

MODERN-DAY SLAVERY AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Consultation with the Anglican Alliance and The Salvation Army
Focus on Asia and the Pacific



September 11-16, 2016



Stories and Notes from the Consultation



ANGLICAN ALLIANCE
Development · Relief · Advocacy



Across the worldwide Anglican Communion, the Anglican Alliance brings together the Anglican family of churches and agencies to work together on a shared mission to respond to human need, to promote human flourishing, justice and reconciliation, and to safeguard creation.

Born from the vision of the 2008 Lambeth Conference, the Anglican Alliance is an initiative of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Anglican Communion. Archbishop of Canterbury Justin Welby, says: "The Anglican Alliance reflects the gospel priority of a bias for the poor."

The Anglican Alliance has a Secretariat based at the Anglican Communion Office in London and regional facilitators across the world. It has a global Board chaired by the Archbishop of Central Africa and a global Advisory Council.

The Anglican Alliance has three pillars of work:

- Development – identifying examples of good practice and sharing expertise for holistic mission and asset-based development
 - Relief – providing a convening platform at times of humanitarian crisis for the local church to connect with agencies and churches across the Communion for prayer and practical support, including skills for peace and reconciliation.
 - Advocacy – connecting and resourcing Anglican leadership along with affected communities to speak out on advocacy issues, such as climate justice.
- Modern slavery / human trafficking is one of the core priorities of work for the Anglican Alliance, as it connects and helps to equip the ministry of the churches across the Communion.

The Salvation Army was started by William Booth and has been involved in the campaign for social justice since it began. Human Trafficking is driven by such injustice, whether poverty, lack of employment opportunities, gender inequality or lack of education. These are issues in which we have a tradition of engagement, such as employment agencies, income generating activities, schools, including those for children with disability, raising the age of consent for legal sexual intercourse and of course, the abolition of slavery.

This tradition is continued in our engagement in the arena of human trafficking. The Salvation Army is actively responding in all 5 zones, dependent on local needs and capacities. The response internationally covers the all areas of response, Prevention, Protection, Prosecution, Policy, Participation, Partnership and Prayer for victims and survivors of human trafficking.

The range of responses is wide including:

- Prevention programmes that address the vulnerabilities underlying human trafficking, particularly income generating and vocational training opportunities
- awareness raising
- providing places of safety
- Community based care for survivors with rehabilitation and reunification with families and communities including repatriation where necessary
- Training of Staff who may be involved in anti human trafficking efforts or care for victims, including law enforcement, hospital staff, homeless shelter staff, addiction care staff and community care workers. The training may cover recognition, what to do when you suspect trafficking, how to care of the victims and survivors, or advocacy and combatting stigma.
- Working with offenders, particularly those who use commercial sexual services.
- Partnership and Leadership. The Salvation Army is in partnership with many others in the effort to end human trafficking and modern
- slavery. Some of these are local partnerships others are national partnerships and some are International.

Our response as the Salvation Army is inspired by our Christian belief that every person is made in the image of God and is therefore of intrinsic and equal value and should be treated with not just dignity but with love and compassion. In responding in such a way we attempt to reflect the grace of God that has been extended to us.

CONTENTS

Background to the Consultation	4
Shakti Samuha Community Visit	5
Maiti Nepal Community Visit	6
Participatory Mapping of Human Trafficking	8

CASE STUDIES

Tearfund Nepal	12
Church of Bangladesh Social Development Program	13
Jeevan Asha Project (TSA India Western Territory)	14
Circus Kathmandu	15
Mukti Nepal	15
Human trafficking in Kuwait (Booth House)	16
She WORKS	17
Stop the Traffik	18

VISITING PANEL

Work in Freedom Partnership Program (International Labour Organisation)	21
Question & Answer	22
Sustainable Development Goals	24

Delegate Daily Reflections	26
Delegate Best Practice Sharing	28

RESPONSE BY THE CHURCH TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING – 7 Ps

SEX TRAFFICKING

Proposed Church Response at Local Level	32
Proposed Church Response at National Level	33
Proposed Church Response at Regional Level	34

CHILD SLAVERY

Proposed Church Response at Local Level	35
Proposed Church Response at National Level	36
Proposed Church Response at Regional Level	37

DOMESTIC SERVITUDE

Proposed Church Response at Local Level	38
Proposed Church Response at National Level	39
Proposed Church Response at Regional Level	40

LABOUR TRAFFICKING

Proposed Church Response at Local Level	41
Proposed Church Response at National Level	42
Proposed Church Response at Regional Level	43

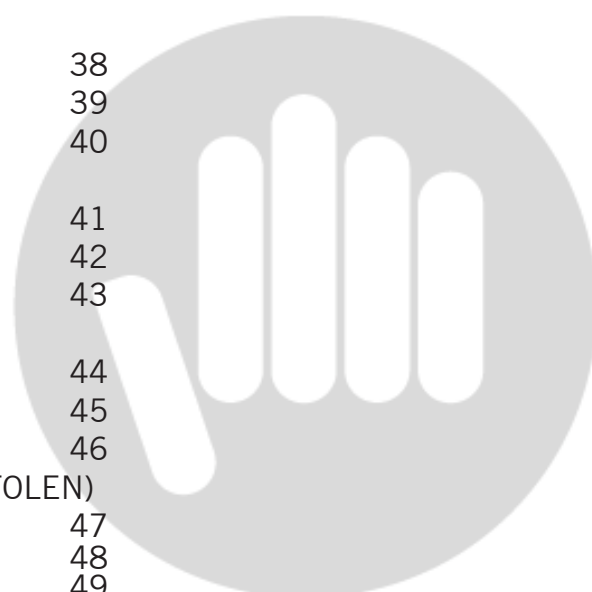
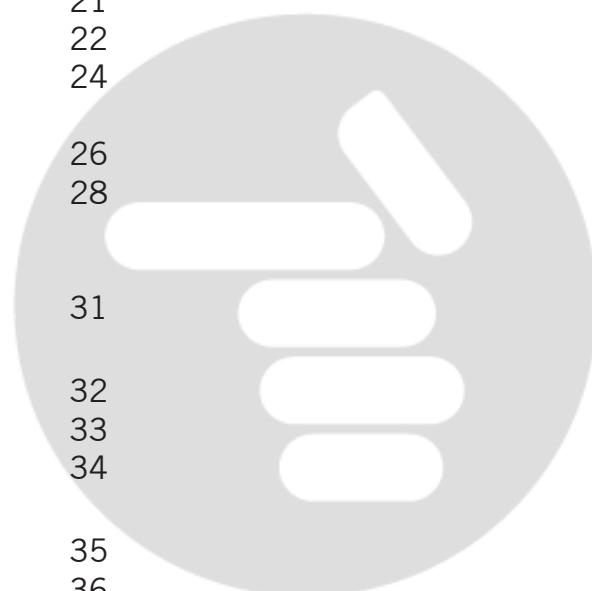
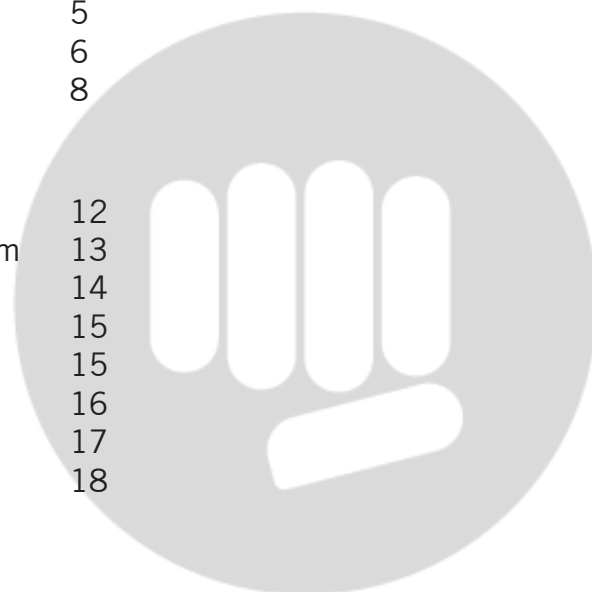
ORGAN TRAFFICKING

Proposed Church Response at Local Level	44
Proposed Church Response at National Level	45
Proposed Church Response at Regional Level	46

CHILD SOLDIERS (IDEOLOGICALLY OR PHYSICALLY STOLEN)

Proposed Church Response at Local Level	47
Proposed Church Response at National Level	48
Proposed Church Response at Regional Level	49

Moving Forward: Thinking through how to respond	50
List of Delegates	51



BACKGROUND TO THE CONSULTATION

This was the second regional consultation co-hosted by the Salvation Army and the Anglican Alliance. The first was held in South Africa in May 2016.

The purpose of the consultation is to strengthen our capacity as churches for an effective response to human trafficking across South Asia. The consultation defined best practice with a focus on prevention, but also on care and support for survivors, and in policy and advocacy work.

The issue of trafficking/slavery is a growing global crisis, with recent estimates of 30-45 million people oppressed in slavery in almost every part of the world, including within South Asia and from South Asia to other regions. The issue has been raised as a priority in all of the Anglican Alliance regional consultations as well as in Salvation Army global and regional fora.

Focus of meeting

- Trends of modern slavery / human trafficking within South Asia and to/from South Asia
- Learning from survivors' experiences
- Aspects of modern slavery: for labour, sexual exploitation, trafficking of children, trafficking for cultural reasons, organ trafficking
- Response to modern slavery by governments, regional and international bodies
- Evidence and best practice for effective responses by churches
- A time of prayer and reflection to deepen/share our faith foundations for this work

Outcomes

1. Regional mapping of Anglican, Salvation Army and other faith-based initiatives – identifying best practice and data gathering.
2. Agreed strategy on areas of response, including ecumenical and government partnership, with a focus on prevention, including awareness raising in local churches.
3. Initial concepts for a tool kit for local church responses.

Participants

There were 20 participants drawn from the Salvation Army and Anglican/ United Churches in South Asia, all in key positions to take this work forward. Speakers from the United Nations International Labour Organisation, as well as local Anti-Human Trafficking organisations, also attended some sessions.



care



freedom



hope



SHAKTI SAMUHA COMMUNITY VISIT

Shakti Samuha, which translates in English as “strength group”, is a Nepalese NGO established and run by survivors of human trafficking, with the vision that survivors will be empowered economically and socially to lead a dignified life in society.

