



anti-slavery

today's fight for tomorrow's freedom

2012 Annual Review

**Cover picture: Bonded labourers
in brick kilns in India.**

Photo: Pete Pattison

**Right: Talibés, boys in Qur'anic
schools in Senegal, are sent
out to beg to earn their keep.**

Photo: Émilie Régner

This Review covers the
period April 2011 to
March 2012

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today's fight for tomorrow's freedom



Anti-Slavery International is committed to eliminating all forms of slavery throughout the world including forced labour, bonded labour, trafficking of human beings, descent-based slavery and the worst forms of child labour. Slavery denies millions of people their basic dignity and violates their fundamental human rights.

Anti-Slavery International works to end these abuses by:

- Gathering evidence and exposing cases of slavery.
- Campaigning for its eradication.
- Supporting the initiatives of local organisations to release people and address the causes of slavery.
- Pressing for more effective enforcement of existing laws, and for the development of new laws where needed.

Anti-Slavery International, the world's oldest international human rights organisation, has consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

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Chair's and Director's Report

This year saw the International Labour Organization almost double their estimate of forced labour in the world to a minimum of 20.9 million people. In spite of the horror of that statistic it represents an increased focus of some major institutions on the issue and a welcome realism about the matter.

We have, in 2012, made some important contributions towards this greater realism. We have worked closely with CNN on their year-long season highlighting this issue to global audiences and will be working closely over the next year with the Guardian to do likewise.

Our online presence is an important and authoritative hub of information. Over 15,000 supporters on our social media channels sharing our messages are instrumental in raising public awareness of slavery and prompting others to take action.

In India, following considerable programme development work with our local partners, we have launched an intervention on brick-kiln labour, initially starting from three districts in Punjab. In the first year of intervention, Anti-Slavery aims to work with nearly 10,000 kiln workers supporting them

to secure their government entitlements, including implementation of the factory act to reduce instances of bonded labour in the kilns.

Our work on education as a means to reduce vulnerability to slavery continues. In Nepal we work with our partners on a project to provide vocational and mainstream education to school children from former bonded labourers' families. In West Africa, in Niger and Senegal, we work to ensure that children vulnerable to slavery obtain a decent education.

We have supported CDWs in Tanzania, Togo, India, Philippines, Costa Rica and Peru to come together to advocate for their rights. Their movement is growing with some of these groups bringing together over 100 of children to ask for legislative reform before Ministers and MPs.

In 2012 the chocolate company Mondelez announced that it was investing \$400 million over the next 10 years in trying to establish a sustainable supply chain, free from child and forced labour. We have been working on this issue for many years first with Cadbury, and now with Mondelez who now own Cadbury.

Working closely with a multi-national corporation on these difficult issues may



Paul Whitehouse,
Chair of Trustees



Aidan McQuade,
Director

cause concern amongst some stakeholders. We know that there are risks but it is also a great opportunity to directly influence the process of unprecedented change in the West African cocoa sector and it would be unforgivable not to take it.

We are also engaging business on other issues such as forced labour in Uzbekistan's cotton fields, *sumangali* (the forced labour of girls and young women in India's garment factories) and exploitation of workers in the UK hotel industry.

All these projects work with government, the wider community and stakeholders to influence policy and practice.

For over 172 years Anti-Slavery International has been a vital organisation in the struggle against slavery. We will continue this struggle for as long as it takes.



Child Labour

Child Domestic Work

Anti-Slavery has been working with partners in nine countries implementing nearly 50 small projects aimed at improving the lives of child domestic workers. Through this work, thousands of children have benefited from direct service provisions and have engaged with partners in campaigns towards policy change.

In June 2011, after over two years of campaigning, the International Labour Conference adopted Convention 189 on Decent Work for Domestic Workers. The Convention recognises the rights that domestic workers have been denied for so long and opens the possibility for an estimated 50 to 100 million workers, many of them children, to be protected.

Following the adoption of the Convention Anti-Slavery International and its partners have worked to push for its ratification by as many governments as possible. Notable progress has been made in a number of countries resulting in national legislation being amended to allow for the ratification of the Convention. Anti-Slavery International was also a part of the ITUC 12-by-12 campaign seeking 12 ratifications by the end of 2012.

Facing page: Talibés, boys in Qur'anic schools in Senegal suffer poor conditions and are vulnerable to abuse.

Photo: Émilie Régnier

Middle: Anti-Slavery International was at the forefront of the campaign aiming for ratifications of the ILO convention providing protection for domestic workers across the globe.

