



reporter

Summer 2017

Established in 1825

The voice of trafficking victims

The world seen through the eyes of trafficked women in the UK.

Also in this issue:

- What we want from the new UK government.
- Successes: India to ratify child labour conventions, European court victory.



Jakub Sobik,
Anti-Slavery International,
Communications Manager

“This work can only take place because of your continuous support”

Cover image: Self-portrait, by one of the trafficked women whose photographs and words we present in our main feature.

Photo: © Nili Cupi, 2015/Voice of Freedom/PhotoVoice

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Anti-Slavery International
Thomas Clarkson House
The Stableyard
Broomgrove Road
London SW9 9TL
United Kingdom

tel: +44 (0)20 7501 8920
fax: +44 (0)20 7738 4110
email: info@antislavery.org
website: www.antislavery.org

Editor: Jakub Sobik
tel: +44 (0)20 7501 8934
email: j.sobik@antislavery.org
Layout: Berie Stott, www.dot-ink.com
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These are challenging times. The snap election produced no clear winner and puts big question marks over the Brexit negotiations, something that will have big influence over how slavery in the UK is tackled.

We remain ready to work with the new government to fight slavery. Protecting all victims is at the heart of our work with the government, with more details of what we expect from it outlined on page 4 of this issue of the Reporter.

Listening to voices of slavery victims is crucial, and it is exactly what we do in our main feature. Thanks to the wonderful Voice of Freedom project which gives cameras and a voice to trafficked women we can see the world through their eyes. Their photos and hard-hitting stories can be found on page 10.

What is striking from the women’s voices is how little protection they received from the UK authorities, despite their obvious vulnerabilities, and how they had to depend on their own strength to get by.

Supporting victims must be our priority, and we won’t stop calling for that until a comprehensive victim protection system is in place.

We have also had some exciting successes, with our intervention in a European court case obliging European countries to protect migrant workers from trafficking, and the Government of India committing to ratify two child labour conventions, something that we’ve been advocating for years.

We have news on our recently launched new work to tackle trafficking from Vietnam to Britain, lessons we learnt from our innovative project on exploitation of Nepali migrant domestic workers in Lebanon, and a personal perspective from our Africa Programme Officer on her work.

All of the work featured in the Reporter can only take place because of your continuous support. Thank you for supporting our vision of a world without slavery.



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The unfinished business of ending slavery



Aidan McQuade, Director

Director Aidan McQuade on what we want from the new British government to effectively tackle slavery in the UK.

■ In spite of the hung parliament we appear, at time of writing, to have a new British government in place. And, if the UK is to be a world leader against slavery, it has an unfinished agenda, in a challenging new political and economic environment.

The Modern Slavery Act of 2015, pushed through by then Home Secretary and now Prime Minister, was a decent step forward. It truly made the public, politicians and businesses think about their role in ending this scourge.

But the Act still had gaping omissions, particularly in regards to protecting the victims. The sad truth is that despite the passing of it, the UK still fails the majority of the victims of modern slavery in Britain today, while traffickers go unpunished.

Additionally, the introduction of the offence of illegal working by the 2016 Immigration Act threatens to undermine much of the good that the Modern Slavery Act introduced, and looming Brexit has potential to further weaken UK's anti-slavery efforts.

Here are some things that we want the new government to do to end slavery in the UK.

1. Commit to improved standards of protecting all victims, regardless of their nationality, and put those standards into law. It's time we ensure all victims are supported through their trauma, and protected from their traffickers. The government should work with civil society to build a comprehensive long-term system of protection for all victims of modern slavery practices.
2. A child advocates scheme to protect trafficked children should be rolled out as soon as possible. We still see children going missing from the care of authorities at alarming rate.
3. The government should restore the full right for migrant domestic workers to change employers, to give them a route out of abuse. Ability to legally leave one's abusive employer without worrying about deportation is the most basic protection everyone should have.
4. The police need resources to carry out complex trafficking investigations. In the current climate of cuts, these often complex investigations are too often bumped down in priority for more 'urgent' work, of which the results are easier to show.
5. The new government should ensure that after the UK leaves the EU it retains full access to European intelligence and mechanisms making international investigations possible.
6. The next government must review the performance of the Transparency in Supply Chains clause of the Modern Slavery Act, to identify where it can be strengthened to ensure that efforts against slavery in international business supply chains are optimised.

The above measures are simple and definitely achievable. They would also require brave decisions, but above all, honesty about solutions that are proven to be effective against slavery.

Theresa May has some unfinished business of ending slavery in Britain. We will continue to work with her government to end it for good.

"...the UK still fails the majority of the victims of modern slavery in Britain today, while traffickers go unpunished."

Victims of slavery often remain invisible for the UK authorities. The new Government must change this.