The themes of personal dignity and empowerment were very strong when the Anglican Alliance-TSA Consultation visited part of the Shakti Samuha team at their vocational training centre in Kathmandu. In modest quarters, survivors of trafficking now leading and serving the organisation shared their experience as program directors, case managers, trainers and teachers for women currently being rehabilitated. They recounted how Shakti Samuha began in 1996 when 500 girls and women were rescued from slavery in Indian brothels during widespread police raids.

Among them were 128 Nepalese girls and women. Unfortunately, these rescued girls and women lacked proper identification and the Nepalese government was reluctant to repatriate them, claiming they would bring HIV into the country. They were therefore kept in Indian remand homes where conditions were very harsh and care was inadequate.

One of the women with HIV died, which raised significant attention in Nepal. The government still did not want to repatriate the girls and women, so several NGOs took the lead bring them back and place them in rehabilitation centres. Even then they did not receive sufficient care to restore their self-esteem and reintegrate healthily. After some months the girls and women were given training in their human rights, which helped them realise that they were not to blame for having been trafficked. A handful of them felt it was time to claim their rights so they formed a group, which they named Shakti

Samuha as they recalled all the sufferings and trials they had endured.

Since then the organisation has been officially registered, and has grown to work in 18 districts of Nepal, with a broad program of activities and centres focussed on prevention of trafficking, and protection and capacity building for survivors.

When delegates of the Consultation asked the Shakti Samuha staff about the advantages they had in responding to human trafficking as survivors themselves, the staff responded “we know their pain”.

The practical outworking of this was clear in the details of their philosophy and work, such as:

- The evolution of their vocational training program, which began as a means of taking the survivors’ minds off their painful past, then developed into a healing experience, and finally was recognized as an essential aspect of reintegrating with a society that often cuts survivors off financially and emotionally at the family and community level.
- The choices offered to the survivors about which vocational training they will pursue, what level of expertise they wish to attain, and how long they spend in “half-way houses” preparing to reintegrate with society
- The sensitive and personalised approach to each survivor’s rehabilitation, e.g. helping them to carefully consider how and what information they will share with their family about their ordeal
- The persistence and length of time (up to five years) that Shakti Samuha will work with their Indian NGO partners to assist with prosecution of survivor legal cases.

- The sensitive and personalised approach to each survivor's rehabilitation, e.g. helping them to carefully consider how and what information they will share with their family about their ordeal
- Sensitivity to the primary causes of trafficking in Nepal, being poverty and unemployment due to lack of education and jobs, and secondarily gender-based violence and discrimination.

Reflecting on the visit later, one of the Consultation delegates commented that it had challenged her to view victims and survivors with more than pity and compassion - also with great hope for their flourishing and role in combatting trafficking.

www.shaktisamuha.org.np

MAITI COMMUNITY VISIT

Maiti meaning "Mother's Home"

- Largest NGO in Nepal and a CNN Hero organisation, formed in 1993
- Focus on trafficking of women and girls
- Holistic approach - all aspects re human trafficking: abuse, exploitation, neglect, violence against women and girls, forced prostitution (ECAPT and ATSEC are child pornography and trafficking)
- Domestic and internal trafficking in Nepal
- Cross-border trafficking (especially to India) - Delhi, Kolkata, Bangalore, Puni
- Overseas trafficking e.g. to the Gulf

History of trafficking in Nepal:

- 1835-1950, concubines as part of royal family household
- 1950-1990, cross-border and circus work
- 1990-2006, domestic and cross-border trafficking
- 2006-now, overseas, labour and domestic and sex trafficking eg to Middle East

- 3 prevention homes, 11 transit homes at border towns - network across Nepal

- Public awareness campaigns across Nepal - drama, song and dance (eg forming human chains); rallies and marches
- Many people in remote districts haven't heard the prevention messages re trafficking so important to awareness raise

3 prevention homes

- psychological counselling
- skill training for income generation

- literacy and education lessons
- awareness raising regarding trafficking

Rescues:

- families file a missing persons report
- Maiti Nepal, Indian police work together to identify victims in brothels
- police go to brothels posing as fake clients and to gain trust of trafficked women and girls before a rescue is staged
- brothels raided by police with Maiti Nepal receiving rescued women and girls - range of services provided including legal aid for prosecution

Many Nepali girls rescued in raids on Delhi, Puni & Mumbai brothels:

In 2007, 2790 rescues

In 2015, 4083 rescues

Convictions re trafficking:

In 2007, 32 convictions

In 2015, 54 convictions

Services at Maiti Nepal:

- psychological counselling - many trust issues
- legal counselling - once they can tell their stories
- income generation trainings - baking, computer classes, beautician training, tailoring training
- health problems - many women and girls arrive with serious health problems and have undergone physical torture (such as scalding with boiling water and hot rods)
- hospice for those needing more treatment - 75 people living with HIV, 42 on ART - given vocational and income generation training

- reintegration - many families reject girls, some families reunified
- child protection centre
- formal education and extra-curricular activities (Children of Teresa Academy)
- Up to 2014, 30 000 girls and women rescued

Maiti Nepal have reached 40% of Nepal's population with prevention messages/awareness raising through TV and radio messages/programmes

900 traffickers convicted in Nepal

- Nepal earthquake: 2 million affected, 320 000 children homeless
- Post-earthquake - food and shelter relief to 10,000 households (50,000 people), shelter materials, border surveillance, interception points

Future plans:

- transit home in border areas
- strengthen campaigns in India
- expand clinic to be a hospital
- upgrade Teresa Academy to high secondary level and reach under-privileged children

Founder motto: "a hand out of the horror."

Q&A:

Working with Nepal government:

- advocated for a national anti-trafficking day
- working on rescue and repatriation from India but Nepal government resistant due to girls returning with HIV/AIDS, now government has agreed they can enter

Rehabilitation schemes for women and girls after prosecution of perpetrators has taken place women and girls need counselling to strengthen

them for the legal process - may not move back to their families but live alone

Awareness raising through TV, radio and campaigns but some places Maiti Nepal can't reach in to with these methods, need wider coverage.

Maiti India - possibility to open up to partnerships with the Anglican Church in Kolkata.

Difficult to know the exact percentages of international, cross-border and internal trafficking.

Kidney/organ trafficking and selling - a crime in Nepal but very underreported, often only comes to light when things go wrong - "this is a very secret thing, not easily discovered."

Some follow on support available where this is requested by women and girls.

Nepali women leaving Nepal for overseas jobs, minimum preparation should be provided by the Nepal government e.g. Philippines government gives training pre-departure for the Middle East.

Nepal government has tried to bar girls departing for certain countries but has now forced trafficking through different routes where girls are more vulnerable.

Currently Maiti Nepal has no partners in the Gulf.

Maiti Nepal receives security threats from government as some government officials are involved in trafficking themselves.

www.maitinepal.org





PARCIPATORY MAPPING OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Delegates worked together to draw a regional map showing the routes and types of human trafficking affecting Asia, based on their personal experience. The result was staggering and tragic, when the group considered the scale of the problem and the devastating individual human sufferings involved. Yet, glimmers of hope were also shared.

Taking just Nepal as an example, the map showed a rainbow of color-coded lines extending in all directions, representing people trafficked as:

- Domestic servants to Malaysia, Hong Kong, India, Saudia Arabia, Kuwait, UAE, Abu Dhabi, and others. These people often suffer sexual abuse as well as oppressive servitude
- Labourers to many Gulf States, Malaysia, Japan, Korea, Singapore and others. Particularly in Malaysia and Saudi Arabia many of these labourers are worked literally to death
- Child soldiers to regions of Nepal held by Maoist Rebels during recent conflict
- Sex slaves to India (particularly hubs in Bangalore, Mumbai, Delhi) and others
- Forced brides to China
- Human organ carriers to harvesting facilities in India

Similar sets of lines were drawn originating in Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Philippines, Madagascar, Ethiopia, Thailand and more. Each

had their own tragic nuances, such as Pakistan with its heavy internal domestic servitude, trafficking of labourers and organs through Turkey to Europe, babies taken at birth, and the kidnap and brainwashing of child soldiers to supply regional ISIS strongholds. Some situations were remarkably specific, such as Bangladesh with its young children being trafficked to the Middle East as camel-race jockeys. But every line represented so many real vulnerable people, made in God's image, taken captive and suffering awfully for the satisfaction of others made by the same God.

Thanks be to God, even as the problem was mapped and discussed, examples of hope were mentioned. In the Philippines, the government runs a very good program for all workers officially departing, to train them in their rights and how to get help if they need it once abroad. In Sri Lanka, the government had identified and closed down hospitals that were staffed by Indian doctors harvesting organs.

The US Department of State has been producing and actively using the Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report (<http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/>) since 2001 to "engage foreign governments in dialogues to advance anti-trafficking reforms and to combat trafficking and to target resources on prevention, protection and prosecution programs". And of course the Anglican Alliance, Salvation Army, and other faith groups have in recent years expressed greatly increased commitment to address human trafficking, and have begun to learn and take real action individually and collectively.

Having mapped their experience of human trafficking in their region, the delegates then discussed the “push” or “supply” factors and the “pull” or “demand” factors which made the global industry of human trafficking viable and profitable. The “push” factors that were identified were a catalogue of many forms of human vulnerability, including: lack of employment; low income; homelessness or displacement; minority groups; low caste; low education; physical or mental disability; lack of identity papers; prior abuse as a child; and unmarried or divorced. On the “pull” side was corrupted and frustrated human desires for sexual pleasure, profit, family (wife or children), religious ritual, power, cheap goods and services, among others. It was observed that the “supply chain” involves many actors who profit from the trade.

Finally, the delegates reflected together on the strengths they as the church could bring to addressing the problem, and the challenges they face in doing so. Strengths included theology, prayer, passion, reputation, counselling skills, local respect, global scale and networking.

Challenges included sensitizing and motivating the broad church and civil society, limited funds, political instability and opposition, religious opposition and superstition, different values, corruption, critical skills, weak judicial systems, and the vicious circles operating between these factors.





CASE STUDIES



TEARFUND NEPAL

Tearfund has worked in Nepal for 40 years, but has only recently begun working purposely to address human trafficking (since 2013). This year they completed a first pilot project of 3 years' duration in a single Village Development Committee (VDC) in Nuwakot District.

