

Stop Trafficking !

Anti-Human Trafficking Newsletter



Awareness

Advocacy

Action

1 This issue highlights the issue of trafficked children.

Vol. 2 No.4 April 15, 2004

Co-Sponsored by:

- *Sisters of the Divine Savior*
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Survey Gives New Data on Underage Commercial Sex

How do children become initiated into commercial sexual activity in New Zealand?

For the past 2 years Dr. Miriam Saphira has been conducting an in-depth survey to determine the nature of underage commercial sexual activity in this country and this month her report was delivered to the ECPAT Board and released to the media. The report gives a helpful insight into underage commercial sexual activity in New Zealand.

The report shows that a large percentage of the minors who entered prostitution came from dysfunctional families. Four out of every five were living away from either of their parents. Most of them were badly traumatized and a majority had been the victims of child sex abuse themselves. Once underage youth began commercial sexual activity, their consumption of drugs and alcohol increased considerably.

Dr. Saphira says that the report shows that children do not simply wake up one day and think they will become prostitutes. The influence of older persons appears to be a critical factor. Almost half the respondents said that a female friend or an older female had suggested becoming involved in paid sexual activity.

Underage Sex Workers:

Some facts from the Survey

- *The survey covered 47 respondents with an average age of 24 years - all had begun receiving payment for sex before the age of 18 years*
- *Average age at which respondents started having sex for payment - 14.5 years*
- *First sex for money was most often with an older businessman - more than 50%*
- *Average age at which respondents had consenting sex - 13.5 years*
- *Number of respondents who had been sexually abused as children - 59%*
- *Since doing sex for money 75% were raped*
- *Two thirds reported drinking "lots" of alcohol when having sex for money*
- *A third had contemplated suicide*
- *80% wanted to stop having sex for money and 20% succeeded in stopping*

The survey was in greater depth than most investigations and consequently does not have a large number of respondents. This is the first survey to have investigated how young people become involved in commercial sexual activities. From: *End Child Prostitution, Pornography and Trafficking (ECPAT NZ) February 2004 Newsletter*

Liena

was just a teenager when she left her family in Latvia because, she says, "I couldn't get along with my family." She moved in with a friend and worked odd jobs, struggling to find food. When her friend told her of a woman who could help her find work abroad, she jumped at the offer to work at a bar and accepted the woman's \$3,000 loan for travel expenses.

"Only when I was about to get on the plane did the lady ask me whether I knew what kind of job it was," says Liena, who learned then that she had been sold into prostitution. "At that moment I didn't think - I simply got on the plane and went to Denmark."

When reality hit, Liena was stunned by her new situation. "On the first floor there was a bar, and on the second floor we had our rooms where we had to live, eat, and do our job," she says. "The thing is, I had never done anything like that before. The first time was very, very difficult. Afterwards, I cried. We all cried."

Liena eventually was sold again, this time to Germany, and ended up in jail before being sent home to Latvia. There, the woman who had sold her into sexual slavery found her, threatened to have her raped or killed, and left her living in fear.

Liena (her name has been changed to protect her identity) shared her story with the *International Organization for Adolescents (IOFA)* to assist in making a training film that would educate young people on how to protect themselves when going abroad to work. Her trafficking experience is shared by millions of women and girls worldwide who are ensnared in an inescapable network of lies, violence, and sexual slavery - a problem that escalates despite global attention and pressure. (Excerpted from the American Association of University Women's newsletter *AAUW Outlook* Fall/Winter 2003 pg. 16-17)



Awareness

Protecting Children from Trafficking

While there are different patterns of exploitation in different parts of the world, children are trafficked for a number of purposes, including: sexual exploitation; adoption; child labor (e.g., domestic work, begging, criminal work like selling drugs); participation in armed conflicts; marriage; source for harvesting organs.

Poor economic conditions, poverty, unemployment, an upsurge in international organized crime, the low status of girls, lack of education, inadequate or non-existent legislation and/or poor law enforcement all contribute to the increase in child trafficking. Trafficking becomes intensified in situations of war, natural disaster and generalized violation of human rights.

According to the UN those most likely to be trafficked are girls, often from tribal groups and ethnic minorities, or stateless people and refugees. Some children (or their parents) are lured by promises of education, a new skill or a “good job.” Other children are kidnapped outright, taken from their home villages or towns, and then bought and sold like commodities. Often they are crammed into boats or trucks without enough air, water or food. When their smugglers are threatened by discovery, the children may be abandoned or even killed. If they reach their destination, they end up in situations of forced labor, forced prostitution, domestic service or involuntary marriage. In armed conflicts trafficked boys are usually used as soldiers, while girls are usually forced to be servants and then often used sexually by the soldiers as well. All are virtual slaves, who have been stripped of their human rights.

Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

- Arts. 9/10 A child must not be separated from parents against his/her will, except where it is in the best interests of the child.
- Art. 11 States are to combat the illicit transfer of children abroad.
- Art. 35 States are to adopt appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the abduction, sale or trafficking of children for any purpose or in any form.
- Arts. 20/21 declare the best interests of the child are paramount in the case of children who do not live with their parents and note the desirability of continuing the child’s ethnic, religious, cultural and linguistic background.
- Art. 21 provides that international adoption must not involve “*improper financial gain.*”
- Arts 32, 34, 36 and 39 are also relevant to the protection of child victims of trafficking. States are to provide for protection against economic, sexual and all other forms of exploitation, and the child’s right to physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration.

The UNICEF strategy

for addressing child trafficking focuses on four main areas: *raising awareness about the problem; providing economic support to families; improving access to and quality of education; and advocating for the rights of the child.*

Measures aimed at preventing the trafficking of children include: *increased educational opportunities for disadvantaged children, particularly girls; support to families at risk; appropriate social welfare; training of law enforcement officials and judicial authorities.*

It is also essential to *raise awareness of the media, communities and families on the rights of child victims of any form of trafficking.*

UNICEF Statistics

- Between 5,000 and 7,000 Nepali girls are trafficked every year across the border to India. Most of them end up as sex workers in brothels in Bombay and New Delhi. An estimated 200,000 Nepali women, most of them girls under 18, work in Indian cities.
- An estimated 10,000 women and girls from neighboring countries have been lured into commercial sex establishments in Thailand. Recent Thai Government policy to eradicate child prostitution means that fewer girls are being trafficked from northern Thailand and more girls and women are being brought from Myanmar, southern China, Laos and Cambodia.
- China’s Public Security Bureau reported 6,000 cases of trafficking of children in 1997, with a steady increase in girls aged 14 and 15. (Oxfam)
- UNICEF estimates that 1,000 to 1,500 Guatemalan babies and children a year are trafficked for adoption by foreign couples in North America and Europe.
- Girls as young as 13 (mainly from Asia and Eastern Europe) are trafficked as “mail-order brides.” In most cases these girls and women are powerless and isolated and at great risk of violence.
- Large numbers of children are being trafficked in West and Central Africa, mainly for domestic work but also for sexual exploitation, to work in shops or on farms, to be scavengers or street hawkers. Nearly 90% of these trafficked domestic workers are girls.
- Children from Togo, Mali, Burkina Faso and Ghana are trafficked to Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Cameroon and Gabon. Children are trafficked both in and out of Benin and Nigeria. Some children are sent as far away as the Middle East and Europe.

(UNICEF)



Youth for Sale

The term “*commercial sexual exploitation of children*” (CSEC) is used to describe the various activities that exploit children for their commercial value including child sex tourism, child prostitution, child pornography and the trafficking of children for sexual purposes. The term implies that the child is not only sexually abused but that there is a profit arising from the transaction - in cash or kind - where the child is considered to be a sexual and commercial object.

CSEC describes an age-old practice that exists to some degree in every society. However there has been a rapid expansion of CSEC in the last decade making it a problem of global proportions. Although it is impossible to verify how many children are involved in commercial sexual exploitation, recent research and anecdotal evidence shows the numbers continue to increase. It is estimated millions of children are affected. Large well organized child sex industries have emerged in the poorer nations of Asia, Africa, Latin America and more recently CSEC has developed in Eastern Europe, the Pacific region and Indo-China. Increasing numbers of young people in developed countries are at risk of experiencing sexual exploitation and abuse. Current trends include:

- More offenders are seeking out new destinations for child sex tourism.
- More offenders are sexually exploiting children through the Internet by luring children, exchanging information and distributing child pornography.
- More children and young people in developed countries are exchanging sex for survival.

- More children are being trafficked across new routes, borders and between continents.
- The children/young people susceptible to commercial sexual exploitation are both girls and boys, although primarily girls, aged from 10 to 18.

There is great diversity in the circumstances and levels of exploitation locally, regionally and globally. There is also great diversity among child sexual offenders. Child sex industries serve both local and foreign offenders. The vast majority of offenders are men, although women can also abuse children.

The reasons for offending are many and diverse but offenders generally fall into one of two categories:
1) *situational offenders*, who do not have a true sexual preference for children, but engage in sex with children for varied and sometimes complex reasons, and
2) *preferential offenders or pedophiles*, who have a definite sexual preference for children. Their sexual behavior is highly predictable. They are smaller in number than situational offenders, but potentially can abuse large numbers of children.

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The UN now lists Mexico as the number one center for the supply of young children to North America. The majority are sent to international pedophile organizations. Most of the children over 12 end up as prostitutes. (CATW Fact Book, A. Hall "The Scotsman," 1998)

Causes of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC)

- ✓ Poverty
- ✓ Globalization
- ✓ Changes in Family/Community support mechanisms
- ✓ Family breakdown and abuse
- ✓ Gender Bias
- ✓ Criminal Networks
- ✓ Lack of Law Enforcement
- ✓ Tourism
- ✓ Tradition and Culture
- ✓ Increasing materialism and consumerism.
- ✓ Commercialization
- ✓ HIV/AIDS
- ✓ Lack of employment or vocational opportunities
- ✓ Homelessness
- ✓ Discrimination against ethnic minorities
- ✓ Demand by sex tourists and pedophiles
- ✓ International promotion of the child sex industry through information technology
- ✓ Demands by foreign sex industries creating international trade in girls and women
- ✓ Military presence creating demand for child prostitutes
- ✓ Demand from the migrant labor force.

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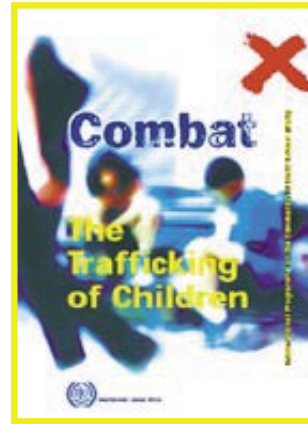
What actions might we take to help eliminate the causes on this checklist?



Advocacy

Worst Forms of Child Labor, 1999

ILO
document



(e) take account of the special situation of girls.

3. Each Member shall designate the competent authority responsible for the implementation of the provisions giving effect to this Convention.

International Labour Organization Convention 182

Art. 1 Each Member, which ratifies this Convention, shall take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor as a matter of urgency.

Art. 2 For the purposes of this Convention, the term child shall apply to all persons under the age of 18.

Art. 3 For the purposes of this Convention, the term the worst forms of child labor comprises:

- (a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labor, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- (b) the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
- (c) the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;
- (d) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

Art. 4

1. The types of work referred to under Article 3(d) shall be determined by national laws or regulations or by the competent authority, after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, taking into consideration relevant international standards, in particular Paragraphs 3 and 4 of the *Worst Forms of Child Labor Recommendation, 1999*.
2. The competent authority, after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, shall identify where the types of work so determined exist.

3. The list of the types of work determined under paragraph 1 of this Article shall be periodically examined and revised as necessary, in consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned.

Art. 5 Each Member shall, after consultation with employers' and workers' organizations, establish or designate appropriate mechanisms to monitor the implementation of the provisions giving effect to this Convention.

Art. 6

1. Each Member shall design and implement programs of action to eliminate as a priority the worst forms of child labor.
2. Such programs of action shall be designed and implemented in consultation with relevant government institutions and employers' and workers' organizations, taking into consideration the views of other concerned groups as appropriate.

Art. 7

1. Each Member shall take all necessary measures to ensure the effective implementation and enforcement of the provisions giving effect to this Convention including the provision and application of penal sanctions or, as appropriate, other sanctions.
2. Each Member shall, taking into account the importance of education in eliminating child labor, take effective and time-bound measures to:
 - (a) prevent the engagement of children in the worst forms of child labor;
 - (b) provide the necessary and appropriate direct assistance for the removal of children from the worst forms of child labor and for their rehabilitation and social integration;
 - (c) ensure access to free basic education, and, wherever possible and appropriate, vocational training, for all children removed from the worst forms of child labor;
 - (d) identify and reach out to children at special risk; and

Art. 8. Members shall take appropriate steps to assist one another in giving effect to the provisions of this Convention through enhanced international cooperation and/or assistance including support for social and economic development, poverty eradication programs and universal education.

(Rest of Convention not included here.)

E-Bay Halts Auction of Vietnamese Girls

Associated Press

EBay Inc. halted an auction the week of March 7, 2004 and suspended a Taiwanese user who allegedly tried to sell three Vietnamese girls for a starting bid of \$5,400.

The auction, which began March 2 on eBay's Taiwan site, did not include a detailed description of the goods for sales but said the "items" were from Vietnam and would be "shipped to Taiwan only."

The site included five photos of three people. One dark-haired woman in a white shirt wore makeup and blue nail polish, and the two others appeared to be girls no older than their early teens. The 10-day auction had a starting price of 180,000 Taiwanese dollars, or \$5,411.88.

Vietnamese activist groups in Australia and the United States noticed the listing as early as March 5 and began sending e-mail to women's rights and immigrant advocates around the world. Many of them contacted eBay, which earlier this week canceled the item.

"There couldn't be a clearer case of what's not allowed on eBay," eBay official Hani Durzy said. EBay turned over information on the seller to Taiwan authorities, Durzy said.



Advocacy

Advocating for Children in Mercosur, Bolivia and Chile

In January 2004, after receiving mandates, the U.S. Embassy and the *Inter-American Institute of the Children* signed an agreement for the development of a joint project to combat trafficking of children and child pornography on the Internet. During March 2004 the *Institute* and the U.S. Embassy co-sponsored a Montevideo conference entitled, "*Trafficking Children for Sexual Exploitation and Child Pornography on the Internet in Mercosur, Bolivia and Chile.*" The objectives of the workshop were to establish a forum of exchange of information about these problems and reach agreement regarding national investigation.

The *Institute* plans to work with the *Organization of American States (OAS)* to develop an annual report on the situation in the region in order to coordinate legislative initiatives and program reforms; organize regional events, including training on methods of investigation of pornography on the Internet; foster the cooperation of OAS members in establishing public policies and action plans to ensure the rights of children and

adolescents; and develop training for leaders of organizations involved in the protection of children.

In opening the workshop, Deputy Chief of Mission James Williard told the participants: "*You are the officials on the front lines of your countries combating an abominable form of slavery that should no longer exist in the 21st century: trafficking in persons. It is a dark and uncomfortable subject, but one that must be illuminated.*"

He said the largest and fastest growing form of trafficking in person is for prostitution, followed by forced labor, domestic servitude and forced recruitment of children as soldiers.

"*The US has taken significant action to combat trafficking in persons, including children, and our sponsorship of this conference is part of a \$50 million initiative,*" Williard said. "*In addition, we have passed legislation that will assure that the depraved individuals who traffic and sexually abuse children will find no safe haven.*"

He noted that in April 2003, the PROTECT Act was signed into law by President

Bush, allowing law enforcement officers to prosecute Americans who travel abroad to abuse minors, without having prior proven intent. The law also clarifies that there is no statute of limitations for crimes involving the abduction of or physical and sexual abuse of a child. U.S. "sex tourists" are now subject to domestic child abuse and child exploitation laws and they face up to 30 years imprisonment.

(Montevideo)

Who Will Speak Up for Education for All the World's Children?

Rich countries give less than 25% of the extra funds that poor countries need to educate every child. Of every dollar given in foreign aid, only about 2 cents goes to basic education.

According to UNESCO it would cost an extra \$10 billion per year to guarantee every child in the world at least a primary education of minimum quality. World governments spend that much on the military every four days.



Participants in the workshop.



Action

Millions of Children Lack Education

- ✓ More than 100 million children – most of them girls – don't go to primary school at all. 44 million of the world's out-of-school children live in Africa, 32 million live in South and West Asia and 14 million live in East Asia.
- ✓ One third of all children, and one in two in Africa, never complete 5 years of primary school – the minimum length of education needed to achieve basic literacy.
- ✓ More than 140 million young people, ages 15-24, are entering adulthood illiterate. 83 million of these illiterate young people live in South and West Asia, 30 million live in Africa, and 13 million live in the Arab States.

For These Reasons

- ✓ **Costs of schooling:** The cost of education is too high for poor parents. In many poor countries it can cost a month's wages or more to send one child to a government primary school. When school fees were abolished in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Malawi, the enrollments of children doubled or tripled. Yet at least 101 countries are still charging fees for primary education and, even when there are no school fees, there are other costs such as uniforms and books.
- ✓ **Discrimination against girls and women:** The majority of out-of-school children are female. In

Africa and South Asia, there are 14 million fewer girls than boys in primary school.

- ✓ **Disability:** Many countries do not provide any help for children with disabilities to attend school.
- ✓ **HIV-AIDS:** In Africa and parts of Asia, AIDS forces children to drop out of school – either because they have lost their parents, because they have to stay home and care for sick relatives, or because they have to work to help the family survive. In some cases, authorities even force AIDS orphans out of school because of the prejudice and stigma surrounding the disease.
- ✓ **Conflict:** Wars and civil strife destroy communities and uproot children. Refugees frequently get no access to education.
- ✓ **Poor quality:** Classrooms often lack the basic tools for learning, such as books, desks and, most importantly, properly trained teachers. Class sizes may be very large, or the school day may last only 2 or 3 hours. In these circumstances, even children who do attend school may still be missing an education, since they are unlikely to acquire functional literacy skills.
- ✓ **Lack of relevance:** Some governments insist that all schools conform to a rigid academic format that is out of touch with local cultures, languages and livelihoods. In this case, schooling may pose as a threat to cherished ways of life.
- ✓ **Child labor:** Of all the reasons that children are missing an education, **child labor is the major reason.** However this is a two-way process since child labor is a barrier to education, but lack of educational opportunities promotes child labor. Inadequacies in schools in terms of poor infrastructure or teaching quality discourage very poor families (who must make a massive investment in their child's education) from sending their children to school. This leaves children "idle" and vulnerable to economic exploitation.

Global Action Week April 19-25, 2004

"Missing an Education, Join the World's Biggest Lobby"

Around the world, children will be speaking out on their right to education. They will make their voices heard in national parliaments, legislatures, in state assemblies and in village councils. During the 2004 *Action Week* children want to make it impossible for their leaders to ignore millions of children who are missing out on education.

Why a worldwide lobby?

In 2000, 189 governments promised to give every girl and every boy the chance to complete a primary education. Governments and the international community pledged to implement the *UN Convention on the Rights of the Child*, ensuring that all children are not engaged in work that interferes with their schooling.

It is time that the developing country governments and the rich country governments start taking actions to get all the world's children into schools.

Millions of child laborers are missing an education. A clear message must be sent to the world that children work because they are not in school, and children are missing an education because they are working. Without *Education For All (EFA)* we will never end child labor and, correspondingly, without the elimination of child labor the world will never achieve EFA.

The *Global March Against Child Labor* organization will be demanding that governments ratify and fully implement *Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor* and the *138 Convention on the Minimum Age*



Action

7 Archbishop of Nampula, Mozambique Speaks Out In Support of Servite Nuns

In Nampula, after the death of the Lutheran deaconess and extensive coverage by the international press, no more children have disappeared. Everything has suddenly stopped and the traffickers in children and organs have tried to mount a counter-attack. For several days, local newspapers closely allied to the government carried defamatory articles about the Servite cloistered nuns, *Elilda dos Santos*, the consecrated laywoman, and the Church in Mozambique. On March 19th the *Archbishop of Nampula, Mons. Tomé Makhweliha*, issued a public statement, his first since the nuns reported the affair, expressed in strong, clear tones. The text follows:

"We, the Catholic Church of the Archdiocese of Nampula, repudiate all the defamatory stories recently circulated by certain newspapers, which denounced as unreliable the reports made by the nuns at the monastery and by Sister Elilda.

We reject all the machinations that have been employed to silence or distort the work that the Catholic Church has done in Nampula to bring to light the traffic in children, kidnappings, murders and mutilation of corpses.

We denounce as false all statements seeking to demonstrate that the Church is divided and is separated from those who have, in its name, reported from the beginning the crimes that have been committed.

We re-state our determination to continue to work for the defense of life and the dignity of the human person, irrespective of creed, race, color, political or socio-economic status.

We demand that the investigations continue and that they reach definite conclusions that are clear and detailed, that the truth be established quickly and those responsible be exposed.

*D. Tomé Makhweliha,
Archbishop of Nampula"*

The statement was also signed by the representative of the diocesan clergy of Nampula the presidents of the Conference of Men Religious of Mozambique (CIRM) and the Conference of Women Religious of Mozambique (CONFEREMO).

A week of ecumenical prayer was held in the Cathedral March 16-20, led by the Archbishop and with a large attendance of people, religious and clergy. A procession/march through the streets of the city has also been announced for a future date.

Finally, Mother Juliana, OSM, the prioress of "Mater Dei" monastery, has sent a message, in which she says: *"Everything has gone quiet, and the government is making fresh investigations. There is also a parliamentary commission, with members of both parties (Frelimo and Renamo) at work making inquiries. The traffickers have changed tactics, and so has the government. We wait to see what the outcome will be ..."*

Mother Juliana expressed heartfelt thanks to all those who demonstrated solidarity and expressed their support against the traffic in children.

Claudio Avallone, OSM
27 March 2004

Editor's Note:

Many readers informed us of their efforts to obtain and send signatures to the Servites, supporting their efforts to pressure the Mozambique Government to expose and punish those responsible for the atrocities against innocent Mozambique children.

The Servite community is very grateful for the show of solidarity and asks that efforts continue so that the Mozambique Government will do all in its power to eliminate this scandal from the country.

Signatures may still be forwarded to:

**Friar Servants of Mary
Piazza San Marcello, 5
00187 Rome, Italy**

New Hotline Phone Number:

**Trafficking Information and
Referral Hotline:
1-888-3737.888**

**Important Web-Site:
Office of Refugee Resettlement
www.acf.hhs.gov/trafficking**



Action

Lobby *cont. from p. 6*

of Admission into Employment. In particular, through advocating for the universal implementation and ratification of the Convention 138, with its focus on the minimum age of employment being no less than that of compulsory education, or of 15 years, we will be able to send a strong call for the elimination of child labor and education for all children.

Activities: The World's Biggest Lobby

The main coordinated international activity for the *Global Action Week 2004* is the *World's Biggest Lobby*. There are three types of activity that count towards being involved in the Lobby, and in which *Global March* partners will be taking part:

1. 'National Lobby' – Across the globe on April 20th children will be going to their national parliaments, legislatures or assemblies to voice their concerns and opinions on education. Events will also be taking place across states and provinces. The *National Lobby* focus is to give children the chance to lobby their Government Representatives, telling in their own words why children don't get an education and what must be done about it.

2. 'Politicians Go Back To School' – Throughout the *Action Week* politicians will be invited to visit a local school, education center or community organization during the week – so they can speak with children and learn firsthand what children think.

3. 'Send A Message To The President' - Mass mailings of messages from people about the importance of educating every girl and boy will be sent to their government leaders throughout *Action Week*.

You can join the World's Biggest Ever Lobby!

If you want to get involved in this Lobby without being physically involved or just from the comfort of your home, 'Send A Message To The President'. Get as many people as possible to send the message to your country's President or Prime Minister during the week of April 19th –25th. It is up to you to choose the format the mailing takes, but each message must contain the words **"Please do more to give every child the chance to go to school and get a quality education."**

E-Mail addresses:
President George W. Bush:
president@whitehouse.gov
Vice President Richard Cheney:
vice.president@whitehouse.gov

Classroom activity pack

By adapting the classroom activity pack that the *Global Campaign for Education* will supply, teachers can help kids in the North to find out about why their peers in poorer countries don't get an education.

Teachers might also want to arrange an exchange of letters and pictures with a sister school in the developing world.

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

ECPAT NZ

www.ecpat.org.nz
www.cyberkidz.co.nz
www.ecpat.org/about_CSEC/index.html

UNICEF

[www.unicefusa.org/trafficking/
background_2.html](http://www.unicefusa.org/trafficking/background_2.html)

**International
Labor Organization**
[www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/
ipecc/publ/childtraf/combat.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipecc/publ/childtraf/combat.pdf)

[www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/
convdisp1.htm](http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/convdisp1.htm)

Montevideo

[http://montevideo.usembassy.gov/
usaweb/paginas/18-Mar2004-
06aEN.shtml](http://montevideo.usembassy.gov/usaweb/paginas/18-Mar2004-06aEN.shtml)

Information on World's Biggest Lobby

Global March

<http://globalmarch.org/index.php>

Educational Activity Pack

[http://globalmarch.org/act-now/
GCEActivitypackEN.pdf](http://globalmarch.org/act-now/GCEActivitypackEN.pdf)

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
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srjeanschafersds/stoptraffic/index.html](http://homepage.mac.com/srjeanschafersds/stoptraffic/index.html)

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