

AFI CHANGEMAKERS AT THE UNITED NATIONS

REPORT ON SLAVERY AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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All Participants of the 2014 Changemakers Summit

Front cover image: AFI Changemaker Catherine White

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FOREWORD

Slavery and trafficking in human beings are some of the most abhorrent crimes occurring in the world today. These crimes rob victims of dignity, tarnish childhoods and inflict lifelong trauma and suffering. Slavery and trafficking are a manifestation of other evils in our society; namely inequality, poverty and greed. The harsh reality is that as long as obstacles to development, gross inequality and global poverty exist then slavery and trafficking, as manifestations of these problems, will, too, continue to thrive. In order to eliminate slavery and trafficking, we must address these staggering global issues which have haunted us for centuries.

Our increasingly globalised, mass-consumerist culture demands cheap labour and cheap goods, with little regard of the human cost or concern for our participation in slavery and exploitation. Businesses are complicit in exploitation, and consumers are often ignorant, or, worse, indifferent. In fact, it is true that many are completely unaware that slavery and trafficking even exist in the modern day. As the gap between rich and poor widens, the most vulnerable are forced to take more extreme measures to survive. This may mean selling their child to a trafficker, or turning to someone they believe they trust for a way out – a way out of their country of origin and into the unforgiving and traumatic claws of trafficking and slavery.

As one begins to think about an attempt to address these staggering concerns, it may reflect standing at the bottom of the highest mountain in the world and looking up at what seems like an impossible task ahead. We are of the view, however, that while the task is certainly a daunting one, much can be, and, indeed, must be, done to address some of these issues which are causing vulnerable people to fall victim to trafficking and slavery.

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From the left: Sarah Crowe, Megan Smith, Poonam Bhar, Emma Judkins, Kristina Stepanova

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Push and Pull Factors;

It is important to note that part of the complexity of the crimes of slavery and human trafficking is that they are manifestation of large-scale global concerns; issues which create both “push” and “pull” factors. “Push factors” refer to the conditions in the country of origin that make potential victims more susceptible to these crimes. “Pull factors” refer to those in receiving countries which potential victims may perceive as presenting better opportunities and attract perpetrators to certain countries.

Recommendations;

- 1.1. Engage and support civil society at a national level to prevent people from becoming victimized.
- 1.2. Empower communities and vulnerable groups
- 1.3. Use education as a prevention tool

2. Addressing the “Pull Factors”;

“Pull” factors can largely be addressed by receiving countries.

Recommendations;

- 2.1. Strengthen criminal justice systems to create a zero tolerance for perpetrators of the crimes of slavery and trafficking, through legislation, policy and policing.
- 2.2. Independent reviews, on a national level, of sex and drugs laws with a view to reducing demand for trafficking.

3. The Role of Business in Combatting Slavery and Trafficking;

Many businesses directly or indirectly condone slavery and trafficking through their Labour policies, supply chains and unethical practices, this may be knowingly or unknowingly due to the complexities of global business.

Recommendations;

- 3.1. Establish a legal duty for businesses to respect human rights, ensuring that they are accountable for their actions.
- 3.2. Establish an independent international regulatory body to ensure businesses adhere to human rights standards.
- 3.3. Engage businesses in the discourse
- 3.4. Businesses must adopt a responsible child protection from exploitation policy and support those children who are forced to work.

4. Raising Awareness in Order to Identify Victims;

Increased awareness is vital to ensure the successful identification of victims of slavery and trafficking. A large majority of the population are currently unable to spot the indicators of the different forms of slavery and react in an appropriate way.

Recommendations;

- 4.1. Increase the awareness of the indicators of slavery and trafficking amongst decision-makers, service providers and those working on the frontline.
- 4.2. Increase awareness of indicators of slavery and trafficking amongst the general public to increase the number of identified victims.

5. Perceptions of Slavery and Trafficking;

A broader perspective of slavery would be beneficial to ensure that other types are recognised and addressed; debt bondage, forced labour including drug cultivation, agriculture and construction, domestic servitude, and descent-based slavery.

Recommendations;

- 5.1. International emphasis on the many forms of slavery and trafficking – steering away from the focus on sex slavery and trafficking, whilst still appreciating their gravity.
- 5.2. International collaboration and campaigning to break away from the term ‘modern-day slavery.’ No other crime has been renamed or termed ‘modern’ as it has evolved over time; we do not refer to ‘modern’ rape or ‘modern’ war

6. Front-Line Border Controls;

In many countries there is a lack of independent evaluation of potential trafficking cases. Furthermore, the media and public opinion also conflate trafficking with illegal immigration and human smuggling

Recommendations;

- 6.1. Create separate national bodies to identify victims of trafficking or adapt the current system to adequately meet the needs of victims.
- 6.2. Media outlets must play a more active role in ensuring that the conflation of trafficking and immigration is not perpetuated.

6.3. Improve training of front-line immigration staff that deal with potential victims of trafficking.

6.4. Adapt national laws to sufficiently address the current

7. Victims Left in Legal Limbo; No Documentation, Status and Nowhere to Go;

After being discovered by the authorities, it is usually difficult for victims to produce legal documents upon arrival. This can lead to victims having no legal status, akin to refugee status.

Recommendations;

7.1. Establish a new internationally recognised legal status for victims of slavery and trafficking. This status should consider victims that are too vulnerable to return to their own country, allow a period of leave to remain in country and recognise that not all victims will fulfill a cross-border requirement.



A BACKGROUND TO SLAVERY AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Introduction

0.1. Slavery and trafficking in persons are serious global crimes and most shameful and inhumane violations of human rights. Despite that, every year, thousands of people - children, women and men fall into the hands of traffickers and are exploited for different purposes in their own countries or abroad.

0.2. Human trafficking and modern slavery are problems for all countries, not only for poor or developing. The country can be affected by the problem as country of origin, transit or destination, or even as a combination of these. In 2006¹, 161 countries were reported to be affected by human trafficking by being a source, transit and/or destination country. This shows that the problem affects every continent, every country and every society. The challenge is to target the criminals and to protect and support victims of trafficking, as well as to develop effective preventive mechanisms.

Key Aspects of Slavery and Trafficking

What is slavery?

0.3 The 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that “No one shall be held in slavery or servitude: slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.”² The Slavery Convention of 1926 defines slavery as the status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised, and that “slave” means a person in such condition or status³. The 1926 Convention’s definition of slavery was broadened to include forced or compulsory labor in 1930 in the ILO Convention (No. 29) concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour⁴. In addition, The 1956 Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery built upon these Conventions by prohibiting practices which it defines as forms of slavery, including debt bondage⁵, serfdom⁶, servile marriage⁷,

and child servitude⁸; slave trafficking⁹; markings of slaves and servile persons¹⁰, and enslavement and giving others to slavery¹¹. Thus slavery in contemporary times takes many forms, including forced labour, bonded labour, child slavery, early and forced marriage, forced domestic servitude, descent-based slavery and trafficking.