It was focussed on awareness and income generation for people vulnerable to trafficking, through church strengthening and mobilisation called their "Sangsangai" process.

Sangsangai means "Together", and is designed to strengthen local churches to engage with their communities on social issues. It is adapted from Tearfund's widely used "Umoja" process (Swahili for "Togetherness").

It is a 5 stage process:

1. Training of a small number of coordinators and facilitators, who then
2. Help train the local church, which then
3. Identifies local social problems and solutions to engage their community about (the church acting as "light"), with the purpose that
4. Church and community will work together (the church acting as "salt"), leading to
5. Shared learning, experiences and celebration

www.tearfund.org/en/about_us/what_we_do_and_where/initiatives/umoja

CHURCH OF BANGLADESH SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Delegates Basanti Sangma and Senoy Sarkar shared about human trafficking in Bangladesh. They explained the causes, impacts, vulnerable groups and vulnerable regions for trafficking.

Some causes they mentioned which hadn't been prominent yet in the Consultation were polygamy, population explosion, and climate change. The population in Bangladesh is expanding rapidly, due in part to the dominant Muslim demography in which 5 or more children per family is common. Climate change is a particular problem for Bangladesh because the low-lying southern regions are particularly exposed and prone to extreme weather events.

Groups involved in the human trafficking trade include labour recruiting agencies, brokers, corrupt law enforcement agencies, community leaders, corrupt immigration officers, and overseas agents/racketeers.

Interestingly, different types of trafficking (e.g. labour, organs) are concentrated in different regions of Bangladesh. The vast majority of trafficking cases are to the Middle East – on average more than 6000 per year.

The Church of Bangladesh in the Anglican Communion is very active in combatting human trafficking, including through their Social Development Program (CBSDP). Their focus is threefold: Prevention, Protection, and Ensuring Justice. Prevention includes capacity building, awareness raising, information dissemination, and income generation for alternative livelihoods through microcredit. Ensuring Justice involves

social mobilization and legal support.

Some beautiful examples of the work of CBSDP are:

- The case of 13-year-old boy Mahmood who was trafficked to Saudi Arabia to be used as camel-race jockey. CBSDP tracked the case along with other NGOs, which helped to bring the King of Saudi Arabia under pressure such that he decided to send back 500 Bangladeshi children in Mahmood's situation. His mother is very grateful to CBSDP for assisting in the process to get him back.
- The case of Tara who was trafficked in 2006 to Saudi Arabia. There she was tortured and forced to engage in sex work, but 4 months later managed to escape and travel back to Bangladesh. When she returned her relatives did not accept her. She took tailoring training and got a machine from CBSDP, which allows her to earn her own livelihood. She is thankful to the Church for their support to overcome her misery.

Strengths that Bangladesh have to combat trafficking include:

- The church is committed to work for the captives and vulnerable people, and it has strong contact with the community
- The government has policy to stop trafficking
- Many organizations are eager to work together against trafficking, and
- CBSDP has taken a mainstream plan and programme to address trafficking and modern slavery issues



JEEVAN ASHA PROJECT (TSA India Western Territory)

Jeevan Asha is a well-established anti-human sex trafficking project run by the Salvation Army in the red light district of Kamathipura, Mumbai. It was started in September 2004, so it is already celebrating 12 years of fruitful work. In the past two years alone some of the successes God has granted are:

- Over 2000 women have been reached through Home and Area visits
- Over 1000 people have been reached by health events
- Over 50 children have participated in a Vacation Bible School
- 35 women have completed a 3-month literacy class, and 23 women completed skill training
- 2 Self-Help Groups have formed with 20 women who have saved over Rs 30000 (US\$450)
- 3 awareness and trainings programme have been conducted for Salvation Army Officers and Soldiers in the Indian states of Maharashtra and neighbouring Gujarat

Jeevan Asha's goal is "to improve the lives of vulnerable women and children involved in the sex trade through rescuing from the human trafficking for sex, rehabilitation and vocational training". To achieve this, it runs a comprehensive and holistic program for the women and their children including spiritual activities, nutrition (3 meals a day), child tuition, health care, referrals, counselling (typically 4-5 women drop in per day), boys shelter, skill training (tailoring, beauty, henna), social activities, sports & recreation, celebrations, literacy classes, and various awareness programs.

A personal story is of Ms. Shabana (name changed) who came from Nepal to Mumbai in 1996, aged 13. A friend had convinced her to

run away to join the circus together in search of a better life. They met a man who promised a job at the circus in Mumbai, but when they arrived they were taken to a brothel where they were locked in a small room for 3 days. Then, a police rescue raid occurred. The police referred her to a government home to live, but a month later her trafficker had been released on bail and he found her and the other girls and threatened their lives if they didn't go with him to another brothel in the red light district. For 5 years she was forced to work in prostitution, until the brothel owner died.

One day she was visited by Salvation Army staff who encouraged her to enroll her daughter in school. They invited Shabana to the Jeevan Asha Drop-In Centre (DIC) where she met other mothers of the red light district. After coming to the DIC for some time she agreed to enroll her daughters at the associated Aruna Girls Home. Then she got a job as an outreach worker for Jeevan Asha, regularly visiting women working in the brothels and in their homes and communities, as well as conducting regular women's meetings. She is now very happy and economically self-sufficient.

www.caringmagazine.org/circus-to-sex-work

The main challenge of the work is proper lasting rehabilitation of the women. Due to the lack of job opportunities and shelter, many women continue to suffer a lot and return to the red light district work of their own accord or via re-trafficking. Nonetheless Jeevan Asha is having real positive impact in the red light district community, where Salvation Army officers are recognised and greeted with respect.





CIRCUS KATHMANDU

In 2010 thirteen young Nepalese people who had been rescued from trafficking and the streets turned to contemporary circus to build their self-esteem and to chart a path out of stigmatism and poverty.

By drawing on the rich culture of Nepal, Circus Kathmandu presents a distinct fusion of circus, theatre, dance and cutting edge art forms to create an exciting form of entertainment. The original, beautiful and spectacular works presents some of Nepal's greatest talent both domestically and internationally.

www.circuskathmandu.com

MUKTI NEPAL

Mukti Network is a Kathmandu-based group of organisations and individuals fighting together against trafficking, sexual exploitation and abuse through prayer, shared learning and collaboration.

Guest speakers Indira Ghale and Ruth Reshma Williams spoke about the need for networking and collaboration for advocacy and tackling human trafficking.

www.facebook.com/mukti.kathmandu

HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN KUWAIT

(Booth House)

Presented by Mr Irwin Jeyasoorya, Salvation Army.

Kuwait is applicable to other Middle Eastern contexts. It is a destination country for employment - domestic servants or are trafficked in to this area and can move in to sex work Victims from Asia and Africa Advantage for human traffickers. There is lots of demand from ME and families in poorer countries send family members and may not accept if they complain / return

There are 4 million people in Kuwait - 70% of population foreigners 90% of Kuwaiti families have 1 domestic helper – 70% of whom are female

TIP report - Kuwait forced labour and forced prostitution destination - in Tier 3 for 8 consecutive years and on tier 2 watch list (under TIP categories - see TIP report for definitions)

Other countries in Middle East:

Tier 2 - Bahrain and others

Tier 2 watchlist - Kuwait and others

Tier 3 - Iran and Syria

Special case - Yemen and Libya

How are trafficked people abused in ME?

- Forced labour, non-payment of wages (seen sometimes for 7yrs), confiscation of passport

(happening in small private companies as well as households - becoming normal), long working hours without rest (e.g. during Ramadan when Kuwaitis work less during the fast), deprivation of food, threats, physical and sexual abuse, confinement to work place, disconnection from family and friends, no medical treatment, filing of false criminal cases when try to escape - very difficult to contest by domestic workers, non-filing of absconding case and (won't file case so you have no record of release to prevent working for others, or may demand money for release), employer will not buy travel tickets home

- Specifically recruitment agents: selling housemaid for profit - selling and reselling many times over, making unenforceable contracts, confiscation of belongings including certificates and passports, physical abuse & sexual abuse

Government of Kuwait has responded to trafficking by agreeing that human trafficking exists in Kuwait and set minimum wages for domestic work in Kuwait. Additionally they opened 700 capacity shelter - embassies had their own shelters not officially recognised Anti human trafficking campaign by IOM allowed.

Areas of concern in Kuwait: Women often not accepted by police, Complaints not filed, Sponsors/employers not called to respond. There is not adequate action against agents





She WORKS

In 1994 Tina Dedace began befriending sex workers in bars in Quezon City, Philippines, as part of her work for Samaritan Transformation Ministries. Over the next 15 years she walked as a friend alongside five women through the different stages of their lives as they reintegrated with mainstream community. During this time the women continued to struggle financially, but they formed a strong bond together and shared a sense of desire to become leaders in their own communities, to become financially self-sufficient, and to advocate against human trafficking. In 2009 Tina completed a Master of Education, and wrote her thesis titled “From the Margin to the Mainstream: Reintegration of Prostituted Women into Community through Non-Formal Education”. Through this learning she realised the great potential for survivors to become leaders with a powerful voice in their community, especially to victims and survivors of sex trafficking with whom they could relate so well. This was the spark for Tina and her 5 friends, as well as other volunteers, to plan together how they might equip one another to achieve those outcomes.

This team chose the name She WORKS (Women Of Reliability, Knowledge and Skill) to highlight their transformation from victims to productive community leaders. They began meeting for a full day each week for training and to advocate together against trafficking of women and children to the local communities, children, and survivors. As part of their training they produced a traffic-light bracelet as an anti-human trafficking advocacy tool.

In 2015, Tina was researching human trafficking in Mindanao, Philippines, on behalf of the Salvation Army, when she stumbled upon the Philippines government’s National Strategic Action Plan (NSAP) against trafficking. She contacted

the newly installed Executive Director of the Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT) which was tasked with implementing the NSAP. The Executive Director invited She WORKS to a courtesy meeting, during which the survivors presented the She WORKS training program and demonstrated the traffic-light bracelet. The Executive Director and her team were so impressed that they offered to assist with the marketing of the bracelets, and invited She WORKS to present a skit during the celebration of Philippines’ upgrade to Tier 1 status in the US Department of State Trafficking in Persons Report.

The She WORKS empowerment program consists of 1-2 years of training one day per week, with modules in the areas of Leadership Development, Livelihood and Employment, and Advocacy and Networking. The survivors who have finished the first year of the pilot program are now:

- Co-facilitating some training sessions and carrying out anti-human trafficking advocacy activities with local churches and communities.
- Developing further advocacy tools, including bags and t-shirts.
- Leading weekly fellowship and bible studies with other trafficking survivors who are being trained by faith-based after-care ministries.
- Showing strong desire to enter tertiary training in education, social work, entrepreneurship, business management, and craft-making.

She WORKS was recently granted NGO status, allowing it to forge a Memorandum of Agreement with IACAT which should open doors for the women to receive better employment and additional training as advocates.

www.facebook.com/sheworksmadeinhope



STOP THE TRAFFIK

The genesis of Stop the Traffik (STT) is described on their website: “Phil Lane had been working at a day centre in Mumbai that offered a refuge for children and young people who lived in the neighbouring slums or on the platforms of the Thane train station. One day a pair of siblings [a 7 and 9-year-old brother and sister] who had been attending the centre for a few weeks, didn’t come back. Phil went to ask their father if they were alright, their father said they had been sold to a man who offered them work, for the equivalent of \$20. The children have never been seen since. Nobody knows for sure what happened to them.

In that area of Mumbai children often disappear. They are kidnapped, sold and trafficked into sexual exploitation, forced labour, adoption and even child sacrifice. Deeply affected by what happened, Phil knew he had to do something to prevent it happening to others. At the same time a number of UK organisations with a global reach wanted to work together to commemorate the 2007 Bicentenary of the Abolition of the Slave Trade. Stories and passions from around the world merged together and Stop the Traffik was born.”

Ruth Dearnley was one of the founding members of STT, and has been its Chief Executive Officer since May 2008. With great enthusiasm she shared STT’s vision and work with the Consultation. From the beginning, STT has been committed to prevent trafficking by creative means.

They have great respect for the “critical and glorious” work of passionate people who care for the victims, and yet they challenge themselves: “unless we think differently, we will never be able to stop the trafficking”. Because, alas, in a trafficker’s mind, every person rescued is just a new vacancy for the supply chain to fill. Right now those trafficking supply chains are more sophisticated, organised, adaptable and integrated through technology than the efforts to disrupt them. And they are cleverly hidden.

STT’s response to all this starts with recognising that “You need to shine a light, because you cannot stop what you cannot see”. If only the inner workings of the trafficking industries could be exposed, effective action could be taken to disrupt them by all manner of agencies, communities, businesses, individuals and organisations. The challenge in exposing the industries is that there are millions of ordinary people who see small personal aspects of them, but these stories do not build anywhere into an accurate big picture.

STT’s decisive creative move to start drawing the big picture is to collect as many simple local observations (“intelligence data”) as possible from everyday citizens via a smartphone application, “The STOP APP”, and then use “big data” analytical techniques to spot the connections and trends that reveal the networks of brokers and agents facilitating the trade.

An example of how it works was recently when hundreds of pieces of intelligence data pointed to the involvement of an apparently legitimate business in Europe in sexual exploitation. It was difficult to get engagement from the authorities but when STT shared their findings with a financial institution, it was able to trace over £1m of proceeds from the crime. Through this sharing of information and tracing the proceeds of crime, a trafficking network was disrupted, people were made safe, and the money was recovered.

Of course Consultation delegates were eager to understand how STT had secured all the resources and capability for this impressive work. Ruth's answer pointed to the value of partnerships, especially with business who often have the capability and desire to act justly but can feel disempowered by not knowing how they can contribute. Through hard work and persistence STT has been able to partner closely with the Financial Times, IBM, Facebook and many other major businesses to obtain pro bono the media exposure, technical skills training, expert advice, and access to IT services it needs. It also partners with universities to obtain volunteer data analysis 24/7.

So now, what started as a late-night conversation among friends has grown through much hard work, creativity and collaboration into a resource that can globally empower everyone on the ground to do their work of combatting human trafficking better. A key to success now is that giving good information out requires millions of people to do their bit of putting basic intelligence data in. Putting a data report into The STOP APP will not necessarily attract any immediate help for the individual/s involved, but it will contribute to the critical disruption of the industry that inflicts so much suffering on those individuals.

So Ruth ended her session with the plea for delegates to join STT in the data gathering task, urging that it is only by sharing what we know that we can build a picture of what is happening. "We cannot stop what we cannot see. But when we work together we can shine a light in dark places."

www.stopthetraffik.org/uk



VISITING PANEL

WORK IN FREEDOM PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM

(International Labour Organisation)

The “Work in Freedom” program, coordinated by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), is an example of how broad partnership at the international, multilateral, national and community level can create coordinated action against human trafficking. The partnership includes:

- **International level:** ILO, United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), Global Action Against Traffic in Women (GAATW), Ciett, Institute for Human Rights and Business, Verite
- **Multilateral level:** Governments of Nepal, India, Bangladesh, Jordan, Lebanon
- **National level (Nepal example):** Ministry of Labour and Employment, Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Government, Foreign Employment Promotion Board (FEPB), trade unions, Nepal Association of Foreign Employment Agencies, Civil Society Organizations
- **Community level (Nepal example):** District Development Committees of five priority districts, local NGOs

The National Project Coordinator for Nepal, Ms Bharati Sharma Pokharel, described to the Consultation some distinctive features of the Program:

- It aims to prevent trafficking of women and girls from three origin countries (Bangladesh, India and Nepal) as migrant workers (particularly labourers and garment makers) in three major destination countries (India, Jordan, and Lebanon).
- It takes an approach of promoting rights and empowerment of individuals and communities regarding those rights, rather than a welfare based approach. It views labour migration as a right, about which people vulnerable to trafficking should be sensitized, educated and empow-

ered to make informed decisions, not a problem to be restricted outright.

- To empower communities, it seeks to speak with men as well as women, about issues including gender inequality and caste. Activities at the community level include pamphleting, street performances, mapping households prone to migrant workers, house visits, and orientations with women cooperatives, women groups and men groups.
- To empower individuals, it provides 12-15h training for men and women (separately) who are interested in working abroad. For women this training starts with asking them to describe how they identify themselves, which typically is as a mother and/or wife. Then the women are helped to understand the other important roles they have, e.g. as national citizens and voters, to help build their sense of value and importance. This is all directed at building empowerment to make their own decisions about their employment, even if members of her family want her to do otherwise.
- At a national level the project works through partners to train members of the Nepal Association of Foreign Employment Agencies in ethical recruitment practices. It also works with each government of the origin and destination countries to promote improved enforcement of laws and policies.

Note: The ILO is “the UN specialized agency dealing with work and workplace issues, and related rights and standards. Its overarching goal is to achieve decent work for all so everyone benefits from working conditions that offer freedom, equity, security and human dignity.” The ILO states that the partnerships it has promoted in Nepal “have been able to unionize informal workers, implement a range of social protection measures, amend labour laws, establish a social dialogue mechanism, and ratify ILO Conventions.”

VISITING PANEL

QUESTION & ANSWER:

Maiti Nepal, Mukti Network and ILO

QUESTION

How does Maiti Nepal raise funds to remain sustainable?

There are 50,000 NGOs in Nepal – how does Maiti collaborate to be effective? If the NGOs are doing the same thing, is this harmful?

How does ILO work with a family when they want one of their members to go abroad, but that family member does not want to go?

How does ILO make a case against employers in destination countries?

What does ILO recommend we do if we encounter a trafficked Nepalese person in a destination country who wants help?

ANSWER

It is very difficult. We are always writing project proposals to funding organisations. This process can involve unhealthy competition between NGOs. Often funds get divided between too many projects to be effective. We need to work more as coalitions on funding proposals. There is another kind of sustainability in our work that comes from achieving growth and scale, which increases the community trust, reach and capability of our organisation.

There is a lot of unhelpful duplication. NGOs need to work together to ensure each one works on a separate part of the problem in a coordinated way.

We always use empowerment. We help them clearly understand the costs and benefits of staying or going – e.g. social and economic – so they can make a decision for themselves, and persuade their families.

Sometimes we can use formal systems, others only informal. For example, domestic workers often don't have a formal system so we use the relevant Agent Office. Where formal systems exist we engage partners such as Lawyers without Borders or the applicable trade union.

There are several options, including:

- Get the victim to attend the local Nepalese embassy
- Refer them to a relevant worker support group (in the Middle East trade unions are banned, so the name support groups)
- Report the issue to the Nepal Department of Foreign Employment, who can work with the responsible embassy to help

QUESTION

Some countries have immunity laws for trafficking victims who are coerced or deceived to commit crimes (e.g. document falsification, illegal industry work). Does Nepal have this?

ANSWER

Mukti's experience is that justice in Nepal is very difficult, e.g. a victim of trafficking was arrested, then abused by a police officer who was protected by his department. It was only when the case was publicized by INGOs that politics led to the police officer being convicted. Even then he received only a Rs 20,000 (US\$200) fine and a 6-month jail sentence. So NGOs in Nepal need to be very persistent and identify whoever can help bring justice.

Is the ILO stance really best that the decision to migrate for work should always be with individuals, rather than having blanket laws to prevent migration by certain vulnerable groups?

The decision to go overseas for work should always belong to that person, because it is a basic right. So sensitization is important. ILO did a study of Bangladesh's law against labour migration for people aged <30. This showed that the law was overall unhelpful because it pushed labour migration "under the table", increased the falsification of passports, and took away important legitimate job opportunities for younger people.

OUR CHURCHES & THE SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals)

Many churches aware of the SDGs but some are not - building awareness of them, what they cover, how they relate to human trafficking and how we as churches can act on them.

17 SDGs brought in to effect in 2015 as the global development framework until 2030, replacing 2000-2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

SDGs are:

- comprehensive - covering all aspects of sustainable development
- universal - all governments held to account, MDGs had a focus only on developing countries
- poverty and environment - integrated in one international framework, had previously been separate
- contextual prioritising - SDGs are all encompassing and the reality is countries need to prioritise goals

‘No one left behind’ - key value of the SDGs, shift from the language of the MDGs and “percentage language”

5 Ps - good summary to remember guiding principles of the SDGs - focus on development in balance with planet, environment and its people

- expressed in our understanding as churches as: human flourishing in harmony with creation.