Photo: Anti-Slavery International



Forced child begging

During 2012 Anti-Slavery and its partners continued to work to end the forced child begging of talibés in Senegal. Talibés are children aged five-fifteen years, almost exclusively boys, who study in Qur'anic schools (daaras) under teachers (marabouts). Most daaras do not charge the students for their studies, food or accommodation. Instead, the marabouts force the children to beg for their keep. Far from their parents and living in squalid conditions, they are impoverished, vulnerable to disease and poor nutrition, and subject to physical and emotional abuse if they fail to meet their financial 'quota' from begging.

The project aims to encourage the government of Senegal to enforce anti-forced begging laws and to introduce and roll-out a national modern-daara programme, where children can learn the Qur'an in safe conditions regulated by the State, and where they are not forced to beg.

Local partners Tostan completed their initial training of eight communities in the northern region of Fouta from where many talibés originate. They mobilised communities and marabouts to lobby local authorities for a state-run modern-daara in their locality, securing the local mayor's support. Subsequently two further communities were added to the programme.

Anti-Slavery and Tostan are also working with RADDHO, Senegal's leading human rights organisation, to lobby at the national level. This will maximise the opportunities afforded by the election in March 2012 of a new President in Senegal, Macky Sall.



Slavery Based on Descent

Anti-Slavery International continued to support efforts for justice for victims of slavery in Mauritania. While November 2011 had seen the first-ever prosecution of a slave-owner for enslaving two young boys, in April 2012 the slave-owner was released on bail pending his appeal. However, pressure from Anti-Slavery International and its partners has resulted in proper investigations and hearings in several other slavery cases.

The rise of rebel movements in northern Mali has meant that many slave-owners have left the region, abandoning their slaves. Although this presents Anti-Slavery International's partner organisation, Temedt, with a unique opportunity to reach and assist vulnerable people, people of slave descent face significant risks in the crisis. Reports indicate that they have been targeted by Islamist groups for Sharia punishments (including amputations of limbs, stoning and floggings), as they have no one to defend them. They typically have no safety nets or means to flee affected areas. Those who reach refugee camps are typically with their masters.

Cases of slavery that were pending before the courts in the north have been suspended. Furthermore, some of the slave-owning classes have used the current chaos as an opportunity to re-claim former slaves. Anti-Slavery International and Temedt have been campaigning to ensure that slavery issues are not overlooked in efforts to address the crisis in the North.

Anti-Slavery International and its partner Timidria campaigned around the 'wahaya' practice in Niger, whereby girls and women of slave descent are bought and sold as 'fifth wives' or 'wahaya'. The girls' consent is never obtained, and no marriage ceremony takes place to confer a religious or legal status on the union. They are referred to as 'fifth wives' as they are additional to the four wives permitted in Niger. However, they are not officially married to their master and thus benefit from none of the rights and protection to which legal wives have recourse. The wahaya are essentially enslaved for domestic and agricultural or pastoral labour and sexual gratification. An Anti-Slavery

Anti-Slavery Award

The winners of the 2012 Anti-Slavery Award were the anti-slavery organisation Temedt and its president Ibrahim Ag Idbaltanat who were honoured for their outstanding dedication and groundbreaking work towards ending slavery in Mali.

In his acceptance speech Ibrahim Ag Idbaltanat (pictured) said: 'Anti-Slavery International has chosen to give its prestigious award to a 'Bellah' – as we call the people of slave descent in Mali. This sends a strong message to all Malians. This act is extraordinary in Mali because



it gives international recognition to the work of people from the slave classes of society, the Eklan, for the accomplishments of Temedt. This is a great source of encouragement in our daily struggle for the emancipation and development of all human beings.'

International report published in late 2011 drew on testimonies from individual wahaya to expose the realities of this practice and presented recommendations to end the practice. In his address to the nation in December 2011, the President of the Republic referred to Anti-Slavery's report and affirmed his commitment to ending slavery, in particular the wahaya practice.

Facing page: campaign to end the 'Wahaya' practice in Niger

Photo: Anti-Slavery International



Community Schools in Niger

Anti-Slavery International and its Niger partner organisation Timidria continued to provide quality primary education for over 300 children (57% boys, 43% girls) in newly settled communities of former slaves in six remote villages in northern Niger.

Through donations from supporters Anti-Slavery has provided exercise books and teaching materials. Each school now has sports equipment and a library with over 70 reading books. We have also supported the building of three wells in the communities to ensure the students and the whole community have access to safe and clean water.

Small business loans with low interest have been made to students' mothers who have formed micro-credit groups across the six villages. They have used them to buy animals to rear and equipment for small businesses such as donkeys and carts to sell wood or straw. They have also set up co-operative shops where 10% of the profits are given back to the schools. These groups have been vital to improving the local economy and providing families with an income.

Teachers and communities have benefited from training on health and hygiene issues as well as legal assistance and advice. The entire population of the six villages (3000 people) were vaccinated against measles, whooping cough and were treated for intestinal parasites and trachoma.



"I am Ama, and I am eight years old. I go to school in Inazgar, my village, and I love it. My teacher is very kind and tells us funny stories. My favourite lesson is maths; I am the top of the class. I like to dance with my friends; sometimes we make up new dances. My mum is very happy and proud that I go to school. My mum never went to school, so I help her by reading and writing for her. When I grow up I want to be a teacher."

The school year has proved challenging because of the drought in the region and the consequent need for families to travel in search of food and water. Anti-Slavery has provided school meals in order to ensure that children can remain in school, but as food costs continue to rise sharply, this has proved difficult.

However, the Niger schools enjoy support from a range of sources, and when solar panels and school buildings in the village of Inazgar were damaged by severe storms, children from the Gillespie Primary School in North London raised over £3,000 to send to the school. Other large donations from individuals and trusts have also helped to meet the funding deficits.

Local staff identified the need to intervene to ensure that young girls in the villages where the schools are located would not be given in marriage to men returning home from Libya and Cote d'Ivoire following the conflict in those countries. Timidria staff ran an awareness-raising campaign on the rights of girls and the dangers of early marriage, supported by the local authorities, at the beginning of the academic year. The project also delivered training on gender equality for school staff and community members involved with the project.

Facing page: School for children of former slaves in Niger

Photo: Anti-Slavery International



Bonded Labour

Education for Children of Former Bonded Labourers in Nepal

Anti-Slavery International's project is being implemented in ten districts of Nepal, to provide vocational training and remedial education for out of school children of former bonded labourers, or children who have themselves been bonded.

This year a total of 205 children from former bonded labour communities received preparatory classes so as to enable them to join mainstream schools. Altogether 202 children were admitted for vocational training.

In the hills the project collaborated with the Nepalese government's Department of Small Industries, to provide vocational training to children. The skills children learnt this year included carpentry, knitting and tailoring, radio, TV, motor cycle and mobile phone repairing.

An almost equal number of girls and boys participated in the training courses. Many of the older children who completed their education have now started employment and are earning money for their livelihoods and are able to support their families.

Brick-kiln industry India

In August 2012, Anti-Slavery launched a project for the empowerment of bonded labourers in the brick-kiln industry in three states in India - Punjab, Haryana and Chandigar. This project supports bonded labourers to access their entitlements to state support, works with brick-kiln owners and the local authorities to bring the factories under the Factory Act India (which specifies a minimum wage and prohibits child labour) and help workers to self organise into workplace associations.

There are brick kilns throughout India, with a small state like Punjab having around 3000 kilns. The brick kiln industry is very uniform across India, with each kiln employing around 200 workers. Anti-Slavery is therefore seeking additional funding to extend this project in order to cover more brick kilns and benefit more workers.

Facing page: Whole families, including children, are affected by bonded labour in Indian brick kilns.

Photo: Anti-Slavery International

Right: Workers in bonded labour in the Indian brick kilns.

Photo: Pete Pattison





Trafficking in Human Beings

Anti-Slavery worked to ensure that trafficking remains a high priority on the UK Government's agenda. We contributed to the development of the new UK anti-trafficking strategy, we joined the independent advisory group of the UK Human Trafficking Centre and now sit on two stakeholder subgroups convened by the Home Office.

Anti-Slavery chaired the forced labour sub-group of the London 2012 Human Trafficking Network, a network of over 50 agencies concerned about the potential risk of trafficking posed by the Olympics. The Network was co-ordinated by the Metropolitan Police, the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime, Eaves Housing-Poppy Project, Anti-Slavery International and the London Safeguarding Children's Board.

Together with La Strada International, Anti-Slavery continued to co-ordinate Act for Compensation for Trafficked Persons in Europe (COMP.ACT) an initiative started in 2010 to create a pan-European campaign on compensation. The COMP.ACT project is being delivered through a coalition of organisations in 15 different countries. The campaign enjoys the institutional support of the Council of Europe and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). This project has resulted in nearly ten successful compensation claims, with a number pending across the 14 countries.