Most widely spread forms of exploitation when it comes to trafficking are: prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation; forced labour or different kind of services; slavery or practices similar to slavery; servitude or the removal of organs. But, trafficking also can be for exploiting victims for forced involvement in drug smuggling, pick pocketing or other criminal activities; forced marriage and other forms of exploitation.

2 Article 4 6 Article 1(b) 10 *ibid*
3 Article 1.1 7 Article 1(c) 11 Article 6
4 Article 2.1 8 Article 1

What is human trafficking?

0.4. The 2000 United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons¹² defines trafficking in persons as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability of of the giving or receiving payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.

Forms of exploitation

0.5. Exploitation comes in different forms that have one thing in common - abuse of the inherent vulnerability of victims. Most widely spread forms of exploitation when it comes to trafficking are: prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation; forced labour or different kind of services; slavery or practices similar to slavery; servitude or the removal of organs. But, trafficking also can be for exploiting victims for forced involvement in drug smuggling, pick pocketing or other criminal activities; forced marriage and other forms of exploitation.



12 Article 3(a)
FIG (1) citedatthecrossroads.net

In Focus: Child Exploitation

0.6. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) provides that all children must be protected from all possible forms of violence and exploitation. More specifically, the Optional Protocol to UNCRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography requires a special focus on protecting the rights and interests of children victims of trafficking, child prostitution and child pornography, child labour and especially the worst forms of child labour.

Despite the fact that problems described above violate both international labour standards, Children Protection standards and standards set by UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, today, nearly a quarter of a million children (or 16 out of every 100 children) worldwide are involved in exploitative work, often in hazardous environment.

The involvement of children in such kind of exploitation denies them the possibility of exercising many of their rights, including access to education, basic health care, leisure time and right to play, protection from violence and right to feel and be safe. Child labour exploitation is closely linked to child trafficking, which in turn is also often linked to corruption and criminal activity.



FIG (2) Langley Photography

Some myths surrounding human trafficking.

0.7. Some of the most common myths around human trafficking include:

- That it is only a problem of poor, uneducated people. Everyone can become a victim of human traffickers, regardless of person's sex, age, education, or any other characteristics. Human trafficking is danger to all socioeconomic groups;
- That the main form is exploitation of women and girls in prostitution. Human trafficking includes a lot of different exploitation forms, not only women and girls involvement in sex industry/sex services/prostitution. Men and boys are at the same risk of falling into human traffickers hands as other social groups. At the same time, a special focus needs to be put on the most vulnerable groups, such as migrants, indigenous people, children;

- That trafficking is only when a person is forced to move/is sold abroad. Human

trafficking occurs not only across borders but also within a country, internally;

- That traffickers are only strangers. The truth is that a person involving a victim in trafficking can be very close, even a family member or a good friend.

Some Facts and Figures

0.8. According to the International Labour Organization, domestic work, agriculture, construction, manufacturing and entertainment are among the sectors most concerned with forced labour. Some statistics to illustrate the problem are provided below.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Almost 21 million people in the world are victims of forced labour: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9,5 million women and girls • 11,4 million men and boys |
| Almost 19 million victims | are exploited by private individuals or enterprises |
| Over 2 millions victims | are exploited by the state or rebel groups |
| 4,5 million of victims exploited by individuals or enterprises | are victims of forced sexual exploitation |
| Approx. \$50 billion | The illegal profit that forced labour generates in the private economy every year |
| An estimated 30 million people in the world today | live in some form of slavery |
| An estimated 1,2 million children | are trafficked each year |
| 95% of human trafficking victims | experience physical or sexual abuse |
| Trafficking - is a complex problem, often related to other issues | As an example, child trafficking is supported by the lack of official identities for many children around the world. An estimated 230 million children around the world are born without official birth certificates. This makes it difficult and often - impossible, to track these children - in turn, it makes easier for traffickers to exploit children |

0.9. It is important to bear in mind that statistics are rarely accurate when it comes to such complex crimes like human trafficking. Human trafficking can be described as hidden crime. Victims often are afraid to come forward and recount their experiences. This can be for different reasons, e.g., they may feel threatened by their traffickers, may be afraid of reaction of the authorities and so on. Also, some forms of trafficking are more often more visible than others, for example prostitution is more perceptible than organ harvesting. Therefore, in a long run, sexual exploitation has become the most documented type of trafficking. Thus, there is more data and information surrounding it than on other forms of exploitation that are usually under-reported. It is important to bear this in mind, so we can focus just as equally on other forms of exploitation and how we may prevent and tackle them.

0.10. The U.S. State Department, 2014 Trafficking in Persons Report

The Numbers game. Reporters often lead with numbers, but reliable statistics related to human trafficking are difficult to find. Human trafficking is a clandestine crime and few victims and survivors come forward for fear of retaliation, shame, or lack of understanding of what is happening to them. Numbers are not always the story. Pursue individual stories of survival, new government initiatives, or innovative research efforts until better data are available.

“The brutality and injustice associated with trafficking in persons is immeasurable for each and every victim. Their lives, dreams and expectations are shattered.”

---Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT)

Section 1: Push and Pull Factors - Preventing the Vulnerable Falling Victim to Slavery

1.1. It is important to note that part of the complexity of the crimes of slavery and human trafficking is that they are manifestation of large-scale global concerns; issues which create both “push” and “pull” factors into falling victim to slavery and human trafficking.

1.2. When we speak of “push” factors, we speak of conditions in the country of origin that make potential victims more susceptible to these crimes. Global poverty is a glaring example, and, of course, acts as one of the largest obstacles to development. It has much to answer for when seeking to uncover the roots of slavery and trafficking. Of course, it must be noted that not all victims come from impoverished backgrounds. But there is often a direct correlation between poverty in a potential victim’s country or community of origin and the likelihood of that person falling victim to slavery or trafficking. A lack of opportunities and education may lead to desperation to leave the country of origin. It may encourage a willingness to travel to another country with a stranger, with a degree of uncertainty as to the level of risks involved, but with the hope of a better life.

1.3. This is abetted by the “pull” factors of wealthier “receiving” countries, which potential victims may perceive to present better opportunities. “Pull” factors also attract perpetrators to certain countries, depending on the perceived level of risk. A lack of education and awareness of trafficking indicators act as “push” factors, as potential victims are often not aware of their vulnerability and that persons they trust, may, in fact, have ulterior motives of exploitation.

1.4. Of course these factors do not provide a comprehensive explanation of why people fall victim to slavery; there is no such thing as a “textbook” case. A person may be tricked by a family member or partner who they know and trust, and often these factors will vary depending on the type of exploitation and the motives of the traffickers.

National measures to prevent slavery and trafficking; addressing the “Push” factors

1.5. It is not our attempt to provide a solution to the large-scale international issues of world hunger, poverty and inequality. These long term goals shared by countries across the world go well beyond the specific issue of slavery and trafficking¹³. Our recommendation pertaining to the prevention of victimhood relates to national measures, but measures with the potential to have meaningful and sustainable effect. These recommendations relate to what countries, particularly typical “sending” countries, can do to prevent their vulnerable citizens falling victims. We recognise Gallagher, *The International Law of Human Trafficking*, Cambridge University Press 2010 to prevent people from being victimised. We recognise that in some countries, the issue of slavery and trafficking will have to be put on the radar before anything can properly be achieved. It is this principle of raising awareness which ultimately underlies many of our recommendations

Recommendation 1.1: Engage and give support to civil society at a national level to prevent people from being victimised.

1.6. Civil society has a vital role to play in the prevention of slavery and trafficking and must be engaged in the dialogue. Civil society can increase political pressure and ensure that those at high-risk of becoming victims are aware of the indicators of situations leading to slavery and trafficking.

- A large part of this is grass-roots level work, which can ensure that the measures taken are sensitive and appropriate to the concerned culture, religion or societal issues.
- Governments should support and encourage local organisations in their endeavour to educate those who may be at risk of falling victim to slavery.

Example: The International Organisation for Migration has a counter-trafficking programme that caters for at-risk cases in Moldova. Through direct support, the programme assists potential victims which, according to the IOM, have profiles similar to previous victims – vulnerable single-parent families, children, victims of domestic violence, persons with a low level of education, and those from poor rural areas with minimal opportunities. Support from local organisations is key in preventing vulnerable people falling victims to slavery and trafficking.

1.7. As discussed above, many people fall victim to trafficking because they feel a sense of desperation to escape their current situation. They feel so hopeless and powerless that they are willing to take risks and trust strangers in hope of a better life. We must empower vulnerable people in order to prevent slavery and trafficking. We must create opportunities, campaign for better working conditions and harness peoples' skills so they are able to take control of their own lives with confidence, and are at less risk of falling victim to slavery. Civil society has an enormous role to play in empowering the vulnerable, and below we present some excellent examples as to how effective this can be in preventing slavery and trafficking.

Recommendation 1.2:
Empower communities and vulnerable groups

Example: Women's empowerment - In 2004, KWCD, a Cambodian organization with experience in programs for females in prostitution, launched a trafficking in persons prevention program. The purpose was to empower young sex workers to negotiate better working conditions, to provide them with skills to save money, and ultimately to help them seek alternative livelihood options¹⁴

Example: Community empowerment - In the late 1990s, the MAF started a project to bring economic and social opportunities to 14 villages in the Chiang Rai province in Thailand, with the purpose of empowering villagers and making them less vulnerable to human trafficking. MAF members established a website where the villagers could sell their handicrafts, including ceramic bird whistles, bags, and clothes and started to advertise on their website the opportunity for visitors to “home stay” with a family from one of the hill tribes so visitors could learn about the local everyday life, thus fostering eco-tourism. Skills training was provided to tribe members so they could serve as tour guides to handicraft groups and others involved in using English language and communication skills, cooking, marketing, creating product designs, bookkeeping, and working in sanitation and other general hospitality services.

1.8. National governments must support civil society in these endeavours.

Example: Government of Canada Supporting three foundational Public Health Agency of Canada health promotion programs that target vulnerable children and their families to produce positive health outcomes (e.g., Aboriginal Head Start in Urban and Northern Communities; Community Action Program for Children; Canada Prenatal Nutrition Program).

1.9. In addition, national governments should themselves introduce social and economic initiatives¹⁵ in order to encourage education and employment and reduce the risk of falling victim to slavery. This could include improved training or employment opportunities through work and training schemes.

¹⁵ Article 9(2), U.N. Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000,

1.10. Many vulnerable people who fall victim to slavery and trafficking do so because they are unaware of the typical indicators of these crimes, and are subsequently willing to trust their ‘agent’, often in hope of a better life. A large part of this comes down to lack of education. Many of the most vulnerable to fall victim may not be able to go to school because of poverty . For example, in Vietnam where large numbers of vulnerable people fall victim to trafficking, Save the Children found that, in 2005-2006, 93.5% (659) of victims in had a low education level, including 90 (13%) who were illiterate (extremely high for Vietnam); 299 (43.3%) had a primary-level education only; and 250 (36.2%) had a secondary-level education

Recommendation 1.3:
Education leads to prevention.

- Including slavery and trafficking in the school curriculum is, of course, important, so that young persons are aware of signs of potentially dangerous situations and be wary to trust strangers too easily.
- However, due to the large number of victims who have little access to education, we recommend this most effective method of increasing awareness of slavery and trafficking indicators is through government and civil society lead public campaigns. These are crucial in raising awareness to the general public on the signs to look out for. These can include online media, community based anti trafficking workshops, billboards, art performances, pamphlets, school programmes, neighbourhood meetings, television, radio and more.

¹⁶ Report on Assessing the Return and Reintegration of Victims of Cross-Border Trafficking. Save the Children, Hanoi, Vietnam. February 2008

Section 2: Addressing the “Pull” factors

2.1. In order to prevent vulnerable people falling victim to slavery, it is important to address both these push and pull factors. It can be said, generally but not conclusively, that “pull” factors can largely be addressed by receiving countries – through the criminalisation of slavery and trafficking and tough law enforcement and prosecution of perpetrators, as well as a comprehensive system of victim identification, protection and support and generally raising awareness of the issue in order to keep it firmly on the political agenda.

Creating a hostile environment for traffickers and perpetrators

2.2. Persons who commit slavery and trafficking offences will do so in countries where they believe there to be potential for high profit, but at low risk. In order to tackle this crime, countries must ensure that the risk is not low, but high.

Recommendation 2.1:

Strengthen criminal justice systems to create a zero tolerance for perpetrators of the crimes of slavery and

This can be done through legislation and policy, as well as tougher policing.