SDG 8 - main SDG on human trafficking

Other SDGs that are connected to human trafficking, address push factors of human trafficking:

- SDG 16 re rule of law, justice for all and law enforcement
- SDG 1 re no poverty: Anglican Diocese of Northern Philippines, community processing sweet potato they have grown for sale to generate more income
- SDG 2 no hunger: Umoja / church community mobilisation rabbit farming project in Kenya
- SDG 5 gender equality: Church of Bangladesh, International Women’s Day

How the churches can respond:

- language of values can challenge and hold to account governments and UN - influencing the narrative
- advocacy
- action







REFLECTIONS

Happy

- to be experiencing communal prayer through meaningful body movement and music
- to have moved so quickly from delegates to friends
- that the group had a wide range and varying levels of knowledge and experience
- that a door had opened already for partnership between Shakti Samuha and a new TSA initiative planned in India

Impacted

- by learning that many women were being trafficked from Myanmar to China, “pulled” by the shortage of Chinese women created by China’s one-child policy
- by how common it is that local communities are in denial that human trafficking affects them, even when their young people have left to work overseas years before and not been heard from since

Questioning

- what distinctive role the church should play, when considering the impressive work being done by Maiti Nepal
- questioning whether all the statistics they hear are true, noting the importance of understanding human trafficking accurately rather than overstating or understating aspects

New ideas (plans, activities, actions)

- the big role that the church can play in prevention and protection through unity
- to give victims hope and life for a new journey
- to integrate various awareness, workshops and youth activities – especially interfaith
- to help all the people next to you to participate against human trafficking; just like preaching the gospel – to speak to whoever you meet, anywhere, at every relevant time, and by any means

Affirmed, refreshed, enriched, challenged or encouraged

- “Dear God, thank you for the rich experience of learning and for affirming your truth that no one is beyond your restorative love”
- “I have been refreshed, and enriched, challenged, encouraged by the sheer perseverance and passion on part of the people spearheading the task being done by the people to help the survivors live a life of dignity and hope”
- “Dear God, I am so enriched listening as well as learning from my fellow’s sharing. It overwhelms me. Thanks”
- “Dear God, thank you for showing me that you know everything and that you have all planned”
- “Father, lead me, guide me, and give me strength to face this”

- “Lord, thanks for choosing for me to attend this workshop, and help me to face the many challenges”
- “God, I give this work over to you”

Information, knowledge, or insights

- passion makes a big difference! Seek a BIG change and role in the community
- the things that I’ve learnt confirm my thoughts about the village areas – regarding young girls seeking jobs elsewhere – there could be something I could do...one way or the other
- trafficking is at the heart of terrorism in this region. Child soldiers become suicide bombers. Wasted lives. Seems so very far away from the U.S. but through social networks it is close by
- Sangsangai process for strengthening local churches to engage with their communities
- this is the start of more communication and learning sharing – but how?
- the pattern, the man, the money, the greed, the mess
- heartened by the Salvation Army work of Booth House in Kuwait – the enormity of the service and support it gives
- my fears have been confirmed, but I have seeds which I hope will not stay underground
- transform the homes, get engaged with partners, talk to leadership about how we can create a system to help migrant workers in the territory
- In Pakistan the challenges are so great. Maybe the church can’t control human trafficking, but we could stop 40% or 60%

Feelings

- Felt moved to action after seeing the Circus Kathmandu members being so happy, confident, and full of life and hope after previously having suffered terrible trafficking experiences

- Felt the familiar power of new hope in one particular member of Circus Kathmandu who had been orphaned and trafficked but was now radiant and raising her own family
- Felt very fine to be together with all the other delegates from many countries, as one family
- Felt sense of togetherness for one cause
- Felt a new compassion and empathy for victims of trafficking that had not existed in their heart prior to the Consultation, and a sense that God would give special anointing to work against trafficking
- Felt happy to see so many men at the Consultation with a passion to help; and realised from this how important it is to avoid working on trafficking in a way that inadvertently made men feel unwelcome
- Felt happy about the participatory style of the workshop, rather than lecturing
- Felt sad looking at the map that had been drawn, which led to contemplating what spiritual forces are behind the scenes creating such a widespread evil
- Felt the frustration of wanting to respond more to trafficking but sensing that their church would resist because of prioritising verbal evangelism over social work
- Felt so much passion and ideas from the Indian and Kuwait delegates that it helped to dispel their tendency to view trafficking destination countries as the enemy
- Felt the potential for survivors to form powerful activist groups when they return, thereby becoming much more than “just” survivors

DELEGATE BEST PRACTICE SHARING

Root Causes Push and Pull - Basanti

- Root causes are the tree roots
- Traffickers often from background of foreign labour recruiters and turned to trafficking
- Tiny Hands - running programmes for children of traffickers to show compassion to break cycle of trafficking
- Programmes - micro-credit, lending, food security, trekking, literacy programme, Sisters cafe and beauty to give skills for safe job
- Churches have prayer, people and money, campaigning ability
- Outside church - networking, freed groups, skilled workers

Advocacy - BB Peters

- Fighting corruption solutions - social media, awareness and spreading the word, counselling Law - law is rarely changed, money and power talk, but can pressurise with the UN policies and foreign policies
- What makes for a strong advocacy movement - speaking with one voice, unity and voice of the people
- Expertise - Mothers, youth meetings, counselling, campaigns
- What is not having an impact - fight against corruption and changing rules and laws themselves

Media & Communication - Amanda

- Context very important to communicate eg using street drama
- Stories are important
- Ritual and urban communication is different
- Generations engage with media differently
- Mina stories were effective

- Means of communication - networking, social media, street drama, to, radio, posters
- Important that communication is accessible to all
- Ensure communication is hitting the mark and information and resources being used by the local church
- Empowering young people and training of social media for older generations - so not over-coming generational communication clash
- Use info in churches and religious hubs, community hubs (cafes, social clubs), schools
- Centralising info eg competing factors, resources

Compiling & Distributing Resources - Eirwen

Opportunities:

- Range of materials
- Stories of impact of how we have helped change things
- Internet and social media
- Range of contact people eg Salvation Army in each country regarding human trafficking and network of contacts
- Inclusion in training curriculum
- Partnerships outside of church - with other faiths, churches, secular
- Central database
- Strategy development
- Committed personnel to make and distribute/share resources
- Theological and Biblical basis is a huge inspiration

- Communication / dissemination network of resources
- Peer to peer network
- Advocacy and media relations tool kits

Challenges:

- Lack of trust in partnering
- Pride - not admitting we don't have all the answers
- Comms/protocol and language barriers
- Personnel changes
- Response rate
- Balance of information supply
- Lack of awareness of issues
- Funding for resources is poor
- Trafficking is multi-faceted and hard to tackle - many messages on this issue

Equipping and Mobilising the Churches - Nigel

- Creating awareness in churches re human trafficking - speaking, posters, observe
- Freedom Sunday
- Trafficking affects everyone - is everyone's problem
- Teach young people regarding respect of women
- Role of Biblical examples to teach

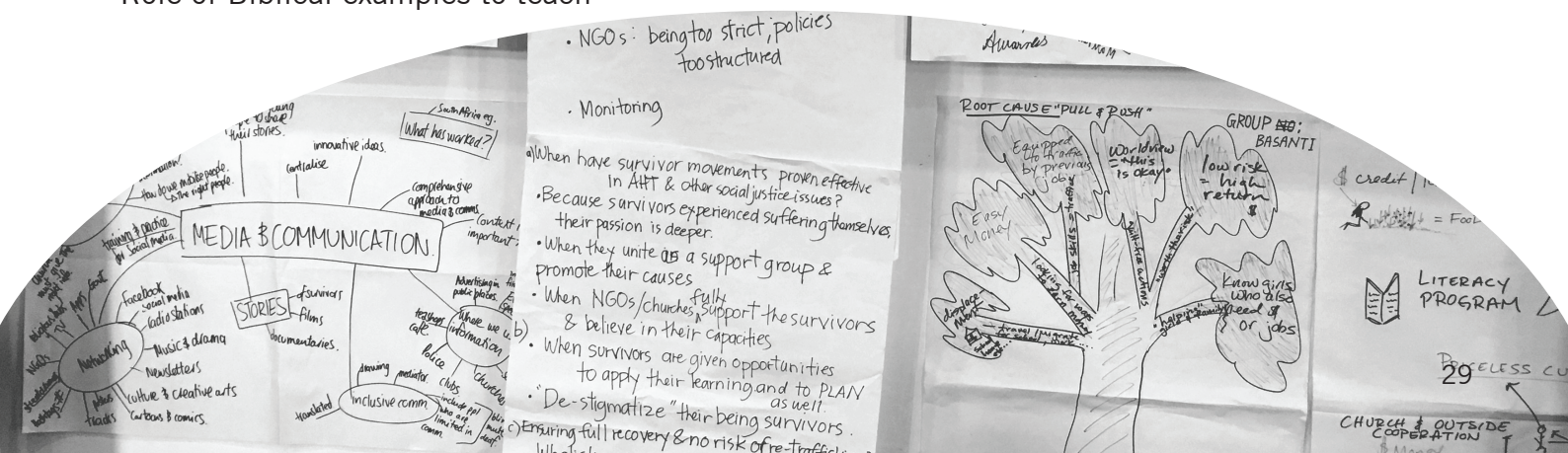
- Prayer is our power - standing with survivors is our mandate, we do not have a choice
- Myanmar - micro-credit to girls to prevent trafficking Mizoram get in touch with govt when encounter trafficking

- Negative examples of how the church is working - churches just advocating prayer for poverty and driving families to traffickers, churches demonising of sex workers, blaming of sex workers for their actions and branding them unclean

- "My neighbour's problem is my problem, let's do it together"

Survivor movements - Tina

- Survivor feelings and experiences to help free and empower others, supported by churches
- Why should survivors trust the church?
- Building circles of trust and safety
- Trustworthy people, craft training, pastors who can pray, lawyers who can prosecute and sue traffickers
- Moving from being a victim, a survivor to being a member of the community - the stigma will be gone
- Place of safety from traffickers
- We get process wrong when just focus on economics of survivor Helpers may use organisation for personal gain
- Safe integration policies and monitoring





RESPONSE BY THE CHURCH TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING – 7 Ps

The delegates used the 7 Ps framework developed by the Anglican Alliance to propose how the Church can comprehensively respond to each of the main forms of human trafficking, at local, national and regional levels.

Effective PREVENTION methods to reduce demand and supply

- Awareness campaign in church and mission schools
- Anti-trafficking Sunday initiative
- Working together with local leaders
- Skill training and educational assistance
- Counselling
- Prayer

Effective PROTECTION methods to support survivors and reduce supply (re-trafficking)

- Create partnership groups (pair survivors with another woman in the church for friendship, counselling, mentoring, support, and care during reintegration)
- Professional counselling (or referral)
- Document and record journey
- Committee to address survivor issues and refer to local support/social services
- Provide services that are welcoming but maintain privacy
- Financial support: rescue groups
- Local livelihood program (training, crafts, sales, farming, life-skills, etc)

Effective PROSECUTION methods to reduce demand

- Encourage victims to pursue judicial process, and accompany them to appointments
- Network to help provide financial support to survivors during prosecution process
- Inform victims of legal rights
- Help gather evidence for legal cases (identify recruiters, job destination, etc)
- Provide safe housing/shelter

Effective POLICY to provide legislative framework to prosecute, prevent and protect

- Inter-church/faith groups come together to attend local government meetings and ask for changes in local law or enforcement
- Advocacy groups to do research on other effective laws
- Responsibility to know and follow local laws
- Prepare accurate reports on funds used from National/Regional Level

Effective PARTNERSHIPS to Prosecute, Prevent and Protect

- Join hands with other churches, NGOs and GOs
- Schools
- Community Leaders
- Other faith leaders

Effective PARTICIPATION by local churches and communities Participate in local community awareness campaigns/events

- Communicate with NGO/GO/FBOs
- Individual church members volunteer their expertise
- Fundraising/ collections, e.g. Sunday School Program Projects
- Post information on church websites, social media, newsletter, newspapers

PRAYER

- Prayer groups
- Provide program in church to welcome/serve ex-perpetrators and offer restoration and forgiveness
- Day of prayer and fasting
- Fellowship prayers
- Prepare daily prayer guide for human trafficking
- Pray for other faiths
- Pray for those doing trafficking work

Effective PREVENTION methods to reduce demand and supply

- Media (newspaper, internet, cartoon, articles)
- Bring to the notice of legislative body
- Introduce to the school curriculum and church calendar, church lessons/curriculum (youth, leadership, training colleges etc)
- Active social welfare development

Effective PROTECTION methods to support survivors and reduce supply (re-trafficking)

- Prioritize protection and encourage local churches
- Fundraising for protection campaigns/ programs (including at Local Level)
- Bring awareness to legislative bodies and communicate with social welfare offices

Effective PROSECUTION methods to reduce demand

- Provide policy and procedures for judicial process
- Provide fundraising and support for creation of safe house to be lived in during judicial process
- Lobby and advocate for better survivor laws and harsher sentences for traffickers/ perpetrators/ corruption
- Apply media leverage

Effective POLICY to provide legislative framework to prosecute, prevent and protect

- Supervise and monitor local church activities
- Ensure local church understands policies/laws
- Fundraising for local church activities

ties regarding policy/law changes and implementation

- Maintain relationships with government departments and ministries (and also with regional/global church)

Effective PARTNERSHIPS to Prosecute, Prevent and Protect

- Police (crime branch, including promoting mutual understanding between crime branches in different states)
- Government social welfare department

Effective PARTICIPATION by local churches and communities Participate in local community awareness campaigns/events

- Use reputation of church to lend legitimacy to good programs
- Take a stand against slavery on behalf of entire church
- Participate on national level inter-church committees and government committees/ programs
- Help mediate local conflicts or requests
- Other initiatives, e.g STT
- National resources, e.g Freedom Sunday
- Stop APP

PRAYER

- Research areas of human trafficking (different topics and locations) and recommend specific prayers for those areas
- Provide resources for day of prayer (flyers, etc)
- Prayer SMS

SEX TRAFFICKING

Proposed Church Response at Regional Level

Effective PREVENTION methods to reduce demand and supply

- Promote understanding between all countries in region
- Promote respect for faith perspectives on human rights, dignity, God's/ biblical view of a person

Effective PROTECTION methods to support survivors and reduce supply (re-trafficking)

- Networking globally and regionally
- Coordination between immigration offices

Effective PROSECUTION methods to reduce demand

- Monitoring and evaluation (specified times)
- Understand regional/global laws and procedures related to sex trafficking, and inform and help to implement at National and Local levels
- Participate in joint regional committee

Effective POLICY to provide legislative framework to prosecute, prevent and protect

- Supervise/visit national church
- Technical assistance to Local and National responses
- Training and facilitating
- Fundraising

Effective PARTNERSHIPS to Prosecute, Prevent and Protect

- Join hands with other churches, NGOs and GOs
- Promote each country feeling and responding to the pain neighbouring countries
- Promote cooperation among immigration departments

Effective PARTICIPATION by local churches and communities **Participate in local community awareness campaigns/events**

- Global partner networking
- Fundraising
- Supervise, monitor and evaluate
- Training, meetings, seminars

PRAYER

- Prayer chain (24/7 for a week)

Effective PREVENTION methods to reduce demand and supply

- Raise awareness
- Teach equality and value of children
- Encourage acting out of a Biblical worldview rather than the local or cultural norm
- Develop knowledge and skills within the church to fight human trafficking in children
- Fundraising and resource development

Effective PROTECTION methods to support survivors and reduce supply (re-trafficking)

- See their situation and advise them for evening/night school
- Non-formal education – free feeding, education and skill training
- Social institutions where food, education and shelter are provided
- Introduce animal husbandry

Effective PROSECUTION methods to reduce demand

- Let the united church form a committee which includes local governing bodies to see and take action
- The united committee will approach the Govt/ legal officials to take action according to the law

Effective POLICY to provide legislative framework to prosecute, prevent and protect

- Before the churches raise their voices, let the church nominate research

team to see if there is any need for a change in government policy

- Let the church team up with community leaders and make them involved in the system

Effective PARTNERSHIPS to Prosecute, Prevent and Protect

- Other churches
- Other faith groups
- Local NGOs and FBOs
- Schools, sport teams, youth clubs
- Local government
- Hospitals
- Border stations
- Social welfare services
- Local media
- Community leaders
- Donors
- Businesses

Effective PARTICIPATION by local churches and communities **Participate in local community awareness campaigns/events**

- Create a committee where all the churches fit in – involve each other in all special activities

PRAYER

- Set a separate day of prayer for the traffickers, that they may realise the sin which could happen to this family
- Prayer for fund donors, fund recipients, and that funds may be used sincerely
- SMS prayer ministry

CHILD SLAVERY

Proposed Church Response at National Level

Effective PREVENTION methods to reduce demand and supply

- Incorporate into priority for national churches (including budget allocation)
- Develop resources to aid local initiatives
- Develop strategy for national church
- Coordinate action among churches
- Networking with national bodies
- Supporting CHH, or other vulnerabilities

Effective PROTECTION methods to support survivors and reduce supply (re-trafficking)

- New land use policy - scheme where funds will be provided to people who have land but no capital to start plantation, rearing of animals, etc...according to their choice.
- Microfinance, revolving fund
- United churches seek the hands of other religious leaders and approach the Govt to request them to put the child rights into practice
- Introduction to free education by the Govt and the Gov to see that it is functioning well

Effective PROSECUTION methods to reduce demand

- The united church joins hands with other religious leaders to see that child rights are put into practice

Effective POLICY to provide legislative framework to prosecute, prevent and protect

- Same as for National Level (see above)

Effective PARTNERSHIPS to Prosecute, Prevent and Protect

- Churches
- World Council of Churches
- Government
- National NGOs and FBOs
- Overseas embassies
- Labor unions
- National faith organisations
- Donors
- Businesses
- Media

Effective PARTICIPATION by local churches and communities

- Create a united church committee
- Make inter-church relations

PRAYER

- Organise the day of prayer for all the churches to participate
- Organize prayer walk on a wide scale basis involving all the churches

Effective PREVENTION methods to reduce demand and supply

- S.H.E (Sharing, Helping, Equipping)
- Sharing globally acquired knowledge in church
- Regional networking
- Monitoring, evaluation and sharing of learning
- Have heads of churches approve and join international plans or initiatives (e.g. UN SDGs)

Effective PROTECTION methods to support survivors and reduce supply (re-trafficking)

- Immigration department of the region take utmost care, without discrimination, when children are found travelling without proper documents
- Organize regional workshop by the Govts, involving NGOs
- Use Facebook as an awareness against the evil of child slavery
- Make congregations at all levels aware of child slavery which could be practiced without realising the situation they are in

Effective PROSECUTION methods to reduce demand

- Same as protection policies

Effective POLICY to provide legislative framework to prosecute, prevent and protect

- Create a website for all immigrants who need assistance

Effective PARTNERSHIPS to Prosecute, Prevent and Protect

- United Nations and agencies
- World Bank
- International donors
- Other churches and church alliances
- International NGOs and FBOs
- International campaigns

Effective PARTICIPATION by local churches and communities

- Regional churches to unite and make plans to include other religious leaders

PRAYER

- Different types of religion from particular region come to their own place of worship, pray to their God for the people to realise the sin of slavery
- Campaign, information, and advertisement through the internet

CHILD SLAVERY **Proposed Church Response at** **Regional Level**

DOMESTIC SERVITUDE

Proposed Church Response at Local Level

Effective PREVENTION methods to reduce demand and supply

- Raise awareness through worship and Bible stories
- Educate members of the congregation who may have domestic workers
- Provide life-skill centres at the church
- Open employment cells in the church
- Provide departing workers with contact details of supportive churches at their destination
- Promote the creation of community-run committees to review job offers and give safety advice to departing workers
- Training for advanced domestic service, to allow better

Effective PROTECTION methods to support survivors and reduce supply (re-trafficking)

- Hotline number at church notice board and safe followup
- Raise congregation awareness, e.g. "how do you treat your domestic workers?"
- Provide guidelines to employers
- Arrange rescue if police not able
- Rescues with local authorities
- Create safe space and/or shelter
- Follow-up, ongoing support to survivors
- Practical support to embassies

Effective PROSECUTION methods to reduce demand

- Find available lawyers who can volunteer
- Find financial support to get lawyers for victims/survivors
- Support survivors through legal process
- Provide individual and group presence at court to support

Effective POLICY to provide legislative framework to prosecute, prevent and protect

- Help people to be aware of the law
- Assist in interpretation/ translation
- Research domestic servitude in your area

Effective PARTNERSHIPS to Prosecute, Prevent and Protect

- Churches, NGOs and GOs
- Interfaith schools
- Schools/ education institutions
- Business groups
- Community hubs
- Employment agencies
- Individuals
- Embassies

Effective PARTICIPATION by local churches and communities

- Open a domestic violence cell where cases can be reported in the church
- Network with local authorities to help in rescue
- Follow-up with the original agency
- Network with other agencies for legal employment and social integration support
- Connect with families
- Establish a safe house until repatriation is achieved

PRAYER

- Prayer groups
- Day of prayer
- Prayer guidelines, resources
- Creative prayer meetings
- SMS/phone prayers
- Share names of workers to be prayed for
- Prayer walk

Effective PREVENTION methods to reduce demand and supply

- Networking of NGOs and government to improve regulation of documentation, and to provide orientation to workers regarding contracts, complaints, rights and choices
- Create more local job opportunities

Effective PROTECTION methods to support survivors and reduce supply (re-trafficking)

- Influence for better employment laws
- Collaboration with other churches and NGOs/GOs to rescue and provide safe places
- Collaborate with embassies
- Lobby for governments to offer orientation, guidance, support to domestic workers
- Provide shelter

Effective PROSECUTION methods to reduce demand

- Provide drafting for up-to-date laws
- Lobby for laws to be changed, and follow up
- Report unregistered agents (including churches)

Effective POLICY to provide legislative framework to prosecute, prevent and protect

- Produce information about the laws/policy
- Lobby government to ratify international declarations

Effective PARTNERSHIPS to Prosecute, Prevent and Protect

- Churches, NGOs, GOs
- Media
- Embassies
- Governments
- Other faith groups

Effective PARTICIPATION by local churches and communities

- Advocate for the rights of domestic workers
- Lobby the government, via the media if necessary, to apply the rule of law when rights are violated

PRAYER

- Day of prayer
- Prayer guidelines, resources
- United prayer meetings with other FBOs of all religions (inter-church if inter-faith is not possible)

DOMESTIC SERVITUDE

Proposed Church Response at National Level

DOMESTIC SERVITUDE

Proposed Church Response at Regional Level

Effective PREVENTION methods to reduce demand and supply

- Networking with governments and cross-border agencies to mitigate the “pull” factors (demand)
- Churches to become regional contact points for victims and survivors

Effective PROTECTION methods to support survivors and reduce supply (re-trafficking)

- Sharing of information
- Persons of contact in each country in the region

Effective PROSECUTION methods to reduce demand

- Follow up on prosecutions, applying media pressure if necessary

Effective POLICY to provide legislative framework to prosecute, prevent and protect

- Share information regarding laws with counties across the region

Effective PARTNERSHIPS to Prosecute, Prevent and Protect

- Churches, NGOs, GOs
- Embassies
- Sharing information and contact persons across the Region
- Promote interfaith partnerships

Effective PARTICIPATION by local churches and communities

- Promote liaison between national government and embassies of other countries to expedite pending cases
- Accommodate and care for survivors in a safe house until repatriation is achieved

PRAYER

- Day of prayer
- Prayer guidelines, resources
- Organise a day for church participation
- United prayer meetings with other churches

Effective PREVENTION methods to reduce demand and supply

- Create awareness through sermons, stories, dramas, songs, dance, pictures, and film clips
- Implement through motivation, practical support, income generation, education, career counselling, community groups, peer counselling, and legal advice
- Provide resources in the form of people, money, and practical information materials

Effective PROTECTION methods to support survivors and reduce supply (re-trafficking)

- Identify victims through liaising and networking with embassies, church, business, agents and known contacts
- Publicity campaigns in city centres, malls, schools, colleges, etc
- Building shelter homes, contacting the employers, agencies, embassies
- Providing legal assistance, medical care
- Skills training, trauma counselling, prayer support, educating and empowering

Effective PROSECUTION methods to reduce demand

- Sensitizing local police and administrators, and taking help from them
- Influence businesses and recruitment agencies to understand and avoid human rights violations

- Network with social justice organisations to offer legal support, i.e. court witnesses, judicial processes and procedures, etc
- Networking with media to expedite prosecutions

Effective POLICY to provide legislative framework to prosecute, prevent and protect

- See National Level
- Collecting raw data
- STOP APP

Effective PARTNERSHIPS to Prosecute, Prevent and Protect

- Interdenominational
- Interfaith
- NGOs, particularly for the purposes of sharing best practices, resources and information
- Rehabilitation: victims & survivors, trafficker's family, and safe houses

PRAYER

- Storytelling prayers
- SMS alerts for prayer
- Pray specifically for anti-trafficking work as intercessory prayer each Sunday
- Prayer walks

Effective PREVENTION methods to reduce demand and supply

- Create awareness through campaigns, social media, special event days, visitation, marches and rallies
- Implement through motivation, practical support, income generation, education, career counselling, community groups, peer counselling, and legal advice
- Provide resources in the form of people, money, and practical information materials

Effective PROTECTION methods to support survivors and reduce supply (re-trafficking)

- Build up network of like-minded organisations to share resources and best practices
- Work with businesses on safe supply chains
- Network with governments and embassies
- Record and keep documentation

Effective PROSECUTION methods to reduce demand

- Educate ourselves on the relevant national laws related to trafficking
- Move the national church to use one voice to publicly condemn trafficking (“Speak out! Give hope!”)
- Network with national media organisations

Effective POLICY to provide legislative framework to prosecute, prevent and protect

- Reforming labour laws, using media pressure if necessary to: 1) be in tune with the realities on the ground, 2) include transparency, and 3) ensure safety, health and minimum wage. The church should set model standards of employment.
 - Promote legislation in support of labour unions
- Accountability: 1) reports and reviews to include a signed statement by directors/leadership that state identification, action, and prevention
2) employing personnel for ensuring anti-trafficking practice
- Put international declarations into our own policy

Effective PARTNERSHIPS to Prosecute, Prevent and Protect

- Interdenominational
- Interfaith
- NGOs, particularly for the purposes of sharing best practices, resources and information
- Rehabilitation: victims & survivors, trafficker’s family, and safe houses

PRAYER

- National day of prayer
- Celebrate Freedom Sunday/Day of Prayer
- Informed Prayer/ Rota through ecumenical prayer partnerships formed out of this Consultation

Effective PREVENTION methods to reduce demand and supply

- Create awareness through social media and special event days
- Implement through motivation, practical support, income generation, education, career counselling, community groups, peer counselling, and legal advice
- Provide resources in the form of people, money, and practical information materials
- Address the whole supply chain

Effective PROTECTION methods to support survivors and reduce supply (re-trafficking)

- Churches to be contact points to offer support

Effective PROSECUTION methods to reduce demand

- Same as response at National Level

Effective POLICY to provide legislative framework to prosecute, prevent and protect

- See National Level

Effective PARTNERSHIPS to Prosecute, Prevent and Protect

- Interdenominational
- Interfaith
- NGOs, particularly for the purposes of sharing best practices, resources and information
- Rehabilitation: victims & survivors, trafficker's family, and safe houses.
- Breaking the cycle: working with traffickers and ex-traffickers

PRAYER

- See Local and National Level

LABOUR TRAFFICKING

Proposed Church Response at Regional Level

Effective PREVENTION methods to reduce demand and supply

- Raise awareness
- Provide skill training
- Identity paper camps (with local administration office)
- Career guidance
- Sensitize hospital and nursing home staff

Effective PROTECTION methods to support survivors and reduce supply (re-trafficking)

- Medical screening: education about their body, psychological counselling and support, family and community support
- Counselling and support of the community
- Advocates for victims with medical supports, medical assistance, and legal
- Church support group, student union
- Education with possible justice

Effective PROSECUTION methods to reduce demand

- Accompany victims during legal process
- Document every journey with the victim in a confidential way
- Advocate to local law enforcement/ justice system workers
- NGOs supports
- Massive support from the church
- Reconciliation family support

Effective POLICY to provide legislative framework to prosecute, prevent and protect

- Gather information
- Partner with local authorities and NGOs on policy
- Participate in policy making bodies
- Local education on existing policies
- Lobby local leaders to change local policies

Effective PARTNERSHIPS to Prosecute, Prevent and Protect

- Ecumenical
- Interfaith
- Pharmaceutical companies, hospitals and doctor's associations
- Organising organ donation 'pledge' camp with local clubs, in partnership with police and local administration
- Consider local religious and cultural sensitivities

Effective PARTICIPATION by local churches and communities

- Promote action in the church – by champions
- Organize special days
- Invite speakers with special interest in human trafficking
- Retreat on human trafficking

PRAYER

- Prayer fellowship
- Special day – thanksgiving
- Advent devotion
- Prayer camps with other churches
- Prayer walk

Effective PREVENTION methods to reduce demand and supply

- Solidarity day
- Promote adoption of regulated organ donor scheme over time

Effective PROTECTION methods to support survivors and reduce supply (re-trafficking)

- Advocacy for victims medical and psychological needs
- Support local initiatives
- Share learnings

Effective PROSECUTION methods to reduce demand

- Campaign supports for justice
- Support local initiatives
- Legal team support

Effective POLICY to provide legislative framework to prosecute, prevent and protect

- Resourcing local initiatives
- Lobby national leaders for policy change

Effective PARTNERSHIPS to Prosecute, Prevent and Protect

- Health Sunday
- Pharmaceutical companies, hospitals and doctor's associations
- Organising organ donation 'pledge' camp with local clubs, in partnership with police and local administration
- Consider local religious and cultural sensitivities

Effective PARTICIPATION by local churches and communities

- Leadership promotes involvement
- Leadership commitment on national campaign
- Participation resources support
- Production of school resources

PRAYER

- Provide resources for special days
- Support national day of prayer on human trafficking
- Dissemination of international resources
- Partnership with other churches on national events

