

**2014/15**  
**Annual Review**

**Cover picture: Boy who escaped from descent based slavery in Mauritania, now supported by Anti-Slavery International's partners SOS-Esclaves.**

Photo: Michael Hylton

**Right: Forced labour during the cotton harvest in Uzbekistan.**

Photo: Uzbek-German Forum for Human Rights

This review covers the period April 2014 to March 2015

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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**today's fight for tomorrow's freedom**



Anti-Slavery International is committed to eradicating all forms of slavery throughout the world including forced labour, bonded labour, trafficking of human beings, descent-based slavery, forced marriage and the worst forms of child labour.

We work at local, national and international levels. Current approaches used by Anti-Slavery include:

- Enabling people to leave slavery – through exemplar frontline projects with partner agencies
- Helping people to recover from slavery, ensuring they make lasting successful lives free from slavery
- Supporting the empowerment of people to be better protected from slavery, to help people and communities demand respect for their human rights
- Demonstrating how our frontline work empowers individuals and communities to sustainably leave, or obtain protection from, slavery
- Using this knowledge base to inform, influence and inspire change through advocacy, lobbying, international policy work, campaigning, raising the profile and understanding of modern slavery through media work and supporter campaigns.

## Chair's and Director's Report



Tanya English  
Chair of Trustees



Aidan McQuade  
Director

In 2007 Anti-Slavery International identified a grave failing in the Millennium Development Goals: their singular failure to recognise the issue of slavery as a fundamental issue of poverty. This year we welcomed the **UN's inclusion of a target to end slavery, forced and child labour** in the post-2015 agenda, within Goal 8 of the **Sustainable Development Goals** on decent work and economic growth.

Success has a thousand parents. But we are convinced our raising of the issue during the discourse leading to these goals was indeed critical to its inclusion.

Its importance is that it will bring the issue of slavery high into the consciousness of the major development agencies and demand that they do something about it now. A new rallying point has been established.

Anti-Slavery will have much to say about this in the coming years. For example, our work in community development around northern **India's brick kilns**, and on education in Niger, are ground-breaking approaches to the issue of slavery which demonstrate clearly how effective development interventions can lead to slavery eradication in affected communities.

The past year has been a busy one for Anti-Slavery in other ways. The decision by the UK government to bring forward a **Modern Slavery Bill** resulted in much work for us to ensure that it brought substantive progress on the issues of slavery. Welcome measures in the Act on victim protection and transparency in supply chains are in no small part due to the work of Anti-Slavery International.

We persuaded the government, through diligent research and relentless advocacy, to accept these essential measures which they had hitherto thought irrelevant.

Internationally Anti-Slavery continues that pattern of programme diligence and relentless advocacy in our work in **South and South-East Asia, West Africa, South America, Europe and the Middle East**. We continue to work together with our local partners not only to shine a light on the egregious abuses of vulnerable workers - for example, the **Qatari World Cup building sites** and the **fisheries of Thailand** - but also to put into place practical measures to empower communities affected by slavery to break their bonds.

Anti-Slavery has an unsurpassed record of achievement over the past 176 years. These changes aim to ensure we can continue to robustly work to end slavery in the years ahead. The support of our members, supporters, volunteers and donors is crucial to this current and future success, and we thank you for joining forces with us.





## United Kingdom

### Modern Slavery Act

Last year was a year of an intensive work on the UK's Modern Slavery Bill that was introduced in the Parliament in June 2014. While we welcomed the introduction of the Bill itself, it lacked the necessary provisions to successfully prevent and prosecute modern slavery offences, protect the rights of victims of these crimes and ensure transparency in supply chains of businesses.

We advocated with parliamentarians and the Government to improve the Bill, both as Anti-Slavery and in coalition with others, especially leading of the Anti-Trafficking Monitoring Group.

The Modern Slavery Act received Royal Assent on 27 March 2015. Although several gaps that undermine the UK's efforts to stop modern slavery in the country still remain, thanks to our and others' pressure the Act is vastly superior to the first draft of the Bill, including key areas:

**Victim protection:** one of our key criticisms was the lack of focus on the rights of those affected by slavery, to which end we launched our Victim Protection campaign. The campaign was successful in securing the inclusion of a new victim protection section in the law, with clauses covering victim identification and witness protection. However, gaps remain such as lack of minimum standards of protection.

**Protection of children:** Anti-Slavery and its partners achieved a major breakthrough to include legal advocates for trafficked children that will guarantee greater specialised protection and help prevent their re-trafficking – a widespread problem.

**Photo:** Migrant domestic workers demanding protections in the new law. This area of the legislation raised particularly strong concerns.

Photo: Anti-Slavery International

**Overseas domestic workers:** following sustained pressure a historic vote in the House of Lords brought back domestic workers' right to leave an abusive employer, but the government overturned it and passed its own amendment requiring domestic workers to prove to the authorities they have been trafficked before allowing them to change employers. It is a bad decision that will deter exploited domestic workers from coming forward to the authorities. On the other hand, it is a major achievement in itself that the Act now contains a specific provision on overseas domestic workers, providing a gateway to better protection in future.

**Anti-Slavery Commissioner:** after many years of calling for creating a role of Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner, we are happy that the UK now has one. However, questions remain whether the mandate allows for the position's true independence.

**Transparency in supply chains:** the introduction of the requirement for companies to report on efforts to address slavery in their supply chains was a momentous shift in the Government's position after pressure from a coalition of NGOs, business and investors. Anti-Slavery successfully engaged businesses to support the changes which proved crucial. Unfortunately a loophole remains which allows companies to hide their supply chains overseas as long as the goods they produce don't end up in the UK.

Finally, a major shortcoming in the Act is the lack of an extraterritoriality of slavery offence, meaning that a British citizen could abuse someone overseas and not be held to account in the UK.

Anti-Slavery is now working to ensure that the Act is implemented properly and continue to push for further changes to legislation and policy.





## United Kingdom and Europe

### Anti-Trafficking Monitoring Group (ATMG)

Anti-Slavery continues to both host and take a lead role in the coalition that came together to monitor the UK's implementation of the Council of Europe anti-trafficking convention. The project is funded by Comic Relief and The Esmée Fairbairn Foundation.

Much of the focus of ATMG's work in the past year has been on the Modern Slavery Bill (see page 4). We also continued our involvement in the Home Office review of the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) - an official mechanism to which suspected victims of trafficking are referred to - and the development of the NRM pilots to be rolled out in 2015.

The ATMG facilitated a debate on the Human Trafficking & Exploitation (Scotland) Bill, introduced in the Scottish Parliament in December 2014, which formed the basis for participants' evidence submissions to the Scottish Government.

### Staff Wanted Initiative - hospitality industry

We continue to implement the Staff Wanted Initiative, funded by Trust for London, to ensure hotels are aware of and address exploitation in the hospitality industry.

By focusing on developing links with hotel chains, embassies, NGOs and government departments, especially through our event attended by six of the largest hotel chains along with the British Hospitality Association, we succeeded in getting the attention of the main players in the hospitality industry to the issue of labour exploitation of agency workers sub-contracted to work in various roles in hotels such as cleaners, security and kitchen staff.

**Facing page: Hotel cleaners are commonly exploited in British hospitality industry**

Photos: David Rose - Panos Pictures

### Fine Tune project: monitoring new trends in trafficking

Funded by the European Commission and in partnership with the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) and the Churches Commission for Migrants in Europe, Anti-Slavery coordinates the Fine Tunes project exploring new trends in trafficking. Recently we focused on the role of internet in recruitment and on the gender dimension of trafficking for labour exploitation, with reports due to be published in the fall of 2015.

### RACE in Europe Project: Response Against Criminal Exploitation

The initiative by Anti-Slavery International and its partners in the UK, Czech Republic, Ireland and the Netherlands to improve knowledge about trafficking for forced criminal exploitation and forced begging came to a close in October 2014.

The project succeeded in enhancing awareness about this form of trafficking amongst law enforcement, policy makers, service providers, legislators, the media and civil society in Europe. We ran training sessions for practitioners in three European regions and fostered a basis for transnational operational cooperation to tackle this issue.

### European Advocacy

We participate in key platforms influencing European policy on trafficking. We also work with the Council of Europe on influencing the implementation of its Trafficking Convention and assisting Romania in developing a system of compensation for victims of trafficking.

### Case work

We continued to assist in legal cases of trafficking in human beings, including a landmark victory in the Supreme Court case, with judgment ruling that trafficked people have the right to compensation irrespective of their immigration status.





## Global supply chains

### Thailand – Project Issara

With support from Humanity United, Project Issara (meaning ‘freedom’), a public-private sector platform to tackle human trafficking in South East Asia, has been focusing on forced labour in Thailand’s export industries. Anti-Slavery International is both a partner and the host for the project.

