

Stop Trafficking !

Anti-Human Trafficking Newsletter



Awareness

Advocacy

Action

July 2008 Vol. 6 No. 7

This issue highlights information from the U.S. Department of State's annual TIP Report.

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Trafficking In Persons (TIP) 2008

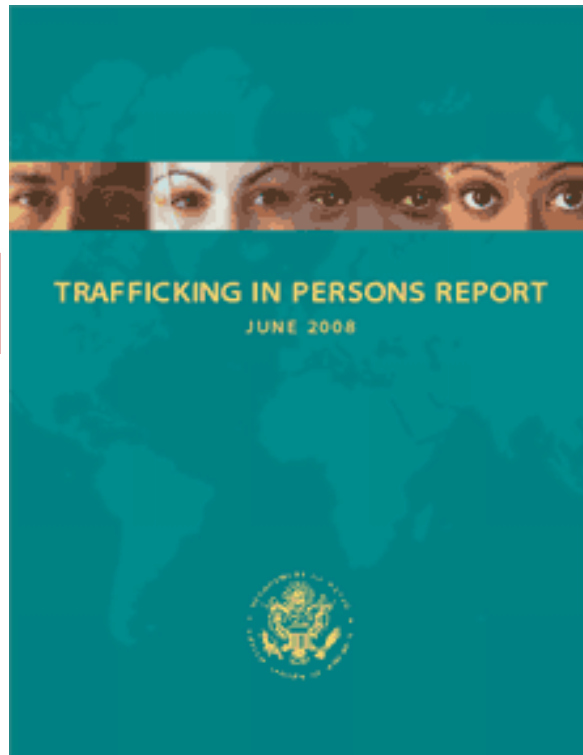
The 2008 TIP Report covers 170 countries: 153 were assessed and ranked (see pg. 4). Another 17 countries were considered special cases, because of lack of sufficient information to assess whether a significant number of trafficking victims exist in those countries.

The Report is accessible at:
<http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/>

The Report highlights five areas of concern in the countries assessed:

- 1) weak prosecution of labor trafficking offenses;
- 2) weak trafficking victim protection;
- 3) forced labor creeping into new growth industries;
- 4) domestic servitude; and
- 5) the vulnerability of migrant workers.

See pages 2-4 for further insights into the Report.



The chart below (developed by the Solidarity Center and found in the TIP Report, pg. 290) extrapolated and simplified the definition in the 2000 UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children.

The chart is a useful tool for analyzing individual cases to determine whether or not they constitute trafficking. *In order for a situation to be trafficking, it must have at least one of the elements within each of the three criteria (Process, Means, Goal).* If one condition from each category is met, the result is trafficking. For adults, victim consent is irrelevant if one of the *Means* is employed. For children consent is irrelevant with or without the *Means* category.

Human Trafficking is:

Process	+	Way / Means	+	Goal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment • Transportation • Transferring • Harboring • Receiving 	and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threat • Coercion • Abduction • Fraud • Deceit • Deception • Abuse of Power 	and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prostitution • Pornography • Violence/Sexual Exploitation • Forced Labor • Involuntary Servitude • Debt Bondage (with unfair wages) • Slavery/Similar practices



Awareness

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Overview of the TIP Report

Demand for Trafficking

The TIP Report examines whether traffickers are adequately punished and victims adequately protected, as well as looking into each of the major forms of human trafficking. It highlights commendable initiatives around the world and specific persons, who are called 'heroes' for their work against trafficking. The specific country narratives cover 240 pages in the 295-page Report. (The U.S. is covered in a separate report.)

Topics of *Special Interest* include:

- Highly Vulnerable: North Korean Refugees, pg. 7
- Boy Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation, pg. 9
- Women as Exploiters, pg. 11
- Trafficking in Persons and New Technologies, pg. 13 (*next column*)
- Protecting Children From Child Sex Tourism, pg. 14
- Trafficking of Migrant Workers, pg. 16
- Street Children and Trafficking, pg. 18
- Victim Trauma and Recovery, pg. 21
- Worker Remittances: A Darker Side? pg. 22
- The Myth of the Bad "Runaway Worker," pg. 25 (*See pg. 3*)
- Invisible People: Statelessness and Trafficking, pg. 26
- Prostitution and Trafficking: Adjusting Policy to Reality, pg. 29
- Custody of Child Trafficking Victims, pg. 30
- Reports of Products Made with Forced Labor in the Last Year, pg. 31 (*See pg. 3*)
- Trafficking for Forced Begging, pg. 33
- The Economics of Trafficking in Persons, pg. 34

"Demand for forced labor is created by unscrupulous employers, who seek to increase profits at the expense of vulnerable workers through the unlawful use of force, fraud, or coercion. One key to addressing such demand for forced labor is raising awareness about the existence of forced labor in the production of goods. Many consumers and businesses would be troubled to know that their purchases — including clothes, jewelry, and even food — are produced by individuals, including children, subjected to slave-like conditions. Yet, in the global marketplace for goods, ensuring that complex supply chains are untainted by forced labor is a challenge for both businesses and consumers. Denying forced labor-made products access to foreign markets will ultimately reduce the incentive to exploit slave labor and encourage ethical business behavior. Increased information on export products and production chains — drawn from a variety of sources, including other governments — makes such efforts more effective. Any successful effort to combat sex trafficking must confront not only the supply of trafficked humans, but also the demand for commercial sex and labor trafficking, which perpetuates it. U.S. policy draws a direct connection between prostitution and human trafficking. As noted in a December 2002 policy decision, the U.S. government opposes prostitution and any related activities as contributing to the phenomenon of human trafficking.

In 2005, the *U.N. Commission on the Status of Women* adopted the U.S. resolution *Eliminating Demand for Trafficked Women and Girls for All Forms of Exploitation*. This was the first U.N. resolution to focus on the demand side of human trafficking — the goal being to protect women and girls by drying up the "market" for trafficking victims, including by recognizing a link to commercial sexual exploitation." (TIP, pg. 31-32)

Trafficking in Persons & New Technologies

"At a recent U.S. conference on human trafficking, 17 year-old Rosita was describing the business mode of her boyfriend-trafficker. In contrast to many commonly heard stories of trafficking, Rosita was not held against her will in a back-alley brothel. Nor was she moved around on street circuit in a bad part of town. Instead, her trafficker was advertising on a popular internet list-serve where buyers and sellers are able to come together virtually to make business deals and exchanges. A description of the "service" was posted, along with the trafficker's cell phone. Buyers called and made discreet arrangements. Following the business deal, Rosita was delivered to a home, a hotel, or other meeting place at an agreed upon time for an agreed upon price. Rosita was trafficked for prostitution in this manner when she was between the ages of 14 and 17."

Technologies *cont. pg. 3*



Awareness

The Myth of the Bad 'Runaway Worker'

"Migrant workers will be imprisoned up to two years and face a \$3,205 fine if they are found to have deliberately deserted their contracted jobs when overseas," declares the law of a country that is a major source of migrant laborers. Some governments of destination countries ... are known to offer bounties for each runaway worker found by citizens, who deputize themselves as immigration officers.

... While many destination governments fail to provide foreign workers with adequate recourse for help if abused by their employers, they are often unquestioning in assuming guilt of a worker who has run away. "Anti-abscondment" laws in some countries can lead to automatic arrest, incarceration, and often deportation if a worker is absent from his or her employment site for more than one day.

...(M)any of these "runaways" are fleeing abusive employers, debt bondage, or forced labor. Denied opportunities to seek help from their host government, they take the last resort – flight. Disproportionately high rates of runaways ... may reflect underlying exploitative practices in recruitment or employment, including practices that constitute trafficking. Destination governments should offer avenues through which workers can identify themselves as trafficking victims and seek help from exploitation without fear of automatic arrest or deportation...." (TIP Report, pg. 25)

Products Alleged to Be Made with Forced Labor in 2007

"Forced labor takes place within a variety of industries throughout the world. During the past reporting year, for example, allegations of forced labor were made with respect to producers of a wide spectrum of agricultural commodities and manufactured goods, including:

- Shrimp processed in Thailand and Bangladesh
- Cotton harvested in Uzbekistan
- Cocoa harvested in Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire
- Apparel made in Bangladesh, India, Jordan, and Malaysia
- Sugar cane harvested for ethanol production in Brazil
- Par-boiled rice made in India
- Bricks made in India, China and Pakistan
- Pig iron made in Brazil

(NB: Items on this list were connected to prominent allegations of forced labor on the part of one or more manufacturers that came to light during 2007; the veracity of all reports has not yet been fully established. This list is intended as a representative sample, and inclusion of any item on this list is not intended to suggest that the totality of any country's production of such item has been linked to forced labor." TIP Report pg. 31)

Technologies

cont. from pg. 2

"This case had all the elements of common trafficking—Rosita was recruited as a child, and forced, by a violent and abusive boyfriend, to be sold for commercial sexual exploitation. What was different about the case was the trafficker's use of new technologies to facilitate her sale. Numerous similar cases have emerged, illustrating the use of new technologies, such as cell phones, text messaging, and other phone technologies to facilitate business; chat rooms to exchange information on sex tourism sites around the world; social media and social networking to target, stalk, and land victims, as well as to convey, buy, and sell pornographic records of sex trafficking; instant messaging to communicate in real time with victims or targets; and more. In addition to phones and the Internet, traffickers may also be using new ubiquitous technologies such as chips, global positioning systems, and biometric data.

A two-pronged approach to addressing these developments is important. As a preliminary measure, countries should begin to document all cases in which new technologies are utilized by traffickers for either sex or labor trafficking. Such information is a necessary first step toward analyzing and designing interventions in cases where technology is used to facilitate trafficking.

At the same time, law enforcement should examine ways to utilize '*reverse engineering*' to combat sex trafficking, finding ways to identify new victims and to obtain protection and services for them. New technologies can be harnessed for the good of locating traffickers and customers, and to facilitate arrests, prosecutions, and convictions of the exploiters." (TIP Report, pg. 13)



Advocacy



"It has been gratifying to witness the determined governments, human rights and women's groups, faith-based organizations, and many brave individuals who are dedicated to advancing human dignity worldwide. Trafficking and exploitation plague all nations, and no country, even ours, is immune." Sec. Condoleezza Rice, June 4, 2008

TIP Report Tier Placements

Based on the extent of a government's actions to combat human trafficking. (See TIP Report pg. 44)

Tier 1: Governments that fully comply with the TVPAs minimum standards for the elimination of human trafficking. (n) new country in ranking as of 2008; (+/-) indicates the number of tiers a country moved up (+)/down (-) since 2007.

Australia	Czech Republic	Hong Kong	Macedonia (+)	Slovenia
Austria	Denmark	Hungary	Madagascar (+)	Spain
Belgium	Finland	Italy	The Netherlands	Sweden
Canada	France	Korea, Rep. of	New Zealand	Switzerland
Columbia	Georgia	Lithuania	Norway	United Kingdom
Croatia (+)	Germany	Luxembourg	Poland	

Tier 2: Countries that make significant effort to bring themselves into compliance.

Afghanistan	East Timor	Kenya (+)	Morocco (-)	Singapore
Angola	Ecuador	Kyrgyz Republic	Nepal	Slovak Republic
Bangladesh	El Salvador	Laos	Nicaragua	Suriname
Belarus (+)	Estonia	Latvia	Nigeria	Taiwan
Belize	Ethiopia	Lebanon	Pakistan	Tanzania
Benin	Ghana	Liberia	Paraguay	Thailand
Bolivia	Greece	Macau (+)	Peru	Togo
Bosnia/Herz.	Honduras (+)	Malawi (-)	Philippines	Turkey
Brazil	Indonesia	Mali	Portugal	Uganda
Bulgaria	Ireland (-)	Malta	Romania	Ukraine (+)
Burkina Faso	Israel	Mauritania (+)	Rwanda	Un.Arab Emir.(+)
Cambodia (+)	Jamaica	Mauritius	Senegal	Uruguay
Chile	Japan	Mexico (+)	Serbia	Vietnam
Djibouti (+)	Kazakhstan (+)	Mongolia	Sierra Leone	Yemen

Special Watch List: Based on the overall extent of human trafficking in the country and the extent to which government officials have participated in, facilitated, condoned, or are otherwise complicit in human trafficking.

Albania (-)	Chad	Egypt	India	Russia
Argentina	China (PRC)	Equatorial Guinea (+)	Jordan (-)	South Africa
Armenia	Congo (DRC) (-)	Gabon (-)	Libya	Sri Lanka
Azerbaijan (-)	Congo (Rep. of) (n)	The Gambia	Malaysia (+)	Tajikistan (-)
Bahrain (+)	Costa Rica (-)	Guatemala	Montenegro (-)	Uzbekistan (+)
Burundi	Cote D'Ivoire (-)	Guinea (-)	Mozambique	Venezuela (+)
Cameroon (-)	Cyprus	Guinea-Bissau (-)	Niger (-)	Zambia (-)
Cent. Afr. Rep.	Dominican Repub.	Guyana	Panama (-)	Zimbabwe (-)

Tier 3: Countries that do not fully comply and do not make significant effort to work toward compliance.

Algeria	Fiji (-)	Moldova (-)	Papua N. Guinea (-)	Sudan
Burma	Iran	North Korea	Qatar	Syria
Cuba	Kuwait	Oman	Saudi Arabia	



Advocacy

Congregations Formalize a Corporate Stance Against Human Trafficking

Society of the Holy Child Jesus, American Province

We, the members of the *American Province of the Society of the Holy Child Jesus*, denounce the trafficking of all persons, especially women and children, for purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor. We choose to stand in solidarity with those trafficked and with those who oppose this violation of human rights, and to help stop the demand for trafficked persons.

We commit:

- to province-wide individual and group prayer: UNANIMA has one (www.unanima-international.org) or use this one: “*Source of Abundant Life, please empower us to stop the demand for trafficked persons, stop the traffickers, and stop the poverty, violence, and environmental degradation that often lead to individuals being trafficked.*”
- to educate ourselves regarding the magnitude, causes, and consequences of this abuse and to share this information with others when possible
- to collaborate with other groups, such as the European and African Provinces, UNANIMA, and other religious congregations
- to contact legislators in support of legislation that addresses the prevention of trafficking and poverty and/or provide alternatives to persons who have been, or might be, trafficked
- to use our strength as consumers and investors to help create a socially just and environmentally sustainable society, one that eliminates incentives for, and vulnerability to, trafficking. May 2008

Sisters of the Holy Family and SHF Associates

As part of their corporate stance to embrace the principles of the *Earth Charter*, as well as deepen their commitment to the *Millennium Development Goals*, *Sisters of the Holy Family and their Associates* affirmed this focus in addressing human trafficking:

We, *Sisters of the Holy Family and Associates*, witness to the good news and stand against conditions that demean or undermine the dignity of persons or the sacredness of the family. We witness to each person’s dignity, worth and the right to a full human life and at this time in our history stand against the devastating evil of human trafficking. We stand with every woman, man and child who has been victimized by human trafficking and support their healing, restoration and re-integration into a life worthy of her/his human dignity. Thus,

- We commit ourselves to continue raising our own awareness of human trafficking as well as the awareness of others.
- We commit ourselves to finding creative ways to support those rescued from human trafficking.
- We commit ourselves to supporting legislative action and advocacy on behalf of all caught in the web of human trafficking. June 2008

Sisters of Charity of Halifax

We Sisters of Charity, called to be prophetic women in a world wounded by violence and stripped of hope, are committed to make the love of God visible in our world by serving persons who are poor, especially those who through shame conceal their necessities. We stand together in a time when we hear the silent cries of victims of human trafficking, especially those women and children taken for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor. We commit ourselves to work to eradicate this global human rights violation and to affirm the dignity of all human beings. June 30, 2008

Corporate Stance

Religious congregations and collaborators that have taken a corporate stance against human trafficking.

- o Benedictine Sisters of Cottonwood, ID
- o Blauvelt Dominicans
- o Conference of Benedictine Prioresses (57 monasteries)
- o Congregation of Notre Dame
- o Congregation of St. Agnes, WI
- o Daughters of Wisdom, US Province
- o Dominicans of Mission San Jose CA
- o Dominican Sisters of Oxford, MI
- o Dominicans of San Rafael, CA
- o Dominican Sisters of Sinsinawa, WI
- o Dominicans of Sparkill, NY
- o Dominicans of Springfield, IL
- o Dominican Sisters and Associates of St. Mary of the Springs, Columbus, OH
- o Franciscan Sisters of Allegany, NY
- o Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility (ICCR) Human Trafficking Subcommittee
- o International Congregation of Notre Dame
- o Lay Salvatorians
- o Loretto Justice and Peace Network
- o Loretto Women’s Network
- o Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus (Stella Maris Province, NY)
- o Religious of the Good Shepherd
- o Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary
- o School Sisters of Notre Dame
- o Servants of the Holy Heart of Mary, USA Province
- o Servants of Mary, Ladysmith, WI
- o Sisters of Charity of Halifax
- o Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, KY
- o Sisters of the Divine Savior
- o Sisters of the Holy Family
- o Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary
- o Sisters of Mercy of the Americas
- o Sisters of Providence of St. Vincent de Paul, Canada
- o Sisters of St. Anne St. Marie Province USA, Canada, and Chile
- o Sisters of St. Francis of Mary Immaculate
- o Sisters of St. Francis of Philadelphia
- o Sisters of St. Francis of Redwood City
- o Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet, Los Angeles Province
- o Sisters of St. Joseph of Chambery
- o Sisters of St. Joseph of Concordia, KS
- o Sisters of St. Joseph of Orange, CA
- o Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace
- o Society of the Divine Savior (Salvatorian Priests and Brothers)
- o Society of the Holy Child Jesus, Amer. Prov.
- o Ursulines of the Roman Union USA-East



Action

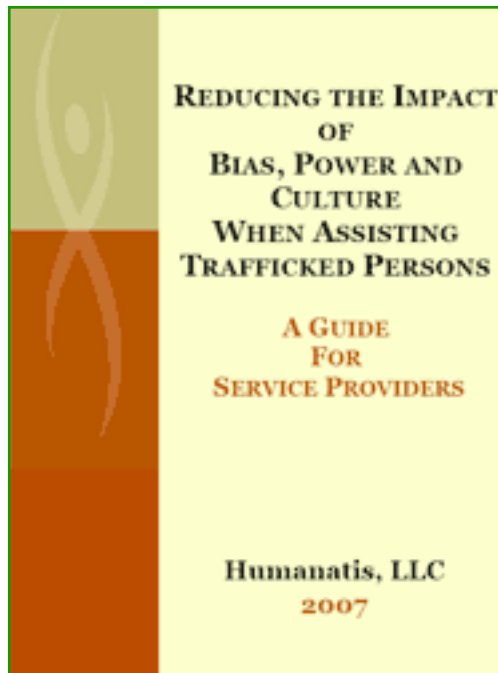
Practical Guidebooks for Those Working Against Trafficking

Reducing the Impact of Bias, Power and Culture When Assisting Trafficked Persons: A Guide for Service Providers

This guidebook and workbook is full of self-reflection exercises, case studies, discussions and tips to help minimize bias, share power and create cross-cultural partnerships with clients. The end result is empowered clients, who select the most appropriate and necessary services, moving from crisis to stability.

It is a resource to continually come back to in evaluating client relationships and to support the work of social service staff.

38 pages. English. Authors Sangita Chari & Jodi Stewart-Moore.
Edited by Kelly Heinrich. \$15.00



50 Ways Local Government Officials Can Confront Human Trafficking in Their Communities

This guidebook is an excellent starting place for anyone in local government wondering why and how to make an impact on human trafficking in the community. Whether large, small, urban, rural, there are 50 recommended action steps to apply to each community's unique profile.

Additionally, the guidebook presents a framework within which to organize community action, tips to ensure local efforts are comprehensive, and a planning tool to help guide those efforts. The guidebook can serve as an advocacy tool to help learn why and how local leaders can get involved.

52 pages. English. Authors Kelly Heinrich & Stephen Warnath. \$15.00

Gaining the Trust of Your Victim Witness: A Guide for Law Enforcement Working Human Trafficking Cases

Gaining the victim-witness' trust is the most difficult obstacle in trafficking cases for law enforcement. Kelly Heinrich & Jennifer Podkul had ten years experience in ascertaining victim-witness' concerns, fears and reactions to law enforcement and the criminal justice process when they prepared this guidebook.

Together with the victim-witnesses the authors developed ways to alleviate those concerns and reestablish trust. This guidebook is the result of their work. It offers techniques, equally justice oriented and victim-centered, to help law enforcement gain and safeguard victim-witness' trust, obtain the information you need and make your investigation as efficient as possible when working on human trafficking cases.

41 pages. English. Authors Kelly Heinrich & Jennifer Podkul.
Reviewed by Paul Holmes. \$15.00

**Purchase these guidebooks
in pdf format through:**
[http://www.humanatis.com/
publications.html](http://www.humanatis.com/publications.html)



Action

Victory for Farmworkers at Burger King!

After intense pressure, *Burger King* agreed recently to give Florida farmworkers a penny more per pound of picked tomatoes. That means an annual raise of 71% for the farmworkers who, on average, earn only \$10,000 a year under the old wage, and are among this country's most exploited workers.[*]

American Rights at Work delivered a petition with 25,000 signatures to *Burger King* headquarters a few months ago. Thanks to the tireless efforts of farmworkers and people like you, the fast food giant finally did the right thing to treat their tomato pickers with respect.

Burger King joins *McDonald's* and *Yum! Brands* (owner of *Taco Bell* and other national food chains) in increasing wages for these workers, who still have no right to collective bargaining, overtime pay, or benefits of any kind.

Please write a congratulatory note (Go to: http://action.americanrightsatwork.org/campaign/burger_king_victory) and we'll make sure your letters reach the farmworkers in Florida.

Gratefully, Liz Cattaneo,
American Rights at Work

www.AmericanRightsatWork.org

[*] "Burger King Grants Raise to Pickers," *NY Times*, May 24, 2008. (http://www.nytimes.com/2008/05/24/business/24farm.html?_ref=slogin&pagewanted=print)

Toll-Free 24/7 Hotline
National Human Trafficking
Resource Center
1.888.3737.888

TVPRA Still Needs Action

The *Judiciary Committee of the U.S. Senate* is considering the reauthorization of the *Trafficking Victims Protection Act* (TVPRA, SB 3061), which already passed in the U.S. House of Representatives (HR 3887) in late 2007 by a 405-2 vote.

The House bill contained important provisions and amendments, including initiatives to increase victim identification, to provide survivors with much needed services, and to prosecute human traffickers.

Please call your Senators and urge them to co-sponsor the reauthorization of the *Act* with the amendments accepted by the House. You need not be an expert on the *Act*. Your conversation may be brief, since your Senators just need to know that you care about this issue. If you call after hours, please leave a voicemail.

Suggested talking points:

- Provide your name and address and say you want to urge Senator [Insert Your Senator's Name] to co-sponsor S.3061, the *Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act*, with amendments to match the provisions of the House bill 3887:

 1. Amend the criminal sex trafficking provisions so that the federal government can target the profiteers of the commercial sex industry rather than their exploited victims.
 2. Regulate the business of foreign labor contractors and recruiters, who bring vulnerable workers into the U.S.

For phone numbers of Senators:
http://www.senate.gov/general/contact_information/senators_cfm.cfm

Informative Web Sites:
(Each contains information related to human trafficking)
To find the status of the TVPRA (*Senate Bill 3061*)
<http://thomas.loc.gov/>

The Crime of Human Trafficking: A Law Enforcement Guide to Identification & Investigation (English & Spanish versions)
<http://www.theiacp.org/research/VAWPoliceResponse.html>

Law Enforcement Guidebook

This *Training Guidebook* includes information on federal law, tools for



identification, investigation and response, and resources for victim assistance. It also has a pocket guide for field reference. It is free and available in bulk for law enforcement agencies.

Recognizing the international nature of human trafficking and the limited language resources and interpretation capabilities facing many police departments, IACP has translated the guidebook into Spanish.

(See above for ordering.)

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

Use the following web address to access back issues of *Stop Trafficking!*
<http://homepage.mac.com/srjeanschafer/sds/stoptraffic/index.html>

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