



reporter

Autumn 2018

Established in 1825

Meet Nepal's change-makers

From victims to advocates: how survivors are breaking the cycle of trafficking in Nepal.

Also in this issue:

- Trump's migration policy increases trafficking risks
- A descendant of William Wilberforce on why he continues his legacy today



Women who escaped slavery in Mauritania in their shop funded by microloans provided by Anti-Slavery's project.

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Our vision is a world free from slavery

■ Anti-Slavery International works to eliminate all forms of slavery and slavery-like practices throughout the world, including forced labour, debt bondage, human trafficking, descent-based slavery, the worst forms of child labour and forced marriage.

We work with local organisations to secure the freedom of those in slavery or vulnerable to it, campaign for changes in attitudes towards slavery and press for more effective implementation of national and international laws and policies to protect people.

Anti-Slavery International is the world's oldest abolition movement, founded in 1839 by British abolitionists such as Thomas Clarkson and Joseph Sturge.

Cover photo: Sana, a victim of trafficking who now became a paralegal thanks to Anti-Slavery's project in Nepal.



Jasmine O'Connor OBE
Chief Executive

Fighting for fundamental freedoms

■ With nearly 180 years' experience of fighting for fundamental freedoms, we know that modern slavery doesn't occur in a vacuum. It is enabled by factors such as poverty, discrimination and the weak rule of law.

These factors can exist in any county, town or village; rich or poor. But in countries or regions in turmoil, the risk of trafficking and exploitation is particularly high.

In parts of Nepal most affected by the deeply destructive 2015 earthquake, Anti-Slavery's innovative new project transforms the lives of women and girls trafficked into sexual exploitation. We are helping them to become positive agents of change for other victims by training them as paralegals and helping young girls to seek justice. Read about our project in our feature on page 8, and also from our project partners on their work supporting more girls to become resilient to trafficking, on page 14.

"Anti-Slavery's innovative new project transforms the lives of women and girls trafficked into sexual exploitation and helps them to become positive agents of change."

Here in the UK, our work with the UK Anti-Trafficking Monitoring Group, a coalition of organisations Anti-Slavery chairs, brings to the fore the UK's dire lack of a strategy to prevent child trafficking (page 4).

This edition of the Reporter also highlights the failures of President Trump's migration policies that make migrants to America more vulnerable to trafficking (page 16).

Finally, we are honoured to host an article from a descendant of William Wilberforce, Mr John Gaselee (page 18) who supports Anti-Slavery's work and reflects on the complex and sustained solutions required to continue his ancestor's legacy today.

I hope to see many of you at the Supporters' Meeting in November, where we can discuss all these issues in more detail and I can thank you for your ongoing support in person. You can find all the details on page 22.

In the meantime, we are looking forward to marking Anti-Slavery Day on 18 October and hope you find the ideas on how to make it special (on page 20) helpful.

Thank you for your ongoing commitment to the critical work of Anti-Slavery International. Together, we can end slavery for good.

Thousands of children at risk due to UK's lack of trafficking prevention strategy



■ The UK Government lacks a plan to prevent child trafficking, new research by the UK Anti-Trafficking Monitoring Group (ATMG) found.

There were 2,118 suspected child trafficking victims reported to the UK authorities in 2017, constituting a concerning 66% increase from the year before.

British children make up the biggest group of suspected victims, with 677 children from the UK referred to the authorities. The increase in UK-wide drug trafficking is blamed for the massive 265% spike in British children trafficking referrals compared to 2016.

Despite these numbers, the UK Government does not have a coherent plan for preventing child trafficking as part of its Modern Slavery Strategy, said a report by the Anti-Trafficking Monitoring Group (ATMG), a coalition of UK anti-slavery organisations Anti-Slavery leads.

Different strategies to tackle various forms of child exploitation such as child sexual exploitation have been developed separately from the Modern Slavery Strategy, which in turn is framed as a priority for law enforcement rather than around safeguarding children from abuse.

Maya's story

Maya* grew up in a foster family in a typical British town. She was coerced and forced into sexual exploitation when she was 12-years-old and exploited all around the region. Her ordeal went undetected for seven years.

"I was a child in a school, with a GP, with foster parents and social workers, all of which failed to identify that I was being tricked, controlled, tortured and sold every day".

Maya was rescued five years ago. *"All it took was one individual police officer not to dismiss the signs and to look further than what you see on the surface."*

She spent two years moving to four different places, which failed to provide adequate support in her recovery. Finally, she received specialised help from ATMG member, the Snowdrop Project. She is still recovering from her trauma but is starting to move on with her life.

*Not her real name.



Despite some efforts to join up some of these initiatives, many children only receive help once the harm is done and a criminal offence takes place, instead of preventing the offence in the first place.

