

Stop Trafficking !

Anti-Human Trafficking Newsletter



Awareness

Advocacy

Action

October 2013 Vol. 11 No. 10
This issue highlights human trafficking in the Congo
& provides a summary of health care training modules
and upcoming conferences.

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- Sisters of St. Francis of Rochester, MN
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- Sisters of St. Joseph of Chestnut Hill, PA
- Sisters of St. Joseph of Cluny, Prov. of USA & Canada
- Sisters of St. Joseph of Orange, CA
- Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace
- Sisters of St. Mary of Namur, N. / S. Amer. Prov.s
- Society of the Holy Child Jesus, Amer. Prov.
- Society of Jesus, CA Prov.
- Society of the Sacred Heart, St. Louis, MO
- Ursuline Sisters of the Roman Union USA

Mining and Marriage: Settings for Human Trafficking in the Congo

Abuse in Mining Camps



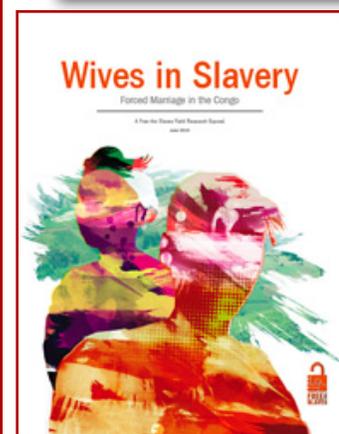
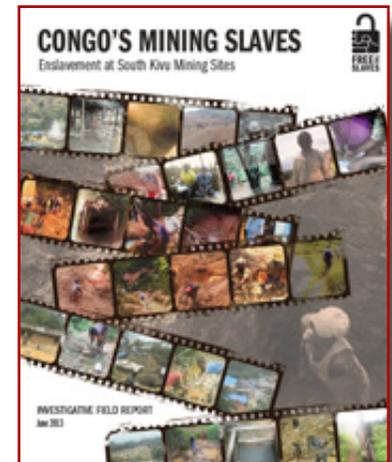
“The soldiers came in and pulled off all our clothes. We were standing there naked and they told us to lie down. They said we must become their ‘wives’ ... they came in order to shoot and loot—we heard a lot of shooting. They were checking house-to-house, and this is when they got us. They took us to the forest with them. They became our ‘husbands’ just by having sex with us.” (Sophie did not cry as she recounted being abducted, forced to work by day in the mines, raped nightly by the armed group controlling the mine. But she cried imagining the same thing could be happening to her sister.)

Kidnapped by an armed group at age 13, Sophie spent the following three years under its control. Her life depended on the will of her commander, who forced her to transport and dry minerals during the day and raped her nightly as his ‘wife’; she was also gang raped. Sophie shared that she always wanted to return to her family and to her old life, but feelings of hopelessness thwarted her thoughts of escape. Without a means to support herself, Sophie doubted she would survive alone, and believed she would be murdered if her escape failed.

(‘Free the Slaves’ 2011 Congo Report, pg. 19)

‘Free the Slaves’ Reports

Recent studies by ‘Free the Slaves’ corroborate the plight of many women, men, and children in the Democratic Republic of Congo as described in the 2013 Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report. These two studies, *Slavery in Conflict Minerals* and *Wives in Slavery*, are featured on the following pages.





2013 TIP Report

The TIP Report stated, “A significant number of men and boys working as unlicensed Congolese artisanal miners are reported to be exploited in situations of debt bondage by business people and supply dealers from whom they acquire cash advances, tools, food, and other provisions at inflated prices and to whom they must sell mined minerals at prices below the market value. The miners are forced to continue working to pay off constantly accumulating debts that are virtually impossible to repay. Throughout the year, armed groups such as the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR) as well as elements of the Congolese national army (FARDC) routinely used threats and coercion to force men and children to mine for minerals, turn over their mineral production, pay illegal “taxes,” or carry looted goods from mining villages.”

“Some Congolese girls are forcibly prostituted in brothels or informal camps, including in markets and mining areas, by loosely organized networks, gangs, and brothel operators. Some girls in Bas-Congo province are reportedly coerced into prostitution by family members or transported to Angola and placed into the sex trade. Congolese women and children have been exploited within the country in conditions of domestic servitude, and some migrate to Angola, South Africa, Republic of the Congo, and South Sudan, as well as East Africa, the Middle East, and Europe, where they are exploited in sex trafficking, domestic servitude, or forced labor in agriculture and diamond mines.” (TIP, pg. 135)

‘Congo’s Mining Slaves’

Mining is a key source of export income for the *Democratic Republic of the Congo* (DRC or Congo). Minerals such as tin, tungsten, tantalum and gold are shipped to industrialized nations for use in electronics, jewelry manufacturing and many other industries. Congo’s mineral resources have the potential to help the nation’s economy expand and diversify. But at present, many Congolese people in mining zones toil in conditions of slavery, and much of the profit from mining benefits groups engaged in armed conflict.

A 2013 *Free the Slaves* field investigation, entitled ‘Congo’s Mining Slaves’, was compiled to document the types, nature and scale of slavery at major mining sites in South Kivu province; to analyze the characteristics that cause Congolese workers to be vulnerable to enslavement; and to recommend solutions. The Report exposed that widespread slavery exists at major mining sites. The South Kivu research builds on a 2011 *Free the Slaves* investigation in Congo’s North Kivu province that produced similar findings: ‘*The Congo Report: Slavery in Conflict Minerals*’.

The survey team findings are valuable information for a wide variety of actors working to improve the status of human rights in eastern DRC, including those focused on human trafficking, “conflict minerals,” child rights, gender-based violence and rural poverty.



Recommendations *cont.* pg. 3

Key Findings:

- 866 cases of slavery were discovered in three mining communities, out of 931 individuals interviewed by researchers.
- Seven types of slavery were identified: forced labor (22.7%), forced prostitution (15.6%), debt slavery (29.2%), worst forms of child labor (14.1%), peonage (2.5%), forced marriage (10.8%), sexual slavery (5.1%).
- Twenty-three percent of those in slavery were under 18 years of age.



Awareness

Recommendations:

- DRC Government: Enforce Congo's anti-slavery laws; demilitarize mining sites; provide universal free primary schooling; develop social protection procedures to ensure safety of people in mining zones.
- U.S. Government: Enforce Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Act and the Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) conflict minerals disclosure rule; exert diplomatic influence with DRC government.
- U.N. Peacekeeping Operation in Congo (MONUSCO): Deploy peacekeepers at pilot sites for conflict-free mineral trading; prioritize monitoring and reporting of slavery in U.N Human Rights and Child Protection sections.
- Civil Society, Donor Governments, Aid Organizations: Support rights-based community development efforts, mineworker associations and alternative livelihood projects; incorporate slavery eradication into the design of humanitarian assistance programs.
- Multinational Corporations: Map product supply chains for slavery-tainted raw materials, and disclose findings; fund DRC community development efforts to reduce residents' vulnerability to slavery.
- Consumers and Investors: Hold businesses and governments accountable for taking action.

Free the Slaves has begun implementing community-based interventions in the North Kivu province.

A combination of research, rights-based education, community organizing, and sustained pressure will eventually lead to freedom. ('Free the Slaves' 2013 Report, pg. 1-6)

Female Subservience in Congolese Marriage

There are few things more fundamental in life than marriage. It is the foundation of family. It provides legal and cultural structure for society. There is growing recognition, however, that for many women and girls in the *Democratic Republic of the Congo* (DRC or Congo), marriage can be slavery. It can begin through abduction and rape. It can be arranged by fathers to repay debts. These brides enter marriage against their will. They are forced to provide labor without compensation. They cannot pursue their own life goals. And they cannot escape.

The 2013 Report, *Wives In Slavery*, examines the causes and impacts of forced marriage in the Congo, showing how forced marriage occurs, how it is hidden in plain view, often without being challenged, and how it adversely impacts both the wives who are enslaved as well as society at large.

Researchers outline how forced marriage meets the legal definition of slavery under international conventions and DRC law, the conditions that create vulnerability to enslavement, and the physical and psychological toll that forced marriage inflicts on Congolese women.

Forms of Forced Marriage:

In the Congo, forced marriages typically fall into one of four classifications:

- marriage by rape,
- marriage by sale,
- marriage by kidnapping, and
- child marriage.

It is important to note that most victims of forced marriage embody more than one of the four forms of forced marriage; one specific marriage may combine the issues of rape, debt repayment, kidnapping, and child marriage. For example, a common scenario in South Kivu province involves a girl (or woman) being kidnapped by a group of boys and men who hold her captive and rape her repeatedly. At the end of her ordeal, the family of the boy or man who orchestrated the kidnapping will go to the parents of the girl to offer a dowry.

