

# reporter

Autumn 2016

Established in 1825

## Alone and at risk of slavery

Thousands of unaccompanied child refugees in Europe are at risk of trafficking

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### In this issue:

- Brexit could weaken Britain's and Europe's efforts to tackle modern slavery
- Indian Government forgets children's invisible work



**Jakub Sobik**  
Communications Manager

*“We examine the big challenges that lie ahead of us”*

**12-year-old Sagga, from Eritrea, in a crowded cell in the detention centre in Libya. He hopes to find work in Europe to support his family and have a better life.**

Photo: UNICEF/Romenzi

**The Reporter magazine was established in 1825 and has been continuously published since 1840.**

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**In this latest issue of the Reporter, we examine the big challenges that lie ahead of us.**

In the main feature (page 10), Anti-Slavery director Aidan McQuade analyses the risks of falling into slavery for the thousands of unaccompanied children migrating to Europe, and how Britain is prepared for tackling child trafficking. His text is accompanied by heart-breaking stories and striking pictures of children taking up risky journeys to Europe.

The director also looks at the consequences of Brexit and how that might affect the way Europe and Britain tackle slavery (page 4).

Although there has been some bad news, particularly from India (page 9) and Mauritania (page 8), we are steadily overcoming challenges in many other areas, from addressing forced child begging in Senegal and forced labour in Uzbek and Turkmen cotton industries (page 6), and slavery in supply chains (page 7).

Also, don't miss the report from India on how our project helps workers migrating to the Gulf protect themselves from being exploited (page 17); and see exciting news of our new work in Tanzania, building on a previous project that proved so successful in empowering child domestic workers to claim their rights (page 22).

Finally, we have listened closely to the views that you expressed in our recent survey, and we're responding accordingly. Firstly, we decided to develop a new website for you to keep better track of our work, and secondly, we are planning a reinvigorated, interactive Conference and Annual General Meeting in November, to which you are all most warmly invited. See page 25 for all the details. We are looking forward to meeting as many of you as possible!

Many thanks for your continuous support, no matter what obstacles are thrown at us. Thanks to you, we can keep going and ultimately overcome the evil of slavery.



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Anti-Slavery International works to eliminate all forms of slavery throughout the world by investigating and exposing current cases of slavery, campaigning for its eradication, supporting the initiatives of local organisations to secure the freedom of those in slavery or vulnerable to it, and pressing for more effective implementation of national and international laws against slavery.

# Brexit could weaken Europe's anti-slavery efforts



Aidan McQuade, Director  
Anti-Slavery International

Director Aidan McQuade on how Brexit could affect how Britain and Europe tackle human trafficking.

■ Before the referendum, Anti-Slavery International had raised concerns about the potential negative consequences of a 'leave' vote in the Brexit referendum on human trafficking and our work to tackle that.

The post Brexit political and economic chaos has not done much to alleviate our concerns. These remain in three particular areas.

The first one is protection of victims whose immigration status might change post-exit.

The research done by Anti-Slavery confirmed that

people with irregular migration status in the UK are over four times less likely to be identified as victims of trafficking, and as a consequence not provided with relevant support and protection. This in turn leads to the crime of trafficking not being recognised, with perpetrators being left free to carry on as normal, and victims often being re-trafficked.

*“Now that the Brexit vote has happened, the environment in which Anti-Slavery International works to tackle slavery has been made considerably harder.”*

The exit from the EU potentially places a whole new category of trafficking victims in a precarious position if the right to reside in the UK is removed from citizens of other European countries.

This could also lead to increased risks for vulnerable UK citizens who find themselves trafficked into other parts of Europe – contrary to common

presumptions this does happen – as other EU countries are likely to reciprocate any UK measures that adversely affect their nationals.

Secondly, given the transnational nature of trafficking, it has long been recognised that it cannot be countered without extensive international collaboration. As a consequence of Brexit, the UK is unlikely to remain part of Europol, Eurojust, and other Europe-wide criminal justice collaboration tools such as the European Arrest Warrant.



Victims of trafficking with irregular migration status are often invisible to authorities. That could become a problem for many more people trafficked into Britain from Europe.

To put it into context, the UK has been one of the most active Eurojust members and since 2011 was involved in sixteen Joint Investigation Teams on trafficking in human beings.

The third area of our concern is the loss of the vital connection between the UK and the rest of Europe, holding each other to account.

On one hand, we will lose the positive effects of Britain being accountable to European legal framework and standards, such as the EU Anti-Trafficking Directive, which Anti-Slavery doggedly and ultimately successfully campaigned that the UK should opt into.

On the other hand, it will be harder for Britain to positively influence

other European countries on anti-slavery policies such as the wider application of supply chain transparency provisions introduced in the UK's Modern Slavery Act, meaning that British business could be disadvantaged by some less scrupulous European competitors.

Now that the Brexit vote has happened, the environment in which Anti-Slavery International works to tackle slavery has been made considerably harder.

We will continue to pull together to ensure that our efforts over the years to improve Britain's and Europe's response to modern slavery don't go to waste. But for that, we will need your support more than ever.

## Senegal to ‘end forced child begging’

■ **July.** President of Senegal Macky Sall announced that all begging talibé children will be cleared from the streets of Senegal, and that those who force them to beg will be fined or imprisoned.