The project runs a multilingual helpline supporting migrant workers and receiving intelligence on conditions in workplaces across the country. Nearly 1,600 calls were handled last year.

The team investigated and documented 54 cases, referring the victims to partners and authorities. It also carries out community-based outreach and direct victim assistance work, raising awareness of their rights and ways to seek help amongst the migrant workers.

Another part of their work is to help retailers identify and address trafficking risks in their supply chains, for which Issara conducts factory assessments and works with local businesses to improve their recruitment and labour practices (see box).

### Campaign success!

After The Guardian’s investigation into slavery in the Thai fishing industry supplying big western retailers we launched a campaign to tell retailers to join the Project Issara to assess their Thai supply chains and eradicate forced labour from them. We succeeded in signing up 10 global retailers and seafood importers including ASDA, M&S, Sainsbury’s, Tesco, Waitrose, and Walmart. Since its launch the team has conducted assessments in 18 workplaces in Thailand, including processing plants, farms, feed mills, fishmeal plants, and fishing companies. The team is currently working with the businesses where labour risks have been identified to improve their practices such as ensuring that migrant workers’ documents are photocopied and originals are returned to them rather than withheld.



**Facing page: Forced labour in the Uzbek cotton industry**

Photo: Nicole Hill

**Above: Outreach work carried out by the Project Issara team**

Photos: Anti-Slavery International

### Cotton Crimes in Central Asia

Anti-Slavery continues our work on Cotton Crimes in partnership with an international coalition of organisations under the banner Cotton Campaign. In 2014 we successfully secured funds from the Open Society Foundation not only to continue the project in Uzbekistan, but to extend it to Turkmenistan.

The campaign seeks to end the use of state-sponsored forced labour in Uzbekistan’s cotton industry by mobilising industry to ensure that no tainted cotton is in the goods we buy and lobbying national governments, the European Commission and the UN to put pressure on the Government of Uzbekistan to end this practice.

Anti-Slavery International has an important role in the international campaign leading on providing information to MEPs, European Commission and the European Parliament and other key stakeholders such as the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) on the findings of forced labour in the 2014 harvest. We continue to lobby for the signature of the Textile Protocol to be deferred until the conditions of the 2011 European Parliament resolution on Uzbekistan have been met.



## Punjab, India

### Bonded labour in brick kilns

Despite its illegality, bonded labour still affects thousands of migrant workers within the brick industry in India.

Our project tackling bonded labour focuses on brick kilns in the Punjab. Anti-Slavery, along with local partners Volunteers for Social Justice (VSJ) in the Punjab, Centre for Education and Communication (CEC) in Delhi and Jan Jagriti Kendra (JJK) in Chhattisgarh, works to improve working conditions in the kilns by engaging the owners and empowering workers to self-organise, facilitating workers' access to governmental entitlements, as well as by lobbying local and national governments to protect migrants workers from bonded labour.

Awareness raising and support continues at the kilns. Over the past year more than 45,000 workers have attended over 900 VSJ-run sessions on labour rights and access to government entitlements, with VSJ assisting more than 5,000 workers to register for various benefits.

A big step this year was securing the issue more than 30 bonded labour release certificates, declaring the workers' debt illegal and allowing access to rehabilitation

benefits such as ration cards and land allocation. Until recently it had been near impossible to obtain them since the Punjab state had been denying bonded labour's existence.

From September 2014 the programme was extended to work in the states where workers migrate from, starting with Chhattisgarh. 100 migrant villages have been selected for organisation of community meetings about safe migration and labour rights. More than 22,500 workers have already been given information.

Awareness raising is also taking place at migration hubs such as bus stations and railway stations with more than 8,000 pamphlets and 3,500 emergency number cards already distributed.

Over 1,200 workers called VSJ's emergency hotline during the past year, over 1,700 have been released from bondage, with 500 provided short-term support at VSJ's rehabilitation centre.

**Facing page: Woman making a brick. Even though women work in kilns, only men are paid for the work of the families.**

Photo: Anti-Slavery International



#### Success story!

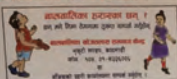
Pooja and her husband escaped from brick kiln to seek release from debt bondage.

Having just given birth, Pooja was prevented from leaving the kiln, and her and the baby's health deteriorated. Our partner Volunteers for Social Justice (VSJ) managed to secure the family's release. While the family lived at the VSJ's Rehabilitation Centre, the team had the chance to talk to Pooja and she too had an opportunity to see the team in action - talking to brick kiln workers, raising awareness, drafting complaints and trying to release bonded labourers.

This inspired her to become community leader to protect the rights of women like her working in brick kilns.



महिला तथा बालबालिकाभिन्ने हुने अपराधको निवारण गर्ने, अनुसन्धान गर्ने र दण्डितलाई आवश्यक सहयोग गर्ने जस्ताले स्वाभाविक रूपको नेपाल प्रहरीको विधिगतिक हुनका हो, जसले महिला तथा बालबालिकाद्वारा भएका अपराधको अनुसन्धान प्रक्रियामा समेत सहयोग गर्दछ ।

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## Nepal

### Education for children of bonded labourers

Funded by Comic Relief, this project seeks to break the cycle of discrimination and bondage in Nepal by improving access to education and consequently livelihood opportunities for children of bonded labourers. Our local partners the Informal Sector Service Centre (INSEC) and the Backward Society Education (BASE) work with two communities of former and current bonded labourers, the Kamaiya and Haliya in Western Nepal.

Children who are out of school receive remedial education so they can catch up with their schooling and then enrol in state schools. Those already over 15-years-old also receive vocational training.

Achievements during the past year include: 252 Kamaiya and 132 Haliya children were registered for preparatory classes this year 180 older children took vocational classes in the second half of 2014. 50 Haliya children started re-fresher training in February 2015, while 52 more Kamaiya children were selected to start vocational training in April.

Vocational classes include sewing, carpentry, masonry and motor cycle repair.

As of March 2015, 147 Haliya and 208 Kamaiya children, who have received vocational training through the project since 2012, have either secured employment or started a business.

Child Rights Advisory Groups (CRAGs) have been established in 66 of the 78 schools. The children receive training in child rights. The CRAGs play a vital role in promoting quality and inclusive education by raising child rights issues, organising sanitation activities and running school enrolment campaigns. Some of the CRAGs established



**Facing page:** Haliya girls receiving sewing vocational training classes.

**Above:** Girls are particularly at risk of not receiving proper education.

Photos: Anti-Slavery International

through the project are now registering at the District level which makes them eligible for government support and funding, marking an important milestone towards the project's sustainability.

The project's awareness raising component registered the growing involvement of parents from the target communities in the School Management Committees. As of March 2015, 235 parents from Haliya and Kamaiya communities were participating in the Committees.

One Watchdog Committee has been established in each of the 10 districts which the project works in. Watchdog Committees, made up of representatives from NGOs, community, media and government, identify out of school children and monitor the implementation of government support, such as government scholarships.

Anti-Slavery International also advocates for free and accessible education for all children of current and former bonded labourers on international level, including working to influence the UK's aid and development policy in Nepal and the United Nations' Universal Periodic Review of Nepal.







## Migrant domestic workers

### From Nepal to Lebanon

Supported by the Open Society Foundation, and working with our partners GEFONT in Nepal and KAFA in Lebanon we work to protect Nepalese domestic workers migrating to Lebanon for domestic work.

In Nepal GEFONT provided training and information on safe migration for around 3,000 potential migrant domestic workers.

In Lebanon we work closely with NARI, a group of Nepalese migrant women in Lebanon, in supporting fellow domestic workers, advocating on their rights and raising awareness amongst Lebanese society.

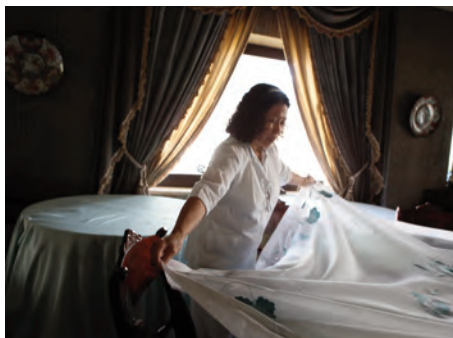
The project also provided direct support to over 60 exploited and undocumented Nepalese domestic workers, assisting by negotiating with employers and referring them to shelters or relevant authorities.

We also continue to advocate on the national levels in both Nepal and Lebanon for the rights of migrant domestic workers, especially for the reform of the Kafala system and for the recognition by the government of the Domestic Workers Union established in January 2015 in Lebanon.

### From Bangladesh to Lebanon

Last year we started a new project Work In Freedom, funded by the International Labour Organization (ILO), to improve working conditions for women migrating to Lebanon. Building on our current project on Nepalese workers, we extended our work to women coming from Bangladesh.

We have started the process to identify the Bangladeshi community of migrant domestic workers and support them in organising. Our partner the International Domestic Workers Federation (IDWF) has started preparing groundwork in Bangladesh for a systematic awareness raising workshop for unions, NGOs and government on the issue of migrants domestic workers.



### Within India

This new project, funded by the US Department of State Trafficking in Persons grant programme, aims to reduce the vulnerability of inter-state migrant workers in bonded labour, both in brick kilns and in domestic servitude.

Our partner for the domestic work component of the programme is the National Domestic Workers Movement (NDWM). The project is working in five states and Delhi.

The project aims to facilitate workers' access to social security entitlements, including the setting of a minimum wage for domestic workers. Over 30 training sessions have been delivered on labour rights, safe migration, women's rights benefiting more than 4,700 migrant domestic workers.

The project also encourages domestic workers to self-organise in order to claim their rights more effectively. 111 groups have already been established.

**Facing page and left: Women travelling from South Asia to Lebanon to work as domestic workers commonly face exploitation, abuse and isolation.**

Photos: Lucas Pernin



## Child domestic workers

### Peru

Our project in Peru, funded by Comic Relief, works with child domestic workers to reduce their vulnerability to abuse and exploitation and to counter the negative impact of domestic work to their physical and psychological well-being. Our local partner the Asociacion Grupo De Trabajo Redes (AGTR), work with children in domestic work in Lima through their centre, La Casa de Panchita. They support children to feel confident to claim their rights, to increase their access to schooling and facilitate their access to adequate support, including psychological assistance and health care.

Through the project AGTR have broadened its target group to include live-in domestic workers, whose vulnerability is much greater.

As a result of support provided by AGTR over the last year, over 700 children are now able to articulate the risks associated with domestic work and know where to go in case of need, the precautions to be taken at work and their right to a salary.

Teachers, sensitised to understand the negative impact of child domestic labour, helped identify and support over 150 children in domestic work, with over 60 reporting to have improved their working conditions and access to school and healthcare.

The project also works to shift the perception of child domestic work within society at all levels, from policy-makers to, employers and children's families.

**Facing page: Our former beneficiary Angel Benedicto receives the award.**

Photo: Queen's Young Leader Foundation

### Tanzania

#### Success story! Former child domestic worker turned campaigner recognised by the Queen

Angel Benedicto started working as domestic worker at 16 after her mother died. She worked 15 hours a day for just £6 a month.

After finding another employer, she got involved in our project reaching out to child domestic workers and building up their skills, confidence and knowledge of their rights. She went on to lobby for the adoption by the International Labour Organization's of the Domestic Work Convention in Geneva.

When her employer started sexually harassing her, she had enough confidence to stand up to his threats, but he insulted her and thrown her out of her job and house.

With support from our partners, Kivulini, she went on to set up her own organisation called WoteSawa

– or All Are Equal – and is now a campaigner for child domestic workers across the globe.

WoteSawa now have over 400 members and work with local community, employers, police and judiciary to protect children from exploitation. They run a shelter for children who escaped from exploitation and particularly bad abuse, and support them in bringing their cases to the court.

They also teach children about their rights and run entrepreneurship training so they can find the skills and confidence to move on to other jobs or set up their own businesses.

Angel was recognised by the Queen's Young Leaders Foundation and received the award from the Queen.





## Niger

### People emerging from descent based slavery

Our main project funded by Comic Relief aims to support people emerging from slavery through six primary level community schools in villages created by semi-nomadic families trying to gain independence from their traditional “masters”. The schools function as a hub for other project components such as micro-credit for mothers’ cooperatives and training on rights and advocacy.

The project continues to be transformative for the six communities: There are now 377 children at the primary schools and 52 have progressed to secondary school. Women have become increasingly involved in the running of the schools, and the children’s councils are also becoming increasingly active, and for example prevented four child marriages this year. The women’s cooperatives have generated modest profits which they have invested into more livestock and other enterprises.

After intense lobbying a local government built a well in the village most severely affected by the drought, and another built three new concrete classrooms, which demonstrate increasing official recognition of these communities.

Additional funding was secured from the European Commission this year to strengthen the project’s advocacy to increase the state’s responsibility over the existing schools and to encourage the government to invest more in education for populations of slave descent more generally. We already secured strong commitments from the state to take over the schools fully from October 2015 and to facilitate secondary school access for children from the region.

A parallel project, funded by Herbert Smith Freehills, provides legal support to people emerging from slavery, helping them access justice and seek redress by pursuing cases through the courts in Niger.

**Facing page:** Girls listening to the lesson in one of the project’s schools. Girls’ and women’s rights are important element of the schools’ curriculum.

**Inset:** Wahaya, or ‘fifth wife’ practice is still widespread in Niger.

Photos: Anti-Slavery International



#### Success!

In May 2014 we secured a historic achievement - the first ever conviction for slavery in Niger.

A man has been sentenced to four years in jail for having a Wahaya, or ‘fifth wife’. This practice sees wealthy men take wives in addition to the four allowed under a local interpretation of Islamic law. “Fifth wives” are treated solely as property and face a lifetime of abuse and forced labour. The case was brought to court by Anti-Slavery partners Timidria as part of a joint project.

It has been over ten years since the law against slavery was passed in Niger and we have worked since then to bring perpetrators of slavery to justice. We are pursuing many other cases before the courts.







## Descent based slavery in Mauritania

Women's experience of descent-based slavery in Mauritania is quantifiably worse to men's; they typically suffer from sexual abuse, forced and early marriage and systematic discrimination even if they escape. We work together with SOS-Eslaves to provide networks of social support for women leaving descent based slavery, who make up to 80% of the victims our partners support.

Through our project funded by the United Nations Trust Fund on Violence against Women we facilitate individual women's access to legal redress and state services, as well as pressing for the enforcement of anti-slavery legislation and changes to the policies affecting women in slavery.

We trained 60 SOS-Eslaves members to set up support networks for survivors of slavery and raise awareness of human rights in their communities. Their work has so far helped 23 victims of slavery to leave their masters and we have filed 15 of these cases with the police.

Following the arrest and detention of anti-slavery activists in Mauritania in November 2014, we lobbied against their conviction. This adds to our advocacy work to enforce anti-slavery legislation, with some hopes attached to law reforms making penalties for slavery crimes more severe, increasing legal assistance and compensation to victims, and allow anti-slavery NGOs to act as plaintiffs making it much easier to prosecute masters.

**Facing page: Women born into slavery in Mauritania face double discrimination. Often they are forced to marry early to deliver children who automatically become their masters property.**

Photo: Michael Hylton

## Forced child begging in Senegal

During the past year Anti-Slavery continued to work together with its partner organisations RADDHO and Tostan to modernise daaras – religious schools - where children are often forced to beg for their keep - and to lobby the state to oversee and support the process.

This five-year DFID-funded project ended in March 2015. It was instrumental in the development of a law which will provide the basis for state regulation of daaras, the introduction of the state curriculum to all daaras, sanctions against unsafe and abusive environments and, above all, the prohibition of begging. The draft Bill is waiting to be presented before Parliament.

This work has involved substantial work on lobbying senior politicians, ministries and Senegal's influential religious

leaders, who are now all broadly supportive of the proposed legislation.

On local community level, our project engaged over 300 Qur'anic teachers, and over 25,000 talibé children were "adopted" by local families involved in the project, providing them items such as soap, sleeping mats and mosquito nets. Community advocacy has influenced local governments to allocate funds to support daara modernisation.

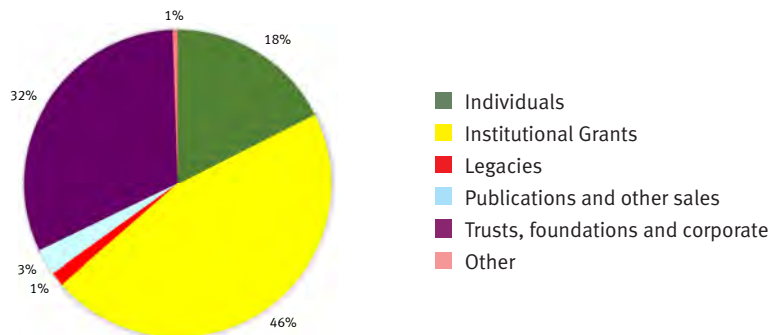
As a result, begging has significantly decreased in the communities where our project was implemented.

While advocating for a new law is in itself a great success, now further work is essential to ensure that the law is passed and the scheme is effectively implemented, for which we are currently seeking funding.

## Financial highlights

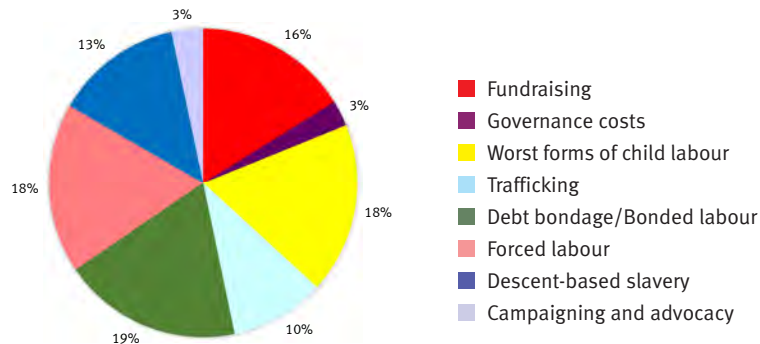
### Income

Individuals	413,554
Institutional grants	1,084,535
Legacies	34,990
Publications and other sales	64,651
Trusts, foundations and corporate	746,220
Other	12,652
	<b>2,356,602</b>



### Expenditure

Fundraising	341,915
Governance costs	57,022
Worst forms of child labour	378,647
Trafficking	209,763
Debt bondage / Bonded Labour	396,958
Forced labour	377,351
Descent-based slavery	281,869
Campaigning and Advocacy	70,079
	<b>2,113,604</b>



The results for the year were in line with long term forecasts. For full details, please consult the report and financial statements available from our website.

## Thanks

Anti-Slavery International would like to thank again all those who supported us throughout the year. Individuals held events and raised vital funds and awareness of our work, as well as campaigned to influence the decision makers. Special mention goes to our trustee Vanita Patel, who with fellow committee members organised the 175th Anniversary Ball and carried out a titanic amount of work to raise invaluable funds; along with artists, individuals and businesses who donated time, carried out work on pro-bono basis, donated items for the auction and expertise to make the Ball such a success. 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. We would like to thank all our partners working on the ground; without them we wouldn't be able to do our work. Finally, we would like to thank our members, whose consistent support inspires us to work for a brighter future free of slavery.

### Special thanks go to the following:

Anesvad  
Barbara Cairns Trust  
Barker Charitable Trust  
Big Lottery Fund  
Bliss Family Trust  
Brillig Trust  
Bromley Trust  
Bryan Guinness Charitable Trust  
Clifford Chance  
Comic Relief  
Eileen and Colin's Trust  
Equator Fund  
Ericson Trust  
Esmee Fairbairn Foundation  
European Commission  
Evan Cornish Foundation  
Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer LLP  
Fulmer Charitable Trust  
G C Gibson Charitable Trust  
Garden Court Chambers  
Glasgow Anti-Slavery Group  
Graham Martin and Exeter Anti-Slavery Group  
Herbert Smith Freehills  
Humanity United

ILO Work in Freedom  
Innominate Trust  
Irish Aid  
Julius Silman Charitable Trust  
Jusaca Charitable Trust  
Kempthorne-Smith Trust  
Kinsbourne Trust  
Lancashire Foundation  
Lord Faringdon Charitable Trust  
Michael and Harriet Maunsell Charitable Trust  
Michael Hylton  
Muriel Jones Foundation  
Nadir Dinshaw Charitable Trust  
Network for Social Change  
Oakdale Trust  
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P and W Webster Trust  
Patsy Wood Trust  
Persula Foundation  
Peter Stebbings Memorial Charity  
Pure Print Group  
Robert Fleming Hannay Memorial Charity  
Sir James Reckitt Charity  
Samworth Foundation  
Stella Symons Charitable Trust

Tinsley Foundation  
Tisbury Telegraph Trust  
Trust for London  
UK Department for International Development  
UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women  
UN Voluntary Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery  
US Department of State Trafficking in Persons Office  
Wild Rose Trust  
William Allen Young Charitable Trust  
William Whyte Tait Charitable Trust  
Westcroft Trust  
Wyndham Charitable Trust  
Valentine Trust

### Anti-Slavery patrons:

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### Your donation could:

- ensure that all **victims of trafficking in the UK** have their rights protected and are given access to non-conditional assistance
- provide vulnerable women with information about the **risks of migration and domestic work**
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