering migrant women workers to prevent trafficking

### Yunnan Provincial Women's Federation (YPWF)

#### Program Objective

In 2005, the YPWF launched a project in cooperation with the International Labour Organization (ILO) to establish community centers in origin and destination locations for migrant workers in China. The objective was to educate migrant women about their rights; to warn them about the danger of trafficking; and to provide them with legal aid, skills training, and cultural entertainment.

#### Program Design

YPWF established Young Women Migrants' City Homes in cities of destination and Women's Homes in the migrant workers' villages of origin. Services offered in the homes included these:

- Training about trafficking awareness and prevention, Chinese labor laws, and HIV prevention
- Vocational training in the field of agriculture and farming
- Legal consulting and aid, such as help to recover deducted or delayed wages

By hosting art and literature performances, sports tournaments, and other activities, the homes provided cultural life, creative outlets, and a venue for socializing.

#### Program Outcome.

YPWF established 12 Young Women Migrants' City Homes and 53 Women's Homes. More than 11,000 women have benefited from training about trafficking prevention awareness. Participants improved their living and working skills and informed others in their villages about origin of trafficking and labor rights. Employers encouraged women employees to participate in the home activities and to cooperate with legal experts at the homes in eight cases of wage withholding. Following YPWF's example, the Kunming City Women Federation established 50 Women's Homes in Kunming City in 2008.

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Source:

[http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/documents/publication/wcms\\_099868.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/documents/publication/wcms_099868.pdf)

## 13. Raising awareness, building capacity, and conducting research to prevent trafficking

### **African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN)**

The ANPPCAN Child Trafficking program works to eliminate child trafficking in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. The program is three-fold and seeks to do the following:

- A. Raise awareness among parents, teachers, children, policy makers, government officials, and civil society organizations through these:
  - Awareness and sensitization dialogue meetings with national and regional networks and organizations
  - Information dissemination to those groups, as well as to parents, children, and the community at large
  - Media campaigns about child trafficking
  - Review of policies and laws regarding child trafficking to determine if gaps exist
  - Alliance building forums of key actors in the government, civil society, and communities
- B. Build the capacity of children service providers by accomplishing these:
  - Training government officials from the departments of child services, police, immigration, judiciary, civil society organizations, and media associations, plus children themselves
  - Establishing a network of institutions to facilitate information sharing and to coordinate responses to child trafficking in the region
  - Developing resource and information centers about child trafficking
- C. Undertake action oriented studies on child trafficking in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda through these:
  - Analysis of extent and factors of trafficking in targeted communities
  - Identification of relevant areas of intervention
  - Determination of good practices to scale up

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*Source:*

[http://www.anppcan.org/files/File/08\\_ChildTrafficking.pdf](http://www.anppcan.org/files/File/08_ChildTrafficking.pdf)

## 14. Training hotel and tourism workers on the dangers of trafficking

### Solidarity Center

The Solidarity Center, an NGO based in Washington, DC, has trained shop stewards from the Kenya Union of Domestic, Hotels, Educational Institutions, Hospitals, and Allied Workers (KUDHEIHA) about the danger signs of trafficking in persons.

KUDHEIHA shop stewards have reached out to more than 2,500 workers in the tourism sector in the coastal city of Mombasa, where tourism is the main industry and where hotels and tourism agencies are often involved in cases of trafficking or simply turn a blind eye to it.

Since the trainings have been conducted, the number of trafficking and potential trafficking case referrals to law enforcement and victim protection organizations has increased sharply.

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*Source:*

<http://www.solidaritycenter.org/content.asp?contentid=984>

## 15. Training youths to be peer educators on trafficking

### Face to Face Foundation

Face to Face, a Bulgarian foundation based in Sofia, has carried out the Peer-to-Peer Initiative Combating Trafficking in Persons program with the purpose of (a) raising awareness about risks of human trafficking among local youths and (b) teaching them about how to protect themselves. The program is being implemented in the towns of Botevgrad, Etropole, and Pravets.

Sixty 16- to 17-year-old high-school students are taking part in a training program about how to distribute information, create effective messages, work with relevant authorities, and give presentations about trafficking in persons issues.

Those young activists are organized in three teams of about 20 people each, who work to increase local communities' awareness of trafficking issues through talks and discussions with their schoolmates; meetings with at-risk groups, such as children of single-parent households or orphans; and public events, such as roundtable discussions and press conferences.

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*Sources:*

<http://www.facetoface.bg/>

<http://bulgaria.usembassy.gov/demcom.html>

[http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?file=view\\_document.sql&TITLE=-1&AUTHOR=-1&THESAURO=-1&ORGANIZATION=-1&TOPIC=-1&GEOG=-1&YEAR=-1&LISTA=No&COUNTRY=-1&FULL\\_DETAIL=Yes&ID=2878](http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?file=view_document.sql&TITLE=-1&AUTHOR=-1&THESAURO=-1&ORGANIZATION=-1&TOPIC=-1&GEOG=-1&YEAR=-1&LISTA=No&COUNTRY=-1&FULL_DETAIL=Yes&ID=2878)

[http://sofiaecho.com/2007/03/12/650237\\_reading-room-face-to-face-with-human-trafficking-in-bulgaria](http://sofiaecho.com/2007/03/12/650237_reading-room-face-to-face-with-human-trafficking-in-bulgaria)

## 16. Offering courses for out-of-school and street children

### **Center for Studies and Applied Sciences in Gender, Family, Women, and Adolescents (CSAGA)**

The CSAGA provides educational opportunities to out-of-school children who are living and working in the slum areas of Hanoi, Vietnam.

The purpose of the courses is twofold: (a) to keep children in school and make them less vulnerable to commercial sexual exploitation and (b) to help those who have already been sold into sex slavery as they rehabilitate and acquire the necessary skills to build a better future for themselves.

#### **Educators and Curriculum**

The courses are taught by peer educators who have been selected among college students to help enhance communication between the children and their teachers. The educators are trained about how to increase children's attendance and to stimulate class participation, as well as active listening, positive expression, conflict negotiation and resolution, responsible thinking, and development of personal plans.

The training of peer educators proved essential in dealing with the special conditions of street children who have never been to school and who are prone to antisocial behavior. The curriculum was, therefore, designed to include, in addition to the traditional school subjects, life values such as self-awareness, sexual and reproductive health, and respect and cooperation.

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#### *Sources:*

<http://circle.winrock.org/news/vn-CSAGA.cfm>

<http://www.csaga.org.vn/Desktop.aspx/ENG/>

## 17. Partnering to combat trafficking

### Ricky Martin Foundation (RMF)

The RMF advocates for the welfare of children worldwide in critical areas such as social justice, education, and health. Its foremost venture titled People for Children is a global platform for antichild trafficking that goes far beyond raising public awareness to conducting its own investigations and making recommendations for public policies.

The RMF is especially successful in its partnerships with other organizations and businesses:

- It teamed up with the InterAmerican Development Bank and the International Organization for Migration to create Call and Live, the first regional campaign of its kind to combat human trafficking in the Americas. The hotline received thousands of tips, which, in turn, launched hundreds of investigations in the region.
- The RMF partnered with Microsoft to create Navega Protegido, a bilingual child safety website that provides tools to protect children from Internet threats, exploitation, and pornography.
- Alongside Doral Bank, the RMF fashioned Puerto Rico's first anti-trafficking community program, which involves 10 leadership and human trafficking workshops for teenagers.
- Human Trafficking in Puerto Rico: An Invisible Challenge was published as a product of a coalition with The Protection Project and the University of Puerto Rico. It documents the risk of Puerto Rican youths who fall prey to sexual and labor exploitation.

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*Sources:*

[http://www.huffingtonpost.com/bibiana-ferraiuoli-suarez/ricky-martin-foundation-i\\_b\\_1125536.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/bibiana-ferraiuoli-suarez/ricky-martin-foundation-i_b_1125536.html)

<http://www.navegaprotegido.org/>

<http://www.cnn.com/2011/11/03/opinion/martin-child-exploitation/index.html>

[http://www.unicef.org/rightsite/364\\_570.htm?vid=1](http://www.unicef.org/rightsite/364_570.htm?vid=1)

## 18. Cooperating with the private sector to facilitate rehabilitation

### Prajwala

Prajwala is an NGO that operates out of Hyderabad, India, and that focuses on second-generation prevention alongside the rescue, rehabilitation, restoration, and reintegration of victims of sex trafficking. Prajwala's rehabilitation program involves social, economic, and psychological rehabilitation, as well as HIV counseling.

Prajwala operates with the understanding that true rehabilitation is the approach that allows victims to live with dignity in mainstream society, not away in separate settlements. The economic rehabilitation strategy involves intensive need and aptitude-based research, combined with market assessment in order to produce viable and sustainable economic opportunities.

Because family-based trades may no longer be possible for survivors, Prajwala works in cooperation with the corporate sector to seek out other options for independence.

Instead of relying on reasons of corporate social responsibility or welfare, Prajwala focuses on the business logic perspective while successfully partnering with the corporate sector.

Prajwala recognizes that much of the business sector concerns require large numbers of multiskilled workers, and it has identified several divisions where its girls could find work, particularly in the hospital, hospitality, and construction industries.

- Prajwala first researched to understand the abilities and limitations, as well as the needs of the survivors. Then, it crafted a 15-day orientation training module, which involves various elements ranging from numeracy, literacy, spoken English, basic bookkeeping, and grooming skills alongside practical introductions to real working situations.
- A hospital that has partnered with Prajwala now specifically requests workers from Prajwala, thus recognizing their worth as reliable and multiskilled workers.
- Working in the construction industry, survivors have been able to confront gender stereotypes in taking up work in this male-dominated profession.

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*Source:*

<http://www.unodc.org/pdf/india/publications/CompendiumBestPracticesHumanTrafficking.pdf>

## 19. Promoting the legal and responsible hiring of migrant workers in global supply chains

### Verité

Verité, a nonprofit organization based in Massachusetts, works with companies, suppliers, and governments worldwide to create and maintain fair labor conditions and to fight human trafficking. Verité's Fair Hiring Toolkit offers tools, guidance, and approaches to support the responsible recruitment and hiring of migrant workers in global supply chains. The Fair Hiring Toolkit provides a different framework for action for each entity in the supply chain.

**Brands** are called to do the following:

- Improve codes of conduct.
- Raise awareness.
- Establish ethical recruitment practices.

**Suppliers** are called to do the following:

- Screen and evaluate labor brokers.
- Manage labor brokers and ethical recruitment and hiring.
- Ensure good practice in human resources management.
- Establish effective protection for whistleblowers.

**Governments** are called to do the following:

- Enact policies or regulations governing the hiring and recruitment of migrant workers that are consistent with international legal standards.
- Regulate the activities of labor brokers.
- Enact mechanisms by which foreign workers can hold their recruiters or employers responsible for fraudulent recruitment practices.

**Advocates** are called to do the following:

- Monitor and address hiring practices when implementing antihuman trafficking and slavery programs.

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Source:

<http://www.verite.org/>



## 20. Campaigning for foreign domestic workers' rights to prevent trafficking

### Coordination of Action on Research and AIDS Mobility (CARAM)

CARAM Asia is an open regional network of NGOs and community-based organizations (CBOs) spreading across Southeast Asia, Northeast Asia, the Gulf, and the Middle East. Since its inception in 1997, CARAM Asia has focused on migration and health issues. It seeks to empower migrants, their families, and communities while facilitating capacity building in response to the awareness that migrant workers are marginalized in various health and rights policies and programs.

Its Foreign Domestic Workers Programme advocates for recognizing domestic work as a socioeconomic activity to include under national employment acts or labor laws in both origin and destination countries. To assist with program implementation, a toolkit was designed (a) to be a resource to conceptualize ways to plan and execute the campaign and (b) to build the capacity of domestic workers and their support groups to take up the campaign to recognize and protect foreign domestic workers' rights.

CARAM Asia and its domestic workers communities used a participatory action research method to gather information that helped it identify problems and propose feasible solutions through a set of action tools and campaign strategies. Developing the campaign toolkit was a collective effort because it contains enriching contributions from different regional networks that work on migration, women's human rights, and domestic workers issues.

After completing the toolkit, CARAM Asia launched its regional campaign as a supplement to the global initiative in 2007 at a training facility in Thailand. Soon afterwards, it created an alliance of regional and international organizations, known as the United for Foreign Domestic Workers Rights. The objective of this coalition is to initiate regional campaigns that promote rights for foreign domestic workers.

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*Source:*

[http://www.caramasia.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=763&Itemid=754](http://www.caramasia.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=763&Itemid=754) <http://domesticworkerrights.org/?q=node/24>

## 21. Using world sport events to raise political awareness on sex trafficking

### Deutscher Frauenrat

In 2006, the Deutscher Frauenrat, which is a national council of more than 50 German women's organizations including professional and religious associations, women's groups from political parties, trade unions, and the German Sports Federation, launched the Final Whistle-Stop Forced Prostitution Campaign (a) to collect signatures throughout Germany during the 2006 Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) Soccer World Cup and (b) to raise public awareness about trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation.

The campaign calls for action from both the federal German government and the governments of the individual German states. Those calls were supported by large numbers of citizens and international guests. The Final Whistle-Stop Campaign also received comprehensive media coverage abroad.

The 180,000 signatures that were collected prompted the vice president of the German Parliament, Dr. Susanne Kastner, to successfully place human trafficking and forced prostitution on the federal policy agenda.

One year after the campaign, parliamentarians; experts on human rights; and representatives of women's rights organizations, police unions, and federal ministries met at the German Parliament to evaluate the current status of efforts to combat trafficking in persons.

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*Source:*

[http://www.frauenrat.de/fileadmin/Website\\_Archiv/files/abpfiff\\_handzettel\\_fbg\\_e.pdf](http://www.frauenrat.de/fileadmin/Website_Archiv/files/abpfiff_handzettel_fbg_e.pdf)

[http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/press-and-media-centre/insight/WCMS\\_070130/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/press-and-media-centre/insight/WCMS_070130/lang--en/index.htm)

## 22. Raising awareness about trafficking in connection to global sport events

### **Women and Law in Southern Africa (WLSA) Research and Education Trust**

The Red Light 2010 Campaign was designed and launched by the WLSA Research and Education Trust before the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup to raise awareness about trafficking in persons in South Africa.

The WLSA Campaign worked with 14 countries in the Southern African Development Community region to ask governments to take measures to combat trafficking, to put in place policies and laws that protect women and children, and to strengthen the government institutions responsible for putting those laws and policies into practice.

The Red Light Campaign referenced the FIFA 2010 World Cup as a catalyst to gain the general public's attention and to engage communities in the fight against trafficking through those communities' use of tournaments, public events, and public awareness.

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*Sources:*

[http://www.wlsa.org.mz/?\\_\\_target\\_\\_=art\\_Trafficking](http://www.wlsa.org.mz/?__target__=art_Trafficking)

[http://www.undp.org.sz/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=142:human-trafficking-red-light-2010&catid=135:gender-archived-articles&Itemid=135](http://www.undp.org.sz/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=142:human-trafficking-red-light-2010&catid=135:gender-archived-articles&Itemid=135)



# **Part I**

## **Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)**

### B. Protection and Services for Trafficking Victims

## 23. Rescuing, educating, and reintegrating victims

### Somaly Mam Foundation (SMF)

Rescue and Recovery Programs. The SMF programs, implemented in cooperation with partners in Southeast Asia, rescue victims of sex trafficking and provide survivors with food, shelter, medical and psychological care.

First, investigation teams conduct undercover rescue missions in sex establishments. After victims have been identified, the teams report the sexual exploitation cases to the authorities.

The identified victims are then taken to a recovery center. In addition to safety and protection, the recovery centers offer a medical and psychological assessment, evaluation of educational and social development, childcare, and legal assistance.

#### **Education**

SMF funds education and vocational training programs to help victims of trafficking reintegrate into the local communities. Vocational training is offered in pursuance of local market opportunities, such as hairdressing and tailoring. SMF also funds primary and secondary education opportunities for survivors to help raise the literacy rate and to provide the survivors with more opportunities for employment and self-sufficiency.

#### **Reintegration**

SMF runs a microfinancing program to provide rescued victims with a small grant, a bicycle for transportation, food, and health care supplies. In addition, SMF provides equipment, materials, and an initial cash investment for those who wish to start a small business, thus encouraging entrepreneurial efforts and financial independence.

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#### *Sources:*

<http://www.somaly.org/whoweare>

<http://www.somaly.org/programs/voices-for-change>

<http://www.somaly.org/slavery/southeast-asia>

## 24. Providing medical and psychological rehabilitation services

### Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking (CAST)

#### Program Design

CAST provides services to victims of slavery and trafficking to help clients recover from years of abuse and trauma and to become self-sufficient. The services include the following:

- Access to food, shelter, and job training
- Case management
- Medical and psychological assistance
- Alternative non-Western healing
- Education and life skills training (English as a Second Language, computer and financial literacy)

CAST has established the first shelter in the United States designed specifically to meet the needs of trafficking survivors. The shelter provides not only physically and psychologically safe housing, but also additional services such as the Healing Garden where residents are able to plant herbs, spices, and vegetables from their home countries and to enjoy the trees and flowers in a peaceful, healing environment. CAST shelter residents have access to a multicultural, multilingual staff with extensive expertise in working with survivors of trafficking and other forms of trauma.

#### Outcome

To date, CAST services have been successful in providing the following outcomes:

- Among clients, 90 percent are able to establish the beginnings of recovery from their trafficking experience.
- Among clients, 85 percent who were served report an increase in knowledge of self-defense.

Among clients, 85 percent establish safety and stability through immigration and family reunification services.

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Source:

<http://www.castla.org/>

## 25. Providing shelter and protection for victims of trafficking

### Maiti Nepal

Maiti Nepal is implementing a multipronged protection program that is for victims of trafficking and that provides the following:

#### **A Prevention Home**

Located in the district of Makwanpur, the Prevention Home provides short-term shelter to girls at risk of being trafficked or sold into prostitution. At the Prevention Home, girls are taught about trafficking and safe migration, and they participate in vocational training to help them to find safe jobs and to be less vulnerable to traffickers.

#### **Transit Homes**

Set up along the border with India where trafficking is most common, these facilities serve as safe havens for girls who were intercepted while being trafficked from Nepal to India. After a short stay at the transit homes, girls are assisted in their return to their villages of origin.

#### **Rehabilitation Homes and Hospices**

These venues provide legal, medical, and psychological support for victims of trafficking. Moreover, at these Rehabilitation Homes, victims are provided with the necessary skills to find jobs after being reintegrated into the community.

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*Source:*

<http://news.change.org/stories/anuradha-koirala-does-it-all-at-maiti-nepal>

<http://www.maitinepal.org/>

<http://www.child-nepal.com/>



## 26. Providing assistance to street children in border areas

### Not For Sale Campaign

Starting in 2007, the Not For Sale Campaign has supported the work of Thai abolitionist Kru Nam to provide assistance to street children from the tribes living on the Burmese-Thai border. The Burmese government does not consider them citizens, and the Thai government considers them stateless and denies them identification documents, education, and health services. Those children, therefore, become vulnerable to exploitation and trafficking.

Not For Sale has been able to provide assistance to 125 marginalized children from the border city of Mae Sai by taking them off the streets and by providing them with the following:

- Safe housing and food at its three dormitories
- Health care at its medical clinic
- Education opportunities
- Vocational training and recreation

In June 2011, Not For Sale completed the construction of an additional dorm, which is expected to house nearly 180 children.

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*Sources:*

<http://www.notforsalecampaign.org/>

<http://www.notforsalecampaign.org/global-initiatives/thailand/>

## 27. Providing psychosocial and economic rehabilitation services to minors

### SANLAAP

The NGO SANLAAP, which is based in Kolkata, India, runs four shelter homes for minors rescued from commercial sexual exploitation, children of women in prostitution, and other vulnerable children. The shelter homes not only provide accommodation and food but also offer a more holistic multidisciplinary psychosocial and economic rehabilitation program.

#### **Education**

The exclusive school at the shelter offers the same curriculum as that taught in formal schools. To serve children who are from the shelter and who have movement limitations resulting from court cases and bonds, SANLAAP, in cooperation with the West Bengal Anti-Trafficking Committee, has created a platform to allow girls from the shelter to meet weekly and to interact with children from formal schools.

#### **Health Program**

The program focuses on psychological and mental health needs of victims, as well as on building their capacity for a return to—and on assisting them as they return to—their community. It includes HIV-support groups, advocacy groups, family planning groups, and conflict-solving groups and addresses issues such as gender, sexuality, and violence.

#### **Economic Initiatives**

The shelters offer vocational training in tailoring, creating batik, embroidery, knitting, block printing, and fashion designing. In 2004, with support from the International Organization for Migration, 30 girls attended training in fashion garment construction at the National Institute of Fashion Technology, Kolkata, and are now included in a production unit. A second group of girls has managed a Coffee Day Xpress kiosk of Amalgamated Bean Coffee Trading Company Ltd. since 2005. A third group is being trained in food production for setting up a mobile food unit. Regarding service provision, a final group is in charge of cleaning and maintenance of Indian Bank Any Time money counters.

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*Source:*

<http://www.boloji.com/index.cfm?md=Content&sd=Articles&ArticleID=5409>

## 28. Providing legal and social services to trafficking victims

### Ayuda

Ayuda's anti-trafficking program is three-pronged and includes a provision of legal and social services to survivors of human trafficking in the Washington, DC, area as well as providing community outreach.

#### **Legal Services**

Ayuda's anti-trafficking project assists the trafficked persons in securing T-Visas that will allow them to legally live and work in the United States, to reunite them with family members, and eventually to apply for permanent resident status.

#### **Social Services**

Ayuda also assists victims by helping them with emergency and transitional housing needs, by obtaining food and clothing, and by providing referrals for medical and mental health needs. As part of the project, victims enroll in English language courses, computer courses, and job training programs.

#### **Community Outreach**

Ayuda conducts training courses and various presentations about human trafficking for community members, service providers, and law enforcement.

Since the launch of the anti-trafficking project in 2003, Ayuda has served more than 150 trafficking victims from more than 25 different countries around the world.

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*Source:*

<http://www.ayudainc.org/index.cfm/anti-trafficking-initiative>

## 29. Improving access to justice and guaranteeing compensation for trafficking victims

### La Strada International

In 2010, La Strada International, a network of anti-trafficking NGOs operating in Europe, launched the COMPACT (European Action Pact for Compensation for Trafficked Persons) project—in cooperation with Anti-Slavery International—to improve access to justice and to guarantee compensation for trafficked victims.

The project has formed a European coalition that consists of the legal community, service providers, labor unions, migrant workers' rights organizations, and academics. The coalition has conducted research at the national level to create a practical system to enable trafficked persons to access compensation. Although many national laws allow for compensation for victims of trafficking, those laws are rarely implemented because of systematic obstacles or procedural barriers. The COMPACT project works to create a sustainable compensation system by its assisting countries to develop specific working plans as they conduct case studies that identify reform needs. The project also entails the preparation of national handbooks about compensation for NGOs, lawyers, and prosecutors.

At the international level, the coalition supports national programs by developing training courses to ensure replicable and sustainable results and by advocating with national governments and international organizations for mainstreaming compensation both into the agendas of international bodies and into national action plans.

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Source:

<http://lastradainternational.org/>

<http://www.compactproject.org/>

## 30. Providing education and vocational training for child soldiers and victims of child sexual abuse

### Community Action for Rural Development (CARD)

In 2004–2008, CARD, an NGO operating in Sierra Leone, provided educational services and training to children and youths (ages 12 to 18) who had suffered during the civil war, especially ex-child soldiers, child victims of sexual abuse, and young mothers.

The programs were carried out in community training centers in five different locations in Sierra Leone (Gandorhun, Gbalahun, Kombayendeh, Manowa, and Segbwema). They provided 340 young students with childcare and family planning courses that were combined with literacy and skill development courses. Skill areas included carpentry, gara tye dye, masonry, soap making, tailoring, and weaving.

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*Sources:*

<http://circle.winrock.org/ngo/sl/CARD002.cfm>

<http://www.cardtn.org.in>

## 31. Providing vocational training and legal help desks

### Humanitarian Organization for Migration Economics (HOME)

HOME, which is based in Singapore, has established and currently runs the Home Campus to provide direct assistance to migrants and victims of human trafficking and forced labor. The Home Campus provides a range of vocational training courses for migrant domestic workers, in addition to established English language and information technology (IT) programs.

HOME Campus students are able to enhance their skills and to improve their employment options through practical classes such as baking, caregiving, cooking, cosmetology, dressmaking, IT, and therapy.

The help desks for men and women are based at the Home Campus and support trafficking victims by providing paralegal and conflict resolution counseling. They also assist victims in reporting offenses and violations to the relevant authorities, and, where possible, they arrange mediation sessions between and among workers, their employers, and other relevant parties.

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*Source:*

<http://home.org.sg/>

## 32. Assisting women to leave prostitution and educating johns

### Standing Against Global Exploitation (SAGE)

SAGE, a San Francisco–based nonprofit organization with the primary aim of bringing an end to the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adults, has established the San Francisco District Attorney’s First Offender Prostitution Program (FOPP). FOPP’s collaborative efforts are among and between the San Francisco District Attorney’s Office, the S.F. Police Department, the S.F. Health Department, the local merchants, and the mental health community.

The primary purpose of FOPP is to aid girls so they can permanently exit the criminal justice system and can rebuild their lives so they are free of sexual exploitation, prostitution, and abuse. Services include in-custody and out-of-custody assessments, referrals, peer support, rehabilitation, vocational training, and case management for women who are trying to exit prostitution.

FOPP has also launched the John School, an educational program that is for first offenders and that educates them on the legal, health, and other risks and effects of prostitution. Administrative fees collected from the Johns School fund intervention services for women and girls.

FOPP achievements include lowered recidivism, decreased costs from lowered use of the criminal justice system and health care, improved quality of life in the areas affected by prostitution, and entry of women who were formerly in prostitution into mainstream jobs and lifestyles.

Since the establishment of FOPP and its dramatic success, dozens of other jurisdictions in the United States, Canada, and Europe have replicated its model.

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*Source:*

<http://www.sagesf.org/>

[http://www.sagesf.org/html/about\\_services\\_fopp.htm](http://www.sagesf.org/html/about_services_fopp.htm)

## 33. Providing social services to migrant domestic workers

### **The Institute for Policy Studies – Break the Chain Campaign**

The Institute for Policy Studies' Break the Chain Campaign provides social services for domestic workers who have survived human trafficking and are being employed by diplomats and employees of international organizations in Washington, DC.

Under the Promise Central portion of the project, the campaign organizes weekly community meetings to help survivors of trafficking and labor exploitation establish healthy friendships, participate in group therapy, and receive life-skills training.

After 16 weeks, participants attend the bi-weekly Migrant Voice Training to learn how to face the issues related to their condition of being migrant women workers. Those issues include violence, education, gender roles, motherhood, and microfinance and community development brainstorming. Also through this section of the program, participants start to develop solutions and an effective strategy for implementing change in their native adoptive communities.

The Break the Chain Campaign has been able to provide services to more than 200 exploited migrant domestic workers and to facilitate the reunification of more than a dozen survivor families.

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*Source:*

<http://www.breakthechaincampaigndc.org/>



## 34. Lobbying for the protection of the rights of foreign domestic workers

### **United for Foreign Domestic Workers' Rights (UFDWRs)**

UFDWRs is a coalition of regional and international groups that advocate for foreign domestic workers' rights. The UFDWRs' core committee comprises five regional and international civil society organizations that work directly with domestic workers in the Asia Pacific: the Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law, and Development (APWLD); the Asia Pacific Mission for Migrants (APMM); the Coordination of Action Research on AIDS and Mobility in Asia (CARAM Asia); the Mekong Migration Network (MMN); and the Global Alliance Against Trafficking in Women (GAATW).

UFDWRs has launched an advocacy campaign titled Recognize Domestic Work as Work. The campaign calls for foreign domestic workers to have one paid day off weekly, plus access to health services, social security, and justice.

The campaign lobbies with governments and international institutions to enact laws and to adopt other measures to ensure that the rights of domestic workers are legally protected; it calls on the United Nations and International Labour Organization (ILO) to develop new mechanisms for the protection of domestic workers' rights; and it cooperates with governments to develop accountability mechanisms for non-state actors (employers, recruitment agencies, and brokers) for violations of domestic workers' rights.

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*Source:*

<http://www.foreigndomesticworkers.org/>



# **Part I**

## **Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)**

### C. Assistance in the Identification of Victims and Investigation of Trafficking Cases

## 35. Training law enforcement to identify victims and investigate trafficking cases

### Impulse

Realizing the need to implement India's 1956 Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act that calls for law enforcement training on human trafficking, Impulse, which is an Indian NGO-based in Meghalaya, has been conducting training programs for various law enforcement agencies on the issue of trafficking in persons. Drawing on an ongoing partnership with the North Eastern Police Academy and supported by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Impulse conducts trainings of police forces in the eight northeast states of India. Impulse has also created and distributed the *Handbook for Law Enforcement on Trafficking in Persons*, which is a guide for law enforcement personnel on how to identify victims of trafficking and effectively investigate trafficking cases.

#### **The purpose of law enforcement training is as follows:**

- Transfer knowledge and understanding about the issues of human trafficking.
- Teach skills and techniques to work effectively and holistically, thereby providing assistance and protection of victims and recognizing their rights, including during the judicial process.
- Create a network of skilled persons from multidisciplinary professions, including those within the government and NGOs.

#### **The content is the following:**

- Definitions of human trafficking
- Global, regional, and local scenarios of human trafficking
- Relevant legislation, including child trafficking and child rights
- Films and case studies of trafficked persons
- Signing of a "commitment picture"

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#### *Sources:*

<http://www.impulseasia.org/>

<http://www.changemakers.com/stopviolence/entries/training-law-enforcement-north-east-india-combat-human>

## 36. Promoting community policing

### Mary Ward Social Centre (MWSC)

The Safe Migration Programme, by the MWSC in the Darjeeling district, aims at empowering communities to fight trafficking and exploitation of women and children. Partnerships with the police and other agencies are fostered for prevention and protection measures, such as educating about reporting and other procedural aspects.

One of the initiatives consists of the Community Vigilance Committees. There are nine committees, which are composed of active community members (men, women, and adolescent girls), schoolteachers, and panchayat (assembly of five) representatives. The committees track movement of people who leave the villages and monitor agents and other individuals who promise employment opportunities.

The program team receives all of its information from those committees. Four adolescent girls' groups have also been formed, and they aim at keeping track of the movement of their peers. The adolescent girls group and the committees share information during their monthly meetings. The girls have also participated in a session on legal issues, and they receive other supportive inputs on a regular basis.

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*Source:*

<http://www.dmwsc.org>

## 37. Identifying and reporting cases of trafficking on board aircrafts

### Innocents at Risk

Innocents at Risk's Flight Attendant Initiative, which was launched with the help of senior flight attendant Sandra Fiorini in 2008, aims to arm flight attendants with the tools necessary to recognize and report trafficking before a flight even reaches the ground.

Innocents at Risk has created a brochure titled "Protecting Women and Children from Human Trafficking," which supplies vital information on how to recognize and report cases of human trafficking that flight attendants come across daily. The initiative also holds educational workshops and distributes wristbands with the National Hotline Number 1-888-373-7888, so that flight personnel can call from the air and can get officials to meet suspected offenders as soon as the flight lands. Wristbands are given to children suspected of being trafficking victims and thus provide them with the necessary resources to call for help.

With the help of Airline Ambassadors International, Innocents at Risk is working to expand its outreach to all major carriers.

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*Sources:*

<http://www.innocentsatrisk.org/>

<http://www.innocentsatrisk.org/blue-lightning-flight-attendant-initiative>

## 38. Operating an SOS hotline to identify victims of trafficking

### Astra – Anti-Trafficking Action

ASTRA is a Serbian NGO that operates an SOS hotline to provide both (a) specific information on the problem of trafficking in human beings and counseling for actual or potential victims and (b) more general information on possibilities for legal migration and work in foreign countries.

The hotline allows for actual or potential victims to be identified at different stages:

- Persons who are at risk of being trafficked and who are calling a priori to the trafficking process that helps prevent that trafficking occurs
- Actual victims of trafficking who give useful information on the mode of their recruitment and location or third persons who report those missing persons who are indicated as suspected victims of trafficking
- Victims who have managed to escape from a situation of violence asking for support

The hotline has served as an effective tool for the identification of victims of trafficking because the majority of calls are trafficking-related. At the same time, the hotline has served a preventive role in terms of providing accurate information on human trafficking to clients who call when planning to go abroad for the purpose of education, employment, or marriage. In those instances, ASTRA's purpose is to ensure that they migrate legally and safely.

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*Sources:*

<http://www.astra.org.rs/>

[http://www.ungift.org/docs/ungift/pdf/knowledge/1088\\_drk\\_human\\_manual\\_web%20\(2\).pdf](http://www.ungift.org/docs/ungift/pdf/knowledge/1088_drk_human_manual_web%20(2).pdf) (pg. 34)

## 39. Running a hotline to report cases of trafficking and request services and assistance

### Polaris Project

Polaris Project, which is based in Washington, DC, runs a national, toll-free hotline (the National Human Trafficking Resource Center), which is available to answer calls from anywhere in the United States. The hotline can be contacted to report a tip, to connect with anti-trafficking services, or to request training and general information or specific anti-trafficking resources.

The National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) is available to answer calls from anywhere in the country, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, every day of the year by calling 1-888-3737-888.

Polaris Project also offers the possibility to fill out a confidential online-reporting form. Polaris Project further provides the following:

- Social services to trafficking survivors in the form of emergency services, legal assistance, medical services, psychological therapy, employment assistance, and housing search support
- Training, technical assistance, and capacity-building programs to ensure the implementation and institutionalization of anti-trafficking efforts by informing people about federal and state laws, promising practices, victim identification and assessment, and recent human trafficking trends
- Advocacy to advance state and federal legislation and policies related to human trafficking and to raise public awareness through grassroots activism

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*Sources:*

<http://www.polarisproject.org/>

<http://www.polarisproject.org/what-we-do/national-human-trafficking-hotline/the-nhtrc/overview>



# **Part I**

## **Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)**

### D. Multipronged Initiatives

## 40. Targeting the Three Ps: Prevention, Protection, and Prosecution

### Shared Hope International (SHI)

#### **Prevention: Training Programs**

SHI offers a variety of training services that target many different agencies and organizations that may come in contact with victims of domestic minor sex trafficking.

#### **Prevention: Awareness Raising**

SHI organizes a number of events as part of the Kids Are Not For Sale Campaign, which is intended to educate communities and to engage primary actors to deter demand. Components of the campaign include the following:

- Training local law enforcement, service providers, churches, and concerned community members
- Defenders USA, which is a series of events such as motorcycle rallies, tailgating parties, and truck stop outreaches, to engage men in discussions to develop practical methods aimed at ending demand
- Campus and community awareness events such as movie screenings, panel discussions, billboards, signs, and ads on public transportation

#### **Protection: Rescue and Restore Campaign**

SHI works with partners to provide shelters for victims of domestic sex trafficking and has established Villages of Hope, which is operated by local partners in Fiji, India, Jamaica, and Nepal. The villages are safe communities that offer refuge and restoration to rescued victims of sexual exploitation and their children. Restoration services include the provision of residential facilities, medical and mental health care, education, job training, and economic development programs.

#### **Prosecution: Protected Innocence Initiative**

The Protected Innocence Initiative is a strategy to evaluate each U.S. state's legislative framework on domestic child sex trafficking against a set of standards for effective child sex trafficking laws identified by SHI. Report cards assign a grade to each state and provide recommendations on how to improve legislation.

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*Source:*

<http://www.sharedhope.org/>

## 41. Fighting child sexual exploitation through a global campaign against child pornography

### International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children (ICMEC)

The ICMEC's Global Campaign against Child Pornography is a multitiered campaign that is designed to raise awareness about and to combat the epidemic of child sexual exploitation. It includes the following:

#### **Financial Coalition against Child Pornography**

This coalition, composed of 35 companies, works to establish a proactive system to enable the financial industry to address and to combat the illegal uses of its systems, to disseminate child pornography, to create a system for identifying parties involved in child pornography and for reporting suspected child pornography, and to ensure that the processes currently used to identify money laundering are also used to identify illegal child pornography.

#### **Training**

The ICMEC Global Campaign offers training for targeting law enforcement about investigation techniques for Internet-related child exploitation crimes.

#### **Child Pornography Legislation**

ICMEC maintains a database of child pornography legislation around the world and conducts research to continuously update its Model Child Pornography Law.

#### **Guide to Online Safety**

ICMEC has developed a guide for Internet users (a) to help build awareness of the risks that children may encounter online and (b) to provide children and their parents with the resources needed to more safely navigate the online world.

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*Source:*

<http://www.icmec.org/missingkids/servlet/PublicHomeServlet>

## 42. Offering rehabilitation programs and proposing policies

### **Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking (QFCHT)**

QFCHT cooperates with the Qatari National Office for Combating Human Trafficking and the National Lodging House to offer shelter for victims of trafficking and to collect data and information about the rescued victims.

QFCHT proposes policies, national work plans, and special legislations about combating trafficking in persons, and it aims at the consolidation of society's full awareness on human trafficking by acting along with the competent governmental and nongovernmental institutions in Qatar.

- Once victims of trafficking are identified and rescued, the QFCHT provides medical, psychological, and social care, as well as legal advice and representation. Then it reports cases to competent authorities.
- Children at the Lodging House are provided with education, as well as recreational programs to help them overcome trauma and abuse.
- Financial aid and vocational training is offered to victims as part of a rehabilitation and reintegration program.

The Qatar Foundation's other goals are (a) to develop training and awareness policies and to prepare training programs and workshops that concentrate on the evolved experiences and the international updates for employees at all levels to combat human trafficking; (b) to work out ideas for launching initiatives, organizing conferences, and making necessary arrangements to cooperate with neighboring countries; and (c) to cooperate and coordinate with international organizations and associations for activating the United Nations resolutions and conventions addressing the non-national organized crimes.

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*Sources:*

[http://www.qfcht.org/legislation-laws\\_en.aspx](http://www.qfcht.org/legislation-laws_en.aspx)

<http://www.thepeninsulaqatar.com/qatar/165717-added-succour-for-victims-of-trafficking-.html>

## 43. Fighting trafficking by curbing demand, providing services to victims, and advocating for change

### Chicago Alliance Against Sexual Exploitation (CAASE)

#### **Prevention Course for High School Boys**

CAASE has created and implemented a four-session curriculum that is titled Empowering Young Men to End Sexual Exploitation and that is specifically designed to educate high school boys about the harms of prostitution. The course invites young men to analyze the concept of masculinity as presented by society and to consider how pressures to “be a man” can influence their decisions to patronize the sex trade.

#### **Lectures and Presentations**

Lectures and presentations on issues such as international sex trafficking, pornography, prostitution, the role of demand, and survivors’ stories are conducted locally and nationally.

#### **Art and Awareness**

The End Demand Illinois Poster Campaign is aimed at deterring the demand for sexually exploited individuals through use of creative posters that were developed by conducting first-hand research on men who purchase sex. CAASE also produces theatrical plays and sponsors film screenings about sexual exploitation.

#### **Legal Services**

CAASE provides free legal advice and representation to victims of sexual assault or abuse. CAASE attorneys assist victims with housing, employment, education, and civil litigation.

#### **Advocacy**

CAASE is the lead agency for End Demand Illinois, a multiyear, state-wide campaign to change the community’s perception and response to prostitution. The campaign advocates for (a) recognizing women in prostitution as victims instead of criminals; (b) establishing a state-wide system of protection services for commercial sex victims; and (c) creating more effective tools and additional resources to allow law enforcement to investigate and successfully prosecute traffickers, pimps, and customers. As part of the campaign CAASE has advocated for the passage of the Illinois Justice for Victims of Sex Trafficking Act.

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Source:

<http://www.caase.org/>

## 44. Empowering girls and women victims of commercial sexual exploitation through peer-led education and protection

### Girls Educational and Mentoring Services (GEMS)

#### **Prevention and Outreach**

GEMS conducts prevention and outreach activities to educate young people about the risks and causes of commercial sexual exploitation.

#### **Youth Leadership Program**

GEMS's Youth Outreach Team conducts peer-led workshops in residential and detention facilities in New York City to raise awareness about the realities of the commercial sex industry for girls and young women who are at risk for commercial sexual exploitation while it also provides peer support and leadership. The outreach workshops use youth-friendly curricula that have been developed by survivors to facilitate open discussion and to effectively deliver the message about the danger of commercial sexual exploitation of children and the societal factors contributing to its prevalence.

#### **Educational Initiative Program**

The Educational Initiative Program provides financial incentives for girls and young women who are victims of commercial sexual exploitation so they can pursue their education. The financial support aids the victims in meeting their monthly expenses, including rent, day care, and food and, therefore, being able to stay in school and graduate.

#### **Protection**

GEMS conducts direct intervention to protect victims of trafficking through: Short Term and Crisis Care; referrals and reporting on behalf of the victims; court advocacy, and legal counseling for women arrested on prostitution-related activities.

#### **Transitional and Supportive Housing**

The Transitional Independent Living Program provides short-term housing to runaway and homeless youth, thereby helping them become self-sufficient and avoid the traps of traffickers and pimps. The Supportive Housing Programs offers services to help victims of trafficking, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking find permanent housing and integrate into their new communities.

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*Source:*

<http://www.gems-girls.org/>

## 45. Providing shelters and conducting prevention activities by a victims-run organization

### Shakti Samuha

#### **Protection**

Shakti Samuha, the first organization in Nepal run by survivors of trafficking, has established safe shelter homes where children and women who are victims of trafficking can find immediate shelter and receive the necessary support for their rehabilitation and reintegration. Services include legal aid, medical assistance, psychological counseling, and vocational training to assist victims develop income generating skills to create a sustainable livelihood.

#### **Prevention**

Shakti Samuha has set up adolescent girls groups that are based in rural villages with the purpose of raising awareness about the dangers of trafficking among potential victims and of presenting other income-generating activities. Community meetings and awareness campaigns are regularly held with the same purpose.

Shakti Samuha also runs antislavery programs for women who are working in restaurants, massage parlors, and dance bars so they can build their self-confidence through education and group activities.

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*Source:*

<http://www.shaktisamuha.org.np/>





## **Part II**

# **Corporations, Unions, and Employment Agencies**

## 46. Training employees to recognize situations of trafficking in persons

### Carlson Hotels

The Carlson Hotels have a Responsible Business program that focuses on taking responsibility for diversity, inclusion, and health. Carlson Hotels train their employees to recognize situations of human trafficking and to take action against it. Carlson also communicates this Responsible Business program to customers, providing them with the opportunity to support Carlson's commitment to social responsibility issues and to benefit from the practices. Moreover, Carlson strives to purchase goods from suppliers that demonstrate social responsibility.

The Carlson Family Foundation is part of Carlson's legacy of philanthropy and sense of community. It focuses on areas such as homelessness and trafficking in persons in order to establish funding priorities.

The Foundation also supports several organizations that work in human trafficking:

- World Childhood Foundation. Founded in 1999 by Queen Silvia of Sweden, this foundation works in several countries such as Germany, China, Brazil, and the United States, and it aims at helping marginalized children with a special focus on girls.
- EPCAT Code of Conduct. This organization aims at protecting children from sex tourism.
- International Tourism Partnership. This organization drives the responsible tourism business agenda.
- Women's Foundation of Minnesota. This organization aims at (a) growing a state of equality for all women and girls statewide, (b) strengthening social-change programs, and (c) conducting valuable research.

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*Sources:*

<http://www.carlson.com/responsible-business/our-responsible-business-program.do>

<http://www.clcfamilyfoundation.com/>

## 47. Showing the negative economic impact of trafficking on businesses

### **The Kunming City Private Economy Association (KMPEA)**

In response to violations of human and labor rights, KMPEA, which is a large organization consisting of more than 500,000 private businesses in the Yunnan province in China, has launched an awareness campaign in cooperation with the International Labour Organization (ILO) to educate its members on the negative impacts of trafficking on private businesses.

The campaign provided for a series of workshops addressing human trafficking issues from a business perspective. The goal of the workshops was to demonstrate the high cost of employees' turnover, which is caused by the employment of trafficked victims, poor working conditions, and exploitative labor practices in terms of renewed training and the loss of production skills. The workshops also focused on broadening employers' understanding of trafficking and the various ways employees can help prevent abuses and protect workers.

Finally, the workshops highlighted how employers need a stable and secure society that (a) provides a safe space for business trade and maximum profit and (b) explains how human trafficking is detrimental to social stability and security and inevitably will work against employers' profit goals.

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*Source:*

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/child/trafficking/wherewework-chinadetail.htm>

## 48. Launching a global campaign to raise awareness and fund anti-trafficking initiatives

### The Body Shop

The Stop Sex Trafficking of Children and Young People Campaign, which was launched by the Body Shop in 2009 in cooperation with ECPAT International, is a global 3-year campaign (2009–2011) to support child victims of sex trafficking and to raise funding and public awareness on the subject.

As part of the campaign, the Body Shop offers for sale in its stores the Soft Hands Kind Hearts Hand Cream. Proceeds of the sale of this cream are used for funding anti-sex trafficking initiatives in each country where the cream is sold.

The campaign also provides for special training of the Body Shop's store staff members and instructs them on how to do the following:

- Communicate the issue of child trafficking to customers.
- Share information on action being taken in the individual country.
- Provide guidance on how and where to report cases of child trafficking.

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*Source:*

<http://www.thebodyshop-usa.com/stop-sex-trafficking.aspx>

## 49. Training taxi drivers on how to identify child trafficking victims

### ChildSafe International

ChildSafe International, which is a network of local and international people, businesses, and groups based in Cambodia to prevent child abuse, conducts training of taxi and tuk tuk drivers to identify potential cases of child trafficking and abuse.

Drivers attend five training sessions where they develop practical skills to protect children, especially street children, from dangerous situations such as physical or sexual abuse, discrimination, and trafficking. The purpose of training taxi drivers is also to minimize their chances of participating in or facilitating the child sex industry by transporting young children to brothels.

At the end of the training sessions, participating drivers must pass an examination and receive a certificate that they can show to passengers as a sign that they are not involved in the facilitation of prostitution or trafficking.

Personnel of hotels and guest houses are also trained to identify cases of abuse and are instructed to turn away men who are accompanied by a child. ChildSafe encourages tourists to reside in hotels that prohibit sex work activities by promoting specific hotels in travel magazines and on Internet sites.

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*Source:*

<http://www.childsafe-international.org/CountryInfo.asp>

## 50. Providing job opportunities for trafficking victims and raising funds for anti-trafficking initiatives

### **Beulah London**

Beulah London is a fashion company founded in 2009 to empower and provide alternative employment opportunities to women in Delhi who have been victims of the sex trade.

The Beulah Fashion with Compassion Campaign offers Beulah Bags for sale. The bags are manufactured in the red-light district in Kolkata, India, by 150 women of all ages, who have escaped the situations of trafficking.

Consumers who purchase a Beulah Bag are ensured that the women who manufactured it are provided with fair wages, health insurance, and training schemes that help them start their journey toward freedom. Moreover, 50 percent of sales goes directly to anti-human trafficking projects, including Stop the Traffik, a growing global movement of individuals, communities, and organizations fighting against human trafficking through awareness and advocacy campaigns.

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*Source:*

<http://www.beulahlondon.com/bag.php>

## 51. Providing victims of trafficking with ICT skills to improve their employability

### Microsoft

Microsoft's Unlimited Potential—Community Technology Skills Program (UP-CTSP) supports a number of initiatives in the Asia-Pacific region. The efforts are aimed at imparting Information and Communication Technology (ICT) skills to rescued victims and potential victims of human trafficking. UP-CTSP's objective is to improve employability within underserved communities by teaching victims how to benefit from basic ICT skills training.

Microsoft has developed the Child Exploitation Tracking System, which is an application that enables law enforcement officers from different departments and in different countries to collaborate in the investigation and prosecution of pedophiles and the rescue and repatriation of abused children.

Finally, the organization is engaged in law enforcement capacity building, which trains developing country officials and NGOs about Internet and technology analysis techniques that can produce the evidence needed to prosecute traffickers and pedophiles.

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*Source:*

<http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/default.aspx>

## 52. Coordinating a local network to provide skills training and job opportunities to trafficking victims

### **The Kolkata Core Group Anti-Human Trafficking (KCGAHT)**

KCGAHT is a partnership between the Kolkata Police, the local businesses, the Chambers of Commerce, the Confederation of Indian Industries, and a number of local NGOs with the purpose of strengthening forces to combat human trafficking.

KCGAHT initiatives include the following:

- Provide training and sustainable employment for rescued victims of trafficking by the businesses and corporations involved and the various Chambers of Commerce.
- Provide liaison with the district officials for procuring the necessary licenses required for setting up food vans that are operated by rescued victims of trafficking.
- Provide education and vocational training by the participating NGOs while targeting 95 rescued child trafficking victims.
- Support the translation into Bangla and the consequent launching of four posters from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC) about anti-trafficking messages.
- Finance the translation of the UNODC DVD titled “One Life No Price,” and arrange for the screening of the movie in metro stations, shopping malls, cinema halls, and television channels.

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*Source:*

[http://www.unodc.org/india/kolcore\\_aht\\_180308.html](http://www.unodc.org/india/kolcore_aht_180308.html)



## 53. Building alliances with employers and entrepreneurs

### The Chiang Mai Coordination Centre for the Protection of Children's and Women's Rights

#### **Program Design**

In 2004, the Chiang Mai Coordination Centre for the Protection of Children's and Women's Rights started a project to cooperate with reputable employers and entrepreneurs in the Chiang Mai region in Thailand to combat human trafficking. The center first identified good employers (i.e., those who complied with the labor laws) and worked closely with those business owners to develop appropriate media for campaigning and raising awareness among other employers about trafficking in persons and human rights violations.

The center then initiated a seminar for business owners to educate them about trafficking in persons, labor exploitation, labor laws, children's rights, and human rights. Seminar participants were provided with publications and other materials to be put up in their establishments and to be made available to employees and customers. The seminar finally created a protection network that is in Chiang Mai City and that serves as a spy catcher. Upon finding out about suspicious behavior, employers can contact a multidisciplinary team (police, social workers, medical professionals, NGOs, etc.) and can meet to discuss how to address the situation.

#### **Program Outcome**

So far, 47 businesses have become members of the protection network and have been involved in monitoring and reporting on cases of trafficking in persons. A number of businesses have received the Coordination Centre Award for their outstanding contributions, including Novotel Hotel, Central Daungtawan Hotel, and Princess Food Company Ltd.

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*Source:*

[http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/documents/publication/wcms\\_099883.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/documents/publication/wcms_099883.pdf)

## 54. Adopting a code of labor practice to protect workers' rights

### The Ethical Trade Initiative (ETI)

ETI, which was formed in 1997, is a British alliance of companies, trade unions, and voluntary organizations. They work in partnership to improve the lives of workers who are across the globe and who make or grow consumer goods. Most of those workers are employed by supplier companies around the world. Many of them are based in poor countries where laws designed to protect workers' rights are inadequate or not enforced.

Corporations that are members of ETI adopt a code of labor practice, which addresses issues such as employee wages, hours of work, health and safety, and the right to join free trade unions.

The main pillars of the ETI Base Code are as follows:

1. Right to freely choose employment
2. Freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining
3. Safe and hygienic working conditions
4. Prohibition of child labor
5. Right to wages and benefits
6. Regulation of working hours
7. Prohibition of discrimination on the workplace
8. Right to regular employment, as recognized by national laws
9. Prohibition of harsh or inhumane treatment

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*Sources:*

[http://www.ungift.org/docs/ungift/pdf/UN.GIFT-Vienna\\_Forum\\_Private\\_Sector\\_Panels.pdf](http://www.ungift.org/docs/ungift/pdf/UN.GIFT-Vienna_Forum_Private_Sector_Panels.pdf)

<http://www.ethicaltrade.org/eti-base-code>

<http://www.ethicaltrade.org/about-eti>

## 55. Educating employers about the rights of foreign domestic workers

### Singapore's Employment Agencies

The operation of employment agencies in Singapore is regulated by rules and license conditions.

Employment agencies have to ensure that their clients who employ foreign domestic workers attend an Employer Operation Course, which is designed to educate employers about the rights of foreign domestic workers as to rest, break time, and privacy, as well as food, medical care, and basic needs. The course provides information about employment contracts, which regulate the salary, method of payment, and termination of services.

A demerit point system assigns demerit points to employment agencies involved in unacceptable practices such as the withholding of passports of migrant workers or the denial of work permits. Accumulation of 12 points puts the agency on a watch list, and further abuses result in the revocation of the license by the Ministry of Manpower. The demerit points of each agency are available online so the public can monitor the performance of the agencies.

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*Source:*

<http://www.aeas.org.sg/>

## 56. Training domestic workers on their rights and the dangers of trafficking

### **Kenya Union of Domestic, Hotels, Educational Institutions, Hospitals, and Allied Workers (KUDHEIHA)**

KUDHEIHA has developed and conducted a series of awareness-raising meetings for domestic workers, who are particularly vulnerable to trafficking. Domestic workers, often migrants from other parts of the country, may be (a) forced to work long hours, (b) confined to their quarters, and (c) physically and psychologically abused.

The employers may refuse to pay workers or may pay reduced wages. Employers may deny them adequate food or refuse to feed them altogether. Some employers and agents confiscate passports and other documents to ensure that their workers do not try to run away. At the trainings, domestic workers received information and learned the danger signs of trafficking.

KUDHEIHA also developed an action plan for advocacy and community outreach:

- Hold a public hearing with prominent personalities to discuss their role in ending domestic worker exploitation.
- Distribute brochures and posters to a wider network of domestic workers and their employers.
- Form small committees in key areas to advocate for domestic worker rights and to act as watchdogs against trafficking and exploitation of fellow domestic workers.

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*Source:*

<http://circle.winrock.org/ngo/ke/KUDHEDHAW.cfm>

## 57. Advocating for the rights of migrant workers

### Indonesian Migrant Workers' Union

The Indonesian Migrant Workers' Union is headed by Sartiwen Binti Sanbardi, who is a domestic worker herself and who joined the union when members helped her win a case against a former employer who had dismissed her without compensation.

The union originated in 1993 when five Indonesian women, who were migrant workers in Hong Kong, initiated court proceedings following several cases of nonpayment of wages and of physical or sexual abuse at the hands of employers. Since then, it has been actively involved in public information campaigns and the defense of migrant workers.

The union provides advice, training, and awareness-raising campaigns. The training is essentially centered on the law and the rights of migrant workers, given that most domestics are exploited because they do not have sufficient knowledge about the laws of Hong Kong. This training usually takes the form of information campaigns in public spaces such as parks or seminars.

The Indonesian Migrant Workers' Union succeeded in lobbying the Indonesian government to pass a law about the protection of Indonesian migrant workers abroad. Union members organized joint actions with other workers' unions in Hong Kong and worked with those organizations to provide legal aid to domestic workers who want to file complaints.

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*Source:*

<http://www.ituc-csi.org/spotlight-on-sartiwen-binti.html>

## 58. Influencing judicial action to protect migrants' rights

### Filipino Migrant Workers Unions in Hong Kong

Filipino migrant workers have organized a union movement to fight for recognition of their demands and well-being. Requests made of the Hong Kong government by the unions include (a) a higher government budget for education and health services for migrants and their families, (b) the adoption of a charter of the Overseas Workers Welfare Administration, (c) a transparent and more participatory mechanism for the review of wages of domestic workers, and (d) more stringent rules against illegal recruitment of workers.

This list of demands will be turned into policy recommendations for the Hong Kong and Philippine governments, drafted as a legislative agenda for the Philippine Congress, and submitted to bodies of the United Nations.

Female domestic workers unions have been particularly active, because Hong Kong has approximately 300,000 foreign domestic workers. They regularly rally and publicize the violations of labor rights that they have suffered, including sexual abuse, wages that are below the minimum wage, and only one day off per month.

Those domestic workers unions celebrated a victory when a landmark case before the High Court of Hong Kong in 2011 ruled that it is unconstitutional for the government to deny domestic helpers permanent residency.

Previously, the Hong Kong government had denied the right to claim citizenship and permanent residency. Permanent residency means those workers can remain in Hong Kong indefinitely, can vote, and can stand in elections, as well as seek education and health care benefits.

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#### Sources:

[http://www.migrants.net/\\_events/migrant\\_summit\\_2006.htm](http://www.migrants.net/_events/migrant_summit_2006.htm)

<http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052970204138204576601701185534270.html>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-15090597>

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/asia/hongkong/1505717/Exploited-maids-form-trade-union.html>

## 59. Lobbying the government to protect workers' rights

### General Federation of Bahraini Trade Unions

Bahrain was the first country in the Gulf region to grant migrant workers the right to freedom of association and to join trade unions. The General Federation of Bahraini Trade Unions has played a crucial role in pushing migrant workers to unionize. The General Federation frequently meets with government officials at the very top of the political hierarchy, including the King and the Prime Minister, in dialogues about workers' rights.

In 2009, the Minister of Labor announced the abolition of the Kafala, or the sponsorship system, which allowed migrant workers to enter, work in, and leave the country only with the assistance or explicit permission of their Bahraini sponsor or employer, thus putting migrant workers in situation of total dependency and exploitation by their employer.

The General Federation of Bahraini Trade Unions has organized a number of workshops and activities on migrant workers and human trafficking with the cooperation of international trade union organizations and local civil society organizations. In their confronting the sex trade, they believe that establishing a national committee for combating human trafficking and sex trade is essential, and they pledge to strongly confront this phenomenon. They have supported the inclusion of household servants in the new Trade Union Law in order to protect servants from exploitation.

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*Source:*

<http://www.gfbtu.org/>

## 60. Promoting standards to ensure fair trade conditions and workers' rights

### Fairtrade International

Fairtrade is an alternative approach to conventional trade, and it aims at ensuring a fair share of the benefits of trade to the disadvantaged producers and workers. Its members include three producer networks, 19 labeling initiatives, and three marketing organizations.

Fairtrade seeks greater equity in international trade, and it contributes to sustainable development by offering better trading conditions to producers and workers. Consumers are thus an important element of this endeavor, because they are offered the chance to support fairer trading standards through their everyday shopping.

#### **Fairtrade Standards**

When a product carries the Fairtrade mark, it means the producers and traders have met Fairtrade Standards. Those standards regulate the relationships among smallholders who are working together in cooperatives that are concerned with all rights of workers, such as the right to decent wages, the right to join trade unions, the right to health and safety standards, and the right to housing where relevant. Fairtrade Standards also cover terms of trade—including product prices and premiums to producers—to invest in their communities.

#### **Advantages of Fairtrade**

The primary goal of Fairtrade is the empowerment of farmers and workers who learn to organize themselves into a democratic structure with transparent administration that ensures that their social rights are respected and guaranteed. At the same time, consumers are engaged in reducing poverty and in the improvement of work conditions worldwide.

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*Source:*

<http://www.fairtrade.net/>



## 61. Raising awareness about trafficking within the trucking industry

### **Truckers Against Trafficking (TAT)**

TAT is an organization of members of the trucking and travel plaza industry who are committed to eliminating human trafficking by designing and participating in education and awareness campaigns aimed at truckers and the trucking industry.

To spread information, TAT has designed posters, brochures, and flyers that are placed at truck stops, as well as wallet cards to be distributed to every trucker in the United States. Those items call on truckers to contact the National Anti-Trafficking Hotline when coming across cases of human trafficking. Between December 7, 2007, and May 31, 2011, the hotline reported more than 125 calls from truck drivers. Of those, 60 percent were the direct result of the TAT awareness campaign.

TAT has created a training DVD that features (a) truckers who have seen human trafficking taking place on their routes, (b) a trafficking victim rescued from a truck stop through the call of a trucker, (c) actual footage of prostituted women at a travel plaza, and (d) information on concrete ways that members of the trucking and travel plaza industry can fight this crime in the course of their daily work. The training DVD can be used as part of the orientation for all truck stop and travel plaza employees, all students of private and public trucking driving schools, and all truck drivers who are employed by major carriers or are owner-operators.

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*Source:*

<http://www.truckersagainstrafficking.com/>

## 62. Establishing a system of community microfinance to prevent trafficking

### The Lao Sustainable Community Development Promotion Association

The Lao Sustainable Community Development Promotion Association (LA) and International Labour Organization (ILO) have worked together to create Village Development Funds (VDFs), which are designed to offer alternative income generation to communities vulnerable to trafficking. VDFs promote village banking by establishing a system of rural financing and by favoring a culture of saving. By offering new opportunities through community microfinance, the community-based accounting and community-determined interest approach is targeting a population with high incidence of trafficking.

#### Operation

VDFs are now operational in more than 120 villages in Laos. They offer villagers a chance to borrow small amounts of money to invest in small entrepreneurial ventures, such as pig-raising or small-scale manufacturing, thus providing an alternative to migration by giving them a chance to stay home and work within their own communities. The borrowers are also offered courses in skills training to better manage their new investments and to ensure their success. The VDFs require that members save money, thus developing a sense of accomplishment and local ownership.

#### Outcome

The village banking project yielded a number of positive results. The debt burden on the villagers has diminished substantially because they can now access money at much better rate than before. The skill training has improved villagers' skills in many domains and has allowed them to upgrade the quality of their businesses. The vocational training has thus provided better work opportunities for children, young people, and women who are vulnerable to trafficking. The saving culture promoted has encouraged families to save for the education of their children.

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#### Sources:

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/child/trafficking/wherewework-laodetail.htm>

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/child/trafficking/downloads/provenpractices/9lao-pdr-bankingupdate.pdf>

## 63. Giving a child labor free certification for carpet makers

### GoodWeave

The GoodWeave works to end child labor in the carpet industry and to offer education opportunities for children in South Asia.

GoodWeave's Child Labor Free Label is a certification that no child labor was used in the making of a rug. To earn the GoodWeave label, the rug exporters and importers must be licensed under the GoodWeave certification program and must sign a legally binding contract to do the following:

- Adhere to the no-child-labor standard and not employ any person under age 14.
- Allow unannounced random inspections by local inspectors.
- Endeavor to pay fair wages to adult workers.
- Pay a licensing fee that helps support GoodWeave's monitoring, inspections, and education programs.

In addition, GoodWeave programs rescue children from forced labor and provide them with educational and other opportunities needed to start a new life. Rescued children are offered a fully sponsored education through grade 10 or the age of 18 (whichever comes first). Child Labor in the carpet industry in South Asia has dropped from 1 million to 250,000 since GoodWeave was launched in 1995.

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#### Sources:

"About the Organization," at <http://www.goodweave.org/about/organization>

"Child-Labor-Free Certification," at [http://www.goodweave.org/about/child\\_labor\\_free\\_rugs](http://www.goodweave.org/about/child_labor_free_rugs)

"GoodWeave's Expanded Standard to Address Environmental, Adult Working Conditions," at <http://www.goodweave.net/wp-content/uploads//Synopsis-GoodWeave-Standard-rev-03.23>

"Schools and Opportunities," at [http://www.goodweave.org/about/schools\\_education\\_opportunities](http://www.goodweave.org/about/schools_education_opportunities)



# **Part III**

## **Academic Institutions**

## 64. Teaching a human trafficking clinical program

### **The Human Trafficking Clinic at the University of Denver Josef Korbel School of International Studies**

The Human Trafficking Clinic (HTC) at the Josef Korbel School of International Studies at the University of Denver (DU) was started in 2008 to address the problem of human trafficking through professional research, writing, and educational outreach on human trafficking, forced labor, and modern slavery.

HTC was founded by Professor Claude d'Estrée, in conjunction with the DU Task Force on Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery, now the HTC Task Force, to address the scarcity of information available.

The staff of dedicated students at DU provides administrative support to the clinic associates and oversees all advocacy and educational outreach efforts under the guidance of the director.

The HTC is composed of 20 clinic associates and aims to provide research that improves interorganizational cooperation and accountability, influences policy, and raises awareness in combating human trafficking and modern slavery.

The clinic associates work with nongovernmental organizations, government agencies, and private sector partners to conduct research in a variety of topics, including the demand side of sex-trafficking, the intersection of labor rights and trafficking, the country-specific human rights violations, and the rescue and restore projects.

Among past hosted events are these: Human Trafficking Awareness Week (HTAW) 2011 with Benefit Concert, Art Auction, Film Night, HTAW 2010 Concert, HTAW 2010 Panel, and HTAW 2010 Art Benefit.

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*Source:*

<http://humantraffickingclinic.org/about-us/>

## 65. Offering a clinical program on domestic violence

### Tulane University

Tulane University Law School offers a Domestic Violence Clinical Program, which is run by Associate Professor Tania Tetlow. Students enrolled in the Domestic Violence Clinic represent clients who are escaping violent relationships and who are seeking protective orders, divorce, and custody of their children.

The accompanying course covers various areas of law that are relevant in cases of domestic violence: criminal justice, family law, civil injunctions, torts, evidence, and international human rights. Students become familiar with practice skills, including cross-examining and deposing a batterer, presenting expert testimony, negotiating settlements, and counseling clients. Students strategize with clients about their safety and work with them on a variety of legal issues that are integral to their economic independence.

The Domestic Violence Clinic also provides leadership within the region for systematic change of the legal system: from strategic planning; to training sessions; to technical assistance for cops, judges, and prosecutors; to testimony before the state legislature.

#### **Clinic Externship**

Domestic Violence Externs work at New Orleans Legal Assistance. They assist survivors who are seeking divorce and child custody. The externship is available to second- and third-year law students.

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*Source:*

<http://www.law.tulane.edu/tlsAcademicPrograms/index.aspx?id=4180>

## 66. Creating an association of scholars of trafficking in persons

### **The Protection Project Association of Scholars/ Human Trafficking University Courses**

The Protection Project at The Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS) has created the Association of Scholars, which is a network of academics cooperating and sharing information on how to incorporate human trafficking into academic coursework across a variety of disciplines.

The Protection Project's website offers a collection of syllabi of courses on human trafficking and related issues, which are taught in universities in the United States and abroad for the use of scholars, students, advocates, and practitioners.

The courses fall into the following main categories: Advocacy Studies, Anthropology, Criminal Justice, European Studies, History, International Studies, Law, Political Science, Psychology, Public Health, Religious Studies, Short Course, Social Work, Sociology, and Women and Gender Studies.

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*Source:*

<http://www.protectionproject.org/activities/association-of-scholars/syllabi/>



## 67. Directing a human trafficking clinic

### University of Michigan

The Human Trafficking Clinical Program, which is offered at the University of Michigan and is directed by Professor Bridgette Carr, has two complementary components: the Human Trafficking Clinic (HTC) and the Human Trafficking Law Project.

The HTC offers students the opportunity to work on both domestic and international human trafficking issues and cases. The HTC provides a range of services, including direct representation of trafficking victims, community education, and training. The HTC also provides students with the opportunity to learn, practice, and improve essential advocacy skills. Students working in the HTC also collaborate with a variety of stakeholders, including survivors of human trafficking, law enforcement, government officials, and nongovernmental organizations so they can identify solutions to combat human trafficking.

The HTC offers students the opportunity to work on both domestic and international human trafficking issues and cases. It provides a range of services, including direct representation of trafficking victims, community education, and training. The HTC also provides students with the opportunity to learn, practice, and improve essential advocacy skills. Students working in the HTC also collaborate with a variety of stakeholders, including survivors of human trafficking, law enforcement, government officials, and nongovernmental organizations so they can identify solutions to combat human trafficking.

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*Source:*

<http://www.law.umich.edu/clinical/humantraffickingclinicalprogram/Pages/default.aspx>

## 68. Establishing a clinical program on family law

### The family law clinic at Alexandria University Law School

The Alexandria University Faculty of Law is the first academic institution in Egypt to offer a clinical legal program, which was established in 2009 in cooperation with The Protection Project of The Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies and with the Ministry of Justice of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The Family Law Legal Clinic became an official part of the curriculum in December 2009, when the University Statute was amended to include the clinical legal education course as a mandatory part of the curriculum for third- and fourth-year students in the English language department.

Students elected to participate in the legal clinic provide legal assistance to vulnerable members of the community by working with pro bono law firms, assisting attorneys in interviewing and advising clients, conducting research, and collecting evidence. The students work closely with local civil society organizations to identify possible clients who have become victims of domestic violence or trafficking in persons.

These are the clinic's goals:

- Establish a sustainable form of public legal aid in Egypt.
- Train law students in lawyering for social justice.
- Create greater awareness among disadvantaged populations about their legal rights.
- Ensure greater availability of quality legal representation and assistance for disadvantaged populations, especially women and children.
- Strengthen monitoring and reporting of human rights violations.
- Provoke greater interest among law students in human rights protection and lawyering for social justice.
- Pioneer new teaching techniques.
- Foster international networks between legal assistance providers in Egypt and abroad.

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Source:

<http://www.protectionproject.org/activities/the-clinical-legal-education-network/>

## 69. Conducting a research project on technology and trafficking in persons

### The USC Annenberg Center

In 2010, the University of Southern California's Annenberg Center on Communication Leadership and Policy (CCLP) has launched the Technology and Trafficking in Persons Research Project, which is an initiative created to study the potential broader implementation of information communication technologies in the international fight against human trafficking and modern-day slavery.

Drawing on the findings of field research conducted in the Mekong region, the CCLP has designed the Trafficking in Persons Information Sharing Platform (ISP), which is a mobile and web-enabled system to help NGOs, social service providers, law enforcement, and victims fight human trafficking.

The ISP consists of the following:

- A regional cross-border text and voicemail enabled hotline
- A victim identification and case management system for information sharing

The hotline is able to receive text messages (SMS) and voicemails in multiple languages and to forward messages to appropriate organizations that can act on incoming information in real time. The case management system allows for mapping of locations as an additional aid to those combating trafficking in the region.

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*Source:*

<http://communicationleadership.usc.edu/>

## 70. Teaching middle and high school students about trafficking in persons

### Fort Lauderdale Preparatory School

Fort Lauderdale Preparatory School offers the Stop the Traffic course, which is aimed at young teens in 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th grades. The course provides students with pertinent information on human trafficking, involves them in simple policy and programmatic discussions on the subject, and explains how to identify victims and predators. Emphasis is on education globally and action locally.

Information is presented about interactive components, which include games, class activities, and contests to ensure that students are engaged. Projects to stimulate their creativity and desire for action are a key part of the program.

#### **Outcome**

Students who have taken the course have started a research and awareness project on human trafficking, which has included a fundraising drive for a local shelter, the creation of a large mural of artwork by the students, and a lecture series with the participation of notable anti-trafficking advocates from relevant agencies around the country.

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*Source:*

<http://fyps.com/student-life/stop-the-traffik/>

# 71. Teaching trafficking in persons to high school students and their parents

## Azerbaijani High Schools

During the academic year of 2008–2009, 16 pilot high schools in the Baku area in Azerbaijan offered courses in international trafficking in persons as part of the Importance of Secondary School Education in Prevention of Human Trafficking in Azerbaijan project, which was funded by the International Organization for Migration, together with the Ministries of Internal Affairs and Education. The courses aim at deepening the knowledge of high school children, ages 15–17, about the issue of trafficking in persons, illegal migration, and preventive initiatives.

At the same time, public awareness measures and roundtables were conducted for parents and 800 teachers from 50 high schools. They also received training on how to incorporate the subject of trafficking in persons in the school curricula.

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*Sources:*

[http://www.sdc.admin.ch/en/Home/Projects/Suedkaukasus\\_Bekaempfung\\_des\\_Menschenhandels\\_durch\\_Praevention\\_in\\_Schulen](http://www.sdc.admin.ch/en/Home/Projects/Suedkaukasus_Bekaempfung_des_Menschenhandels_durch_Praevention_in_Schulen)

<http://iom.int/jahia/Jahia/azerbaijan>

<http://iom.az/projects/current/ssed/>

<http://www.ombudsman.gov.az/view.php?lang=en&menu=57&id=724>

## 72. Incorporating trafficking in persons into high school curricula

### Ukrainian Secondary Schools

With the purpose of alerting children to the dangers of trafficking, a number of high schools from all regions in Ukraine are participating in training programs about how to incorporate the issue of human trafficking into their curricula. The various training programs are offered by the Council of Europe in cooperation with the Ukrainian Ministry of Education and seek to prevent trafficking through lessons in secondary schools in Ukraine.

By enrolling in the training programs, the participating schools aim at increasing the level of proficiency, knowledge, and skills of teachers, lecturers, and methodologists as to education in the area of human trafficking, as well as sharing know-how and experience.

Teachers are exposed to relevant international standards and effective measures to prevent and combat trafficking. The participating schools have also adopted the Council of Europe's Guidelines on the Prevention of Human Trafficking: Lessons in Secondary Schools as a tool to aid high school educators who are teaching their students about the risks of trafficking and the typical scenarios in which young boys and girls are recruited to become victims of trafficking.

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*Source:*

[http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/cooperation/economiccrime/Trafficking/Projects/Tres/4.16%283%29\\_INTERNET\\_NEWS\\_EN.pdf](http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/cooperation/economiccrime/Trafficking/Projects/Tres/4.16%283%29_INTERNET_NEWS_EN.pdf)

# **Part IV**

## **Media and Arts**

## 73. Spreading information about trafficking in persons through a multimedia project

### **CNN Freedom Project**

The CNN Freedom Project aims at fighting modern-day slavery by shining a spotlight on the horrors of the crime, amplifying the voices of the victims, highlighting success stories, and helping to identify the criminal enterprises that trade in human life.

The CNN Freedom Project's blog contains up-to-date news and information about the facts and figures of the human trafficking industry, the plight of victims, the profiles of the traffickers, and the solutions to the problem. The data take the form of success stories and contact information of organizations that work on the issue of modern-day slavery.

The How to Help section of the website assists users on donating to charities, reporting cases of human trafficking or slavery, and incorporating human trafficking in school curricula.

The iReport section allows viewers to submit stories, offer opinions, and join online discussions on the topic of modern-day slavery.

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*Source:*

<http://thecnnfreedomproject.blogs.cnn.com/>



## 74. Broadcasting a media campaign to raise awareness of child sex tourism

### End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes (ECPAT)

ECPAT International was founded in Thailand in 1990 in response to an increasing practice of child prostitution in Asia. By 2007, it had grown to more than 80 groups in more than 70 countries. ECPAT is a global network of organizations and individuals striving to eliminate child prostitution, child pornography, and sex trafficking of children.

ECPAT works to track and publish governments' efforts to combat the issue, to explore and share good models for prevention, to develop training modules for caregivers dealing with victims of child sexual exploitation, and to support legal reform and research that will strengthen child protection.

ECPAT France launched a communications campaign with Air France consisting of video, print, and radio ads, as well as Internet banners to raise awareness of child sex tourism, child pornography, and prostitution of minors. The campaign highlights the responsibility of the client or exploiter throughout the exploitative process, and it focuses on laws that punish the exploiter. The campaign is being broadcast on television, on radio, through print media, and on the web. Ads are distributed through Air France agencies, airplanes, and buses and are complimented by the circulation of leaflets and posters in partnership with ECPAT's professional tourism partners.

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*Sources:*

[http://www.ecpat.net/EI/Ecpat\\_vision.asp](http://www.ecpat.net/EI/Ecpat_vision.asp)

[http://www.ecpat.net/EI/Programmes\\_project.asp?groupID=3](http://www.ecpat.net/EI/Programmes_project.asp?groupID=3)

<http://theinspirationroom.com/daily/2009/ecpat-fight-sexual-exploitation-with-masks/>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ephOktn0qqg>

## 75. Running a multimedia campaign to raise awareness about trafficking in persons

### **MTV's End Exploitation and Trafficking Campaign (EXIT)**

The MTV End Exploitation and Trafficking Campaign (EXIT) aims to increase awareness of human trafficking through television programs, online content, live events, and partnerships with anti-trafficking organizations.

The MTV EXIT website contains celebrity-presented documentaries, as well as short films and promos, all of which can be watched and downloaded. The website also contains information on the scope of human trafficking in individual countries.

Website viewers are invited to take action by spreading the information contained on the website, as well as by acting on the ground through screenings of videos and programs, street performances, and flash mobs to bring attention to this important issue.

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*Source:*

[http://www.mtvexit.org/?lang=en\\_us](http://www.mtvexit.org/?lang=en_us)

## 76. Broadcasting a documentary series on trafficking in persons

### **Al Jazeera's Slavery: A 21st Century Evil**

“Slavery: A 21st Century Evil” is a series of documentaries broadcasted by Al Jazeera to report on the striking rise in slavery and trafficking in persons worldwide. Episode by episode, author Rageh Omaar embarks on a worldwide journey to uncover the truth about the reality of modern slavery and to explain the reasons that slavery still persists.

Episodes include Sex Slaves, Food Chain Slaves, Bonded Slaves, Child Slaves, Bridal Slaves, Charcoal Slaves, and Prison Slaves.

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*Source:*

<http://www.aljazeera.com/programmes/slaverya21stcenturyevil/2011/10/20111010152040468529.html>

<http://english.aljazeera.net/programmes/slaverya21stcenturyevil/>

## 77. Producing a soap opera to raise awareness about trafficking

### BBC's Taste of Life

In 2005, the BBC World Service Trust in cooperation with Cambodian broadcasters produced the “Taste of Life” soap opera as part of a multimedia anti-trafficking package that included TV shows, radio announcements, phone-in programs on the radio, and print material.

The first season of the show featured trafficking cases that were based on real stories provided by the International Labour Organization (ILO), and it dramatically portrayed the link between migration, trafficking, and exploitation. The second season created a detailed storyline about the relationship between a female trafficker and Cambodian street children whom she tries to recruit for the purposes of labor and sexual exploitation. The drama series reached 69 percent of all television viewers in Cambodia.

The BBC Trust created four audience panels of Cambodians who had watched the series and were called to answer questions regarding selected episodes. Each panel of participants was invited to watch and give feedback on six episodes, followed by face-to-face interviews and a questionnaire.

The feedback and questionnaires showed how viewers were more able to link migration and trafficking and were more aware of the ways to avoid falling into the traps of traffickers.

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#### Sources:

[http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/trust/whatwedo/where/asia/cambodia/2008/04/080407\\_cambodia\\_hivaid\\_mch\\_project\\_taste\\_of\\_life\\_video.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/trust/whatwedo/where/asia/cambodia/2008/04/080407_cambodia_hivaid_mch_project_taste_of_life_video.shtml)

[http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro\\_bangkok/documents/publication/wcms\\_099867.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro_bangkok/documents/publication/wcms_099867.pdf)

## 78. Raising awareness through a film forum

### **The Boston Initiative to Advance Human Rights (BITAHR)**

The BITAHR—a nongovernmental organization dedicated to promoting the rights of women and children to be free from prostitution and commercial sexual exploitation through outreach, research, and education—hosts the Human Rights and Sex Trafficking: A Film Forum to explore the use of film as an effective way to raise awareness and trigger action in combating commercial sexual exploitation of girls and women.

The forum has featured the screening of 12 films and documentaries about child sexual exploitation, trafficking in persons, and other forms of modern-day slavery. It has also brought together filmmakers and academics to understand and analyze these phenomena from different perspectives and to discuss theory, practical solutions, and the applicable law.

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*Source:*

<http://www.bitahrforum.org/films/>

## 79. Promoting trafficking in persons film campaigns

### Unchosen

Unchosen is the only film campaign in the United Kingdom that has a singular focus on trafficking in persons. The project assembles films and documentaries alongside interviews, discussions, and questions and answers (Q&As). It seeks to go beyond raising awareness to demonstrating how the average person can get involved in bringing about the demise of modern-day slavery. Issues surrounding trafficking in persons are also addressed, from poverty and immigration to fair trade.

Unchosen works intimately with anti-trafficking experts, NGOs, film directors, and volunteers to bring together film campaigns in schools, universities, and local communities. One such campaign was for the film titled “I Am Slave” (2010), directed by Gabriel Range. It tells the story of a girl in Southern Sudan who was kidnapped and trafficked into London’s domestic slavery industry and of her subsequent struggle for freedom. Unchosen hosted this film as an event at London’s City Hall, which included a pre-film performance by Sudanese singer-songwriter Amira Kheir and a post-film Q&A panel with the director, representatives from anti-trafficking organizations, and law enforcement officials.

Admission is always free to Unchosen’s events.

Unchosen has partnered with Amnesty International, Anti-Slavery, Blue Blindfold, Barnardo’s, ECPAT, Fairtrade, Greenpeace, International Organization for Migration, the Pierian Centre, the Poppy Project, Stop the Traffik, and University of the West of England to create their awareness campaigns.

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*Source:*

<http://www.unchosen.org.uk>

## 80. Using videos to raise awareness and help identify victims of trafficking

### **The Demi and Ashton Foundation – Real Men Don't Buy Girls Campaign**

The Demi and Ashton Foundation (DNA) Campaign titled Real Men Don't Buy Girls is designed to raise awareness about child sex slavery and to create a network of activists to change the cultural permissiveness about buying sex. Videos broadcasted as part of the campaign were watched by more than 1.4 million people and were shared by more than 83,000 people.

The foundation cooperated with the Department of Homeland Security to produce a public security announcement (PSA) that has been shown in 46 airports in the United States to educate travelers on how to identify victims of trafficking and to alert the authorities through the department's hotline number. The PSA video is seen on average by 20 million people per month.

The foundation worked with the California Peace Officer Standards and Training Team to create a video used during training of law enforcement personnel so they can identify victims and investigate trafficking. A national version of the video is under way and will be used in other states.

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*Sources:*

<http://demiandashton.org/realmen>

<http://demiandashton.org/video/dna-foundation-airport-psa-department-homeland-security>

## 81. Fostering education through documentaries

The following documentary films are being used extensively:

- “The Day My God Died” (2003) tells stories of young girls in Nepal and India who were sold into the sex slave trade and were often beaten, raped, and forced to serve a large number of clients while being held captive.
- “Born into Brothels” (2004) follows several children who are growing up in the brothels of the Red Light District of Calcutta and shows their transformation after taking photography classes.
- “Very Young Girls” (2007) introduces a former sex slave, Rachel Lloyd, who works to free other young girls who are entrapped in the brutal sex trade in the United States.
- In “Call + Response” (2008), filmmakers go undercover to places where slavery is thriving so they can reveal the dirty secrets of the huge, profitable human trafficking trade.
- In “Playground” (2010), director Libby Spears starts her journey by investigating American sex tourists in South Asia, only to realize that the sex tourism industry is an issue that needs to be addressed in the United States.
- Filmed on five continents over four years, “Not My Life” (2011) depicts the unspeakable practices of a multibillion dollar global industry whose profits “are built on the backs and in the beds of our planet’s youth.”

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Sources:

<http://www.thedaymygoddied.com/>

<http://www.kids-with-cameras.org/bornintobrothels/>

<http://www.gems-girls.org/get-involved/very-young-girls>

<http://www.callandresponse.com/>

<http://campaign13.org/playground-the-film/>

<http://notmylife.org/>



## 82. Creating awareness through motion pictures

The following motion pictures depict today's problems of human trafficking:

- “Human Trafficking” (2005), by Christian Duguay, tells the stories of young women who have vanished from their everyday lives and been forced by violence into a hellish existence of brutality and prostitution.
- “Holly” (2007), by Guy Jacobson, deals with an American who is in Cambodia and who tries to save a young girl from child traffickers.
- “The Sugar Babies” (2007), by Amy Serrano, highlights the plight of Haitian victims of human trafficking in the Dominican Republic.
- “Trade” (2007), by Marco Kreuzpaintner, is based on the 2004 New York Times magazine article by Peter Landesman about sex slaves, and it tells the story of a girl trafficked out of Mexico for the purpose of sexual exploitation and her brother’s attempt to rescue her.
- “Taken” (2008), by Pierre Morel, is a major motion film whose story exemplifies the reality that human trafficking for sexual exploitation is not a problem that upperclass, white Americans are exempt from in its depiction of American girls being kidnapped by an Albanian gang of human traffickers while the girls were abroad.
- “Lonely Pack” (2010), by Justin Peach, tells the story of 11-year-old Sonu and his friends, who live on the streets of Katmandu. Their daily routine is a fight to survive in the chaotic capital of Nepal.
- “Babnik” (2010), by Alejandro Adams, reveals how people from various walks of life are sucked into an elaborate plot to abduct a destitute young girl when a sex trafficking ring takes an interest in her.
- “Trade of Innocents” (2011), by Christopher Bessett, shows how Alex, an undercover human trafficking investigator, plays the role of a sex tourist in the back streets of a tourist town in present-day Southeast Asia.

## 83. Representing trafficking in persons in theater

### Campaign against Child Trafficking

In 2004, a number of Mumbai organizations working on the issues of child sex abuse and child trafficking got together to organize “Ankahi” (the unspoken), a four-day theater event exposing the dark side of exploitation of childhood. The event was a spinoff from the staging of “Bitter Chocolate” in Delhi, which was a solo performance about child sexual abuse by theater artist Ms. Lushin Dubey and was based on Ms. Pinky Virani’s book of the same title. A panel discussion was organized after each performance, including experts in the field of law, medicine, psychiatry, and social work.

The effect of such performances was immediate: people who attended the shows started acknowledging existing domestic and commercial sexual abuse of children and women, pedophilia, and other forms of violence against women and children. Beach boys, shack owners and staff members, auto drivers, and ordinary men and women came up after the shows and shared incidents about children who have been victims of commercial sexual exploitation, pornography rackets, and pedophilia.

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*Source:*

[http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/India\\_Training\\_material/Compendium\\_of\\_Best\\_Practices\\_by\\_Ngos.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/India_Training_material/Compendium_of_Best_Practices_by_Ngos.pdf)

## 84. Uniting artists to send a message

### ArtWorks for Freedom

Established by award-winning photographer Kay Chernush, ArtWorks for Freedom is a nonprofit organization that unites artists with anti-trafficking organizations worldwide to create multimedia events and productions with the intention of not only raising awareness but also stimulating action.

In Chernush's own work, she combines interactive portrait sessions with compassionate listening to facilitate a relationship of trust with her subjects. The large-scale abstract images that evolve out of those sessions do more than just represent the experiences of her subjects; the artwork is intended to help survivors revisualize the potential of their lives.

Of the image that was the winning entry to the 2010 Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women (GAATW) Rights! Arts! Action! International contest, Chernush said, "The work is intended to explode the anecdotal into the universal, as in this work, which is about courage and hope. Transforming the particular individual experience in a larger context empowers the woman, enabling her to see herself differently."

Founded on this purpose, ArtWorks for Freedom operates by involving artists who are working in many different kinds of media. "In Plain Sight" was a collaboration multimedia performance between ArtWorks for Freedom's choreographer Christopher K. Morgan and composer Ignacio Alcover. Through the 2011 production titled "Reveal," which was showcased at the Music Center at Strathmore, trafficking in persons was explored through artwork, dance, and original movement.

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*Sources:*

<http://www.artworksforfreedom.org/>

<http://christopherkmorgan.com/index.html>

## 85. Using music as a vehicle to educate about trafficking in persons

### Justin Hakuta

“Beat Down Human Trafficking” is a hip-hop album by Justin Hakuta (J Nice) and was composed with the purpose of raising awareness of trafficking in persons and modern-day slavery through music. The 2011 album addresses topics such as sex trafficking, forced labor, and child soldiering. The content and subject matter of the songs draw on Hakuta’s personal interviews with survivors of forced prostitution, domestic slavery, and forced labor, as well as with pimps, sex tourists, and politicians in the Philippines.

The album examines trafficking through both the eyes of a survivor and the eyes of sex tourist while describing the cultural context of prostitution and the economic model of a brothel. “Beat Down Human Trafficking” provides an uncensored look into the world of modern-day slavery, and it stands as an innovative and accessible way to introduce human trafficking into the mainstream consciousness.

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*Source:*

<http://www.traffickingproject.org/2007/12/beat-down-human-trafficking.html>

## 86. Starting an online movement to raise awareness of modern-day slavery

### The Human Trafficking Project

The Human Trafficking Project is a nonprofit organization that uses art and technology to raise awareness of modern day slavery and to connect those who are working to combat the issue and support trafficking survivors. Combined with the technology to connect people, to provide timely information, and to channel resources to support victims, it aims to blend art, information, and technology so it can create awareness of trafficking in persons and take action to stop it.

The Human Trafficking Project runs a blog that provides an easy-to-navigate database of trafficking news articles for researchers, it is a networking tool for volunteers, and it develops partnerships with trusted organizations to support trafficking survivors.

The Human Trafficking Project has been recognized by The Daily Reviewer as one of the top slavery blogs in the United States.

---

*Source:*

<http://www.traffickingproject.org/>

## 87. Creating a website and an app with information for consumers

### **Free2Work**

The website <http://www.free2work.org>, which was created and updated by Not For Sale, offers consumers information on “the story behind the bar code,” thereby teaching them whether the products they buy are connected to forced labor or child labor.

At [free2work.org](http://www.free2work.org), consumers can search more than 10,000 products and 400 brands and can learn more about the various labor standards and corporate practices.

Free2Work grades companies on a scale of A to F according to supply chain transparencies, codes of conduct, responses to child and forced labor, and overall efforts to empower workers such as certification programs to protect worker rights. The ranking list of companies is also made available on a smart phone application for more convenient use.

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*Source:*

<http://www.free2work.org/>

## 88. Informing about products of slavery through a website

### Anti-Slavery International

Anti-Slavery International runs the Products of Slavery website at <http://www.productsofslavery.org>. It is an online platform showing what products are produced through child and forced labor and is part of the Slavery and What We Buy Campaign.

The website provides information about 122 identified products made in 58 countries by an estimated 12.3 million children and forced laborers. In addition, the website features a world map showing the following:

- The variety of products highly likely to be produced by forced or child labor
- The countries where products are made by forced or child labor
- The list of products made by using forced or child labor

A detailed grid provides comprehensive information about every product. That grid includes (a) the ranking of the product (which product is more widely produced by forced or child labor), (b) the number of countries where the product is produced, (c) the names of the countries, and (d) facts and figures about the products and production methods.

---

*Source:*

<http://www.antislavery.org/english/>

## 89. Creating an online map on incidents of trafficking and slavery

### SlaveryMap

The website <http://www.slaverymap.org>, which is a Not For Sale project, records and displays instances of human trafficking across the globe. It provides a world map where Internet users can research or report instances of slavery or human trafficking around the world.

The website specifically invites users to officially report cases through the U.S. national trafficking hotline number so that the proper law enforcement and service providers can be alerted.

People are highly encouraged to provide the website with information re-garding suspected human trafficking cases that have occurred throughout the world by creating a user account and reporting an incident. In a quick look at the site`s map, one can say that a large amount of the reported cases have been documented in the United States, Europe, and Africa.

---

*Source:*

<http://www.slaverymap.org>



## 90. Providing country-specific information on a trafficking in persons website

**[www.humantrafficking.org](http://www.humantrafficking.org)**

The mission statement of [humantrafficking.org](http://www.humantrafficking.org) is “empowerment through knowledge”. Thereby, the website provides a great amount of information regarding the occurrence of human trafficking throughout the world, categorized by regions; as well as recent updates on initiatives adopted by governments or by the third sector across the globe, in the fight against trafficking in persons.

The website [www.humantrafficking.org](http://www.humantrafficking.org) aims at bringing governments and NGOs in the East Asia and Pacific together to cooperate and learn from each other’s experiences in their efforts to combat human trafficking. The website has country-specific information such as national laws and action plans and contact information on useful governmental agencies. It also has a description of NGO activities in different countries and their contact information.

The HumanTrafficking.org project is implemented by the Academy for Educational Development (AED), a nonprofit organization working globally to improve education, health, civil society, and economic development.

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*Source:*

<http://www.humantrafficking.org>

## 91. Using technology to combat trafficking in persons

### **[www.survivorsconnect.org](http://www.survivorsconnect.org)**

The website at <http://www.survivorsconnect.org> seeks to empower survivors and grassroots movements against slavery, trafficking, and violence by leveraging the power of innovative and appropriate information and communication technologies.

The website provides a collection of Internet and communication technologies to enhance the anti-trafficking movement such as online forums, social networks, video-sharing websites, online maps, and other tools to share information about trafficking in persons and about slavery.

These tools can help individuals, grassroots organizations, and larger nongovernmental organizations in (a) coordinating investigation efforts, (b) providing reports and information to rural and vulnerable communities, and (c) monitoring trafficking patterns.

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*Source:*

<http://www.survivorsconnect.org>

## 92. Writing a blog on trafficking in persons

### Baroness Goudie

Baroness Goudie has been a member of the House of Lords in Great Britain since 1998 when she was appointed a life peer.

The blog titled [BaronessGoudie.com](http://www.baronessgoudie.com) aims at “highlighting the issues of women and children to fight global poverty and create a more equitable world.” It is divided into three basic issues: human rights, women and children, and trafficking and violence. The blog is edited by Baroness Goudie herself, along with an editorial board composed of Ms. Stephanie Foster and Ms. Maha Chelhot.

Moreover, the blog provides a large volume of information regarding trafficking in persons in order to raise awareness about the issue. The website contains relevant statements, facts, videos, and deeper studies on this subject matter.

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*Source:*

<http://www.baronessgoudie.com/>

## 93. Organizing a skills-based competition to help raise awareness of trafficking in persons

### NetHope

The NetHope Stop Human Trafficking App Challenge (the Challenge) is a skills-based competition that is open to legal residents of, or entities organized under the laws of, the Russian Federation or countries in Eastern Europe. The Challenge brings together advertisers, brands, agencies, consultants, application developers, and entertainment to raise awareness of trafficking in persons as an international problem.

The Challenge was organized by NetHope in partnership with USAID and the Demi and Ashton Foundation. Submitters are asked to design and build innovative, creative, functional, and original mobile applications to help stop trafficking in persons. Submitters are also asked to submit a video entry detailing a mobile phone application or service in accordance with specified guidelines.

The organizer was looking for mobile apps that will raise public awareness of trafficking, will educate at-risk people, or will provide services to victims and survivors. The Grand Prize Winner will receive a sum of US\$20,000, and the First Place Winner will receive US\$15,000. The winning application will be implemented by an organization working to combat trafficking in Russia.

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*Source:*

<http://nethope.org/appchallenge/>

## 94. Downloading an app to combat trafficking in persons

### Call + Response

“Call + Response” is a feature documentary film that reveals the truth that there are more slaves today than ever before in human history. The Call + Response mobile phone application takes over where the movie left off by empowering people to expose the atrocities of modern slavery.

The “Call + Response” film and iPhone app go undercover where slavery is thriving from the child brothels of Cambodia to the slave brick kilns of rural India and disclose that in 2007, slave traders made more money than Google, Nike, and Starbucks combined.

The application allows users to do the following:

- Watch performances from critically acclaimed artists like Moby, Natasha Bedingfield, Cold War Kids, Matisyahu, Imogen Heap, Talib Kweli, Five For Fighting, and Switchfoot.
- Read stories of freed slaves, and get updates from the front lines of the abolitionist movement.
- Use your iPhone’s camera and sharing features to demand that your favorite brands stay slave free.
- Find information about the “Call + Response” film including film screenings in your area.
- Use interactive maps to see how the movement is spreading around the world and in your city.
- Order a copy of the film, or buy the soundtrack on iTunes.
- Join the movement by sharing videos, statistics, and stories about slavery with your social network.

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Sources:

<http://www.callandresponse.com/>

<http://itunes.apple.com/us/app/c-r-mobile/id398089126?mt=8>



# **Part V**

## **Faith-Based Organizations and Religious Institutions**

## 95. Fighting slavery through religion

### Free the Slaves

Free the Slaves, a nongovernmental organization dedicated to ending slavery worldwide by raising awareness and advocating for legal reform, disseminates information about how to fight slavery through religion in its Faith in Action section on its website.

By showing how the movement to abolish slavery has deep religious roots, Faith in Action illustrates current views about slavery from the perspective of Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Judaism. Stories of people of faith working to end slavery are shared to serve as an example of how to use faith and religion to help end slavery.

Faith in Action calls on all people of faith to educate themselves and their religious community about modern-day slavery through books, videos, and pamphlets that are available from Free the Slaves; to integrate antislavery themes into prayers, sermons, study sessions, and other gatherings; to take action as a religious community to raise donations for grassroots groups fighting slavery around the world; and to communicate with lawmakers about funding efforts to fight trafficking in the United States.

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*Source:*

<http://www.freetheslaves.net/>



## 96. Assisting law enforcement in the investigation of human trafficking cases

### International Justice Mission (IJM)

The IJM is a Christian human rights agency that is based in Washington, DC, and that brings rescue to victims of slavery, sexual exploitation, and other forms of violent oppression.

In 2006, the IJM conducted a three-pronged program to reduce the victimization of minors who had become victims of commercial sexual exploitation in Cambodia. The program entailed the following:

- Assistance in investigations and prosecutions of sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation through brothel raids, development of evidentiary systems, and preparation of witnesses for trial
- Investigative training for officers of the Cambodian Ministry of Interior Anti-Human Trafficking and Juvenile Protection Unit (AHTJPU)
- Legal advocacy to ensure prosecution of individuals accused of human trafficking

The program successfully led to the arrest of 45 perpetrators, with 27 trials conducted and 29 convictions.

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*Sources:*

<http://www.ijm.org>

[http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf\\_docs/PNADG806.pdf](http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADG806.pdf)

## **97. Educating the American Jewish community on women's and children's exploitation and social injustice**

### **American Jewish World Service (AJWS)**

The AJWS is an international development organization motivated by Judaism's imperative to pursue justice. The AJWS educates the American Jewish community about global issues such as hunger, inequality, exploitation, and abuse of women and children.

A Jewish perspective is used to illustrate the many dimensions of global poverty through teaching and publishing materials that are true to Jewish tradition.

The AJWS conducts educational programs for young Jewish people to encourage critical thinking about global issues and to promote meaningful and active engagement by American Jews in the pursuit of justice.

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*Source:*

[www.ajws.org](http://www.ajws.org)

## 98. Publishing Islamic law scholarly opinions on slavery

### Fatwas

In a Fatwā issued on September 3, 2001, by the Saudi Arabian Grand Mufti regarding the Abuse of Foreign Labor by Saudi employers:

“Blackmailing and threatening [foreign] laborers with deportation if they refuse the employers’ terms, which breach the contract, is not allowed.”

In a Fatwā issued by Sheik Youssef el Qaradawi, in March 2008 on the sponsorship rule:

“The [s]ponsorship system nowadays produced visas market[s], leaving tens [sic] of workers living in subhuman conditions, as a large number of labourers are accommodated in small areas. It is really a shame and also it is against the Islamic principles which call for respecting human rights.”

In a Fatwā issued on July 5, 2011, by Abdul Nasser Abu Basal, President of the World Islamic Sciences and Education University:

“When trafficking occurs in an organized manner and on a large scale, the punishment should be the same as the punishment for highway robbery.” With a verse of the Holy Koran and a Hadith by the Prophet Mohammad, he explained that this penalty also applies to those who force women, children, and the elderly to donate organs in exchange for money.

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#### Sources:

<http://www.islamweb.net/emainpage/index.php?page=showfatwa&Option=FatwaId&lang=E&Id=83687>

<http://www.islamweb.net/emainpage/index.php?page=showfatwa&Option=FatwaId&lang=E&Id=82182>

<http://www.islamweb.net/emainpage/index.php?page=showfatwa&Option=FatwaId&Id=143305>

<http://www.jordantimes.com/index.php?news=39147>

## 99. Providing assistance to orphans worldwide

### Islamic Relief Worldwide

Islamic Relief (IR) is an international relief and development charity that envisages a caring world where people unite to respond to the suffering of others, thereby empowering them to fulfill their potential. IR is active in more than 25 countries to promote sustainable economic and social development by working with local communities to eradicate poverty, illiteracy, and disease.

In more than 20 countries worldwide, IR supports more than 27,000 orphans who have lost their parents as a result of conflict, famine, and diseases. The orphans benefit from a sponsorship program, which ensures that they finish school and that they have enough money for food, healthcare, and household necessities.

In addition to the one-on-one sponsorship, Islamic Relief supports orphans through housing projects, summer school, and vocational training.

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*Sources:*

<http://www.islamic-relief.com/>

<http://www.islamic-relief.com/whatwedo/7-5-orphans.aspx>

## 100. Building a network of interfaith leaders to combat trafficking

### The National Inter-Religious Priest Forum

The National Inter-Religious Priest Forum aims at building positive involvement of interfaith leaders in partnership for combating trafficking of women and children in Bangladesh, India, and Nepal.

The forum was first initiated by the Action against Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children (ATSEC), which is a network of Indian NGOs that are working to fight child trafficking, that recognize that religious believes play a pivotal role in people's life, and that can produce important behavioral change.

The clergy members of this forum pledge to use their voices in favor of the fight against trafficking. As such, they preach against abuses and quote holy books and scriptures, and they also encourage their followers to take more proactive stands in that domain.

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*Sources:*

<http://www.atsecbihar.org/aboutus.php>

<http://www.atsecbihar.org/achievements.php> (not the official, however, this website quotes the Forum)



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