Talibés are boys studying Qur’an in schools called daaras, who are sent out on the streets by their teachers to beg for their keep.

It is unclear how this initiative will fit into the earlier plans of daara reform and regulation, nor how the children will be reunited with their families. Long term strategies to ensure children are not trafficked to beg again have not been presented.

Africa Programme Officer Emmanuelle Tremeau said: “It’s good to see that the government is pledging tough action to address these abusive practices. With our new project that started in June we will work hard to ensure that forced child begging is ended once and for all.”

## The US ups pressure to end cotton crimes

■ **July.** The U.S. State Department downgraded Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan to Tier 3, the lowest possible ranking, in its annual Trafficking in Persons (TiP) Report, recognising that both countries don’t comply with the minimum anti-slavery standards and are not making any effort to do so.

The downgrade is a recognition of Anti-Slavery International’s and wider Cotton Campaign coalition’s efforts to put international pressure on both countries to stop using state-sponsored forced labour in their cotton industries.

In 2015 both governments continued to force their citizens to grow and harvest cotton and intensified the crackdown on any independent efforts to monitor the practice.

Klara Skrivankova, Anti-Slavery’s UK and Europe Programme Manager, said: “The U.S. sent a strong message that it’s time the world stopped accepting Uzbek and Turkmen governments’ feeble excuses and their denial of the use of forced labour in their economies.”



Photo: Simon Buxton



Klara Skrivankova,  
UK and Europe  
Programme Manager

## New bill provides supply chains momentum

**Klara Skrivankova on transparency in supply chains in Britain.**

■ **In June** Baroness Young of Hornsey, Anti-Slavery patron, introduced a Private Members’ Bill in the House of Lords to strengthen the measures on transparency in supply chains. We have worked closely with Baroness Young on drafting the Bill and will support it as it goes through the Parliament.

Improving on the Modern Slavery Act, the Bill proposes that public authorities are required to publish modern slavery statements, introduces mandatory due diligence in government contracts, and strengthens the reporting by big businesses on tackling slavery in their supply chains, for example including slavery statements in companies’ filings to Companies House.

In the absence of a government run central database for all statements submitted by the companies on slavery

in their supply chains, Anti-Slavery together with other key organisations working on this issue agreed that such database is critical and are in talks to make it a reality.

The database will enable the public to freely access and review all the statements, and hold companies to account for compliance with the legislation.

Finally, for the first time a British company was found liable for violations in a modern slavery case. Six Lithuanian men who were trafficked to the UK and forced to work on poultry farms won a civil suit against the gangmasters and were awarded compensation. We hope that the judgment is duly enforced and will lead to more workers seeking compensations for abuses they have suffered.

Farm in Lincolnshire on which forced labour was found.  
Photo: David Rose/Panos



## Mauritania cracks down on activists

■ **August.** Thirteen Mauritanian anti-slavery activists from the Initiative for the Resurgence of the Abolitionist Movement (IRA) were sentenced to up to 15 years in prison for “inciting violence”. They were charged after a protest in late June in an impoverished neighbourhood against the forced relocation of the Haratine community, a group known as descendants of slaves. However, none of the thirteen activists, nor IRA, had organised the protest or taken part in it. Ten more people who were not IRA members were also sentenced for taking part in the protest.

Anti-Slavery joined Amnesty International and fifteen other organisations in condemning the crackdown on activists and demanded their unconditional release.

Africa Programme Manager Sarah Mathewson said: “The sentences are a devastating blow to the Mauritanian anti-slavery movement and expose the Government’s pledges to address slavery as a farce.”

## Theresa May’s new drive to tackle slavery

■ **July.** Theresa May announced creating a £33m fund and a new ministerial taskforce to tackle modern slavery in Britain and abroad.

She plans to work more collaboratively between various government agencies and investing in police training.

The fund will be designed to also help tackle slavery in the countries that are the main source for trafficking into the UK such as Albania, Vietnam and Nigeria.

Anti-Slavery International welcomed the announcement, but stressed that there are strategic decisions awaiting the government. Director Aidan McQuade said: “Protection and support of those who are affected by slavery need to be at the centre of all anti-slavery efforts.”



Haratine people – a group known as descendants of slaves – face widespread discrimination.

Photo: Michael Hylton



Child labour is still widespread in India and the new law is unlikely to curb it.

Photo: Bharat Patel, [bharatpatelphotography.co.uk](http://bharatpatelphotography.co.uk)

## Indian Government forgets children’s invisible work

■ **July.** The new Child Labour Bill regulating the work of children in the country, passed by the Parliament of India, has been roundly criticised by campaigners.

Although the new Bill makes a step forward by prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen years of age in all occupations, it exempts children that help their family or work in family enterprises after school hours.

Whilst the amended bill defines family and family enterprises, activists are concerned that these definitions are not robust enough and extremely difficult to monitor.

Many campaigners, including Anti-Slavery International, point out that it is likely that children from poor, low-caste and disadvantaged communities will suffer the most, as they may be

under pressure to return from school early, or to not attend at all, in order to help their families at work.

The bill also reduces the number of industries considered to be hazardous, failing to comply with ILO Convention 138.

Sarah Mount, Asia Programme Manager, said: “The Bill creates a big risk that many children will end up employed in hazardous or harmful work that negatively affects their education and health.