Photo: David Rose – Panos Pictures

Victims in England failed by the law

■ A report by the Anti-Trafficking Monitoring Group (a coalition of anti-trafficking organisations which Anti-Slavery leads) said that slavery victims identified in England and Wales are at a big disadvantage compared to those in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

The report entitled ‘Class Acts’ pointed out that the laws in Scotland and Northern Ireland both place a duty on the authorities to provide support for victims and include minimum standards of care, whilst the Modern Slavery Act does neither, leaving the access to support for victims ‘patchy’.

Author of the report Vicky Brotherton said: “When it comes to protecting victims of modern slavery in England and Wales, we are in the same place as before the Modern Slavery Act came into force.”



Victims of trafficking don't have their rights fully protected by the Modern Slavery Act.

India mica industry set for reform to stop child labour

■ India moved to legalise the mining of mica, a mineral commonly used in the production of cosmetics and car paint, in a bid to eradicate child labour from the mica industry.

The move comes after a series of investigations by the Guardian, Thomson Reuters Foundation and ITV News, which found that as many as 20,000 children work in dangerous conditions, and some of them have been killed in accidents while working.

The Guardian also highlighted

links to the supply chains of car and cosmetics brands, which prompted twenty companies to join the Responsible Mica Initiative to eliminate child labour from mica production.

“The Indian government needs to address wider issues of poverty and discrimination for adults to have decent work in mica, and their children be able to go to school”, Anti-Slavery’s director Aidan McQuade commented.



Strawberries are liked by many, but do we know how they were picked?

Success: Landmark European court victory

■ In a landmark verdict the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) ruled that Greece failed to protect a group of migrant workers from trafficking. The case was supported by Anti-Slavery International.

The verdict underlined the obligations to prevent and investigate trafficking, protect victims and punish traffickers for all European signatory states.

The court held that Greece violated the European Convention of Human Rights in that it failed to protect a group of Bangladeshi strawberry pickers, who were shot at by the guards after they went on strike to demand their unpaid wages.

The Greek court’s decision to acquit those involved in the incident caused shock and outrage throughout Europe. It held that the workers couldn’t have been trafficked as they were physically free to leave their exploitative situation.

Anti-Slavery International’s successful intervention helped establish that the fact that workers are not physically restrained from leaving their workplace doesn’t undermine a finding of forced labour or trafficking.

The European Court agreed and stressed that the abuse of position of vulnerability, such as poverty, undocumented status, threats of reporting to police, threats of or actual violence, can be used to control workers in the same way that physical restriction of movement can.

Canada: Landmark slavery case against a mining company

■ In a ground-breaking decision the Supreme Court of British Columbia in Canada allowed a lawsuit alleging forced labour against Canadian mining company Nevsun Resources Ltd. in its mine in Eritrea to proceed to trial.

The lawsuit claims that Nevsun engaged Eritrean state system of conscripted labour, which forced Eritreans to work in abhorrent conditions.

Nevsun argued that the claims should be heard in Eritrea rather than Canada, but the judge ruled that the plaintiffs would not have a fair trial in Eritrea, as they cannot freely return to the country.

It is the first time that a mass claim for modern slavery will go forward in a Canadian court, and is thought to be the first civil suit seeking accountability for human rights abuses in Eritrea.

EU agrees Uzbek trade deal

■ The European Parliament voted in favour of Textile Protocol that will lower import tariffs for Uzbek textile products to Europe, including cotton marred by state sponsored forced labour.

Anti-Slavery International had successfully fought against this for five years prior – in 2011, under pressure from cotton campaigners, MEPs overwhelmingly rejected a proposal for

the same trade deal until Uzbekistan implements reforms to eradicate forced labour of adults and children.

Unfortunately, MEPs are now satisfied that the situation is improving, citing ending of the mass use of children in the cotton harvest, despite evidence that the burden has shifted to more than a million of adults forced into the cotton fields every year.

Anti-Slavery’s Europe Programme Manager Klara Skrivankova said: ‘This vote may give a green light to forced labour in further harvests. We’ll continue to pressure the European Parliament to reconsider their decision.’



Success: India to ratify conventions to protect children

■ The Indian Government announced that it would ratify two international treaties on the worst forms of child labour and on the minimum age of work. Anti-Slavery has advocated for such a move for a long time.

Although there are some existing domestic laws prohibiting slavery practices, they are barely implemented. Now there will be pressure on India to close loopholes in current laws and report on progress, bringing scrutiny and international pressure to implement the law.

Under the conventions the government will have to ensure that all children under fourteen are not working, and that no child is in what is classified as the worst forms of child labour, including working in hazardous industries.

Anti-Slavery’s South Asia Programme Manager Sarah Mount said: ‘This is a milestone towards ending exploitation and slavery of children across India’.

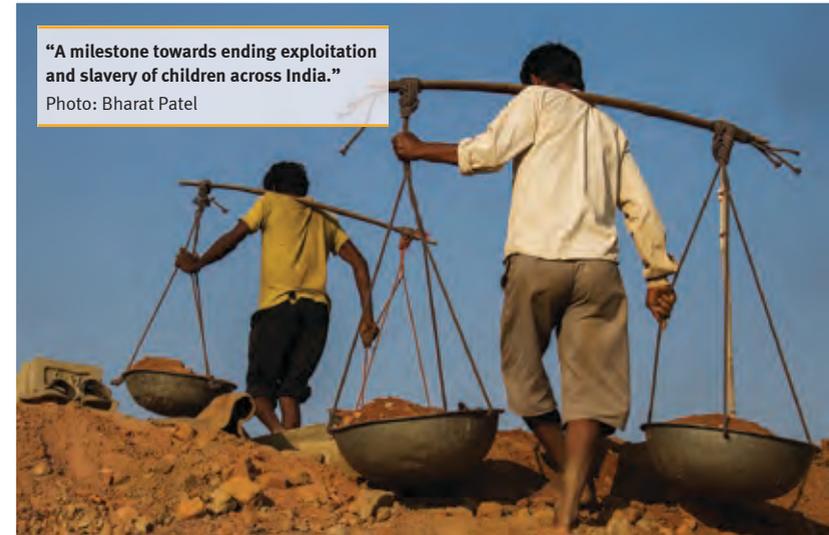
Turkmenistan: Jail for documenting forced labour

■ Human rights groups condemned the detention of Turkmen activist Gaspar Matalaev for his work against state-sponsored forced labour in Turkmenistan’s cotton industry.

He was imprisoned two days after his report on forced labour of children and adults in last year’s cotton harvest was posted on the Alternative Turkmenistan News’ website.

Turkmenistan is the seventh largest exporter of cotton in the world. Despite deploying a forced labour system similar to the one operating in neighbouring Uzbekistan (see opposite), Turkmenistan has so far largely avoided the public spotlight for its practices, which Anti-Slavery is working hard to change.

“A milestone towards ending exploitation and slavery of children across India.”
Photo: Bharat Patel



The voice of trafficking victims

In this feature we can see the world through the eyes of trafficked women in the UK. Their photographs and voices highlight the need to protect all victims.

Words: Klara Skrivankova, UK and Europe Programme Manager

Photos and captions: Trafficked women in the UK, courtesy of the Voice of Freedom project.

■ When she was five, ‘Bibi’ was left by her mother in a children’s home in her native Nigeria. When she was sixteen, the woman who ran the house trafficked her to France. ‘Bibi’ managed to escape from her captors and made it to the UK, but was arrested and put into detention and was facing deportation.

In the end she wasn’t deported, and she received help from an organisation helping trafficked women. Her troubles didn’t end there, she was provided with accommodation where bullying and violence were commonplace.

“It is striking how little help these women get from the British authorities.”

Her trafficking experience left her extremely traumatised and everyday life remains a struggle.

‘Bibi’ is one of a group of remarkable women whose stories and talents we are able to present in this Reporter thanks to the Voice of Freedom project, in which the women, supported by the Helen Bamber Foundation, one of Anti-Slavery’s partners, were given cameras to document their lives.

The result is a remarkable set of insightful and powerful images that tell us stories of great daily struggle, but



Klara Skrivankova,
UK and Europe
Programme Manager

‘Nili’ was trafficked from Albania to Italy and then to the UK, when her stepfather tried to sell her and her sisters and they ran away from home. She was placed with a foster family until she turned 18, then in asylum-seekers’ accommodation. Her landlord sexually assaulted her. She reported this to the police but they took no action.

She attends adult education classes and is waiting for her asylum status to be determined.



“Trafficked women are used like dolls, without spirit or feelings – like stuff that should be sold. They have to look beautiful like things in advertisements, so they can be sold. Women are very important. For those men, the traffickers, their mother is a woman and they should really think about what harm they’re doing. Would they want the same thing done to their mother or their sister?”

Nili

Photo: © Nili Cupi, 2015/Voice of Freedom/PhotoVoice



“ Although it’s a puppet, I felt it has life. It has a story. The puppet looks so lonely in the shop window, as he looks out into the street. He seems to be saying, “Why are we different? Why can’t we go out there?” This is like our life, the life of asylum seekers – the puppet can only look out at the world but he is not a part of it. ”

Fruit of Love

Photo: © Fruit of Love, 2015/Voice of Freedom/
PhotoVoice

most of all of courage and strength. What is especially unusual is to see real voices of trafficked people, rather than those related by a journalist or an NGO, giving us an intimate insight into the lives of those who suffered abuse but fight to return to normality against all odds.

Some of these photos, along with the women’s own words, are displayed on these pages. The full gallery is on our website at www.antislavery.org/voice-of-freedom, and Leila Segal, founder of Voice of Freedom, writes about her work on page 18 in more detail.

“I thought trafficking was when somebody point a gun to your head and say, “come with me or I kill you” but my situation wasn’t that way. It’s even worse – the emotional insults... turning you into someone else... Looking over your shoulder all the time, be scared, it’s not a nice feeling.”

‘Fruit of Love’ was trafficked to the UK from China. She worked in a massage parlour that was raided by the police and she was arrested. Her health is fragile as a result of her experiences and the traumas continue to play out in her life; she often is not well enough to participate in group activities or education offered to her.

Patterns of trafficking, but what comes after?

‘Bibi’s’ story is not an exception. Stories of women who were trafficked follow remarkably similar patterns.

They often come from a very vulnerable background of poverty and lack of education and opportunities. They come across someone who abuses their vulnerability to gain their trust and uses it to exploit them. Trauma of their abuse stays with them for the rest of their lives.

As one of the women on Voice of Freedom said ‘I thought trafficking was when somebody point a gun to your head and say, “come with me or I kill you”’ but my situation wasn’t that way. It’s even worse – the emotional insults... turning you into someone else... Looking over your shoulder all the time, be scared, it’s not a nice feeling.’

The pattern of what happens after the women manage to escape their captors is also remarkably similar.

Often what comes first is an arrest, often on immigration grounds.

If they’re lucky they come across a specialist support organisation. Application for asylum, often the only way victims can obtain long-term secure status, and years of waiting in substandard accommodation, where overcrowding, violence, bullying and fear are an everyday occurrence.

All this whilst they start to piece their lives together: meet new partners, get education that often was not available



“It’s not only beauty that matters. What matters is the things inside a woman, her behaviour, the things she does. Her nature is to care for things, but the traffickers treat her like a doll, like rubbish. It’s really disgusting what they do. I would like to change the opinion of these men, and to say to them, if a woman doesn’t want to do these things, don’t abuse her.”

Nili

Photo: © Nili Cupi, 2015/Voice of Freedom/
PhotoVoice

to them earlier on, get jobs and start some sort of normality.

It is striking how little help these women get from the British authorities. What’s more, it is astonishing how many hurdles created by those authorities they have to overcome.

The fight and determination to overcome the obstacles a regular

person wouldn’t even dream of is all the more commendable.

Victim protection needed

The stories of trafficked women bring to the fore what Anti-Slavery has been campaigning for for years, namely a comprehensive system of victim protection guaranteed in law.

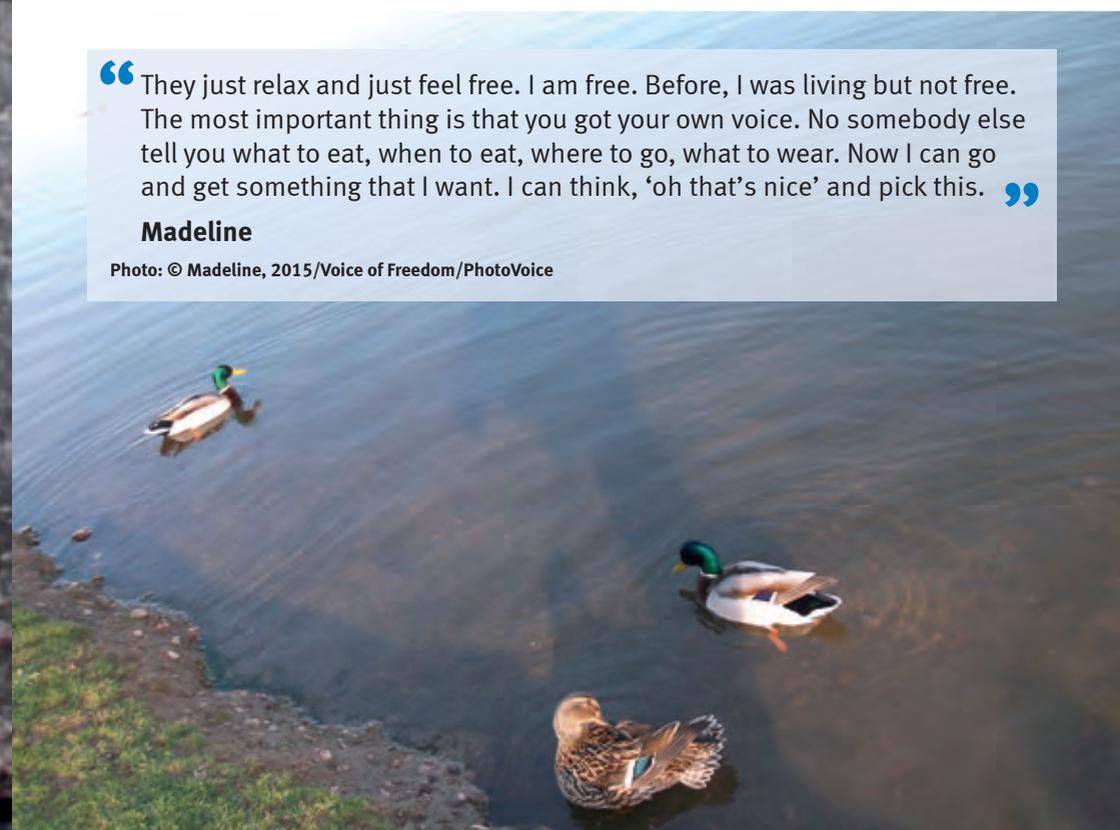
Many are not identified as victims,

‘Madeline’ was trafficked into domestic work in the UK from a Ghanaian village. After running away she was homeless, until a fellow Ghanaian woman helped her out. She got a job as a cleaner in a hotel, but this disqualified her from Legal Aid. She now has a serious partner, but all hangs in the balance until her permission to stay in the UK is extended.

“They just relax and just feel free. I am free. Before, I was living but not free. The most important thing is that you got your own voice. No somebody else tell you what to eat, when to eat, where to go, what to wear. Now I can go and get something that I want. I can think, ‘oh that’s nice’ and pick this.”

Madeline

Photo: © Madeline, 2015/Voice of Freedom/PhotoVoice



“When I look at this picture I have a memory of detention. My life was like this. When I see the gate and the key, I remember things about my life – secrets, things that are inside. But if you lock everything inside your heart it’s very bad for you. If you tell people about your difficult life they can help you. Don’t be afraid to tell.”

Haimanot

Photo: © Haimanot, 2015/Voice of Freedom/PhotoVoice

often simply because they are not believed. Support for slavery victims is patchy, as there are no legally defined minimum standards of protection and support and long-term care is rarely provided. Most of them have to move out of a safe house without any further support shortly after arriving there.

The authorities often treat them as immigration offenders rather than victims of a serious crime.

Regulating the immigration status of many survivors takes years, whilst with barely any support the victims often

become destitute and struggle to make ends meet.

Being in such vulnerable situation, it is no surprise that victims are at risk of being exploited again. By failing to guarantee protection for victims of slavery, the UK perpetuates the problem.

“By failing to guarantee protection for victims of slavery, the UK perpetuates the problem.”

What we do to change it

We’re working to put pressure on the Government to implement a comprehensive system to protect all victims of slavery and improve the current system. We uncover new trends and forms of trafficking in the UK and support individual legal cases.

We also lead the Anti-Trafficking Monitoring Group, a coalition of organisations monitoring the implementation of European anti-slavery legislation by the British Government.

To find out more about Anti-Slavery’s work in the UK to protect women such as Bibi and other women from the Voice of Freedom project, as well as all other victims of slavery in the UK, visit our website www.antislavery.org.

‘Haimanot’ was trafficked from rural Ethiopia to Middle East. She was held captive there by a family in a basement and forced to work at their house. When the family visited Ireland, she managed to escape. She was detained and then deported from Ireland. She now lives in refugee accommodation in London. Deep trauma she suffered continues to affect her profoundly.

What we call for:

- A comprehensive system of long-term protection and support for all victims of slavery, regardless of their immigration status.
- Minimum standards of support guaranteed in law to all victims
- Legal advocates to protect the rights of all trafficked children
- Full right for overseas domestic workers to change employers restored to allow them a way out of abuse

Voice of Freedom

The previous pages show photos taken on the Voice of Freedom project, which gives cameras to trafficked women. We hear from its founder Leila Segal.



Leila Segal, Founder of Voice of Freedom.

■ I remembered why I set up Voice of Freedom, when Rose*, the Nigerian woman I was sharing a room with at the shelter, who had spoken barely two words to me all week, washed my cup and plate.

I was staying at Piam Onlus shelter for trafficked women in Italy to prepare for photography workshops there. Rose was asleep on her bed with her back to me when I arrived: she did

not move much from that position all week. Either that, or she was cleaning and re-organising her few possessions, kept in a pink suitcase. Rose appeared not to understand me when I spoke; we passed days and nights in silence together.

Rose seemed too traumatised by her recent arrival over the sea from Libya to do anything other than recover.

By osmosis I felt her, and my own loneliness returned.

Then one day in the shelter's kitchen, Rose handed me my cup and plate, washed for me in a gesture of care and authority, of trust. I remembered that it is love, rising from stony ground, that makes me do this work.

It was small movements: she noticed me sitting on the floor outside to make a call, and brought out a chair. This, the balcony, was where she made most of her calls, in a language I could not understand but later

“The women on Voice of Freedom have shown me that when I come to someone to offer them care, I receive a return of their humanity. This deepens my own connection to life in a world of fury, displacement, despair.”



Photos from the Voice of Freedom's project in Israel working with women trafficked through the Sinai peninsula.

Photos: Tizalu Brahan (above) and Zenebech Zeleke (left)

learned was Ishan, spoken in the Edo state of Nigeria, Rose's home.

I set up Voice of Freedom in 2013, working in Israel with women who had been trafficked to the Sinai torture camps via Sudan. They produced a body of photography about their experiences, which we exhibited, with their permission, at Amnesty UK and on Anti-Slavery's website. Voice of Freedom has gone on to work with women trafficked to the UK from all over the world.

The women on Voice of Freedom have shown me that when I come to someone to offer them care, I receive a return of their humanity. This deepens my own connection to life in a world of fury, displacement, despair.

What the women show us, via their photography, is how to be human with

them in the face of incomprehensible suffering, before which we are in danger of losing our capacity to love.

They allow us to walk with them, to find our place in this suffering, not a place of useless voyeurism, but of action. Through their words and images, the women show us how each life – ours or theirs – is interdependent: far from being useless in the face of horror, we are as powerful as we choose to be, as are they.

*Not her real name



See more photographs and women's voices from Voice of Freedom project at www.antislavery.org/voice-of-freedom and on the project's website www.ourvoiceoffreedom.wordpress.com

Building support networks



Debbie McGrath, Head of Programmes and Advocacy

Head of Programmes and Advocacy Debbie McGrath shares what we learnt from our project tackling exploitation of Nepali migrant domestic workers in Lebanon.

■ When Savitra Pulami Magar first arrived in Lebanon she hoped for a better life, having secured a job as a domestic worker through an employment agent in Nepal, but she had no idea of the difficulties awaiting her.

“It was very difficult to work there.” Savitra said. “The difficult part was that I was not allowed to go out. Some people escape their jobs but it will be difficult if you escape.

If they catch you, you will be taken to the police and they will beat you” she said.

With an estimated 200,000 migrant domestic workers in Lebanon the abuse and exploitation of Nepali domestic workers is widespread. Workers, such as Savitra, face physical, mental and sexual violence from their employers, as well as being forced to work, often without pay, for months on end.

Anti-Slavery International’s project, supported by the Open Society Foundation and implemented together with partners GEFONT in Nepal and KAFA in Lebanon, set about tackling

these abuses by providing pre-departure training in Nepal, building a support network in Lebanon, and advocating in both countries to improve legal protections.

One of the biggest lessons learnt from the project has been the need to look at the problem holistically and understand how each element of the migration chain interacts, as well

as the need for all partners to learn from each other and be flexible in their work.

An example of this was recruiting a Nepalese outreach worker to

engage Nepali migrant workers in Lebanon, break through the isolation many women face, and address cultural dynamics in a way KAFA could not.

“Approaching Nepali domestic workers is very difficult, many feared they would lose their jobs or be beaten. Sometimes I had to wait for hours for them to come out to throw out the garbage so I could quickly talk to them”, Sita Lata, the outreach worker, said.

“We were able to create a support net [...], providing the women with someone to turn to if needed.”

As a result of this collaborative approach we were able to create a support net linking trade unions, international organisations, government institutions and local civil society groups, providing the women with someone to turn to if needed.

On the other hand, the experiences of KAFA in Lebanon showed the importance of targeting not only the workers before they migrate, but also their families to challenge their assumption that ‘no news is good news’. Maintaining regular contact with their loved ones means that action can be taken much sooner if any problems occur.

Although Lebanon is still a long way from changing its sponsorship system, Nepali Government now moved closer to better regulate the recruitment processes and lift the ban on migration to Lebanon for domestic work, which made women look for alternative illegal routes.

There are many obstacles to overcome, but with a fuller picture of the situation and the vulnerabilities that workers face, we are now in a much better position to understand how to tackle the full spectrum of the problems.

A full evaluation report from the project is available on our website.



Building a support network is crucial for migrant domestic workers who often are isolated in their workplaces.

Photo: KAFA



Many young Vietnamese people are trafficked to the UK and forced to grow cannabis in makeshift factories.
Photo: West Midland Police



Klara Skrivankova,
UK and Europe
Programme Manager

Stopping trafficking from Vietnam to the UK

Klara Skrivankova on our new project protecting vulnerable young Vietnamese people from trafficking.

■ After his father died, 15-year-old ‘Hai’ from a small Vietnamese village was offered a job in England. His mother took out a big loan to pay the agent, but after getting to the UK, Hai was told that he now owed more money, and was locked up in a house, beaten, and forced to water cannabis to pay off his debt. After the police raided the house, Hai was arrested and sent to prison.

Trafficking of young vulnerable Vietnamese people like Hai to the UK into the cannabis production, nail bars and forced prostitution, has been an increasingly pressing issue.

We were one of the first organisations to raise it. Our research in 2013 suggested that official figures remained only a tip of the iceberg.

We now teamed up with our partners Pacific Links and ECPAT UK to work on a new project funded by the UK Home Office to counter this crime.

In Vietnam the project will focus on reducing the vulnerability of young people to trafficking and run an awareness raising campaign to highlight the risks of accepting attractive sounding job offers in Britain that can turn into a trap of exploitation. It will also work to reach out to vulnerable children and young adults already in the UK.

We will also examine the trafficking journey from Vietnam through the transit countries in Europe to the destination country – UK. The research will enable us to identify transit routes, trafficking methods, and vulnerabilities that put people at risk of being targeted.

Together we hope to create momentum that will allow us to protect vulnerable Vietnamese people such as Hai from falling victim of criminals who will use every opportunity to ruthlessly exploit them.



Emmanuelle Tremeau,
Africa Programme Officer

Our schools keep thriving

‘Sustainable change means that you can pull out and your work doesn’t fall apart, what’s the point of it otherwise?’ Our Africa Programme Officer **Emmanuelle Tremeau** talks about our Africa projects.

What is your role at Anti-Slavery?

I work in the Africa Programme on our projects on descent based slavery in Mauritania and Niger, as well as on forced child begging in Senegal and now child domestic workers in Tanzania. I focus on the Niger project mostly, particularly our schools for communities affected by slavery.

What do you like most about your work?

Relationship with the partners. They work in really challenging situations, many of them spending their own time and resources on something they believe in, so I take pride in being able to work with them.

I love the fact that Anti-Slavery’s model is all about working with local partners rather than working with local communities on our own. The relationship we have with our partners is very ‘horizontal’, we work together on an equal footing and always learn from one another. We work with really good people, they do excellent work.

I also like to observe the impact we are having, like slavery in Mauritania becoming part of a mainstream debate, and the changes it brings, such as the conviction of two slave-owners last year under the new anti-slavery law.

What is the most important change you’ve seen in your three years at Anti-Slavery?

Taking part in convincing the Nigerien Government to take over our community schools. The six schools we founded a decade ago has been our flagship project, helping whole communities out of slavery. But sustainable change means that you can pull out and your work doesn’t fall apart, what’s the point of it otherwise? Seeing how Timidria – our partners – and the communities themselves embraced it and successfully advocated for the government to take responsibility for the running of the schools – it was wonderful to see and proof that the they keep thriving when we move on to other projects.

Sounds Against Slavery

■ Thanks to the Anti-Slavery Society at the University of Nottingham for organising a spectacular evening of live music to launch Nottingham's student Anti-Slavery movement. The 'Sounds Against Slavery' event raised over £900 and kick-started the society's string of events- raising awareness of modern slavery amongst Nottingham University students.

Thank you for your support!

Three marathons for Anti-Slavery

■ Big thumbs up to our supporter Paul Henty for completing his incredible challenge of running three marathons on consecutive weekends in support of Anti-Slavery. He ran Oslo, Loch Ness and Chester marathons, beating his personal best with 4h29min, not too shabby!

'I had to ignore the protestations of friends and family that this was sheer madness, and prompts by my wife to consider updating my will (true story!), [...] but I am really happy that I have been able to support anti-slavery and reach my fundraising target", he said in a special blog on our website.

Paul comfortably exceeded his target of £1,000.

Thank you for your commitment!

Read also from our London Marathon runner Carly Parsons on page 26.

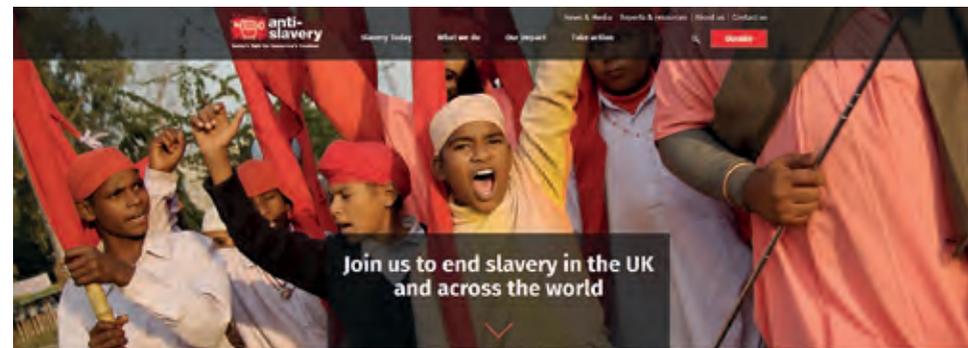
If Paul and Carly inspired you to dust off your running shoes and Run For Freedom please visit www.antislavery.org/runforfreedom.



■ **Big thanks to the Holy Trinity Church in Wimbledon for a generous donation of £1520 from its Tithe giving collection.**

Throughout our history, faith groups have played a central role in leading and supporting the Anti-Slavery movement. Today, they are still active in raising funds to combat all forms of slavery.

If you feel your faith group or church could support Anti-Slavery you can contact us for support and relevant materials. Please call Rebecca on **+44 (0)207 737 9434** or email supporter@antislavery.org



New website

■ We are very excited to announce the launch of our new website. The new website is mobile responsive and allows us to post up-to-date information and news about modern slavery, as well as present our impact to end slavery in a much more exciting way to inspire a new generation of abolitionists.

Visit www.antislavery.org to browse, read our latest blogs news and reports, take action, sign up to our email newsletter, join our campaigns, donate or become a member.



■ The youngest known freedom fighter 7-year-old **Fiona** from Bristol beat all expectations after she raised over £500 running the Family Mile as part of The Great Bristol Run.

Last year Fiona raised a very respectable £100 for us and this year she was hoping to double that amount. With help from her dedicated team of supporters led by her dad she smashed that target.

Read why Fiona supports Anti-Slavery on page 26.

What will your legacy be?

Create a lasting change to help end slavery

■ When you remember Anti-Slavery International in your Will, you bring forward the day that no child is born in slavery. Even small bequests can make a difference. To find out more about remembering Anti-Slavery International in your Will, call **+44 (0)207 737 9434** or email supporter@antislavery.org **Thank you.**

Why I support Anti-Slavery International



Carly at the start of the London Marathon.

Stories of two amazing Anti-Slavery runners, Carly Parsons in the London Marathon, and Fiona Njoroge in the Family Mile in Bristol Great Run.

■ **Carly:** “I attended a talk by Anti-Slavery director Aidan McQuade and was immediately taken by its huge breadth of work and fantastic achievements throughout its history. Slavery, although hidden, is right in front of us. Recently a girl from Nigeria was trafficked into prostitution just down the road from my flat in Lewisham.

I love that Anti-Slavery combines frontline projects and support networks for victims, with advocacy and campaigning.

One of the great pleasures I took from the marathon was teaching other people about it. As a result, I managed to raise £4,268.92 from my generous family, friends and colleagues.”

■ **Fiona:** “I choose to support and raise money for Anti-Slavery to help children who are forced into slavery. I have watched videos on the Anti-Slavery website and this made me feel like I had to change it around. That is why me and my dad have been running in Bristol 1 mile marathon, three years in a row.

Me and my dad have also told all our friends to take part to help raise money and show other people the importance of Anti-Slavery.

I am proud that I have finished three marathons and I think other people should get started.”



Fiona after her run.

Huge thanks to Carly and Fiona for their amazing efforts. If you'd like to raise funds or campaign for us please call us on +44 (0)207 737 9434 or email supporter@antislavery.org.

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)

I would like more information about becoming a regular supporter

Card No.

Expiry date

Name on card

Signature

Date

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

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

Please return this form to Anti-Slavery International, Thomas Clarkson House, The Stableyard, Broomgrove Road, London SW9 9TL or donate online at www.antislavery.org or call +44 (0)20 7501 8920

Tatinatt, born into slavery in Niger.

“I used to collect wood and fetch water for my masters every day, with no compensation or respite. I was never treated like a human being, instead I was treated like a donkey that had to be beaten to make it work harder. Beatings and abuse were routine for me.

One day I came across Timidria (Anti-Slavery partners in Niger). They explained to me that my situation of slavery was a crime, and that it was not endorsed by Islam, as I had always been told.

They always told me that God would punish any slave who disobeyed her master, and that he would decide if I go to paradise.

I decided to leave with my family. We had no belongings and no money. But we would have preferred to die of hunger than continue to live in slavery.

We soon settled in the new village of Inazgar, and gradually, the idea of a school project was born. For us, the support from Timidria and Anti-Slavery has changed our lives. Our children are being educated and we received help to start making a living.

I never believed that a slave woman could make her own fortune. But now I have goats and I sell sugar, tea, tobacco, cooking oil and sauces. I want to buy a cow for milking to have enough milk for all my children.

I feel completely free – I am no longer a slave.”

Read the interview with our Africa Programme Officer about our Niger School Project on page 23.



Your donation can:

- support women like Tatinatt in leaving slavery in Niger and rebuilding their lives, providing education for their children and take their masters to court
- help ensure all victims of slavery are supported and protected in Britain
- contribute towards protecting children at risk of exploitation in India
- help meet the costs of counselling, shelter and other support for child domestic workers in Tanzania

Donate online at
www.antislavery.org
or call
+44 (0)20 7501 8920
or use the donation
form overleaf,
or scan here:

