

# Stop Trafficking !

## Anti Human Trafficking Newsletter



Awareness

Advocacy

Action

January 2016 Vol. 14 No. 1

This issue highlights the 4th 'P' in the work against human trafficking - Partnership. Examples of partnerships are highlighted, as well as the challenges they face.

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- Society of Jesus, CA Prov.
- Society of the Sacred Heart, St. Louis, MO
- Ursuline Sisters of the Roman Union, USA

## Prevention -- Protection -- Prosecution -- Partnership

### The '4 Ps' Paradigm

This paradigm is the fundamental international framework used by the U.S. and the world to combat contemporary forms of slavery.

Originally the '3Ps' paradigm, Sec. of State Hillary Rodham Clinton added **partnership** (the '4th P') in 2009 to further progress in the effort against modern slavery. (<http://www.state.gov/j/tip/4p/index.htm>)

**National Slavery & Human Trafficking Prevention Month**  
By observing January with anti-trafficking programs and activities, businesses, national and community organizations, families, and all Americans will recognize the vital role we play as partners in ending all forms of slavery.

### “Coordination, Collaboration,

### Capacity: Federal Strategic Action Plan on Services for Victims of Human Trafficking in the U.S. 2013-17”

In 2012 the Obama Administration announced a plan to strengthen services for victims of human trafficking entitled, “*Coordination, Collaboration, Capacity: the Federal Strategic Action Plan on Services for Victims of Human Trafficking in the United States, 2013-2017*” (the Plan). The purpose of the Plan was to describe the steps that 17 federal agencies would take to ensure that all victims of human trafficking in the U.S. are identified and have access to the services they need to recover. This included steps to create a victim services network that is comprehensive, trauma-informed, and responsive to the needs of all victims. The interagency development of the Plan, informed by survivor and stakeholder input and the coordination of current action items, may be the most important aspect of this Plan. No single federal agency has the expertise, resources, or authorization to address fully the needs of human trafficking victims in the U.S.; however, by pooling the diverse efforts of the entire Federal Government and working closely with service providers and allied professionals, great progress can be made over the 5-year period.



The Plan cont. pg. 4



## Awareness

### ‘Unshackling Development: Why We Need a Global Partnership to End Modern Slavery’

“Estimates from the International Labor Organization suggest that 21+ million people are currently trapped in situations where someone has ownership over them—a situation of slavery. Of these 5.5 million are children.

We unwittingly feel the touch of slavery in our smartphones, the palm oil in our cosmetics and shampoo, the seafood we buy at supermarkets, our rice bowls, and in our beef. It is woven into our clothes, forged into the steel in some of our buildings, dusted into the mica sparkles on our cars, and it helps to lay the foundations of mega-sporting stadiums. It pervades the global sex industry and provides domestic labor in many countries around the world. Today, evidence shows that there are slaves working in British industries and American fields.

“In some countries, forced labor and enslavement are organized by the state, viewed as a cheap way to access cotton revenues, remittances or infrastructure development—a shortcut to national development. The U.N. has repeatedly expressed concern that North Korea engages in enslavement and forces its citizens to labor on overseas construction sites, confiscating up to 90% of their salaries. In other countries, the global norm against slavery is under direct attack from non-state armed groups. Over 3,000 Yazidi women and girls were enslaved by ISIS, which has organized contract registries and markets, published ‘how-to’ manuals and openly advocates slavery, as does Boko Haram.

“Slavery exists where the costs of slavery are externalized onto victims, families and communities (and their environments), who cannot protect themselves, because governance is weak and the rule of law diluted. The



U.N. Report, ‘Unshackling Development’, shows these conditions are met, not only in ISIS-run slave markets, Congolese mines, South Asian brick kilns or the Brazilian charcoal industry, but also in global garment supply chains, British bed-making factories, and American agriculture. The development challenges posed by slavery are universal, as are all the 2030 U.N. Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

“Slavery is not a shortcut to wealth. Rather slavery creates a long-term drag on development. It drives down whole communities’ wages and productivity, suppresses tax revenues and removes valuable human capital from the economy. Slaves are unwitting agents of economic stagnation—which lasts for generations. Accepting slavery means foregoing human, business and national development; tolerating increased physical and mental harm, and resulting public health burdens; and often also acquiesces to major environmental harm. Thus, we all bear the costs of slavery.

“Therefore, anti-slavery is a smart development strategy. In September 2015 world leaders vowed, in adopting the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**, to ‘Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labor in all its forms.’ (Sustainable Development Goal 8.7) But how? Through collective action.

“Slavery emerges not only in wholly illegal sectors, but often where legitimate industry intersects with informal work. It is a product of vulnerability arising from social exclusion, income shocks, illiteracy, low educational levels, state instability, conflict, high corruption levels, or insecure immigration status. It is a form of extreme inequality, sustained by a range of vested interests—unscrupulous business actors, corrupt police and officials. The keys to address slavery, unlock trapped human potential, and unshackle development, take many forms. The keys can not only disrupt, but also prevent slavery, by improving access to education, credit, food, health care, land, wage regulation, women’s rights, safe migration and recruitment, and rehabilitation services. The keys to meeting SDG 8.7 can thus assist in meeting a range of other goals and targets in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

“The challenge now is to scale up the availability of these keys and get them to where they need to be. Only around 0.2% of slavery cases are investigated and prosecuted annually. And while

Global Partnership *cont. pg. 3*



## Awareness

### Global Partnership

cont. from pg. 2

forced labor generates \$150 billion in profits annually, just 0.08% of this amount is spent by *Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development* countries annually on anti-slavery development assistance. New sources of funding—such as *The Freedom Fund*, which has mobilized \$50 million in two years, and the nascent U.S.-backed *Global Fund to End Slavery*, which would aim to spend \$1.5 billion in its first seven years—can help. Yet neither public nor private action will, on its own, be able to address the drivers of slavery.

“A global framework for collective action is needed, to mobilize resources, coordinate strategy, learn what works and sustain global reforms in the face of resistance from vested interests.

“Part 2 of the Report reviews existing global action against slavery, focusing on activities of the U.N. and the role of regional organizations.

“Multilateral action initially treated slavery, human trafficking and forced labor as related phenomena requiring integrated responses involving technical assistance, support for economic transformation, and political engagement. The tendency to build wholly separate policy responses and institutional architectures for slavery, trafficking and forced labor is a fairly recent one—and is by no means inevitable. What started out as integrated action against slavery a century ago has become fragmented and poorly coordinated, weakening the effectiveness of multilateral efforts.

“The global community has four specific challenges to meet SDG 8.7

1. Limited political leadership to manage the risk of erosion of anti-slavery norms, as a result of overt support for slavery by ISIS and Boko Haram, weak respect for anti-slavery norms by corporate actors, and indifference to slavery by some governments;
2. Fragmented and poorly coordinated engagement by the U.N. system, creating unclear entry points for Member States, business and civil society, and a failure to involve significant development, peace, and security actors in the fight against slavery;
3. Poorly funded, inefficient, inexperienced and competing multilateral trust funds that reach around 0.1% of slavery victims, operating in the shadow of private and private-public start-up trust funds that are mobilizing resources hundreds of times larger; and
4. Patchy data, weakly used to drive strategic innovation, especially in tackling global supply chains.

Part 3 of the Report considers how more effective collective action against slavery might be organized, to unshackle development. It argues that what is required is not a radical reinvention of the wheel, but a strategic initiative designed to bring the wheels together, so they all work together—a **Global Partnership to End Modern Slavery**. Such a partnership could help to:

1. Renew our commitment to anti-slavery, particularly by facilitating engagement at the highest levels of business and politics with anti-slavery efforts;
2. Reframe anti-slavery as a smart development policy, requiring coordinated investment;
3. Reorganize anti-slavery efforts to be more strategically coordinated;

4. Resource anti-slavery efforts better, through helping to mobilize and leverage new funding sources; and
5. Research needs and use the resulting data, metrics and knowledge to drive smart policy and programming.

Part 3 considers several existing global multi-stakeholder partnerships—developed in global struggles against AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, to provide access to energy, sanitation and water for all, and to end violence against children. It suggests that two different models emerge—a strategic coordination model, and a pooled funding model. Whichever model is adopted, by pooling and coordinating capabilities (including, but not limited to finance), a **Global Partnership to End Modern Slavery** could:

1. Lower the transaction costs for communities, countries and companies looking for anti-slavery assistance;
2. Facilitate coordinated efforts to reform global supply chains, creating roadmaps to help states and global brands and retailers undertake reforms without losing market share;
3. Foster innovation through pooled investment in data, research, development, demonstration and dissemination.

“The final part of the Report outlines ten recommendations the U.N. Member States and the U.N. Secretary-General could take to improve coordination and effectiveness across the multilateral system, help accelerate progress towards SDG 8.7, and help to unshackle development. Recommendations 1, 2, and 4 encourage making modern slavery a focus of integrated multilateral action; appointing a U.N. Special Envoy on Modern Slavery to chair a System-wide Taskforce on Programming Against Slavery (STOP-Slavery); and by 2017, to work closely with Member States and all other key stakeholders, to develop a proposal for a **Global Partnership to End Modern Slavery**, possibly incorporating a pooled funding component.”

(Pgs. 4-7 Report, <http://freedomfund.org/wp-content/uploads/Unshackling-Development-FINAL-FOR-EMAIL.pdf>)





## Awareness

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### The Plan *cont. from pg. 1*

The Plan delineated four goals, eight objectives and 250 action steps. *Stop Trafficking!* April 2013 highlighted some aspects of the Plan, emphasizing its structure and the role of faith-based organizations. To access that information, go to: <http://www.stopenslavement.org/archives/stoptraffi104.pdf>

The stress on partnerships is a strong and evident value throughout the Plan. For example:

**Goal 1:** “Increase Coordination and Collaboration: Increase guidance, collaboration, and civic engagement at the national, state, tribal, and local levels.”

**Objective 2:** “Build stronger partnerships with key nongovernmental stakeholders

- Collaborate with corporate and philanthropic partners
- Collaborate with faith-based and other community organizations
- Increase the capacity of service providers to engage partners” (pgs. 20-23)

**Goal 3:** “Expand Access to Services: Increase victim identification and expand the availability of services for victims throughout the U.S.”:

**Objective 7:** “Foster collaborations and partnerships to leverage resources and expertise

- Develop collaborations to enhance identification and services for labor trafficking victims
  - Collaborate with organizations that address domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking
  - Collaborate with youth-serving agencies and organizations (pgs. 35-37)
- Labor and Employment Systems*
- Dept. of Labor, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and Health & Human Services (HHS) will

leverage relationships with domestic worker, farmworker, guest worker, worker centers, workers’ advocacy organizations, and other labor organizations to identify opportunities for victim identification and/or connection to services through the National Human Trafficking Resource Center. *Runaway and Homeless Youth*

- HHS’s Administration for Children and Families will work with runaway and homeless youth programs to identify opportunities for victim identification in human trafficking networks related to exploitative peddling operations, which often take the form of youth selling food items, produce, flowers, inexpensive household products, used merchandise, and fix-it services.

- Department of Education will work with the National Center for Homeless Education to make anti-human trafficking resources, such as webinars and relevant materials, available to its membership.”

A timeline for completion of each action and the responsible federal agency is included in Appendix B. (Report, pgs. 47-67)

To access the Plan, go to:

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/endtrafficking/initiatives/federal-plan>

### Sample Task Force Websites

Cook County Human Trafficking Task Force

<http://www.cookcountytaskforce.org/steering-committee-member-agency-information>

New York State Anti-Trafficking Coalition

<https://stophumantraffickingny.wordpress.com/coalition-members/>

New York Anti-Trafficking Network

<http://nyatn.org/nyatn-steering-committee-members/>

Greater Orlando Human Trafficking Task Force (GOHTTF) <http://gohttf.org/>

Washington Anti-Trafficking Response Network (WARN)

<http://www.warn-trafficking.org/>

Seattle Against Slavery <http://www.seattleagainstsavery.org/>

### The Value of Anti-Trafficking Task Forces

Human trafficking is a crime that is not confined to a specific industry, locality, or area of law. It crosses boundaries and jurisdictions. An effective response can only happen when stakeholders with a range of expertise participate. Law enforcement, prosecutors, service providers, relevant federal agencies, and survivors must all work together to eradicate human trafficking.

A dedicated human trafficking task force is an invaluable tool for the coordination of efforts. Task forces provide an opportunity for stakeholders to meet and coordinate efforts. Coordinated strategies result in more investigations and prosecutions, better assistance for survivors, and greater awareness among the general public.

At the federal level, the *President’s Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons* (PITF) serves a vital role in coordinating the anti-trafficking efforts of various agencies and facilitates a comprehensive and cohesive approach to address trafficking in the U.S.

The activities of state task forces vary, but have common trends. Many states establish task forces that are responsible for investigating human trafficking and evaluating outcomes. States also use task forces to coordinate law enforcement activities and the provision of social services. Some task forces collect and report on data relating to trafficking in the state. ([https://www.polarisproject.org/storage/documents/policy\\_documents/Issue\\_Briefs/2014/2014\\_Task\\_Forces\\_Issue\\_Brief\\_Final.pdf](https://www.polarisproject.org/storage/documents/policy_documents/Issue_Briefs/2014/2014_Task_Forces_Issue_Brief_Final.pdf))



## Awareness

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### Federal Funds to Promote Partnerships

Since 2004, the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) has funded a total of 48 Anti-Human Trafficking Task Forces. Those task forces have identified 3,336 persons as potential victims of human trafficking and had requested either continued presence or endorsed T-visa applications for 397 of those potential victims. The task forces have also trained 85,685 law enforcement officers and others in identifying the signs of human trafficking and its victims.

In 2015 the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) and the BJA jointly awarded \$600,000 and \$900,000 grants under the 'Enhanced Collaborative Model to Combat Human Trafficking' to law enforcement agencies and victim service providers to work collaboratively to develop and enhance multidisciplinary human trafficking task forces that combat sex and labor trafficking of foreign nationals and U.S. citizens of all sexes and ages. The combined federal award amounts for each task force could not exceed \$1.5 million dollars. Applications had to come from both a lead law enforcement agency and from a lead victim service provider filed together under one of two Purpose Areas:

**Purpose Area 1:** Development of human trafficking task forces: either those that have recently formed or are still in the process of formalizing task force structure and protocols. Applicants from task forces that received funding in FYs 2012, 2013, or 2014 were not eligible to apply under Purpose Area 1.

**Purpose Area 2:** Enhancement of established human trafficking task forces: Applicants under Purpose Area 2 may be human trafficking task forces that have formal leadership, structure, and protocols in place, and can demonstrate that they have already achieved some success in identifying victims of human trafficking, investigating and prosecuting human trafficking crimes at the state and federal levels, and that have a comprehensive array of services in place to address the needs of victims.

The FY 2015 task forces brought the number of BJA-funded, operational task forces to 20, located in 17 states. To see which task forces received grant money from the federal government in 2015, go to:

[http://www.bja.gov/funding/Awards\\_GMS-numbers.pdf](http://www.bja.gov/funding/Awards_GMS-numbers.pdf)

### Human Trafficking Task Force e-Guide

Developed in partnership by the U.S. Department of Justice's Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) and the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), this Guide is a resource to support established task forces and provide guidance to agencies that are forming task forces. Its purpose is to assist in the development and day-to-day operations of an anti-human trafficking task force and to provide fundamental guidance for effective task force operations.

The Guide refers to all multidisciplinary, collaborative, anti-human trafficking efforts as 'task forces.' Multidisciplinary teams may also be referred to as coalitions or networks. For the purposes of the Guide, task forces are those which focus on identifying human trafficking, serving victims and investigating and

building cases. These are the primary activities. However, training, technical assistance and community awareness/education are viewed as activities that contribute to a task force's ability to perform the three core functions. The principles and advantages of the task force model apply to all multidisciplinary teams, regardless of funding sources or government affiliation.

To use the Guide, go to:

<https://www.ovcttac.gov/taskforceguide/eguide/>

To gain help in improving collaboration, see:

<http://www.ovcttac.gov/taskforceguide/eguide/3-operating-a-task-force/resources-34-addressing-common-operational-challenges/>

For a diagram of U.S. federal agencies and their interrelationships, go to:

<https://www.ovcttac.gov/taskforceguide/eguide/general-resources/>

### NY State's Interagency Task Force on Human Trafficking

In March 2015 Representatives of New York State's Interagency Task Force on Human Trafficking welcomed a delegation of Japanese officials to discuss New York's multi-agency approach for combatting human trafficking. The Japanese delegation visited the U.S. under the auspices of the Dept. of State's International Visitor Leadership Program.

The nine-member delegation represented four Japanese ministries responsible for combatting trafficking. Their two-day visit to New York City aimed at building on U.S.-Japan cooperation to combat human trafficking, as well as developing a better understanding about how multiple levels of government and law enforcement work together on these cases. (<http://otda.ny.gov/news/2015/2015-03-06.asp>)



## Advocacy

### 'Creating and Organizing Human Trafficking Collaboratives'

Kelly Heinrich and Nancy Hatamiya prepared the 'Guidebook to Build and Revitalize Your Task Force, Coalition and Working Group' to assist in improving the performance of anti-trafficking coalitions. They explain in the Introduction (pgs. iii-iv), "The goal of the guidebook is to help create or revitalize an anti-trafficking task force, coalition or working group.

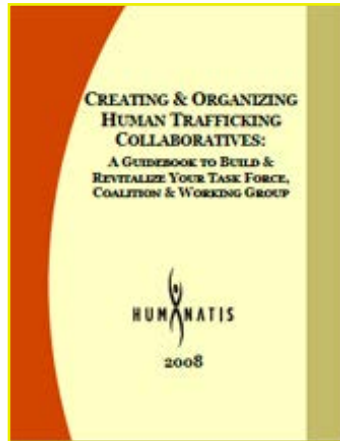
The success ... depends on its:

- vision and mission statements;
- membership and leadership;
- organizational structure and operating rules;
- strategic plan and operating plan;
- effectiveness of meetings.

"It is widely acknowledged worldwide that combating human trafficking requires the involvement and assistance of countless individuals and organizations" which "come together with varied purposes, such as coordinating the law enforcement response of multiple jurisdictions; developing protocols between countries on trafficking at their shared border; launching outreach efforts for prevention or identification; and creating referral networks among service providers. Their efforts can and have been neighborhoodwide, citywide, regional to include several cities, statewide, regional to include several states, nationwide, crossborder and regional to include several countries."

Collaboratives, often large in size, can easily "stumble under the weight of:

- a lack of a vision, mission and strategies to achieve them;
- members who have no decision-making authority or are not fully committed to the mission;



- ineffective leadership;
- the absence of clear roles, lines of authority and rules; and
- lengthy meetings without a defined purpose."

"These common problems can derail a collaborative and prevent it from achieving its goals. Additionally, the role of creating and sustaining a collaborative is thrust upon anti-trafficking professionals with tremendous expertise in their service, legal, advocacy or law enforcement role but sometimes limited experience in running a collaborative. Professionals in strategic planning and board development can be hired to come in and help, but this is typically not feasible given limited resources."

The guidebook "offers solutions to the most common issues faced by collaboratives. With checklists, feedback forms, tips, writing exercises and trafficking-specific examples, it is practical and user friendly." The Guidebook can assist in creating a strong and effective organization, as well as pinpoint areas needing improvement.

### Mission & Value

#### Statements: Examples

##### **Alliance to End Slavery and Trafficking (ATEST)**

<https://endslaveryandtrafficking.org/about-atest/>

##### **Free the Slaves**

<http://www.freetheslaves.net/about-us/mission-vision-history/>

##### **Freedom Fund**

<http://freedomfund.org/>

##### **Laboratory to Combat Human Trafficking**

<http://www.combathumantrafficking.org/who-we-are/mission-vision>

##### **Polaris**

<http://polarisproject.org/theory-change>

##### **Shared Hope International**

<http://sharedhope.org/about-us/our-mission-and-values/>

### 'Collaborating Against Human Trafficking: Cross-Sector Challenges & Practices'

Cross-sector collaboration is vital to anti-human-trafficking efforts. But systemic tensions can undermine the effectiveness of these alliances.

Author, Kirsten Foot, in the above titled book explores the most potent sources of such difficulties, offering insights and tools that leaders in every sector can use to re-think the power dynamics of partnering.

Weaving together perspectives from businesses, donor foundations, mobilization and advocacy NGOs, faith communities, and survivor-activists, as well as government agencies, law enforcement, and providers of victim services, Foot assesses how differences in social location (financial well-being, race, gender, etc.) and sector-based values contribute to interpersonal, inter-organizational, and cross-sector challenges. She demonstrates that finding constructive paths through such multilevel tensions — through shared leadership, strategic planning, and specific practices of communication and organization — can facilitate more robust and sustainable collaborative efforts.

Collaborating cont. pg. 7



Action

## Promoting Multi-sector Collaboration

### FSG Collective Impact

FSG is a mission-driven consulting firm for leaders in search of large-scale, lasting social change. Through our combination of customized services, powerful ideas, and learning communities, we help foundations, businesses, nonprofits, and governments accelerate progress.

#### **What We Believe:**

- **We need new approaches**

Current approaches to addressing today's most intractable problems are failing us and must be replaced by new ones that better fit the realities of how social change happens.

- **We live in a complex world**

Social issues are often embedded in complex systems that defy predictable solutions. Change is possible only if we understand and support interdependencies and momentum shifts within a system.

- **We need to work across sectors**

Most of the problems we face are simply too big for any one entity to solve. Social progress and achieving impact depends on collaboration among civil society, government, and business.

- **We need strong partnerships and ideas**

To be successful in any pursuit, we must work together, build strong partnerships, and lift up the compelling ideas and successes of others.

Above all, we believe that real change is possible and that tomorrow does not have to be like today. Passionate leaders with new insights and heightened aspirations, willing to work across the divides between philanthropy, social enterprises, government, and business, can transform our world.

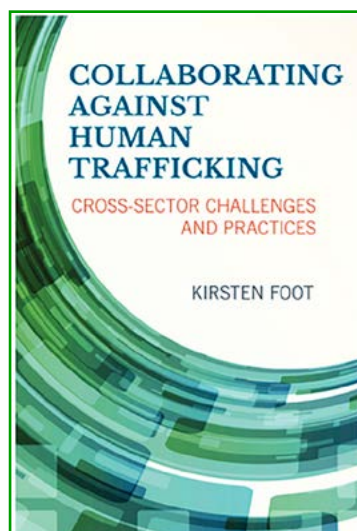
[http://www.fsg.org/tools-and-resources/simplifying\\_strategy](http://www.fsg.org/tools-and-resources/simplifying_strategy)

*Cont. next column*

### Collaborating *cont. from pg. 6*

The book has an excellent appendix of exercises, tools, and resources to facilitate cross-sector collaboration, as well as an extensive bibliography. (<http://www.collaboratingagainstrafficking.info/>)

To Order: The paperback is \$38.00. Save 30% by ordering directly from the publisher. Use discount code 4F15CAHT online at Rowman & Littlefield (<https://rowman.com/ISBN/9781442246928/>) or by calling 1-800-462-6420.



### InterSector Project

InterSector Project seeks to empower practitioners in the business, government, and non-profit sectors to collaborate to solve problems that cannot be solved by one sector alone. We present real examples of collaborations in many places, across many issues and illuminate the tools that make them successful.

Toolkit: <http://intersector.com/toolkit/>  
Examples: <http://intersector.com/cases/>

### Collective Impact Forum

The Collective Impact Forum exists to support the efforts of those who are practicing collective impact in the field. While the rewards of collective impact can be great, the work is often demanding. Those who practice it must keep themselves and their teams motivated and moving forward.

The Collective Impact Forum is the place to find the tools and training that can help achieve success. It's an expanding network of like-minded individuals coming together from across sectors to share useful experience and knowledge and thereby accelerating the effectiveness, and further adoption, of the collective impact approach as a whole.

<http://collectiveimpactforum.org/about-us>  
<http://collectiveimpactforum.org/resources/collective-impact-right-approach-you>

### Community Tool Box

This is a free, online resource for those working to build healthier communities and bring about social change. Our mission is to promote community health and development by connecting people, ideas, and resources. It is a public service developed and managed by the Kansas University Work Group for Community Health and Development and partners nationally and internationally. The Tool Box is a part of the KU Work Group's role as a designated World Health Organization Collaborating Center for Community Health and Development.

To access the Tool Box, go to: <http://ctb.ku.edu/en/table-of-contents/implement/improving-services/multisector-collaboration/main>



## Action

### Atlantic-Midwest Province of School Sisters of Notre Dame Corporate Stance Against Human Trafficking

We, the members of the Atlantic-Midwest Province of the School Sisters of Notre Dame, in union with other individuals and groups worldwide, regard modern day slavery/human trafficking as an affront to the dignity, and God-given rights of the human person. Therefore, we oppose modern day slavery/human trafficking as a fundamentally immoral and socially reprehensible global practice.

Human Trafficking is not new to us. We have a tradition of responding to urgent needs. In 1858, our Foundress, Blessed Theresa of Jesus, accepted the request of a missionary who had purchased seven young girls from Sudan at a slave market in Cairo, to receive the girls, give them safe shelter, and assist them in their recovery. They were welcomed at the Motherhouse in Munich where they were given the physical and spiritual attention which their human dignity deserved.

Today, however, human trafficking is an immensely profitable global, criminal enterprise. It involves the recruitment, transport, harboring, and receiving of men, women, and children for the purpose of exploitation. This exploitation, which occurs by means of threat, force, fraud or coercion, encompasses forced labor, commercial sexual exploitation, and the removal of organs. Although we are aggrieved by the global scale of this heinous crime, we are also inspired by the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and the SSND documents which challenge, as well as call us to:

- discern which world conditions we are called to address. (You Are Sent, 1986)
- address such crises of our time with “audacity and hope,” (Acts, 23rd General Chapter)
- go out into the whole world, into the tiniest villages, into the poorest dwellings, wherever we are called to bring the Good News of the Reign of God,” (Blessed Theresa Gerhardinger, Letter 144. 1839)

Pope Francis has reminded us that the deepest cause of human trafficking is the rejection of another’s humanity. In response to his words as well as our call to commit our resources and ministries toward education that transforms and eliminates the root causes of injustice,” (Love Cannot Wait, 2012), we commit ourselves to end modern day slavery/human trafficking by:

- addressing the root causes of forced labor and sexual exploitation which include poverty, lack of education and employment, greed and corruption, as well as mindsets and practices that defile and exploit human dignity;
- empowering victims of human trafficking to recover their dignity, rights, and the possibility of developing their full human potential;
- continuing to study and pray about the evil of modern day slavery/ trafficking, the systemic nature of its causes and its scope, and our responsibility to educate others in our area of influence about human trafficking;
- advocating for the rights of workers who are exploited for their labor;
- growing our influence as consumers and investors by insisting on slave-free supply chains while supporting those companies that engage in good practices. We will only use hotel chains that have adopted the Elimination of Child Prostitution and Trafficking (ECPAT) Code or similar policies to combat sex trafficking;
- encouraging Sisters and Associates to support national, state and federal anti-trafficking legislation and collaborate with anti-trafficking groups in their local areas.

With a deep passion for human rights we, the School Sisters of Notre Dame, will make the eradication of human trafficking a priority, knowing that God, as always, will guide our work and bring it to fruition. (Submitted by S. Allyn Marie Horton, SSND)

**Toll-Free 24/7 Hotline**  
National Human Trafficking  
Resource Center  
1.888.3737.888  
Text ‘Help’ at: BeFree  
(233733)

**Informative Web Sites:**  
(Each contains information related to human trafficking)

**Office of Victims of Crime  
Training Webinars**

[https://www.ovcttac.gov/views/TrainingMaterials/dspOnline\\_VATOnline.cfm](https://www.ovcttac.gov/views/TrainingMaterials/dspOnline_VATOnline.cfm)  
<https://www.ovcttac.gov/views/TrainingMaterials/dspWebinars.cfm>

**End Slavery Now**

<http://endslaverynow.org/learn/>

**Freedom Fund**

<http://freedomfund.org/programs/community-building/slavery-research-library/>

**ATEST**

<https://endslaveryandtrafficking.org/media-center/>  
[https://endslaveryandtrafficking.org/research\\_resources/](https://endslaveryandtrafficking.org/research_resources/)

## THANK YOU!

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- Our SPONSORS of Stop Trafficking!, listed on pg. 1
- Eunice and Richard Pflieger
- Donald Mueller

**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!*

[www.stopenslavement.org/archives.htm](http://www.stopenslavement.org/archives.htm)

To contribute information, or make requests to be on the mailing list, please contact: [jeansds@stopenslavement.org](mailto:jeansds@stopenslavement.org)  
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