Vulnerabilities that Impact Marriage

- **Debt:** Poverty or debt within a woman's family increases her vulnerability to forced marriage. Many cases of forced marriage are negotiated settlements that absolve a family member, often a father, of debt.
- **Conflict:** The military conflict in eastern DRC has increased the vulnerability of women to forced marriage by creating a climate where there is limited rule of law. Armed combatants ignore laws with impunity, taking women and girls from their homes.
- **Children:** Girls are especially vulnerable to forced marriage because they have less power due to double discrimination of being both children and female in a patriarchal society. Child marriages result in high-risk pregnancies with greater rates of both maternal and neonatal illness and death.





Advocacy

Anti-Human Trafficking Training for Health Care Professionals

The *Christian Medical Association (CMA)* offers an in-depth online curriculum, with continuing medical education credit, to train health care professionals on how to recognize and treat human trafficking victims. The training addresses gaps in the ability of health care professionals to care for trafficked persons, and focuses on improving their ability to identify victims, develop holistic approaches with sensitization to their specific needs, develop protocols for care and follow-up, and improve working relationships across disciplines (such as law enforcement and social work). Each module can be downloaded as a pdf file and studied within a one-hour time frame. Each module has a post-test online.

Learn more about the training at: <http://www.cmda.org/tip>

The CMA is part of the Christian Medical & Dental Associations (CMDA), which provides resources, networking opportunities, education and a public voice for Christian healthcare professionals and students.

Trafficking in Persons: A Primer for the Health Care Professional

Module 1: Introduction to domestic trafficking within the US

This module will provide an introduction to the topic of domestic minor sex trafficking (DMST) within the United States specifically geared to the healthcare professional. It will discuss the known statistics regarding DMST, predisposing factors, recruiting techniques used by traffickers, as well as briefly describe the demand side of sex trafficking. Finally, the module will briefly give an overview of indicators within the healthcare setting that might suggest that the person is a victim of sex trafficking and specific steps the healthcare professional should take if they suspect a patient is a victim of DMST.

Learning Objectives:

- Realize the extent of the phenomenon of domestic minor sex trafficking (DMST)
- Identify the signs that a patient may be a potential victim of DMST
- Take concrete steps if a patient is suspected of being a human trafficking victim

Module 2: Introduction to International trafficking

This module will give an introduction to Trafficking in Persons on the global front, that is, outside of the United States. Information will be broad, but will also highlight areas pertinent to

the health care professional. An overview of the definition, the stages, and the forms of trafficking will be given. Current trends and issues will be discussed. Specific health issues and ways health care professionals can get involved in the efforts against human trafficking will be outlined.

Learning Objectives:

- Understand definitions, stages, and forms of trafficking in persons (TIP)
- Discuss perspectives of migration, prostitution, legal, and health issues of international TIP
- Discuss current trends and issues in the global trafficking situation

Module 3: The physical health consequences of human trafficking

Health problems of trafficked people encompass the whole spectrum of diseases, but there are unique challenges to addressing these problems. This module will 1) briefly describe the physical health consequences of trafficking in persons; 2) provide practical measures health practitioners can take to address health issues of trafficked people; and 3) address unique opportunities and challenges that health care professionals have in addressing these issues.

Learning Objectives:

- Describe the health risks and the physical health consequences of trafficking in persons (TIP)
- Take practical measures to address health problems of trafficked people
- Discuss the public health impact of trafficking in persons

Module 4: The mental health consequences of human trafficking

Mental health issues are among the most important problems suffered by victims of human trafficking. However, mental health is also one of the more difficult problems to deal with in this population. This module will outline the more common problems presenting as well as some of the unique challenges to helping the survivors in their mental health.

Learning Objectives:

- Describe the various mental health problems suffered by survivors of human trafficking
- Outline the basic principles of mental health care and follow up in this population
- Discuss the difficulties and barriers to providing adequate mental health care for survivors of human trafficking

Training Modules *cont. pg. 5*



Advocacy

Training Modules *cont. from pg. 4*

Module 5: The identification and medical evaluation of labor trafficking victims

This module will address the particular needs (acute and chronic) of survivors of labor trafficking. Health problems may differ depending on the place and nature of the work being done and these will be outlined. The steps health professionals should take to address the various health problems in various settings will be discussed.

Learning Objectives:

- Recognize the forms of trafficking in persons (TIP), in adults and children, for labor purposes
- Recognize signs and symptoms that may indicate a patient is a victim of labor trafficking
- Take appropriate steps in the assessment and management of a labor trafficking victim

Module 6: The identification and medical evaluation of sex trafficking victims

This module will focus on training the health care professional to identify victims of sex trafficking within several healthcare settings by discussing the various identifiers of sex trafficking as well as the types of medical problems victims of sex trafficking tend to present with. The module will also discuss the medical evaluation, screening and triage of a victim of sex trafficking brought into a healthcare setting after being found by law enforcement, or some other agency.

Module 7: Identification and treatment of long term health consequences

This session will identify the long-term health consequences of HT and classify them into various medical

and public health categories, thereby allowing the health care professional (HCP) to develop and implement diagnostic and treatment responses, appropriate in either low- or high-resourced settings. The session will also guide the HCP towards selecting primary, secondary, or tertiary prevention measures with an eye to both individualized and community-based approach to health care provision. While pointing out the research gaps about various parameters surrounding long-term health consequences of HT, the session will suggest some avenues for needed research to quantitate and track these issues on both a local and global basis.

Module 8: Multi-disciplinary care of the trafficked person

Working within a team is the most effective means of responding to the needs of a trafficked person, or a trafficked suspect. The health care professional will need to understand his/her role in relation to other health professionals whose specialties can contribute to the health evaluation of the trafficked person. Moreover, he/she will need to know how to interface most effectively with law enforcement, child protective services, shelter staff, substance abuse and addiction services, and forensic examiners. He/she will also need to know how to develop a plan for appropriate transition of care.

Module 9: The health care professional's role beyond the clinic setting

Responses to trafficking in persons are often categorized as the three P's: prevention, protection, and prosecution. The health care professional

has an opportunity to participate in prevention through advocacy and awareness raising; protection for TIP victims by working with shelters and aftercare facilities; and to some extent, prosecution of their traffickers through such means as expert witness. Many other channels for engagement are also covered in this module, and describe resources and tools for becoming an abolitionist of modern day slavery.

Module 10: The spiritual basis for a response to human trafficking

This session will discuss the scriptural references that relate to the issue of human trafficking and how they communicate compassion and concern for those who are oppressed. The session will discuss how these scriptures come together to address the needs of orphans, aliens, and those experiencing oppression. Finally, the session will discuss options for healthcare professionals to approach suffering from a physical, emotional and spiritual perspective.

Module 11: Caring for victims in low resource settings

This module will address some of the challenges that health professionals face when serving trafficked persons in low-resource settings. Health care practitioners can be prepared to meet a variety of situations without the standard facilities and equipment with some anticipatory guidance. Appropriate protocols may vary depending on whether this is a short-term trip or the development of a sustainable long-term program. Protocols and procedures developed for effectiveness in low resourced countries will also be presented.



Action

Juvenile Sex Trafficking: 'JuST' Conference

Shared Hope International (SHI) will conduct a conference Nov. 7-9, 2013 in Washington D.C. that highlights current trends and challenges in the realm of juvenile sex trafficking throughout the U.S.

On Nov. 7th there will be a 'Protected Innocence Challenge 2013 Press Conference', during which SHI will release the 2013 State Report Card grades. This is followed by the National Colloquium 2013 in partnership with the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges and Casey Family Programs, hosting judges, child welfare leaders, survivors and services providers to examine current system responses for trafficked youth. This event is free and open to the public.

JuST Conference—November 8
General Session: Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking

Workshop 1 Options:

- Leveraging Lessons Learned – Addressing the Gaps in Victim-centered Care;
- American Pimps: Recruitment and Control;
- Where Human Trafficking Profits: The Hostile Work Environment of Adult Entertainment Establishments;
- Investigating and Prosecuting a Human Trafficking Case: A Collaborative Approach;
- Assembling the Sex Trafficking Investigator's Toolbox: Complex Case Development, Digital Profiling and Victim Partnership

Workshop 2 Options:

- Leveraging Lessons Learned – Addressing the Gaps in Victim-centered Care (continued from Session 1);
- Through the Healthcare Provider's Eyes;
- Cook County Sheriff's Office Human Trafficking Response Team and Juvenile Justice System;
- The Role of Gangs in Trafficking;
- Assembling the Sex Trafficking Investigator's Toolbox: Complex Case Development, Digital Profiling and Victim Partnership (continued from Session 1)

Workshop 3 Options:

- American Pimps: Recruitment and Control (repeat);
- Shadow Children:



Addressing Child Sexual Abuse and Commercial Sexual Exploitation within the Family; • In Plain Sight: Using a Screening Tool for Identifying Trafficked Youth; • It's All in the Brain: the Neuroscience of Trauma; • Juvenile Prostitution Investigations: From the Mouths of Offenders and Victims

Workshop 4 Options:

- The SERVE model: Brain-based Therapy and Evidence-based Treatment;
- Don't Quote Me on That!;
- Inside the Mind of a Victim;
- Predators and the Internet: Protecting Kids from the Monster Behind the Screen;
- Approaching the Demand Side of Human Trafficking

JuST Conference—November 9
General Session: Addressing Demand

Workshop 5 Options:

- State Action/National Change (Policy and Advocacy Workshop);
- Engage, Support, Integrate, Succeed: Wrap-Around Services for Minor Victims of Trafficking;
- The Real World: Teen Edition;
- Therapeutic Foster Care and Building Community: A Model of Care for Sexually Exploited Youth;
- Operation Guardian Angel

Workshop 6 Options:

- Breaking Down the Barriers: A Collaborative Effort to Prosecuting Offenders and Treating Victims of Sexual Exploitation;
- 10 Myths of Safe House Operations;
- Interviewing Adolescents;
- Do Not Pass Go: How to Go to Jail and Make a Difference.;
- It Happens to Boys, Too;
- Identifying Child Sex Trafficking Victims in Missing Child Cases

Workshop 7 Options:

- Chosen for Activism: Busting Myths About How YOU Can Take Action;
- Countering the Culture of Demand;
- Gang Trafficking: A Treatment Perspective;
- Playing Nice in the Sandbox: Developing Effective Multi-Disciplinary Teams (MDT);
- Following the Electronic Trail

For full information, go to:
<http://sharedhope.org/events/event/sharing-the-hope-2013/>

New Director of ATEST

In September 2013 Melysa Sperber joined *Humanity United* as the new Director of the *Alliance to End Slavery & Trafficking (ATEST)*.



Formerly the Director of Human Rights at *Vital Voices Global Partnership*, Melysa represented *Vital Voices* as a member of ATEST and has served as a leader in the field. She helped guide ATEST's work on the *Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act*, which was enacted into law earlier this year.

Melysa has handled the legal cases of human trafficking survivors and other victims of crimes and human rights abuses from over 25 countries when she served as staff attorney for the *Tahirih Justice Center*.

(<http://humanityunited.org/blog/press-release-alliance-end-slavery-trafficking-welcomes-new-director>)



Action

7

Tahirih Justice Center Action Tools — Forced Marriage Newsletter & National Network Sign-Up

The *National Network to Prevent Forced Marriage* is a coalition of advocates and allies from around the U.S. dedicated to creating a coordinated national response to the problem of forced marriage in the U.S..

Statement of Vision:

The purpose of the *National Network to Prevent Forced Marriage* is to:

- better understand the scope and severity of forced marriage in the United States;
- raise awareness about the problem;
- encourage and empower individuals facing or fleeing forced marriages to seek help;
- build a network of service providers, community advocates, and government agencies with the necessary tools and expertise to help individuals at risk;
- ultimately, to reduce the incidence of forced marriage in the United States.

The *Tahirih Justice Center* also provides a quarterly '*Forced Marriage Newsletter*' with information on trainings, events, policy developments, and other news related to forced marriage in the U.S..

To become a member of the National Network or view the Tahirih video:
<http://www.tahirih.org/advocacy/policy-areas/forced-marriage-initiative/>

Vatican Conference on Human Trafficking

In a May 2013 speech, Pope Francis said human trafficking is “*a despicable activity, a disgrace for our societies, which describe themselves as civilized.*” Refugees, displaced and stateless people are particularly vulnerable to “*the plague of human trafficking, which increasingly involves children subjected to the worst forms of exploitation and even recruitment into armed conflicts,*” the Pope said.

At his request, scholars and researchers belonging to the *Pontifical Academies of Sciences and Social Sciences* and representatives of the *World Federation of Catholic Medical Associations* will begin focusing on the phenomenon of human trafficking and ways to fight it.

Bishop Marcelo Sanchez Sorondo, chancellor of the academies, said the preparatory workshop on Nov. 2-3 will examine the size of the problem, its causes and steps that can be taken to prevent trafficking and to help victims. Scientists can start a DNA registry of children whose parents have reported them missing, and it can be used for comparisons when children are rescued from traffickers. The social scientists can look at trafficking as one of the “*pressing economic, social and political problems associated with the process of globalization.*” (<http://www.catholicnews.com/data/stories/cns/1303624.htm>)



In Their Own Voices: Slaves Tell Their Stories

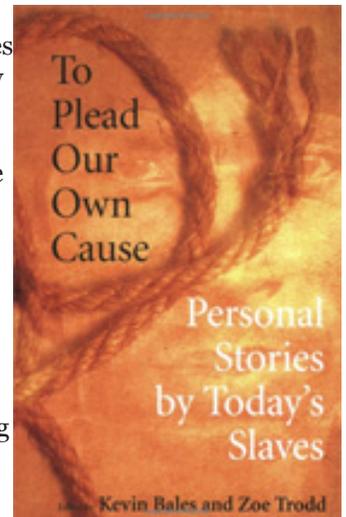
Free the Slaves' co-founder Kevin Bales teamed up with Zoe Trodd of Harvard to publish *To Plead Our Own Cause: Personal Stories by Today's Slaves'* (2008 Cornell U. Press). The book contains ninety-five narratives by slaves and former slaves from around the globe.

These narratives movingly and eloquently chronicle the horrors of contemporary slavery, the process of becoming free, and the challenges

faced by former slaves as they build a life in freedom.

An editors' introduction lays out the historical, economic, and political background to modern slavery, the literary tradition of the slave narrative, and a variety of ways we can all help end slavery today. Just as slavery isn't over, neither is the will to achieve freedom, “plead” the cause of liberation, and advocate for abolition. Putting the slave's voice back at the heart of the abolitionist movement, this book provides action and hope.

(<https://www.freetheslaves.net/SSLPage.aspx?pid=463>)





Action

Collaborative International Summit on Preventing Human Trafficking

The Summit, scheduled for Nov. 14-17, 2013 in Ottawa, Canada, is an initiative of the *Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy Associates, Inc* (FBI NAA), produced and co-hosted by the *International Police Training Institute* (IPTI).

The goal of the Summit is to develop a model framework for the design and implementation of a borderless *International Resource and Coordination Center* for the benefit of all nations. Delegates attending the summit will collectively shape and drive this initiative forward.



Mr. George Mueller will be a major contributor to the program. He currently serves as the Assistant Chief overseeing the FBI within the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office. The FBI is a member of the Los Angeles 'Innocence Lost' Task Force, which responds to federal crimes involving the sexual victimization of children.

The FBI NAA (<http://www.fbinaa.org/>) is a nonprofit, international organization of nearly 18,000 senior law enforcement professionals dedicated to providing communities, states, countries, and the law enforcement profession with the highest degree of law enforcement expertise, training, education and information. It is not part of the FBI. Membership is limited to those law enforcement leaders who have completed the FBI's National Academy Program.

The IPTI (<http://www.theipti.org>) is a wholly independent, not-for-profit institute. It is the world's only management development and mentoring organization designated by the FBI NAA as their agents, authorized to provide specialized international police training, executive leadership and support for NAA members based in Europe, Africa and the Middle East, Latin America and the Caribbean and Asia/Pacific regions.

To register for the *Summit*, visit: <http://www.togetherletsstoptraffick.org>



Informative Web Sites:

(Each contains information related to human trafficking)

Free the Slaves

<http://www.freetheslaves.net>

Christian Medical/Dental Associations

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

Canadian Summit 'Carousel of Partners'

<http://www.togetherletsstoptraffick.org/workingTogether.html>

Vatican Conference

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xZ2seKJEcos>

Toll-Free 24/7 Hotline National Human Trafficking Resource Center

1.888.3737.888

or text **HELP** or **INFO** to **BeFree (233733)**.

Your Lifestyle Affects Congolese Freedom

The Congo is rich in minerals that make modern lifestyles possible. Ore mined by slaves in the DRC is smuggled into the global trade in metals, tainting many products that we use every day -- from medical devices and household goods to automobiles and high-tech electronics. These minerals are gold and the 'three T's' -- tin, tungsten, tantalum.

Go to 'Free the Slaves' to learn more about what you can do: <https://www.freetheslaves.net/SSLPage.aspx?pid=298>

'Slavery in Your Pocket: The Congo Connection'

Watch the video:

<http://vimeo.com/25648499>

See other 'Free the Slaves' videos:

<http://vimeo.com/freetheslaves/>

<http://www.youtube.com/freetheslaves>

Stop Trafficking! is dedicated exclusively to fostering an exchange of information among religious congregations, their friends and collaborating organizations, working to eliminate all forms of trafficking of human beings.

Use the following web address to access back issues of *Stop Trafficking!* <http://www.stopenslavement.org/archives.htm>

To contribute information, or make requests to be on the mailing list, please contact: srjeanschafer@aol.com

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