“To limit potential negative consequences of the Bill, a well-resourced system of oversight and labour inspection needs to be in place. Unfortunately, at the moment such systems are not implemented, even in sectors where trafficking, forced labour and child labour are widespread.”



# Alone and at risk of slavery

The number of unaccompanied refugee children escaping to Europe from Africa and the Middle East is unprecedented. We look at the risks of trafficking for them and check how Britain is prepared to tackle child trafficking.

**12-year-old Sagga, from Eritrea**, sits with other adolescent boys and men in a crowded cell, at the Zawiya detention centre near Tripoli, Libya. Sagga, together with two friends, left Eritrea in the hopes of finding work in Europe to support his family and have a better life. Their journey to Libya took 10 months. He has an uncle in Italy and plans to seek asylum there and attend school.

Words: Aidan McQuade, Director

Photos and stories of children:  
courtesy of UNICEF

■ **The ongoing refugee crisis in the Mediterranean has been keeping the world's attention for a while now,** particularly because of the high number of unaccompanied children who arrive to Europe in search of a better life. In May Eurostat reported that almost 90,000 unaccompanied children were registered as asylum seekers in 2015 throughout Europe, whilst Europol reported earlier that over 10,000 went missing over two years.

*“over 10,000  
went missing  
over two years.”*

Anti-Slavery International has been concerned about this situation, not least because of the risks of trafficking and forced labour that child refugees face. These increased risks have been highlighted by Anti-Slavery and others for some time, and, more recently, there have been a number of media reports about children being exploited, particularly for sex. Other reports point to risks of children being trafficked into forced labour in agriculture, domestic servitude, as well as forced criminality and forced begging.



Aidan McQuade, Director  
Anti-Slavery International

## What's the truth?

Of course, of those thousands of children who have gone missing not all will have been trafficked. Some will have got to their final destination, and may be with friends or extended family. Some also will be close to being adults and capable of establishing new lives for themselves in various places in Europe in a safe manner, without necessarily being exploited.

However, the scale of the refugee flows, the unsatisfactory response by Europe to the crisis, and the desperate conditions that many children will find themselves in when they finally get to Europe means that the likelihood of trafficking is sharply increased.

Anti-Slavery are monitoring the situation closely and are calling

for relevant policies to be put in place across Europe to tackle child trafficking, not only in the face of the refugee crisis, but at all times.

## Is Britain ready?

It is worth looking at how the UK deals with child trafficking, and how it is prepared to face the risks the refugee crisis poses to children.

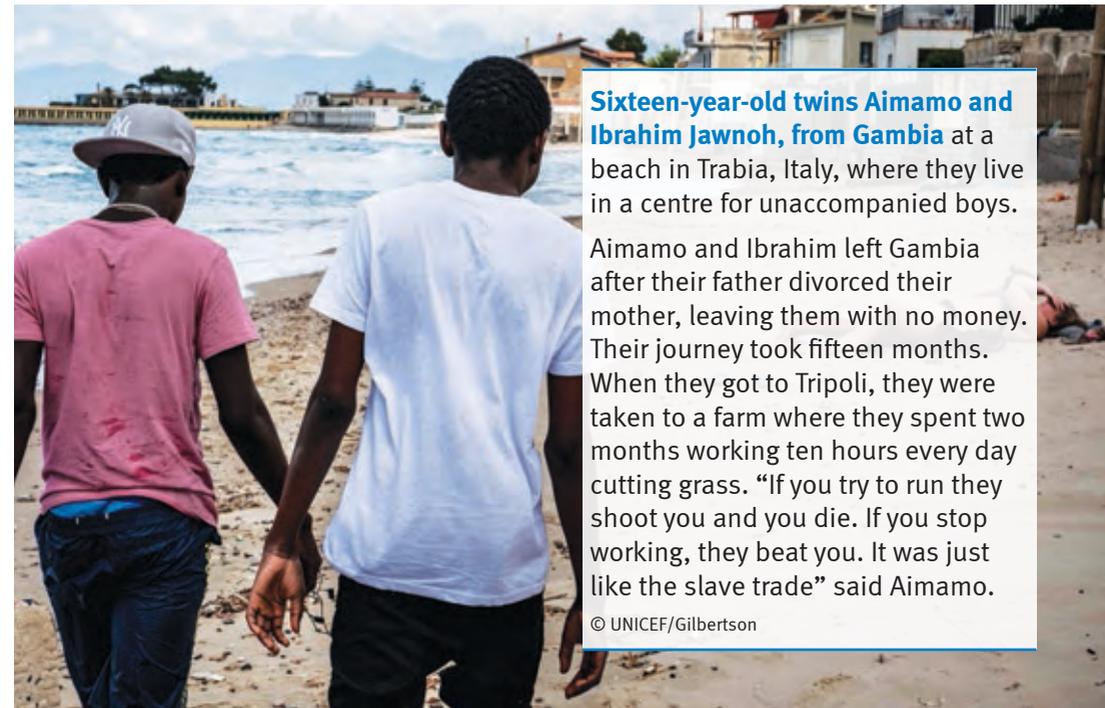
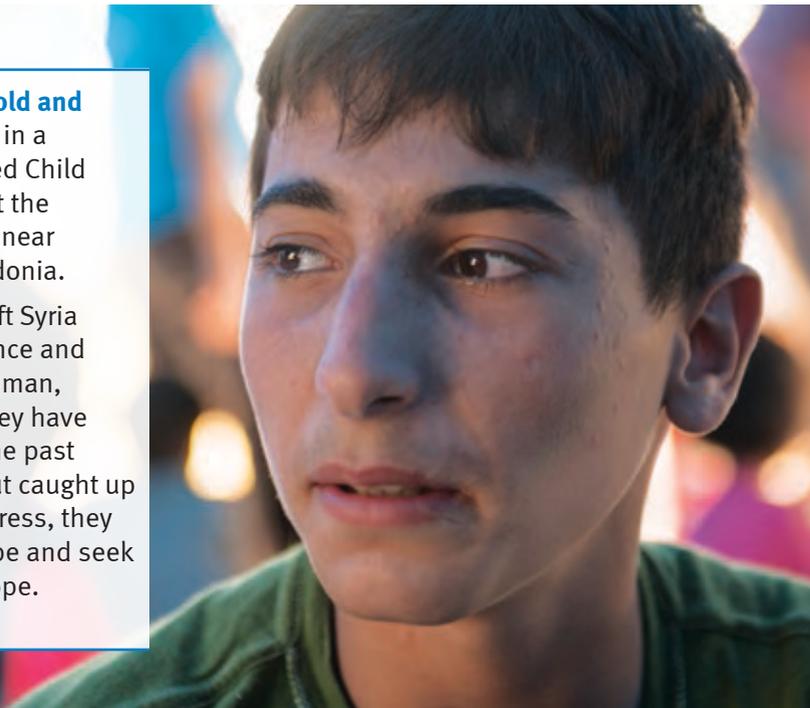
Although there has been no evidence thus far linking child trafficking in the UK to the refugee crisis, there have been nearly a thousand children referred to authorities as potentially trafficked last year. Britain shouldn't need the refugee crisis to find motivation to take child trafficking seriously.

Some problems have been known for years. There has been evidence of

**Jehad, 15-years-old and from Syria,** rests in a UNICEF-supported Child Friendly Space at the reception centre near Gevgelija, Macedonia.

Jehad's family left Syria fleeing the violence and insecurity for Amman, Jordan, where they have been living for the past several years. But caught up in economic distress, they decided to escape and seek new lives in Europe.

© UNICEF/ Klincarov



**Sixteen-year-old twins Aimamo and Ibrahim Jawnoh, from Gambia** at a beach in Trabia, Italy, where they live in a centre for unaccompanied boys.

Aimamo and Ibrahim left Gambia after their father divorced their mother, leaving them with no money. Their journey took fifteen months. When they got to Tripoli, they were taken to a farm where they spent two months working ten hours every day cutting grass. “If you try to run they shoot you and you die. If you stop working, they beat you. It was just like the slave trade” said Aimamo.

© UNICEF/Gilbertson

**Abubacarr, 16, from Gambia,** who hopes to become a professional footballer, at a centre for unaccompanied boys in Trabia, Sicily. His father died in 2009, he couldn't attend school and his family often couldn't afford food. "I just left with the clothes on my back. During my journey I was forced to do jobs like masonry and washing dishes".

© UNICEF/ Gilbertson



relevant support not being provided to some children who have been trafficked, children from outside of the European Union have been known to not be identified as victims of trafficking despite substantial evidence, and many children have gone missing from the care of authorities.

Some of these problems have been addressed to an extent by the Modern Slavery Act, for example by introducing legal advocates to provide them with greater specialised protection and prevent their re-trafficking. However, the scheme has still not been rolled out properly, and much remains to be done.

Additionally, the UK is widely perceived across Europe as failing to bear its fair share in the European response to the crisis, especially in relation to children.

At the end of July 2016 the UK House

of Lords published a report criticising the UK for failing to take in its fair share of unaccompanied children.

The committee chair Baroness Prashar said, "We found that these children... are seen as 'somebody else's problem' and the conditions they live in were described to us as deplorable and squalid..."

The UK's failure to accept refugee children threatens the much repeated ambitions of Prime Ministers Cameron and May for the UK to be a world leader in the struggle against slavery.

Without effective political leadership on the refugee crisis, particularly without safe migration options and legal resettlement for child refugees, there will continue to be marked increases in the risks of trafficking for those children who have managed to survive their perilous journeys.

### What is Anti-Slavery International calling for:

- Proper resourcing of a system of guardians for unaccompanied refugee and migrant children.
- Proper investment in systems of human rights protections, in particular for children in the refugee camps of the Mediterranean.
- Increased awareness amongst police and immigration officials of the rights of refugees and victims of trafficking and the responsibilities of public officials towards them.
- Implementing of comprehensive anti-trafficking policies across Europe, with child protection at their heart.
- A coordinated response within the EU to establish safe migration routes for refugees, particularly for children, to places where they can obtain safe refuge and adults can find decent work.

**Peace, 17, from Nigeria,** at Rainbow, centre for unaccompanied girls in Palermo, Sicily, Italy. Since her parents had died in a car accident, she lived with her aunt, who took her out of school and decided Peace should be married off to a forty year old man. "That's when I escaped. I didn't bring anything, just my shirt and the clothes I was wearing."

© UNICEF/Gilbertson



# Making migration for work to the Gulf safer



Sarah Mount, South Asia Programme Manager

**Sarah Mount, South Asia Programme Manager, reports from training provided to migrant workers how to avoid being exploited in the Gulf.**

■ We heard Shahid's story (featured on the right) recently at one of our training in Uttar Pradesh, which we've been conducting for workers migrating to the Gulf.

Shahid's very common story shows the level of exploitation and forced labour that are occurring. So far during our training sessions, many workers have said that they arrived in the Gulf only to find out they were going to do another, much more menial job for less pay than what they had been promised.

Almost all workers we have met, that have migrated to the Gulf before, have paid an illegal recruitment fee, on

average around £800. They are told that this is to pay for their airfare and other costs, even though under Indian law the employers must pay for this. In reality, the employers transfer these costs to the agents, which they then just transfer onto the workers.

Workers hardly ever receive contracts – just a one-sided sheet of paper in Arabic, which they can't read – after they have already paid and just before leaving.

The problem is that most workers don't think about the risks they're facing, many of which could be avoided with some preparation. They don't check who their agents are, don't ask for

contracts in time to scrutinise them even though there are free government services available to translate them. They do not know where they can go for help in case they get in trouble at the destination.

Our training aims to improve this situation – so that workers are armed with vital knowledge before they leave, making migration for work safer.

The training discusses all the steps in the migration process, both pre and post departure. We talk about the key documents required and explain how to access the provisions provided by the Indian Government, including minimum wages agreed between the governments. We advise on insurance and recommend checking the

company's and agent's registration. We also discuss how to stay safe in the Middle East and who to contact when in need.

Every worker is given a worker passbook, with all the relevant information required.

We are reaching workers in areas of Uttar Pradesh where there was no such training previously available, as well as local community-based organisations to make sure the information travels as far as possible.

All we hope for is that rather than repeating the stories such as Shahid's, the workers come back from the Gulf having experienced meaningful migration with decent wages helping to improve the lives of their families back home in India.

## Shahid's story\*

"When I arrived, my passport was taken from me and I was told I was going to be a shepherd, not the job I was promised. I protested – I was educated and trained. But my employer said things have changed, then he 'gave' me to someone else.

I lived out in the desert in a shed with a tarpaulin roof. I was given basic food, but it was not enough so I had to eat the animal fodder.

I was not allowed to leave the farm. Without passport and a residence permit I couldn't go anywhere. Luckily, another worker lent me his phone and I messaged my family.

After they complained to Indian Government, the 'employer' gave me my passport back and a flight ticket. I didn't get any wages at all – he said that he deducted the air ticket cost from my wages and there was none left.

I paid my agent 85,000 rupees (approx. £880). I mortgaged my farm land for this."

\*Name changed



# Qatar, play by the rules



Laura Wood, leader of Anti-Slavery Glasgow Group

**Laura Wood, leader of Anti-Slavery Glasgow Group, on her experience campaigning for the rights of migrant workers in Qatar at a recent meeting of engineers building World Cup stadiums in Qatar**

I had heard through the grapevine about the Institution of Civil Engineers (ICE) holding a lecture on the construction of Qatari stadiums at the University of Strathclyde.

This was a perfect opportunity for Anti-Slavery International to ask engineers to consider their role in the perpetuation of slavery-like conditions in the construction of the Qatar World Cup infrastructure.

Although there were only five of us protesting outside the venue, we really engaged with people going into the conference (around 100 in attendance).

One memorable chat was with a Civil Engineering student who had no idea about the human rights issues in the Gulf countries. Everyone was interested to learn more.

Sara Thiam, the Regional Director of ICE was inclusive and welcoming. She ushered us into the meeting. She made a welcome speech before the lecture regarding ethics and stated that we

were welcome to be there so they could hear our opinions. They were delighted to hear that the Director of Anti-Slavery International, Aidan McQuade, had also trained as a civil engineer. And, that they would be happy to work with us in the future.

The speaker for the evening was Jim Burrige from Arup. In his lecture he mentioned that the workers had problems with heat “and other things,

but I’ll not go into that now.”

I asked a question from the floor:

“You’ve considered the culture and climate conditions of Qatar thoroughly

through such things as the drainage system, wind, temperature, concern about the sun getting in spectators eyes. Did you consider the Qatar laws and culture of the Kafala system which perpetuate workers’ exploitation, slavery and death during the construction of the stadium as thoroughly as you did the weather?”

He said “Yes, but I’ll not get into that

*“Thanks to our action, Anti-Slavery are in direct touch with the ICE now to connect about tackling slavery in their members’ supply chains.”*



Protesters outside the meeting venue

now.” Ms Thiam took the microphone and answered my question for Mr Burrige! She mentioned generally some ethical practices and that she is looking forward to working with Anti-Slavery.

I’m happy with how the evening went as we raised awareness. I got to ask my

question in front of a room full of civil engineers who will hopefully think a bit about it on their next project. And crucially, thanks to our action, Anti-Slavery are in direct touch with the ICE now to connect about tackling slavery in their members’ supply chains.

My attention, however, will not be diverted while migrant workers human rights are being abused. I’m disappointed that our questions were not answered directly and that we were out of time. Unfortunately for migrant workers in Qatar, they are also running out of time.



Migrant workers often suffer bad working and living conditions in the Middle East.

Photo: Pete Pattison

# Quakers the abolitionists

**Richard Huzzey on the role of the Quakers in the abolitionist movement.**

■ Everybody knows about the links between Quakers and the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, founded in 1787, and their big contribution to abolishing the Transatlantic Slave Trade in 1807. However, Anti-Slavery International has a special debt to later generations of abolitionists from within the Society of Friends.

By 1837, the year Queen Victoria acceded to the throne, many anti-slavery leaders had hung up their hats, satisfied with the emancipation of enslaved West Indians on 1 August 1834. But, the Quakers Joseph Sturge and Thomas Harvey remained deeply concerned about the unpaid ‘apprenticeship’ imposed on freed

people for up to six further years.

They travelled to the West Indies in order to document the continuing abuses of black West Indians and the ineffectiveness of promised official supervision. Sturge and his allies condemned the transitional arrangements as a continued form of slavery, outrageous under their nation’s flag and a continuing offence to human values. Forming new partnerships with Baptists and other concerned activists, Sturge revived popular agitation against slavery and called for an immediate, true abolition of forced labour in the British sugar colonies.



Richard Huzzey

*Sturge challenged fellow Britons not to cast off moral responsibility for new and evolving forms of human slavery. These exact ideals continue to this day in the organisation.*

As part of the campaign, Sturge brought back to Britain the Jamaican apprentice James Williams, whose account of the labour regime and punishments under apprenticeship is one of the few testimonies we have from someone enslaved in Jamaica.

Williams’ text makes for harrowing reading, but it also highlights the fact that Sturge’s radicalism did not quite translate into a relationship of equality with Williams. Like many other Victorian philanthropists, Sturge expected Williams to take on a subordinate role and act as a witness, not a political speaker, on the stump. As a Birmingham Quaker, Sturge had entered national politics as a provincial outsider, rather than a well-connected metropolitan elite. His revolt against the compromises of the Emancipation Act of 1834 entailed a rejection of parliamentary leaders, such as Thomas Fowell Buxton, who remained close to the Whig government.



Joseph Sturge, most famous Quaker abolitionist, founder of the Anti-Slavery Society in 1839, today Anti-Slavery International.

Refusing to obey the usual niceties of insider lobbying, Sturge’s movement succeeded in pressuring the government and colonial authorities to peremptorily end the apprenticeship scheme. In subsequent months and years, Sturge would retain a strong interest in supporting freed people in their transition to new lives.

Two of Jamaica’s communities for freed slaves, named after him as Birmingham and Sturgetown, survive to this day. But so too does the organisation Sturge revived to fight apprenticeship. After their success, he reformed the anti-apprenticeship campaign into the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, focused on opposing slavery around the world.

In creating a continuing, albeit smaller and more radical, abolitionist organisation in 1839, Sturge challenged fellow Britons not to cast off moral responsibility for new and evolving forms of human slavery. These exact ideals continue to this day in the organisation, renamed in the twentieth century as Anti-Slavery International.

Richard Huzzey is a Senior Lecturer in Modern British History at the University of Durham. He is the author of *Freedom Burning: Anti-Slavery and Empire in Victorian Britain* (Cornell University Press, 2012).



Dinner to celebrate emancipation from slavery under the name of apprenticeship, 1 August 1838 at Dawkins, near Spanish Town, Jamaica.

# Empowering child domestic workers

Debbie McGrath on our new project in Tanzania.

■ Anti-Slavery International has led the efforts to improve the lives of children in domestic work across the world for many years. Our last innovative five-year project across six countries focused on involving children in advocating for their own rights and was a resounding success – child domestic workers progressed from isolation, where they had no voice, to making their voices heard and acted upon.

One of the biggest successes we recorded was in Tanzania, where several new groups, led by child domestic workers themselves, formed and joined a 27 member Tanzania Domestic Worker Coalition to press for changes on a national level. Our new project aims to build on that success.



Debbie McGrath, Head of Programmes and Advocacy

There are still estimated to be around one million child domestic workers in Tanzania. Children – big majority of them girls – often migrate from poorer rural areas to cities and are highly vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. Working with the Coalition partners, we will focus on two regions of Shinyanga and Mwanza, source and destination areas respectively for migrating child domestic workers.

We will again focus on empowering child domestic workers, so they can meaningfully engage with their communities and claim their rights.

We are aiming to implement by-laws in the districts we will work in, providing protections for working children, such as requiring written contracts and ensuring decent pay. Such by-laws have been proven to be effective in the areas we worked in previously.

We will also work to improve the capacity of local organisations to ensure the sustainability of our work in the long term.

Our project is estimated to reach and protect around 7,000 children, but our ultimate aim is that all children in Tanzania are free from all forms of abuse and exploitation.

Read on the back cover of this Reporter the story of Minjiza, whose life was changed by Agape, our partner organisation founded by one of our beneficiaries.



Kate Willingham, International Advocacy Manager

# Driving global change on slavery

In this series, we try to bring the everyday work of our staff closer to our supporters. Today, we present **Kate Willingham**, our International Advocacy Manager.

*Advocacy Manager, what does your role mean in practice?*

I am the hub for the organisation's work at the United Nations and particularly at the International Labour Organization.

In practice, it involves working on a lot of documents: reports, submissions, briefings; and representing Anti-Slavery at the UN, talking to officials, mandate holders such as the Special Rapporteur on Slavery, experts, diplomats, and many more. Although it might not sound particularly exciting, the importance of the role makes it so.

*Why does Anti-Slavery International have to have a specialist to do this kind of work?*

The UN is the world's largest and most important international organisation, where issues like slavery are debated by all countries in the world, it can put pressure on countries to change.

The UN and its agency the ILO hold the most important conventions on slavery

and child labour. Our role is to make sure that governments are living up to their obligations to end slavery.

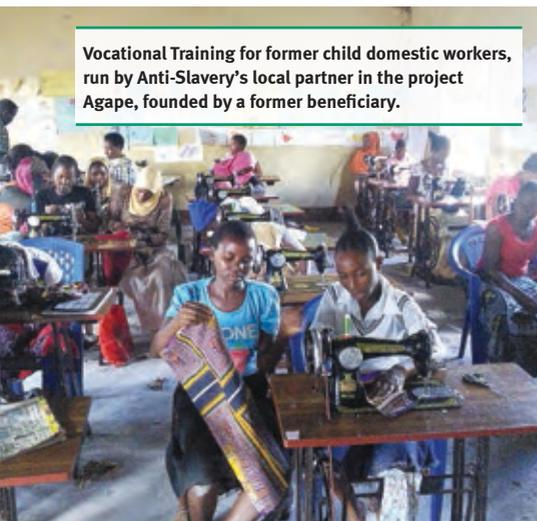
Our status at the UN is quite special, given our decades of experience. Since 1950 we've had special consultative status at the UN, we are one of very few to be on a 'Special List' of NGOs at the ILO. Both have allowed us to shape crucial developments on slavery.

*What kind of developments?*

We have had real successes in influencing the UN's agenda on slavery over the years, starting with the Slavery Conventions of 1926 and 1956, to more recent examples such as a Domestic Work Convention and the inclusion of slavery eradication in the UN's Sustainable Development Goals.

We also used the UN to pressure particular countries to change their practices, for example, Uzbekistan to roll back on its use of forced child labour in the cotton harvest, or pushing the governments of Niger and Mauritania to criminalise slavery.

Vocational Training for former child domestic workers, run by Anti-Slavery's local partner in the project Agape, founded by a former beneficiary.



We are looking for activists to join our **Speakers Network** to speak at local events. If interested please email Ellie at [e.mcdonald@antislavery.org](mailto:e.mcdonald@antislavery.org)

### Fundraise for freedom

■ 18th October marks **Anti-Slavery Day**. Whether you're organising a quiz night using our new human rights-themed quiz, hosting a live music night, a cake sale or coffee morning, we want to hear from you.

**Please contact our supporter team on (0)20 7737 9434 or [e.mcdonald@antislavery.org](mailto:e.mcdonald@antislavery.org)**

■ **Leicestershire Police Modern Slavery Team** don't just work against slavery when on duty. Members of the team took part in the London triathlon to raise awareness of modern slavery. Detective Sergeant Scott Cairns, left, described finishing the triathlon as an 'amazing experience.' Thank you for your support!

■ We would also like to thank our eight freedom runners who took part in the British 10k in July, raising over £2.5k. Well done all!



### When you remember Anti-Slavery International in your Will, you help protect future generations of victims of slavery.

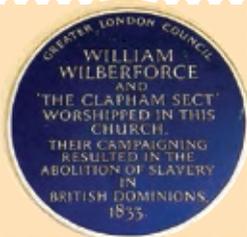
Even small bequests can make a difference. To find out more about our Legacy Charter and to download a legacy pledge form please visit [www.antislavery.org/legacy](http://www.antislavery.org/legacy) or contact **020 7501 8920** to request a legacy information pack.



### Two decades of anti-slavery activism

Many thanks to the Exeter Anti-Slavery Group for organising their Annual Garden Party in support of Anti-Slavery International. With the sale of raffle tickets and donations it raised over £1,5k. The longest established existing anti-slavery group with its leader Graham Martin has been working to end slavery for two decades. Huge thank you for an unrivalled work.

**Thank you** to the **Holy Trinity Church** in Clapham, London, for donating over £7.5k from a recent collection. The Church continues its fine abolitionist tradition; it was home to the 'Clapham Sect', a group of abolitionists with William Wilberforce at its centre, who were a leading force in ending the Transatlantic Slave Trade.



## Anti-Slavery International Conference and Annual General Meeting

**Dear members and supporters, following your feedback, we are planning a reinvigorated, interactive Conference and Annual General Meeting this year.**

**Date:** Saturday 12th November 2016

**Venue:** The National Council for Voluntary Organisations (NCVO), 8 All Saints St, London N1 9RL, (nearest tube and train station: King's Cross / St Pancras).

**RSVP:** Places are limited and supporters will be accepted onto the attendee list on a "first come, first served" basis, so please RSVP early to secure your place and return the enclosed RSVP card before **Friday 30th September 2016** in the freepost envelope.

### Programme highlights:

10.40am Registration

11.15am Panel discussion and Q&A with keynote speaker **Kevin Hyland, the UK Anti-Slavery Commissioner.**

#### Beyond the Modern Slavery Act – the next steps for the UK

As Prime Minister Theresa May pledges £33 million towards the fight against slavery and sets up a new task force, we look at the next steps the UK Government needs to take and what more can be done to tackle the root causes and underlying issues causing slavery.

12.15pm **Annual General Meeting and presentation on the last financial year's successes and future plans for 2016/17**

by Aidan McQuade, Director of Anti-Slavery International.

1pm Networking lunch (complimentary lunch will be provided)

1.45pm **Presentations from Anti-Slavery International Programme Managers**

2.45pm Break-out sessions with Anti-Slavery International experts including:

■ Influencing international legislation on slavery

■ Under the veil: slave brides

3.15pm Presentations by fundraising volunteers: how you can help.

3.45pm Close, drinks and networking, NCVO.

**Secure your place now through the enclosed RSVP card**

# Why I support Anti-Slavery International

In June we welcomed Ellie and Jayne, two student activists from University College London (UCL), for a week in our Communications Team. They developed a video and a digital campaign entitled '10 Things You Didn't Know About Slavery'.

## Eleanor Mead

■ While slavery has been around for a long, long time, it is too often confined to the history books.

In our campaign we wanted to emphasise that slavery has evolved: it still exists, and much closer to home than we'd like to think. And – perhaps more importantly – we want to emphasise that anti-slavery activism has also evolved.

The wealth of passion, knowledge and power that has gone into fighting slavery for all the years Anti-Slavery has existed is genuinely inspirational. You can sense it in the organisation and all that they do.

## Jayne Liu

■ Working with Anti-Slavery International has been a truly insightful experience into the issues of modern slavery. Slavery might no longer take the form of what is taught in a history class but it still happens today, and needs to be addressed as a prominent issue here in the UK.

Our campaign work with Anti-Slavery International focuses on how slavery has evolved over time. Their vision of a world free from slavery is not just about finding one solution but is instead a steady and ongoing process.

Join the movement today to eliminate slavery in all its forms. More can still be done.



Eleanor and Jayne working at Anti-Slavery International.

If you'd like to campaign or fundraise for us, please get in touch with Ellie McDonald on [e.mcdonald@antislavery.org](mailto:e.mcdonald@antislavery.org) or 0207 737 9434.

You can see results of Eleanor and Jayne's work on our website at [www.antislavery.org/10things](http://www.antislavery.org/10things)

## Yes, I want to support the fight against modern slavery

Name

Address

Postcode

Telephone

Mobile Telephone

I give Anti-Slavery International permission to contact me  By telephone  By SMS

Email address

Please send me news and updates by email (you may unsubscribe at any time)

*giftaid it* I am a UK taxpayer and would like Anti-Slavery International to reclaim the tax on all my donations made this year, in the previous four years and on all future donations. (Please note, you must pay an amount of income tax or capital gains tax at least equal to the tax we, and other charities and Community Amateur Sports Clubs you donate to, reclaim on all your donations and in the appropriate tax year. If you pay less income and/or capital gains tax in the current tax year than the amount of Gift Aid claimed on all your donations, it is your responsibility to pay any difference. Tax year is 6 April one year to 5 April the next).

Date:  . Please notify us if you want to cancel this declaration, change your name or address, or if your tax status changes.

Please accept my gift of £

(Please do not send cash)

I enclose a cheque or charity voucher made payable to Anti-Slavery International

Please debit my Visa/Mastercard/CAF Charity Card

(last 3 digits for CAF cards only)

Card No.

Expiry date  Name on card

Signature  Date

To help us save on administrative costs, we will only thank you for your donation if you tick this box.

**Data Protection:** We do NOT trade names with other organisations, 'list swap' or rent out our supporters' list. In accordance with the 1998 Data Protection Act, we will only hold your details for administrative purposes and to provide you with updates about our work and what supporters like yourself are helping us achieve. If you do not want to receive any further communication by post from us in the future, including our annual review and our newsletter, please email [supporter@antislavery.org](mailto:supporter@antislavery.org)

**Membership** (please tick)  I want to be a voting member at Anti-Slavery International's AGM.

Please return this form to **Anti-Slavery International** donate online at [www.antislavery.org](http://www.antislavery.org) or call +44 (0)20 7501 8920

## Minjiza Daniel – former child domestic worker in Tanzania



“Whilst my brothers were allowed to go to school, I was forced to stop when I turned twelve, and my parents started making plans for me to be married, even though I didn’t want to. I ran away from home.

In a church I went to for help, the pastor referred me to one of his church members, who was looking for a domestic worker.

My employer told me I would be paid 10,000 shillings per month (about £3) but every time she was not satisfied with my work she deducted money. Often I only got about half of what I’d been told.

I had to work seventeen hours a day and they gave me no time off. My employer never showed me kindness, she kept insulting me.

After three years, as her children grew older, she just threw me out.

I went to the church again for help and this time they put me in touch with Agape (Anti-Slavery International’s partners in Tanzania).

Now I am happy. I’ve only been here at Agape for two months but I have friends.

In the future I want to be a nurse, so I can help educate and care for children, especially girls who are at risk if they get pregnant too young.”

**Agape was founded as a result of Anti-Slavery International’s previous project with domestic workers in Tanzania by one of its beneficiaries John J. Myola, and is now one of the main partners in the new project starting this autumn. You can read about it on page 22.**

### Your donation could:

- help meet the costs of counselling, legal advice, shelter and other support for children like Minjiza
- ensure robust policies are in place to protect children trafficked into Britain and throughout Europe
- contribute towards protecting children at risk of harmful work in India.

Donate online at  
[www.antislavery.org](http://www.antislavery.org)  
or call  
**+44 (0)20 7501 8920**  
or scan here:

