

Stop Trafficking !

Anti Human Trafficking Newsletter



Awareness

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Action

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This issue highlights various forced labor abuses and technological methods being employed to expose and correct these.

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Vulnerable Workers Without Voice

'Caught at Sea'



This 2013 ILO Report noted that the fisheries sector has one of the highest fatality rates of all employment sectors.

When fishing grounds are reached fishers have been forced to work for 18–20 hours a day, 7 days a week, in adverse weather conditions while operating hazardous machinery.

Accommodations can be inadequate -- cramped living quarters without proper mattresses, blankets, ventilation or noise reduction. Vessels may not have toilets and shower facilities so fishers are forced to wash on deck in salt water. Food may be scarce, with fishers surviving on fish bait and rice or rotten meat and vegetables. Fresh water is also rationed.

It is a common complaint among fishers that they suffer from exposure injuries from seawater and sun owing to the lack or inadequate supply of protective clothing. Prolonged exposure to seawater may cause rashes and other skin ailments and also more severe medical conditions in colder climates. Inexperienced fishers often

Trapped in Qatar

Currently 1.8 million migrant workers, who make up more than 90% of Qatar's 2.1 million population, work essentially as modern day slaves.

Qatar has undertaken a massive 2030 Vision project estimated to cost billions of dollars. Part of that project includes preparation of the infrastructure for the 2022 Fifa World Cup, projected to cost \$220 billion. (The 2014 Brazil World Cup cost \$15 billion.)

The number of laborers working directly on the 2022 World Cup stadiums in Qatar increased from 2,000 to 4,000 in the past year and is expected to grow to 36,000 in the next two years.

In a report by *Amnesty International* human rights abuses of one kind or another were evident. *Amnesty* interviewed 132 contractors working on refurbishing the Khalifa International Stadium in Doha and a further 102 landscapers who work in the Aspire Zone sports complex that surrounds it. *Amnesty* said it had definitively identified mistreatment and abuses on a World Cup stadium site rather than on infrastructure projects that underpin Qatar's 2030 Vision project.

Of the men interviewed, *Amnesty's* report found that the vast majority alleged they were forced to live in squalid accommodation, appeared to pay huge recruitment fees, and



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Fishing *cont. from pg. 1*

suffer seasickness. Fishers frequently complain that medical care is lacking and that bosses will not return the vessel to shore to seek medical care for fishers. Sleep deprivation, illness and malnourishment make fishers accident prone and there are reports that fishers are drugged so as to keep working, despite fatigue.

The authority of the boss and senior crew is enforced with violence, physical and psychological abuse and intimidation. Migrant workers may find it hard to understand senior crew if they do not speak the same language, and may be abused as a result. Fishers report that they have witnessed colleagues being beaten, sustaining permanent injury. In extreme cases, fishers have been murdered and the bodies disposed of at sea. The lack of oversight into the number of fishers on board vessels means that loss of life at sea may take place without repercussions.

Wages are as low as US\$200 per month or less. Some fishers will be paid the equivalent of a percentage of the catch or on completion of the contractual period, which could be years. Fishers that leave employment before this time forfeit their wages. Some contracts require fishers to pay for 'extras' such as cigarettes and food aboard the vessel, as well as the costs of meeting the vessel in port and repatriation, which are deducted from earnings. There are also numerous reports of fishers who are not paid as agreed or not paid for overtime. Some fishers therefore leave their service indebted.

At sea, fishers are unable to leave the vessel and are held captive until the

vessel reaches port or interacts with another vessel at sea. There are also reports of fishers who jump ship in the vicinity of land and swim ashore. In extreme cases, fishers are locked in their cabins or in storage rooms in port to prevent them from escaping before the vessel returns to sea.

(Report, pg. 19-21, http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_214472.pdf)

'Precarious Work in the Asian Seafood Global Value Chain'



This 2016 66-page Report by the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)

details the context of intensive labor exploitation and abuse of vulnerable workers in the Asian seafood industry and elsewhere.

In the last 50 years, world fish consumption per capita has almost doubled (9.9 kgs per capita – 1960's; 19.2 kgs – 2012). Seafood is disproportionately consumed in developed countries, but also in developing and low-income food deficit countries. Fish as a health food for affluent consumers suggests that fish production will continue to multiply in order to meet consumer demand across the planet. Keeping pace with demand, the industrial growth rate of fish for consump-

tion has averaged 3.2% globally—far ahead of the world population growth rate of 1.6%. In 2012 more than 85% of the total fish produced from marine capture fisheries and aquaculture was for direct human consumption—compared to the 1980's when 71% of total fish production was for direct human consumption⁶. Fish is now among the most traded food commodities in the world, representing about 10% of total agricultural exports and 1% of world merchandise traded in value terms. Global export value in seafood for consumption peaked in 2011 at US\$129.8 billion, with a growth rate of 17% over the previous year.

Today, 200 countries participate in the seafood Global Value Chain (GVC - supply chain). Within the last two decades, the EU, US and Japan have increasingly outsourced production and processing to developing countries in Asia, Latin America and Africa. In 2011, fish was the highest exported agricultural commodity for developing countries—leaving coffee, natural rubber and cocoa far behind in value terms. (Report, pg. 13-14)

Within this highly globalized industry, working conditions and wages in developing countries have significant impact on wages and working conditions in developed countries as well. The plight of seafood industrial workers in Asia has implications for seafood production worldwide.

The *National Guestworker Alliance* (NGA)—a multi-sector membership-based US national organization dedicated to improving labor and migration conditions for contingent workers—has documented the impact of the seafood GVC on the U.S. national seafood value chain. According to NGA findings, U.S. seafood processors, squeezed by international markets seek to compete by employing a contingent workforce highly vulnerable to



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Fishing *cont. from pg. 2*

workplace abuse and exploitation.

In Louisiana and Massachusetts, for instance, seafood processors are heavily reliant on guest workers and undocumented workers. As in Asia, seafood processing work is heavily gender segregated. On the Gulf Coast, men are paid hourly to perform boiling, loading and fishing work. Women earn piece-rate wages for peeling and picking work. These workers are seasonally employed. Women workers are routinely subjected to sex discrimination and sexual harassment. Across the board, migrant seafood industry workers are paid less than prevailing wages for the industry.

The legal status of migrant workers and the structure of the migration system prevents them from enforcing their workplace rights. This leads to an erosion of standards across the industry that impacts migrant and U.S.-born workers. A historical look at seafood processing plants in the Northeastern U.S. shows that plants that were once unionized now rely on temporary workers. These temporary workers, NGA found, were not likely to come forward to report abuse even when facing severe labor exploitation. Retaliation against workers who do come forward has taken many forms, including threats of immigration enforcement, refusal to rehire workers in subsequent seasons, physical harm, loss of work hours and surveillance.

The Report can be obtained at:

http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/precarious_work_in_the_asian_seafood_global_value_chain.pdf

World Cup *cont. from pg. 1*

had wages withheld or were paid three or four months in arrears, and had passports confiscated. 88 had been denied the right to leave Qatar. There was evidence that some workers on the stadium contracted to a labor-supply company 'appear to have been subjected to forced labor'.

Amnesty conducted the interviews during three visits over the course of a year from February 2015. *Amnesty* found evidence that all of those practices remained widespread during the period in question.

Laborers continue to live in dire conditions in camps in the desert. In one apparently windowless room with beds for eight workers, clothes were strung on lines between the bunk beds and cooking pots were scattered on the



Photo: Pete Pattison

floor. Men working for one contractor claim there are up to 13 men sleeping to one room. "There are no cupboards or anywhere to keep our clothes or any goods ... we have to keep everything on our bed," explained one worker. "They only turn on the water [in our camp] for an hour. Five minutes in the morning, and one hour at night," said one, who lives in a nearby camp. "The air-conditioning is installed but they don't switch it on ... there's not even a lock on our door." (<http://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2016/mar/31/migrant-workers-suffer-appalling-treatment-in-qatar-world-cup-stadiums-says-amnesty>)



Frontline: Qatar: Profit and Loss

<http://www.ituc-csi.org/frontlines-report-2015-qatar>

The Case Against Qatar

http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/the_case_against_qatar_en_web170314.pdf

Fifa and Qatar Abuses

The 2015 *International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)* report entitled 'Qatar: Profit and Loss. Counting the Cost of Modern Day Slavery in Qatar: What Price Is Freedom?' estimated that a \$15 billion profit will be made by U.S. and European companies working in Qatar on the controversial 2022 FIFA World Cup.

But the construction industry is coming under increasing pressure to act on migrant worker rights in Qatar.

Qatari labor regulations state that there should be no more than four workers to a room in residential units and workers should be given at least four meters of personal space in communal areas.

Qatari law also prohibits retention of passports, delayed payment of wages or deceptive recruitment (where workers are promised a certain wage in their country of origin only to be paid less when they arrive).



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*“Qatar still refuses to make public the actual death toll of migrant workers or the real causes of death. The vast majority of the workers are working to deliver the huge World Cup infrastructure program by the 2022 deadline. By analyzing Qatar’s own statistics and health reports over the past three years, previous reports of 4,000 workers dying by 2022 are a woeful underestimate. **The real fatality rate is over 1,000 per year, meaning that 7,000 workers will die by 2022.** Qatar hospital emergency departments are receiving 2,800 patients per day – 20% more from 2013 to 2014.”* Sharan Burrow, General Secretary, ITUC
(<http://www.ituc-csi.org/new-ituc-report-qatar-profit-and>)

Qatar’s Billion Dollar Spending Spree

Qatari World Cup 2022 and Government Infrastructure Projects

- New Hamad International Airport US\$ 35 billion
- New Doha Port – the world’s largest green field port construction project, US\$ 8 billion
- Qatar Rail – \$40 billion rail construction of three subway lines (two light rail systems and a high-speed rail network)
- Ashghal Public Works Authority – US\$ 40 billion new roads
- 9 – 12 World Cup stadiums – US\$ 5 billion
- Inner Doha re-sewerage strategy – US\$4 billion

Commercial Projects

- Qatari Diar’s Lusail City – a 35 square km world-class city for 200,000 people \$30 – 50 billion project budget
- 20 skyscrapers are under construction
- Barwa City – 6000 apartments, 128 buildings, 250 bed hospital and a hotel US\$ 8.2 billion
- Msheireb Downtown Doha – 226 buildings, 27,600 residents US\$ 5.5 billion 31 hectare site
- Doha Festival City – US\$ 1.65 billion retail site
- 110 hotels are under construction (pg. 11; http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/the_case_against_qatar_en_web170314.pdf)

Worker Experience at Qatar’s Khalifa Stadium

- Wages: \$117 per week
- Hours: 13 hours per day including bus transfer
- Hours per week: 6 days x 13 = 78-hour week
- Pay rate: \$1.50 per hour
(Report, pg. 24, <http://www.ituc-csi.org/frontlines-report-2015-qatar>)

Migrant Worker Deaths in Qatar: 2015

Population of Qatar: 2.4 million.
Non-Qatari population: 2,064,000 (88.1%, ages 15-64 years old of working age = 1,818,384 migrant workers). Annual number of deaths of migrant workers: 1,091; 44.2% of deaths due to illness and disease; 22.6% of deaths due to trauma; 33.2% of deaths due to unidentified causes.

(Report, pg. 25-26, <http://www.ituc-csi.org/frontlines-report-2015-qatar>)

Worker Deaths

- 2022 Qatar World Cup: 1200 workers have died since the World Cup was awarded in 2010, based on available data from just two countries. (4000 workers could die before a ball is kicked in the 2022 World Cup).
- 2018 Russia World Cup: 5 workers killed
- 2014 Brazil World Cup: 7 workers killed
- 2014 Sochi Winter Olympics: 60 workers killed
- 2012 Ukraine/Poland European Football Championship: 20 workers killed
- 2012 London Olympics: No fatalities
- 2010 South Africa FIFA World Cup: 2 workers killed
- 2010 Beijing Olympics: 10 workers killed
- 2004 Athens Olympics: 40 workers killed
- 2000 Sydney Olympics: 1 worker killed
(pg. 15; http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/the_case_against_qatar_en_web170314.pdf)

Hypocrisy and the World Cup

The FIFA World Cup is big business and a large chunk of money comes from the tournament sponsors, such as: *Adidas, Budweiser, Coca-Cola, Gazprom, Hyundai, Kia, McDonald’s* and *Visa*.

These companies have human rights policies for their workers.

- Coca-Cola mandates that jobs are offered in clear and honest terms. Workers must not be made to pay travel or recruitment fees and are to have access to their personal identity documents.
- McDonald’s condemns indentured labor, demanding that wage laws be respected and there be no workplace intimidation.
- Adidas has policies to prevent forced labor.

But all of these things are occurring in Qatar. These sponsors must lead the way and do the right thing by workers. World opinion has already effected some change and there is much closer monitoring to prevent use of sweatshops to produce things like sports-wear. (Report, pg. 11, <http://www.ituc-csi.org/frontlines-report-2015-qatar>)

“The abuse of migrant workers is a stain on the conscience of world football. For players and fans, a World Cup stadium is a place of dreams. For some of the workers it feels like a living nightmare. Despite five years of promises, Fifa has failed almost completely to stop the World Cup from being built on human rights abuses.”

Salil Shetty, Dir. Gen.
Amnesty International



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Risk Assessment Tool for Global Fisheries

The *Monterey Bay Aquarium Seafood Watch* program, *Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP)* and *Seafish*, an authority on seafood in the U.K., announced in February 2016 they will develop a risk assessment tool for social responsibility in fisheries.

“Seafood buyers need to know that the seafood they are sourcing is both environmentally and socially responsible and the information needs to be easily available for them to make informed decisions.” explained a spokesperson from *Seafish*.

Information found in the public domain about social issues in fisheries around the world will be analyzed and scored in low, medium and high categories of risk. The methodology will focus only on the “at sea” part of the seafood supply chain and address wild-caught seafood only. The organizations are working together to ensure the methodology is globally relevant and designed to present results for fisheries worldwide. To validate the methodology, it will be piloted with fisheries representative of the global market.

“The tool will be simple, transparent and robust to give buyers the assurances they need about how that seafood has been caught,” said a spokesperson from *Seafish*. (<http://www.seafish.org/about-seafish/news-and-events/news/seafish-partnering-with-sfp-and-seafood-watch-to-develop-first-ever-risk-assessment-tool-for-social-responsibility-in-global-fisheries>)

“Only concerted Fifa action to prevent abuses on World Cup sites will save the soul of the 2022 World Cup in Qatar.” Amnesty International U.K.

Fifa *cont. from pg. 3*

After an international outcry following a 2014 investigation by the *Guardian* into the plight of migrant workers in Qatar, the Qatari government did an unpublished study and made 62 recommendations to improve conditions. Yet, one year later the *Guardian*, in another assessment, found little change. Qatar refuses to set a timetable for any changes.

The UN's *International Labor Organization (ILO)* in March 2016 gave Qatar 12 months to end migrant worker slavery or face a possible UN investigation that could see it become the fifth country to face a formal inquiry by the ILO.

(<http://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/mar/24/un-gives-qatar-year-ended-forced-labour-migrant-workers>)

Fifa, the crisis-hit world football governing body, has only now promised to ‘formalize its human rights due diligence process’; vowed to change its World Cup bidding rules; and commissioned a Harvard professor to write a report on its human rights standards.

(<http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/may/14/qatar-how-have-conditions-for-migrant-workers-changed-in-nine-key-areas>)

(<http://news.unt.edu/news-releases/unt-design-research-graduate-student-develops-app-combat-human-trafficking>)

Help Human Trafficking Victims Find a Way Home

Students in the University of North Texas Design Research Program were challenged to identify possible solutions to problems, using apps, websites or action plans, and collect data by working with a variety of sources, including social scientists, business experts and users, to validate their effectiveness.

Lisa Mercer, a design research graduate student, learned that the National Human Trafficking Hotline gets 32,000 calls a year. Only 300 of those come from truck drivers. She talked to more than a dozen truck drivers asking them what they saw. One trucker saw a 14-year-old girl knocking on drivers’ doors on a rainy night.

Truckers said they were often hesitant to report what they see because they could not remain anonymous and/or they could be implicated in the commission of a crime.

Mercer created ‘*Operation Compass*,’ a smartphone app that aims to help people, especially truck drivers, report incidents of human trafficking.

The app is designed so its fields auto-populate the time, date and location of a suspected incident of trafficking, thereby compiling a database that automatically collects and sorts the incidents. An auto-record feature allows truck drivers to report their findings without using their hands.

All tips sent through the *Operation Compass* app are sent directly to <http://operationcompass.org/>. All tips sent through the *Operation Compass North Texas* app are sent to *Mosaic*, a Texas family service agency. Responses to either app may include a caller follow up and/or report to law enforcement partners. Both apps are available for download at the Apple App Store

and on Google Play.





Advocacy

6 Companies Win Supply Chain Sustainability Awards

In May 2016 the U.S. *Administration for Children and Families* (ACF) and the *Partnership for Freedom* announced winners of the competition *'Rethink Supply Chains: The Tech Challenge to Fight Labor Trafficking.'* Developers, designers, advocates, and innovators were challenged to submit concepts for technological solutions that identify and address labor trafficking in global supply chains for goods and services. Solutions were encouraged to focus on one or more of the following areas: **Workers' Voices:** Mobile tools that help workers to share information and foster community, access resources, and report labor violations to businesses, governments, NGOs, or each other in the safest and most secure ways possible; **Recruitment:** Tools to improve the transparency and accountability of the labor recruitment process, encourage responsible practices for employers and recruiters, and empower workers to more safely navigate the employment process; and **Traceability:** Technologies that enable businesses, workers, governments, and NGOs to track, map, and/or share information on commodities, products, and labor conditions in supply chains at high risk of forced labor.

Grand Prize Winner (\$250,000) 'Labor Safe Digital Certificate'

'Sustainability Incubator,' an advisory firm that helps seafood companies improve sustainability and solve human rights challenges teamed with 'Trace Register,' a traceability software company, to develop the 'Labor Safe Digital Certificate,' a digital risk assessment tool, which uses an online survey to assess sustainability and quality control by asking suppliers questions such as the proportion of migrant workers in their supply chains, the duration of trips for vessels, recruiting practices and ports of call. The software can cross-check the answers with research, including information from non-profit organizations and public data from government authorities, to flag potential parts in the supply chain that should be investigated further.

Runner-Up (\$50,000) 'Laborlink'

'Good World Solutions' used mobile technology to improve identification of trafficked workers by surveying and transferring worker feedback into actionable analytics within company supply chains. *Good World Solutions* strives that every worker have a free and anonymous channel to report directly to decision-makers about their working conditions, opinions and needs, using cell phone technology. Since 2010, similar tools have given voice to over 600,000 workers in 16 countries.

To view 'Laborlink' instructions, go to: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VGRKU7chl7k>
<https://medium.com/laborlink-insight/who-made-my-clothes-360-factory-tour-cae5ae1aaf07#.i5is8ga5n>

The grants come as consumers, activist groups and governments are increasingly demanding that companies keep closer watch over their supply chains to root out forced labor. Companies argue that discovering forced labor is exceedingly difficult because supply chains for sourcing and production have become global and complex.

California has a 2010 state law that requires retailers and manufacturers to disclose on their websites what they do to eradicate slavery in their supply chains. A 2015 study found nearly 50% of companies subject to the law were not disclosing sufficient information. (See pg. 8??? for actions regarding supply chain legislation.)

The U.K. also has a law requiring companies to disclose anti-slavery efforts in supply chains. A recent survey of U.K. companies found similar levels of ambivalence: over 50% indicated they did not know what to do if they found suppliers using slave labor; 25% did not know the law existed.

The *International Labor Organization* estimates there are nearly 21 million victims of forced labor worldwide, exploited by private individuals and companies, while generating \$150 billion in annual illegal profits.

To learn about the winners, visit: <http://www.rethinksupplychains.org>

The *Partnership for Freedom* is a public-private partnership led by *Humanity United*, in collaboration with the Dept. of Justice, the Dept. of Health and Human Services, the Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, the Dept. of State, the Dept. of Labor, Steven Spielberg's Righteous Persons Foundation, the Goldman Sachs 10,000 Women Initiative, and the Ray and Dagmar Dolby Family Fund.

"The presence of forced labor in corporate supply chains is a systemic problem that has been difficult to address," said Catherine Chen, director of investments for Humanity United. "It is our hope that these technologies will give business, workers, and governments helpful tools for greater transparency and visibility."

(<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/blog/2016/05/technology-used-to-tackle-labor-trafficking-in-supply-chains>)
(<http://www.wsj.com/articles/software-team-wins-supply-chain-sustainability-award-1463392806>)



Action

'Combating Forced Labor'

Forced labor presents a significant risk to global businesses as well as their national and international representatives.

In 2015 the *International Labor Organization (ILO)* published a 150-page handbook entitled, *Combating Forced Labor: A Handbook for Employers & Business*, to assist business and employers' organizations in understanding and tackling the various dimensions and issues related to forced labor and human trafficking.

The sections cover: Introduction & Overview; Employers' Frequently Asked Questions; Guiding Principles to Combat Forced Labor; A Checklist & Guidance for Assessing Compliance; A Guide for Taking Action; Tips for Taking Action; and Case Studies. Each of the seven sections is complete in itself, with background information, the latest statistics on forced labor, an overview of key issues, and resources for further reading.



'Combating Force Labor:

A Handbook for Employers & Business' is available at:

http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_101171.pdf

'Focus on Labor Exploitation' (FLEX)

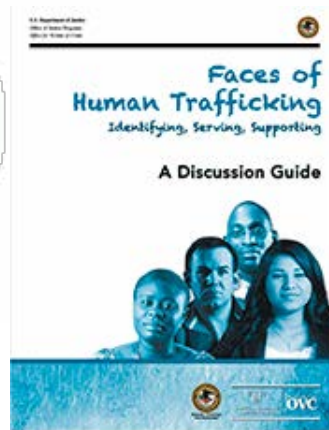
FLEX is a U.K. non-profit that works to end labor trafficking by promoting best practice responses to labor exploitation by undertaking research, advocacy and building awareness.

'*Labor Exploitation Accountability Hub*' is a database of legal mechanisms for individual and corporate accountability for human trafficking, forced labor and slavery around the world.

One can search the database by country, industry, topic, or means of exploitation.

Go to: <http://accountabilityhub.org/>

Office of Victims of Crime: Human Trafficking Video Series



The OVC offers a nine video series, '*Faces of Human Trafficking*,' as a resource for organizations to use for public awareness, education, and training events to promote and advance the cause of justice for victims of crime.

The series includes information about sex and labor trafficking, multidisciplinary approaches to serving victims of human trafficking, effective victim services, victims' legal

needs, and gives voice to survivors.

One section of the video on labor trafficking recounted the exploitation of 32 American workers, who were adults with intellectual disabilities.

They were transported from Texas to a turkey processing plant in Iowa. For approximately 35 years, these adults were working 40 hours per week or more, but were only paid \$65 a month. They were hidden away and punished in cruel ways. In 2009, after 35 to 40 years these men were finally rescued, but had nothing to show for decades of labor.

(<http://www.foxnews.com/us/2013/05/01/jury-awards-240-million-to-32-mentally-disabled-iowa-turkey-plant-workers-for.html>)



Accompanying the video series are materials that can be used to augment trainings and generate discussion.

- **A Discussion Guide** provides key points, discussion questions and suggested resources for each of the nine topics. To access the Guide, go to: http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/humantrafficking/Public_Awareness_Folder/DGV/Faces_of_Human_Trafficking_Discussion_Guide-508.pdf
- **Four OVC Fact Sheets:** These provide an introduction to human trafficking, information on the legal needs and rights of victims of human trafficking in the U.S., information on the special considerations and needs of youth victims, and promising practices for building effective collaborations to address human trafficking.
- **Four Posters** designed to target specific audiences: service providers and allied professionals; law enforcement; the general public; and victims/survivors. The posters can be self-customized with information for specific organizations, training opportunities, or local service providers.

For more information, go to:

<http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/humantrafficking/publicawareness.html>



Action

Write Your Legislator

The ***Business Supply Chain Transparency on Trafficking and Slavery Act of 2015*** was introduced in both the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives in this legislative cycle. The bills are designed to protect workers along the supply chains of our major businesses.

H.R.3226 (introduced 7/27/2015 by Rep Maloney, Carolyn B. [NY-12] with 15 co-sponsors.

Latest Major Action: 7/27/2015
Referred to the House Committee on Financial Services)

S.1968 (introduced 8/5/2015 by Sen Blumenthal, Richard [CT] with 3 co-sponsors.

Latest Major Action: 8/5/2015 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs).

For further information on what points to stress in letters to your legislators, go to:
http://www.ipjc.org/legislation/action_center.html?vvsrc=%2fcampaigns%2f42895%2frespond

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

'Supermarket Slave Trial'

In the 2014 film, *'Supermarket Slave Trial'*, we learn how giant international supermarkets like Walmart, Tesco, Morrisons and Iceland are selling shrimp delivered by slave labor.

The Thai fishing industry, the world's largest supplier of shrimp, is rife with abuse, torture and summary executions. For six months *The Guardian* undertook an investigation tracing the complex food chain from boat to supermarket shelf, proving for the first time that the low price of the shrimp you eat depends on slave labor.

To see the 18-minute film, go to:
<http://topdocumentaryfilms.com/supermarket-slave-trial/>

Videos Exposing Qatar's 'World Cup Slaves'

- People helping construct for the 2022 World Cup are dying. Go to:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9CcFKwJeyvI>
- A laborer and an electrician tell about working in Qatar. Go to:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P3NElpB1_X4
- Nepalese worker tells of abuse in Qatar. Go to:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jls2T3XKlbU>
- Housemaid speaks out about Qatar. Go to:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bUEmnFPxARK>

Informative Web Sites:

(Each contains information related to human trafficking)

'Caught at Sea: Forced Labor and Trafficking in Fisheries'

http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_214472.pdf

Qatar Exposed

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

Human Trafficking Videos

<http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/humantrafficking/publicawareness.html>

Child Labor

List of Good Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor
https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/pdf/tvpra_report2014.pdf

Partnership for Freedom

<http://www.partnershipforfreedom.org>

Sustainability Incubator

<http://www.sustainability-incubator.com/>

Trace Register

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

Good World Solutions

<http://www.goodworldsolutions.org>

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

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