COMP.ACT has received significant recognition Europe-wide and has been presented as a model of good practice by the European Commission, OSCE and the Council of Europe.

In addition, Anti-Slavery hosts the Anti-Trafficking Monitoring Group (ATMG), an independent body comprised of nine leading UK-based anti-trafficking organisations, established to monitor the UK's compliance with its obligations under the European Trafficking Convention. The ATMG published its second report *All Change: Preventing Trafficking in the UK*. The ATMG's reports have had a significant impact on the UK's anti-trafficking policy and programming, and have contributed to improved data collection about the incidence of trafficking in the UK.

During the year there was a major police operation which found homeless people in slavery at traveller sites in Bedfordshire, Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire. The perpetrators were prosecuted under the slavery offence in the Coroners and Justice Act 2009, introduced following a successful campaign by Anti-Slavery International. The case resulted in extensive media coverage, including on Radio 4's Today Programme and on the front page of the Times.



Facing page: Anti-Slavery worked to ensure workers rights are respected in all industries.

Top: Leaflets in over ten languages informing migrant workers arriving in the UK of their rights and providing contact information in case they find themselves in an exploitative situation.

Above: ATMG's reports and COMP.ACT's practical resources influence policy and practice both domestically and in Europe.



Forced Labour in Supply Chain

State sponsored forced labour in Uzbekistan's cotton fields

Anti-Slavery succeeded in mobilising the European Parliament to take action calling for an end to state-sponsored forced child labour in Uzbekistan's cotton fields. Following our testimony at the Parliament's Trade Committee and ongoing engagement with MEPs, the Parliament rejected legislation to extend the terms of a trade agreement with Uzbekistan to the trade in textiles, citing concerns about the ongoing use of forced child labour. This action has been described as unprecedented and sends a very strong message from the Parliament.

In December 2011, Catherine Bearder MEP invited Anti-Slavery and a group of school children from the Bishop Bell school in Eastbourne to hand in our petition signed by 14000 supporters calling for an end to trade preferences for Uzbekistan. In April 2011 Anti-Slavery submitted evidence setting out the basis for an investigation into Uzbekistan's trade preferences, which was supported by a number of stakeholders, including businesses, NGOs and trade unions. We will continue to work at the EU level as well as at the UN and the International Labour Organization (ILO) to end to the use of forced labour in Uzbekistan.

In partnership with the International Slavery Museum, we delivered a series of workshops with students from Enterprise South Liverpool Academy on our Cotton Crimes campaign with the students going on to raise awareness and collect signatures for the campaign amongst their peers and community group. The workshops culminated with students presenting their work at the annual Federation of International Human Rights Museums Conference in October.

We have also launched a campaign calling for retailers to take concrete steps to ensure that their goods do not contain cotton from Uzbekistan.



Olympics campaign

This project aimed to ensure that risks related to a potential increase in trafficking and forced labour around the Olympics were mitigated and that adequate anti-trafficking measures were in place.

The project ensured that the Olympics were included in the Government anti-trafficking strategy, that information on trafficking was included in the training for Olympic volunteers as well as in the athletes' packs. The campaign also raised awareness in source countries – for example the project provided information for websites of embassies in top countries of origin and raised awareness of the new forced labour offence in the UK among migrant organisations.

Anti-Slavery continued to play an active role in Playfair 2012, which put pressure on sponsors and the London Organising Committee to raise standards for workers in the Olympic supply chain. We worked with the TUC to develop an education pack *Fair's Fair: Life and rights in the global sports industry*, which was very popular with schools.

As part of the legacy work, Anti-Slavery has been invited to pass on experience at a seminar on labour trafficking in Serbia which is the main country of origin for men trafficked for construction work in Sochi, the venue of the 2014 Olympics.

Facing page: Cotton Crimes campaign works to end the use of forced labour of children and adults in Uzbekistan's cotton industry.

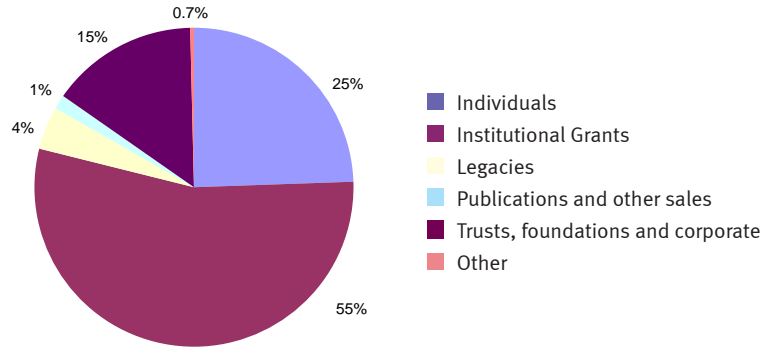


1. $14 \times 17 = 238$
2. $106 \div 17 = 6 \text{ R } 2$
3. $15 \times 10 = 150$
4. $10 \div 6 = 1 \text{ R } 4$

Financial highlights

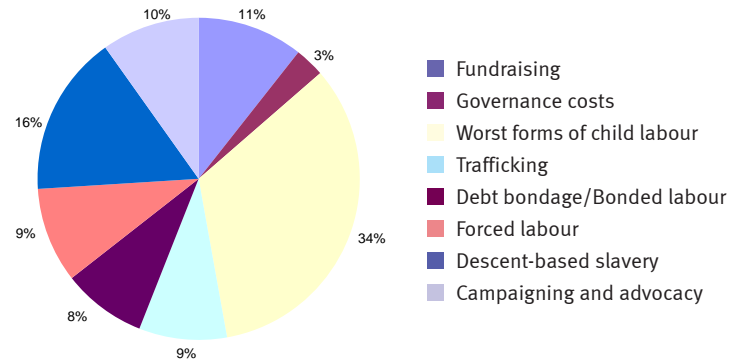
Income

Individuals	509,430
Institutional grants	1,134,543
Legacies	90,663
Publications and other sales	30,091
Trusts, foundations and corporate	311,153
Other	7,925
Total	2,083,805



Expenditure

Fundraising	191,494
Governance costs	53,940
Worst forms of child labour	605,415
Trafficking	159,064
Debt bondage / Bonded Labour	152,296
Forced labour	172,470
Descent-based slavery	291,520
Campaigning and Advocacy	177,370
Total	1,803,569



Facing page: Children of former slaves in Niger have access to education for the first time.

Photo: Anti-Slavery International



Thanks

Anti-Slavery International would like to express sincere thanks to all those who supported us. Individuals held events and raised vital funds and awareness of our work, as well as campaigned by writing letters and emails to decision makers. The contribution of trusts, foundations, and other organisational donors, often consistently over the years, is also much appreciated. The involvement of volunteers made an enormous difference to our capacity to effectively campaign and implement programmes to end slavery. Last but not least we would like to thank all our partners working on the ground; without them we wouldn't be able to do our work.

Special thanks go to the following:

AB Charitable Trust
 Allen & Overy Global Foundation
 Barbara Cairns Trust
 The Barker Charitable Trust
 The Barings Foundation
 Bliss Family Charity
 The Bromley Trust
 The Bryan Guinness Charitable Trust
 The CBD Charitable Trust
 C B and H H Taylor 1984 Trust
 Comic Relief
 Eileen and Colin's Trust
 The Ericson Trust
 The Esmee Fairbairn Foundation
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Our patrons:

Dame Judi Dench
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 Baroness Helena Kennedy QC
 Hugh Quarshie
 Mark Shand
 Baroness Young of Hornsey

Facing page: Girls as well as boys benefit from our education project in Nepal

Photo: Anti-Slavery-International



Your support is needed

- £20** could pay for 80 letters asking our campaigners to take part in an urgent action to put pressure on governments and employers to protect domestic workers from abuse
- £40** could pay for two classrooms in Niger to have all the equipment they need for a month, including pencils, paper and books.
- £150** could pay for our work to build a strong network of companies, trade unions, NGOs, investors and other organisations in Europe so that by working together we can strengthen calls to end the use of forced labour in Uzbek cotton production
- £500** could pay for 20 women of slave descent in West Africa to set up income generating activities together
- £1,000** could pay a year's salary for an experienced advocate in Senegal , engaging in dialogue with government policy-makers on strategies for ending forced child begging
- £11,000** could pay for the installation of a well in Niger, ensuring the community has access to clean and safe water
- £20,000** could help us protect 1,500 labourers from debt bondage in 100 brick kilns in India, help ensure they can access their legal rights and entitlements, enable female workers to earn an independent wage, and release 500 of their children from child labour, so that they can attend school.

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