- Life sentences for traffickers and perpetrators of slavery
- Restraining orders for suspected perpetrators
- Confiscation of assets
- Detailed guidance issued to police to make the issue a policing priority

Taking a tough stance on perpetrators can act as a deterrent to traffickers; they may be discouraged when the risk is higher. However, the danger remains that traffickers will simply change course to another country where there is less risk. International uniformity is therefore required in relation to the criminal consequences for perpetrators.

Reducing demand for slavery

2.3. Part of the reason slavery and trafficking remains such an enormous global problem is that there is demand for products and services which are produced as a result of these crimes. Human trafficking is one of the fastest growing criminal industries on the planet. This is because it is so lucrative. Research has shown that it may be the second largest source of illegal income in the world after drug trafficking¹⁷. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), about 21 million men, women and children today are coerced into various forms of forced labour, generating as much as US\$ 150 billion in illegal profits per year¹⁸.

17 Belser, International Labour Organisation, Forced Labor and Human Trafficking: Estimating the Profits, 2005

18 UN OHCHR, Human Trafficking: a multi-billion dollar global business, July 2014

2.4. There are multiple ways in which demand may be curbed, but no solution is simple. One example has been the “Swedish Model” of criminalising the purchasing of sex but not its sale. Advocates of this model claim that it reduces demand for sex services, and thereby reduces trafficking for sexual exploitation to that country. Another policy may be to alter domestic drug policies. Due to the different socio-economic conditions of countries, whether these policies may work in differing countries is impossible to predict objectively. Furthermore, it is a concern that some such policies may have unwanted, undesirable effects depending on the country. For example, without a strong, reliable police force, the “Swedish Model” may prove to be more dangerous for women in the sex industry.

Recommendation 2.2: Each country should make an independent review of their sex and drug laws with a view to reducing demand for trafficking, while maintaining the welfare of victims as paramount.

2.5. As well as this, it is important to note that education can be another powerful tool in curbing demand. For example, educating men on the realities of life for women working in the sex industry or educating consumers to encourage awareness of where their products have come from and how they might have been a product of slavery.

Section 3: The Role of Business in Combatting Slavery and Human Trafficking

Businesses and complicity in slavery and trafficking

3.1. Many businesses directly or indirectly condone slavery and trafficking through their labour policies, supply chains and unethical practices. The use of child labour, forced labour or other forms of exploitation is attractive to many businesses, as it means lower production costs, less responsibility for those doing the work and higher profit. Some businesses or employers may take advantage of gaps in legislative frameworks, and exploit vulnerable workers.

3.2. Sometimes, businesses can be unknowingly involved in the crimes of slavery and human trafficking. In our modern world, characterised by the phenomenon of globalization, supply chains are often very complex. They involve multiple suppliers, partners, subcontractors, and it is not always easy for a business to identify the fact that some materials or products are produced as a result of slavery or trafficking. In such an environment, monitoring of the supply chain has become very challenging, especially those of large corporations. However, this must be not seen as an excuse for ignoring the problem. Businesses should be proactive in the development of mechanisms and policies that prevent exploitation, help to identify cases of human trafficking and support timely and effective help for victims. Another way for a business to be unknowingly involved in human trafficking is when traffickers use a company's products, premises and/or services in connection with their trafficking activities (e.g., flight or other transportation to transport victim).

3.3. There are usually two types of risk for businesses involved directly or indirectly in human trafficking and exploitation. First of all, if a business is violating national civil and/or criminal requirements or regulations, there can be a legal risk. In this case, the result can be custodial sentences, civil claims, fines or other means of punishment. Another risk is reputational risk - even unproven claims can cause huge damage to a business's reputation, e.g., loss of consumer loyalty, decreased demand for company's services or products, low workforce morale, governmental disapproval and so on.

Business have an important role in combatting slavery and trafficking

3.4. Bearing in mind how serious and widespread the problem of human trafficking and forced labour is, it is highly important for all businesses to pay special attention to this problem. They must not only ensure that they are not contributing to the demand for slavery and trafficking by engaging directly or indirectly in such practices, but that they also take a proactive role in preventing it. All businesses must take a zero tolerance approach to slavery, child exploitation and inadequate working conditions. Businesses can do a lot to help to solve the problem - they must raise their knowledge and skills related to human trafficking and forced labour, as well as other forms of exploitation, so they can take steps to make it more difficult for traffickers to traffick people using their products, premises, services.

Businesses must develop and implement their own corporate policies that establish respect for human rights, condemn all kinds of violations of human rights, including human trafficking, forced labour and all other possible forms of exploitation, and establish labour standards, partnership standards, supply chain standards that leave no possibility for any exploitation or corruption.

What has been done to tackle this problem?

3.5. A range of documents and international instruments have been developed to tackle the problem of human trafficking and slavery. One of the most important documents is the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights which set out main principles on how businesses must develop their human rights policies.

The UN Global Compact was also established as a strategic policy initiative for businesses, striving to align their operation, strategies and policies with the UN Global Compact's ten universally accepted principles, including in the area of human rights and anti-corruption. Principles specifically related to labour:

- principle 3: businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;
- principle 4: the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour;
- principle 5: the effective abolition of child labour;
- principle 6: the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

3.6. Another UN initiative involving businesses is the UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT) - it was established to promote the global fight on human trafficking, on the basis of the international agreements reached at the UN. The initiative involves not only businesses, but also academic societies, civil societies, media, governments into joint work and partnership aiming at developing effective tool to fight human trafficking. Together with well known companies (e.g., Eurolines, Hilton Hotel Vienna, Qatar Airways and others), the initiative has developed a range of awareness raising campaigns on human trafficking. Some of the mechanisms proposed for businesses are:

- provision of employment to former victim(s) of human trafficking;
- dissemination of educational leaflets on human trafficking to their clients and/or staff;
- training company staff on human trafficking (through UN.GIFT's e-learning tool);
- dissemination of the anti-human trafficking engagement and cooperation with UN.GIFT to a larger business community as a good practice model;
- publishing articles on human trafficking and/or UN.GIFT in internal newsletters and on the website.

3.7. A range of other documents, specifically targeting forced labour, children labour, other forms of trafficking have also been developed e.g., United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto; The International Labour Organization's (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work; The ILO Convention No. 182 on the worst forms of child labour; The ILO Convention No. 138 on the minimum age for admission to employment and work and a range of other documents, recommendations and initiatives. Some of the instruments target specific types of businesses, e.g. ECPAT - End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes code. This document is aimed at companies in the travel and tourism industry addressing the sexual exploitation of children.

3.8. Non-governmental organizations working actively in related areas (anti human trafficking, children labour etc.) can be great partners and advisers when developing business' human rights policy or setting criteria and mechanisms to identify and solve exploitative labour cases. Still, as the problem persists, it's important to engage businesses more in the solution of the issue.

3.9. Businesses need to play a bigger role in resolving the problems of trafficking and slavery; the role they currently play is disproportionate to the amount of money, power and influence that they have. They must be made accountable and made to act responsibly. Self-regulation has proven ineffective, particularly because involvement in slavery and trafficking involves low risk and high profit. It seems, therefore, that a legally binding instrument may be the only effective method of ensuring that businesses adhere to human rights standards and play their part in preventing and combatting slavery and trafficking.

Recommendation 3.1: Establish a legal duty, for example by way of an international, legally binding agreement, for businesses to respect human rights so that they are held accountable for

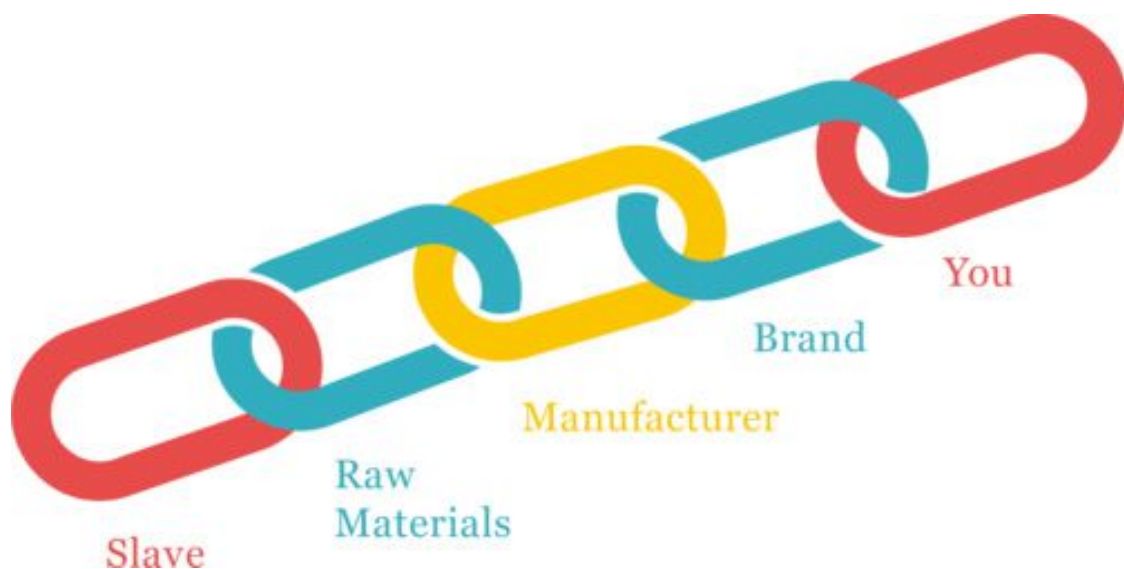


- Introduce a legal requirement to ensure that, when signing agreements with suppliers, partners or others, businesses must ensure that prohibitions on human trafficking and forced labor are included in contracts;
- Introduce a legal requirement that businesses monitor their work force and supply chains in order to ensure there are no connections to slavery or trafficking (or other human rights violations);
- Introduce a legal requirement to train staff members in relation to slavery and trafficking indicators and preventative practice;
- Introduce a legal requirement for businesses to develop a comprehensive human rights policy, including specific measures on preventing child labour and slavery and human trafficking;
- Introduce a legal requirement for businesses to assist victims which have suffered as a result of their practice;
- Introduce a legal reporting requirement for businesses to display publically the active steps they have taken to tackle slavery and trafficking; and
- Introduce a scheme of sanctions or other consequences for failing to adhere to the above standards.

3.10. In order to effectively enforce a legal obligation placed on businesses concerning the prevention of slavery and trafficking, there must be a regulatory body developed which is independent of any national government.

- provision of employment to former victim(s) of human trafficking;
- dissemination of educational leaflets on human trafficking to their clients and/or staff;
- training company staff on human trafficking (through UN.GIFT’s e-learning tool);
- dissemination of the anti-human trafficking engagement and cooperation with UN.GIFT to a larger business community as a good practice model;
- publishing articles on human trafficking and/or UN.GIFT in internal newsletters and on the website.

Recommendation 3.2:
Establish an independent international regulatory body to ensure businesses adhere to human rights standards



- An independent third party is required monitor and regulate such corporations;
- An international regulatory body consisting of one representative from each state;
- This would not be an invasion into the free market economy, but simply the prevention of a crime, as the same intervention regarding involvement in white-collar crimes.

3.11. There should be a conversation between civil society, government and businesses on how to combat the issues; businesses may not be aware of how to identify slavery in their supply chain, how to report or deal with it or what their responsibilities are. They may also be able to contribute to meaningful discussion regarding prevention and solutions.

Recommendation 3.3:
Businesses must be engaged in the discussion

- This is not a one sided conversation; we must bring both small and big businesses to the discussion table. This includes large international, inter-governmental conferences as well as national and local discussions and debates;
- Whilst it is important to engage and hold accountable large multi-national corporations, it is also vital to recognise that businesses of all sizes may have connections to slavery and trafficking and must also be held accountable

Businesses and Child Labour

3.12. No child should have to work. But the harsh reality is that, for many families across the globe, children must work in order to help support their families. These children often have no chance to go to school and are at extreme risk of harm, doing jobs which are inappropriate and dangerous for people of their age. Telling families that “child labour is wrong” is not a realistic or pragmatic solution. The sad fact is that, at this moment in time, many children have to work. But it is possible that they can work and still attend school, access healthcare, and have the chance to play and enjoy their childhoods. Businesses have an essential role in ensuring children who are forced to work still have the hope of a better future

Recommendation 3.4:
Businesses must adopt a responsible child protection

- Small and large businesses must adopt a strong human rights based policy that states clearly that child exploitation for work is not acceptable in any circumstances and with no exceptions.
- In cases where children have to be involved in work, e.g in order to support their families, small and big businesses who employ these children must focus on providing children access to education, basic health care services and develop working environment that helps to protect children from all forms of violence, exploitation and work that is not suitable for children’s development and strengths..
- Businesses must include complaint mechanisms that would allow children to report any breach of their rights or any risks they feel they are facing. Businesses must take active steps to remedy this.

Section 4: Raising Awareness in Order to Identify Victims

4.1. While raising awareness about issues is generally deemed a positive thing, it can sometimes be difficult to determine the tangible effects increased awareness can actually bring. More often, it tends to be that raising awareness on an issue leads to something concrete – for example fundraising for a cause or political pressure to introduce related policies. In relation to slavery and trafficking, raising awareness alone has the potential to generate powerful effects.