ORGAN TRAFFICKING

Proposed Church Response at National Level

ORGAN DONATION

Proposed Church Response at Regional Level

Effective PREVENTION methods to reduce demand and supply

- Legal rights workshop
- Career guidance camps

Effective PROTECTION methods to support survivors and reduce supply (re-trafficking)

- Country base collection of data for advocacy
- Share learnings

Effective PROSECUTION methods to reduce demand

- Support national initiatives and advocacies
- Coordinate resources

Effective POLICY to provide legislative framework to prosecute, prevent and protect

- Coordinate regional initiatives (international)

Effective PARTNERSHIPS to Prosecute, Prevent and Protect

- Pharmaceutical companies, hospitals and doctor's associations
- Organise program of organ donation camps implemented at local clubs, in partnership with police and local administration

Effective PARTICIPATION by local churches and communities

- Participation in regional workshop
- Regional slogan development
- Participation resources support
- Production of school resources

PRAYER

- Support regional church initiative by other churches
- Dissemination of resources regionally

Effective PREVENTION methods to reduce demand and supply

- Community Dev Model
- Interfaith community action teams
- Interfaith sports programs to promote peace
- Education of church and community parents
- Circle of victim's parents, for mutual support and to warn others
- Peer education by survivors
- Identify at-risk children and refer or encourage them to attend school
- Poverty alleviation
- Livelihood development
- Equality promotion

Effective PROTECTION methods to support survivors and reduce supply (re-trafficking)

- Training – not militants – children are victims
- Establish communities of peace where child soldiers can be accepted back into society and offered possibility of education, livelihood and spiritual community (see more detail at National Level)

Effective PROSECUTION methods to reduce demand

- Collect testimonies from children
- Church support through legal processes – witness support

Effective POLICY to provide legislative framework to prosecute, prevent and protect

- Advocate for adherence to UN Declaration of Rights of the Child
- Research current legislation and laws, and teach children their rights

Effective PARTNERSHIPS to Prosecute, Prevent and Protect

- Other churches
- Interfaith communities
- Government
- Comm. based organisation

Effective PARTICIPATION by local churches and communities

- Interfaith communities, schools, vocational training centres

PRAYER

- Group prayer meetings
- Conventions (inter-church)
- SMS prayers

CHILD SOLDIERS

Proposed Church Response at National Level

Effective PREVENTION methods to reduce demand and supply

- Advocate government to work with churches, e.g. Pakistan
- Build interfaith dialogue on religious peace
- Interfaith youth camps
- Capacity building for police force/ judicial system
- Media messaging

Effective PROTECTION methods to support survivors and reduce supply (re-trafficking)

- Work through national army and police in destination country (e.g. Afghanistan) to identify child soldiers from source country (e.g. Pakistan)
- Establish an assessment centre to determine comprehensive recovery plan for each child
- In communities of peace provide 1) culturally based trauma-informed care, 2) a community to worship with, 3) educational opportunities, 4) vocational training/skill development, and 5) increased security for communities

Effective PROSECUTION methods to reduce demand

- Publish a report on child soldier traffickers; collect research from local level with extreme confidentiality
- Leverage the UN Rights of the Child to influence judicial system

Effective POLICY to provide legislative framework to prosecute, prevent and protect

- Advocate for policy that treats child soldiers (and those who were trafficked when under 18) as victims, not as militants. Advocate for operational policy regarding training for police and military reflecting this policy.

Effective PARTNERSHIPS to Prosecute, Prevent and Protect

- Child rights NGOs
- Police
- Military

Effective PARTICIPATION by local churches and communities

- Higher Education Commission (Pakistan)
- National church leadership
- Political parties

PRAYER

- National day of prayer
- SMS prayers

Effective PREVENTION methods to reduce demand and supply

- Replication of effective national strategies into nearby countries
- Peace and reconciliation resources

Effective PROTECTION methods to support survivors and reduce supply (re-trafficking)

- See National Level

Effective PROSECUTION methods to reduce demand

- See National Level

Effective POLICY to provide legislative framework to prosecute, prevent and protect

- See National Level

Effective PARTNERSHIPS to Prosecute, Prevent and Protect

- NATO
- US Military
- UNHRC

Effective PARTICIPATION by local churches and communities

- UN
- International NGOs
- UNHCR
- Fundraising

PRAYER

- Engage with day of prayer (Freedom Sunday, SA Day)
- Include child soldiers from Pakistan in the agenda of prayer days
- SMS prayers
- Peace Prayer resources

CHILD SOLDIERS

Proposed Church Response at Regional Level

MOVING FORWARD:

Thinking through how to respond

Some helpful first steps in working out your next response:

A. Read through and become familiar with either or all

Faith Based Facilitation (Salvation Army) ([http://www1.salvationarmy.org/ihq/www_ihq_fbf2.nsf/0/F5ADD1E432DFCFDD802577E4004BDF90/\\$file/FBF-Booklet.pdf](http://www1.salvationarmy.org/ihq/www_ihq_fbf2.nsf/0/F5ADD1E432DFCFDD802577E4004BDF90/$file/FBF-Booklet.pdf))

or Project Cycle Management process (Tearfund) (http://tilz.tearfund.org/~media/Files/TILZ/Publications/ROOTS/English/PCM/ROOTS_5_E_Full.pdf)

or Umoja

(http://tilz.tearfund.org/~media/Files/TILZ/Churches/Umoja/Umoja_Coordinators_Guide_-_Jan2012.pdf?la=en)

B. Planning a Response

Research and Preparation

- Literature review and primary research. For a very broad country overview, start with the TIP report (<https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf>) and the Global Slavery Index (<http://www.globalslaveryindex.org/download/>). Other sources include NGO reports, news paper reports, books, research papers, police reports, court verdicts etc.
- Research trafficking routes and demographics
- Consider Push and Pull/Supply and Demand
- Collect information and network with Stakeholders (NGO, GO, Traffickers, Survivors, communities)
- Build relationships and work with your targeted community to understand their needs, their

solutions, their assets, their strengths and their support for a response

- What gaps exist that you could fill and contribute to greater picture response? Consider which organisations are covering which 'P' responses

Best Practice Responses

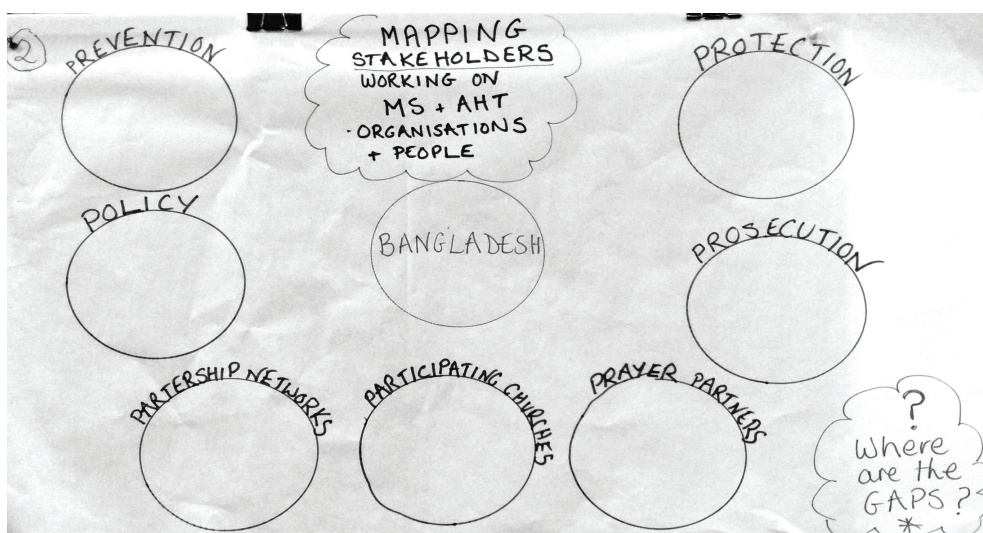
- Read through existing responses in Prevention, Protection, Prosecution, Partnerships, Participation, Prayer collected during the South Asia Regional Workshop
- Collect and consider other successful case studies of responses that can be learnt from or replicated

Capacity Assessment

- Identify challenges and how you can overcome these
- Work with your leadership and community to identify your scope, resources and ability to respond
- Remember you are part of a bigger response and cannot do everything

Develop a Plan of Action

- Do this in collaboration with your target community, stakeholders and organisation/church
- Prepare clear aims and objectives for your response
- Plan in advance how you will monitor and evaluate the impact of your response. Continually reflect on your response and change and adapt as you need to
- Stay connected with other organisations responding against human trafficking in order to work together and have a collaborative response



DELEGATES

Organisation	Territory/Org	Name
TSA	Middle East	Mr Irwin Jeyasoorya
TSA	Middle East	Major Heather Grinstead
TSA	India East	Major Vanlaltluanga Pachuau
TSA	India East (Nepal)	Major Lalsangliana Vuite
TSA	India East (Nepal)	Major Lalnunsangi
TSA	India Western	Major Anilkumar Makvana
TSA	Pakistan	Major Asia Safdar
TSA	Sri Lanka	Major Vijayasri Senarathne
TSA	Indonesia	Daisy Margaret Waworuntu
TSA	Myanmar	Captain Florence Shein
TSA	Australia Southern	Amanda Merrett
TSA	Philippines	Major Joel Alojapan
AA	India, Kolkata	Revd Nigel Llewellyn Pope
AA	India, Kolkata	Revd Abir Adhikari
AA	Bangladesh	Mr Senoy Sarkar
AA	Bangladesh	Basanti Sangma
AA	Pakistan	Mr Bakht Buland H. Peters
AA	Nepal	Revd Rinzi Lama
AA	Nepal	Revd Shyam Nepali
AA	Nepal	Revd Prem B. Tamang

WORKING GROUP

She Works	Philippines	Tina Dedace
TSA	SAID UK	Anne Gregora
TSA	SAID UK	Matthew Gregora
AA	Anglican Alliance	Isobel Owen
AA	Anglican Alliance	Rachel Carnegie

GUEST SPEAKERS/INVITES

STT	STT	Ruth Dearnley
TSA	SAWSO	Jason Pope
Mukti	Mukti	Karin
TSA	ISJC	Lt-Col Eirwen Pallant

“I have been refreshed, and enriched, challenged, encouraged by the sheer perseverance and passion on part of the people spearheading the task being done by the people to help the survivors live a life of dignity and hope”