Increasing awareness leads to increased identification of victims

4.2. Increased awareness is vital to ensure the successful identification of victims of slavery and trafficking. A large majority of the population are currently unable to spot the indicators of the different forms of slavery and react in an appropriate way. Signs of slavery and trafficking are often visible to civil society, but disguised as every day practice or mistaken as crime. For this reason, it can be said that slavery and trafficking is hidden in plain sight. In order to support victims of slavery and trafficking, they must be identified. In order to be identified, those doing the identifying must be aware of what to look out for and how to respond.

Recommendation 4.1; On a national level, awareness of the indicators of slavery and trafficking amongst decision-makers, service providers and those working on the frontline must be increased to ensure proper identification.

- Training on the frontline, amongst police, healthcare professionals, service providers and awareness raising amongst the general public is crucial in the fight against slavery and trafficking.
- All of these actors must be effectively coordinated and know how to react and respond to indicators of slavery and trafficking.
- Increased training on the frontline will lead to a better service for victims, who will be encouraged to come forward.
- This can be done through the provision of specific training and guidelines to those who may encounter slavery – for example, in Scotland, the police designed a leaflet named “Reading the Signs” to increase awareness of potential indicators of human trafficking, distributed throughout the business community across Scotland.

4.3. Increased awareness amongst the general public about the prevalence of slavery and trafficking in all its forms must also be increased. Slavery and trafficking can occur in what may seem like normal everyday settings – for example in restaurants or nail bars. Raising awareness of such circumstances is vital amongst the general public in order to encourage the reporting of suspicious situations. The importance of increased public awareness has already been highlighted above in Recommendation 1.3 in relation to preventing persons falling victim to slavery or trafficking. In addition, public awareness is equally important in the context of victim identification.

Recommendation 4.2: Increase awareness of indicators of slavery and trafficking amongst the general public to increase the number of identified victims.

As in Recommendation 1.3, we recommend:

- Government and civil society lead public campaigns, including online media, community based anti trafficking workshops, billboards, art performances, pamphlets, school programmes, neighbourhood meetings, television, radio and more.

4.4. Closely related to raising awareness of slavery and trafficking is the issue of public perception of these issues. Raising awareness will not be effective unless the public are properly informed and their perceptions reflect the reality of these crimes.



FIG (5) Example of an anti-trafficking awareness campaign in Los Angeles, USA

Section 5: Perceptions of Slavery and Trafficking

Slavery and trafficking encompass more than sexual exploitation

5.1. Discourse on an international level and general public awareness is often focused upon sex slavery and trafficking. Trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation is a pressing global problem, accounting for 58% of all trafficking cases detected globally according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2012.

5.2. Although this is clearly a vital issue, a broader perspective of slavery would be beneficial to ensure that other types are recognised and addressed, such as; debt bondage, forced labour including drug cultivation, agriculture and construction, domestic servitude, descent-based slavery and forced begging. It includes both domestic and cross-border slavery and trafficking. The Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2012 states that the share of detected cases of trafficking for forced labour doubled between 2008 and 2012, accounting for 36% of trafficking cases detected globally. It is apparent, however, that public awareness of trafficking is often related to sexual exploitation.

Recommendation 5.1: International emphasis on the many forms of slavery and trafficking – steering away from the focus on sex slavery and trafficking.

- In order to tackle the problem of slavery and trafficking as a whole, it must be stressed that it encompasses more than sexual exploitation.

5.3. This is important so as not to overlook other types of slavery and trafficking. Focusing on sexual exploitation may cause people to miss indicators of other types of exploitation. This is an issue when it comes to identifying victims of other types of slavery, for who have been trafficked for other forms of exploitation. Furthermore, the continued focus on sexual exploitation is dangerous to potential victims of other forms of exploitation. This is because if they believe trafficking only encompasses sexual exploitation, they will be less alert to the dangers of being enslaved or trafficked for non-sexual exploitation.

5.4. This recommendation is echoed in a report produced by the International Organisation for Migration and Vietnam's General Statistics Office, Exploratory Report on Trafficking boys in Vietnam¹⁹:

"Awareness raising campaigns should avoid using the term 'trafficking' as it is widely misunderstood as mainly involving girls and cross-border movements. Safe migration to avoid being exploited for sex and labour should be the focus for families and boys – particularly those families with school leavers - from low socio-economic backgrounds and ethnic minority communities. There is a need to enable families and children to understand their rights under the Labour Law and to understand the concept of gender equality."

¹⁹ International Organization for Migration & General Statistics Office, Explanatory Research on Trafficking in Boys in Vietnam, Hanoi,

Use of the term 'Modern Slavery'

5.5. Despite the apparent abolition of slavery over 150 years ago, slavery has never left us. As contemporary systems of slavery have evolved, the use of the term 'Modern Slavery' has emerged as a common umbrella term for existing forms of slavery, namely practices such as forced labour, sexual exploitation, human trafficking, forced domestic servitude, bonded labour and so on.

5.6. We believe the use of the term 'modern-day slavery' dilutes the issue and erroneously assigns the issue to a certain time period. The nature and scope of the crime may have changed but the fundamental nature, characteristics and human rights violations are the same. The insistence on describing slavery as 'modern' gives it a sort of unnecessary contemporary gloss. The term suggests that modern-day forms of this heinous practice are so different from historical practices of slavery that they require a new label, perhaps suggesting they are less severe. 'Modern slavery' still describes the commodification of human beings, exploited for the profit of the perpetrator. Fundamentally, this is no different from the historical perception of chattel slavery.

Recommendation 5.2:

International collaboration and campaigning to break away from the term 'modern-day slavery.'

- No other crime has been renamed or termed 'modern' as it has evolved over time; we do not refer to 'modern' rape or 'modern' war crimes.

- Consequently, it is most common for people to associate slavery with the colonial slave trade and sex trafficking of girls today.

- Thus many people are unaware of the severity and scope of the problem today. This lack of awareness means that the pressing issue of slavery does not appear on political agendas and victims' stories continue to go unnoticed.

Section 6: Front-line Border Controls

The Conflation of Immigration and Trafficking

6.1. In many countries there is a lack of independent evaluation of potential trafficking cases. In the current global economic climate, governments across the world are struggling with difficult financial choices and are forced to cut spending in numerous sectors, one of which is immigration. Whilst this difficulty is appreciated, it is submitted that the failure to sufficiently invest in separate State bodies or agencies to deal with trafficking victims, as opposed to immigrants, undermines the protection they are afforded and can lead to human rights violations. Such conflation and the treatment of trafficking victims as illegal migrants may cause immediate deportation and ultimately any national and international efforts that are being made to combat trafficking.

6.2. This issue has been well documented; in 2010, Human Rights Watch drew attention to the amendments made to the Malaysian Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act 2007 (ATIP Act), which conflated 'the serious rights abuse of human trafficking with the immigration violation of people smuggling'.²⁰

6.3. Moreover, numerous anti-trafficking groups in the United Kingdom have highlighted how many victims of trafficking are treated as immigration cases as opposed to potential victims of crime, which then leads to authorities adopting a more confrontational and less understanding position. In the United Kingdom, potential trafficking cases are referred to the National Referral Mechanism and then are determined either by the Home Office or the UK Human Trafficking Centre. The Home Office deals with non-EEAs, the UKHTC with UK and EU/EEAs. Reports²¹ illustrate the difference in decision making of such two bodies; only 20% of Home Office decisions are positive, compared to 80% from the UK Human Trafficking Centre. Whilst the Home Office has produced guidelines for front-line staff when dealing with victims of trafficking, these statistics clearly illustrate that this is not sufficient.

Recommendation 6.1: Create separate bodies to identify victims of trafficking or adapt the current system to adequately meet the needs of

- Where possible, governments must ensure that there is a separate body that deals with potential victims of trafficking
 - This may be a National Trafficking Centre or a designated department within immigration controls that employs individuals specifically trained to identify and deal with such victims.
 - It may be preferable to involve established non-governmental organisations working within trafficking; the most important aspect is ensuring that the relevant individuals are sufficiently trained.

20 Human Rights Act, "Malaysia: Letter to the Prime Minister regarding amendments to the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act", (Sept 2010)

21 The Anti-Trafficking Monitoring Group, "Hidden in Plain Sight, Three years on: updated analysis of UK measures to protect trafficked persons: (Oct 2013), pg 18

Public Perception Linked with How Trafficking is Dealt with on the Front-Line

6.4. It seems that in many countries, the media and public opinion also conflate trafficking with illegal immigration and human smuggling, although they are distinct issues. Whilst it cannot be denied that more flexible migration controls may increase the levels of trafficking, it would be preferable to separate trafficking from public, as well as official, discourse on immigration.

Recommendation 6.2: Media outlets must play a more active role in ensuring that the conflation of trafficking and immigration and the negative stereotypes or stigmas surrounding victims of trafficking are not perpetuated.

Training of Front-Line Staff;

6.5. While it is important for all sections of society to retain the knowledge to help identify victims of trafficking and slavery, this responsibility should primarily rest with the front-line border controls; early identification prevents the further violation of victims' human rights. Due to the conflation between immigration and trafficking, authorities that deal with victims often lack the required knowledge to both identify and assist them.

The consequence of this is that those victims are unable to access the appropriate support and assistance they so desperately require, which includes health care, psychiatric evaluation, legal advice in addition to privacy and safety. It cannot be denied that serious efforts have been made, such as in Sudan, where psychological treatment has been offered to trafficking victims in key border areas²²; these efforts must be continued and strengthened.

Recommendation 6.3: Improve training of front-line immigration staff that deal with potential victims of trafficking.

- For example, it should be reinforced that interviewing a victim of trafficking is not an interrogation. Practical measures should be enforced, such as conducting the interview in a private space, with the support of an interpreter and legal representative.

²² United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, "Sudan: Combating human trafficking in the east

The Relevant Laws

6.6. For those countries whose laws fail to recognise victims of trafficking as victims, but rather criminals, it is imperative that those laws are altered. An example of such is the changes made to US law under the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act 2000. Nevertheless, modern laws aiming to protect victims may still fail to sufficiently address the problems as they stand. For example, the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008, which is aimed largely at unaccompanied alien children, does not provide sufficient protection to a large section of vulnerable victims of trafficking, due to its wording. Only those children who enter the territory without a parent or legal guardian are afforded protection under the federal law and data from government agencies suggest that a majority of minors trafficked into the US do have family in country.

Recommendation 6.5: Adapt national laws to sufficiently address the current situation in the relevant country and ensure

- An increased clarity in national laws will not only help victims who face difficulties at the border of receiving countries, but also State bodies that are tasked with identifying and protecting victims.

Section 7: Victims left in legal limbo; no documentation or status, and nowhere to go

7.1. After being discovered by the authorities, either after escaping from his/her traffickers or being found by officials, it is usually difficult for victims to produce legal documents upon arrival in their respective countries because the traffickers have confiscated them. Their status as victims affords them no legal protection akin to refugee status. Although states should be encouraged to facilitate the safe and legal return of such individuals, this is not always possible or pragmatic. At the same time, it is often difficult for such individuals to acquire legal status and remain in the country they have been trafficked into, thus unable to access support.

7.2. One danger of this is victims being unable to access healthcare. Victims need access to health care as soon as possible because they are affected physically and mentally by their traumatic experiences. For example, sex trafficked victims are often drugged or forced to be under the influence of drug to remain in control. In addition, victims often have experienced short term or long term psychological trauma. To retain a normal life, victims require ongoing psychological support. Without a legal status, victims may not have access to healthcare assistance. Furthermore they will be unlikely to be able to access welfare support, social housing or assistance and unable to work legally to support themselves.

Can a victim of trafficking claim asylum?

7.3. A great source of protection for victims of slavery and trafficking is the Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951 Convention). Out of 193 members of the UN, 145 of them are members of this convention. While not all victims of trafficking will qualify as refugees entitled to protection, it is important to consider the relationship between refugee status and human trafficking and the potential for protection that the refugee legal framework may offer to its victims.

7.4. The 1951 Convention requires that three conditions be met for an individual to be considered a refugee: (1) an individual is outside his/her country of nationality; (2) He/she has a well founded fear of persecution, for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion; and (3) he/she is unable or unwilling, because of such fear, to avail herself of the protection of that country.

7.5. The Convention and Protocol Relating to Status of Refugees (1951 Convention) is not effective with regards to slavery and trafficking. The first condition means that a victim who is trafficked within their country's borders is not eligible to apply for a refugee status. Furthermore, it does not relate to crimes of slavery which may not have encompassed an element of movement or trafficking.

7.6. In the UK, it has been established that victims of trafficking can constitute members of a particular social group under s.2, in the case SB (PSG – Protection Regulations – Reg 6) Moldova CG [2008] UKAIT 00002. This is because of their shared common background or past experience of having been trafficked. However, this policy is not shared in all other countries. Furthermore, even if a victim of trafficking is considered as part of a particular social group for the purposes of the Convention, it does not immediately follow that both conditions s.1 or 3 are satisfied. Many victims will be told it is possible for them to return to their country of origin and internally relocate. A victim may be required to return to their country of origin where they will have no access to support and may be at risk of re-trafficking.

Recommendation 7.1:

Establish a new internationally recognised legal status for victims of slavery and trafficking

- This status should consider victims from beyond as well as within the borders of their country. It should recognise that not all victims will fulfill the cross-border requirement.
- It should consider that many victims are too vulnerable to return to a country with no support network.
- This status should allow the victim a period of leave to remain in the country they have been trafficked to or enslaved in, in order to allow the victim to access support and recover.

Summary of Recommendations

Recommendation 1.1: Engage and give support to civil society at a national level to prevent people from being victimised.

Recommendation 1.2: Empower communities and vulnerable groups

Recommendation 1.3: Education leads to prevention

Recommendation 2.1: Strengthen criminal justice systems to create a zero tolerance for perpetrators of the crimes of slavery and trafficking

Recommendation 2.2: Each country should make an independent review of their sex and drug laws with a view to reducing demand for trafficking, while

Recommendation 3.1: Establish a legal duty, for example by way of an international, legally binding agreement, for businesses to respect human rights so that they are held accountable for their actions

Recommendation 3.2: Establish an independent international regulatory body

Recommendation 4.1: On a national level, awareness amongst decision-makers, service providers and the general public about the prevalence of slavery in all its forms must be increased.

Recommendation 4.2: Increase awareness of indicators of slavery and trafficking amongst the general public to increase the number of identified victims.

Recommendation 5.1: International emphasis on the many forms of slavery and trafficking – steering away from the focus on sex slavery and trafficking.

Recommendation 5.2: International collaboration and campaigning to break away from the term 'modern-day slavery.'

Recommendation 6.1: Create separate bodies to identify victims of trafficking or adapt the current system to adequately meet the needs of victims.

Recommendation 6.2: Media outlets must play a more active role in ensuring that the conflation of trafficking and immigration and the negative stereotypes or stigmas surrounding victims of trafficking are not perpetuated.

Recommendation 6.3: Improve training of front-line immigration staff that deal with potential victims of trafficking.

Recommendation 6.4: Adapt national laws to sufficiently address the current situation in the relevant country and ensure victims are not criminalised. to ensure businesses adhere to human rights standards

Recommendation 7.1: Establish a new internationally recognised legal status for victims of slavery and trafficking

Conclusion:

Slavery and trafficking are not historical problems; they are prevalent in every society, to differing extents and in various forms. All members of society on a national and international level must act to tackle these growing issues. This includes Governments, healthcare professionals, legal practitioners, non-governmental organisations, the media and the general public. Any approach must be a holistic one, simultaneously tackling all of the issues raised in this report; from the terminology used in official and everyday discourse, to engaging businesses in the dialogue and changing the systems through which victims are identified and assisted. This is not and will not be an easy task but it is one that must be undertaken in order to prevent future human rights violations, the destruction of dignity, perpetuation of inequality and the infliction of lifelong scars.



BIOGRAPHIES



Sarah Crowe, 22, Scotland

Sarah is a law student at the University of Glasgow, where she has a particular interest in human rights and international law, as well as UK policy on asylum and human trafficking. She is particularly focused on refugee integration into UK society. She has previously volunteered as part of a legal aid and access to justice scheme in Ghana, as well as assisting newly granted refugees in Glasgow access their rights and entitlements. She is currently volunteering with a legal centre assisting women and children victims of human trafficking and asylum seekers. Sarah is on the organisational committee for the 2015 Changemakers summit.

Megan Smith, 22, United Kingdom

Megan is studying European Legal Studies at King's College London, and is currently on Erasmus at Leiden University in the Netherlands. After volunteering as part of a legal aid and access to justice scheme in Ghana, she is interested in the way grass-roots initiatives and education can play a role in combating problems. She is also actively involved with Lawyers Without Borders and hopes to continue legal work in international human rights law, focusing on the rights of women in developing regions affected by conflict. Megan is on the organisational committee for the 2015 Changemakers summit.



Kristina Stepanova, 31, Lithuania

Kristina is a Country Manager of Žiburio Fondas in Lithuania, an NGO providing support to vulnerable young people and their caregivers. She has previously worked for Save the Children Lithuania as Programme Manager and Senior Child Rights Advocacy Adviser. Actively involved in the promotion of child rights, both on national and international level, she is a member of Children Welfare Council under Lithuanian Ministry of Social Security and Labour and is the author of several children's rights publications.



Poonam Bhar, 24, Malaysia

Poonam is currently enrolled at medical school in Moscow, graduating in June 2015. She is involved in a variety of influential medical projects within Russia, including providing medical help to small towns and delivering much needed support to rural orphanages. She hopes to see her passion as a Changemaker develop beyond the medical field and attended the summit to further explore some of the issues she hopes to promote change within.



Emma Judkins, 21, United Kingdom

Emma is reading International History and Politics at the University of Leeds, currently on a year abroad at Leiden University. She has taken a great interest in Model United Nations and debating. She believes that, as a part of the new generation that has never been so interconnected, the understanding of each others' cultures is key for the longevity of peace and stability in our world.



Dr. Ariel Rosita King MPH, MBA, PhD, DTM&H



The Ariel Foundation International (<http://www.ArielFoundation.org>) founded in 2002 as a non-profit organization with an international focus on children and youth in Leadership, Entrepreneurship and Community Service world-wide. More recently, in 2008 Dr. King founded the Ariana-Leilani Children's Foundation International to educate and advocate for Children's Human Rights (<http://www.Ariana-LeilaniFoundation.org>) and Ariel Consulting International, Inc. (<http://www.ArielConsult.com>) founded in 2000, a company that creates and enhances Public-Private Partnerships in international policy, and management in health, strategic planning and business with focus on developing countries."

Dr. Ariel King is an Economic, Cultural and Social Council (ECOSOC) Permanent Representative for various Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) at the United Nations in Geneva since 2008, the United Nations in Vienna (UNOV) since 2010 and United Nations in New York since 2000. "

Dr. King's focus is on International Public-Private Partnerships in Development that has its foundation of 35 years of living and working in 11 countries and traveling to over 65 countries.

Dr. King's life focus is on the worlds' children (0-17) and youth (18-35), and their human rights and participation in building the world and future they want to live in.

Dr. King is the very proud mommy of 11-year old "Little Ambassador" Ariana-Leilani Margarita Alexandra King-Pfeiffer, whose life has inspired the founding of the Ariana-Leilani Children's Foundation International (2008) to educate and advocate for children's human rights through the use of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child worldwide."



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