This is not helped by the lack of a comprehensive awareness raising programme for doctors, nurses, teachers or social workers, who could help identify children at risk early and prevent further abuse.

Lack of specialist care

The UK also fails to adequately protect children identified as victims of trafficking or those at high risk, such as unaccompanied migrant children, who go missing from care at an alarmingly high rate, with a high risk of re-trafficking by their exploiters.

An example of this is a case of a Vietnamese boy found on the back of a lorry in Kent, who despite being

referred to authorities as a potential victim of trafficking by a specialist support worker, was released by the Home Office without any protective measures in place. The boy went missing shortly after being released.

"Many children only receive help once the harm is done and a criminal offence takes place, instead of preventing the offence in the first place."

Anti-Slavery International CEO Jasmine O'Connor said: "We need to create support networks that can make children resilient to being coerced and that are

able to spot the worrying signs and provide specialised support quickly."

Anti-Slavery International and the ATMG continues to lobby the UK government to ensure that vulnerable people are protected from slavery.

To read the full report *Before the Harm is Done* please visit www.antislavery.org/before-harm.

Tell the government to protect all victims of slavery in the UK at www.antislavery.org/victim-protection

Detained Mauritanian activist elected as MP

■ A leading Mauritanian anti-slavery activist Biram Dah Abeid was elected as an MP, despite being arrested just weeks before the vote.

The Mauritanian government still denies the existence of slavery practices in the country despite overwhelming evidence, and has a long track record of cracking down on anti-slavery activists. Abeid has already served two jail sentences on spurious charges such as ‘inciting violence’ after taking part in a peaceful protest.

It is unknown what happens to Abeid now and whether he will be able to serve his term.



Biram Dah Abeid

The activists worry he might be held in prison to prevent him using his MP status to stand in the presidential election next spring.

“Rather than cracking down on activists, the Mauritanian government should crack down on slavery that still affects thousands of people in the country” said Karine Penrose-Theis, Anti-Slavery’s Africa Programme Manager.

UK university admits historical benefits from slave trade

■ The University of Glasgow announced a “programme of reparative justice” after publishing a study which found that, although it played a leading role in the abolitionist

movement, it also gained financial support from people whose wealth came from slavery, estimated to be up to £200m in today’s money.

The university decided to raise a memorial in its grounds in the name of the enslaved and create a centre for the study of historical and modern-day slavery.

“Family fortunes and respected institutions were built with the profits of slavery and more should follow Glasgow University’s example and acknowledge their history”, said Anti-Slavery spokesman Jakub Sobik.

Many British individuals and institutions benefited from slavery in 18th and 19th century.



Migrant workers are particularly vulnerable to exploitation in Australia.

Australia debates new anti-slavery law

■ Australia is following in the footsteps of the UK by introducing a Modern Slavery Bill 2018 into Parliament. It is expected to be passed by the end of the year with bipartisan support.

The Bill contains clauses similar to the transparency in supply chain provisions found in the UK’s Modern Slavery Act. It requires entities based or operating in Australia and with annual revenue above \$100 million to report annually on the risks of modern slavery in their operations, as well as the actions they have taken to address them.

Some Australian organisations, such as Anti-Slavery Australia, criticised the Bill for dealing exclusively with slavery in supply chains, but failing to include wider measures recommended by an earlier parliamentary inquiry such as

improvements to the identification and support of victims, improvements for prosecution of offenders, the establishment of an Anti-Slavery Commissioner, and examining Australia’s visa system to remove vulnerabilities for migrant workers.

Currently Australia provides some support for survivors with a 45 day ‘reflection and recovery’ period, which in certain cases can be extended by another 45 days. Anti-Slavery International has submitted evidence to the parliamentary inquiry on the Bill with recommendations for making the legislation as effective as possible.

Read Anti-Slavery Australia’s blog on the Bill at www.antislavery.org/australia-slavery-bill.

Meet Nepal's change-makers

Following the devastating 2015 Nepal earthquake many girls became vulnerable to trafficking. Thanks to our innovative project some girls are now transforming their lives and supporting other victims.

■ For as long as she could remember, Samjhana wanted to finish school and get an education. She completed secondary school and even managed to convince her father to let her go to college in Nepal's capital Kathmandu, far from her village.

But when her father fell into debt to pay for arranging her brother's job abroad, she was left with few options. She found a job as a painter but it was barely enough to survive on. She was desperate.

This is when someone approached her with an offer she couldn't refuse: make big money to smuggle drugs to India. Nepalese people can freely travel to India over a porous border, so it seemed quite safe.

But in India, she was driven to a house that turned out to be a brothel, where she was locked up, beaten and raped repeatedly, day after day.

Only when she faked sickness and jumped out of a moving rickshaw, did she manage to escape.

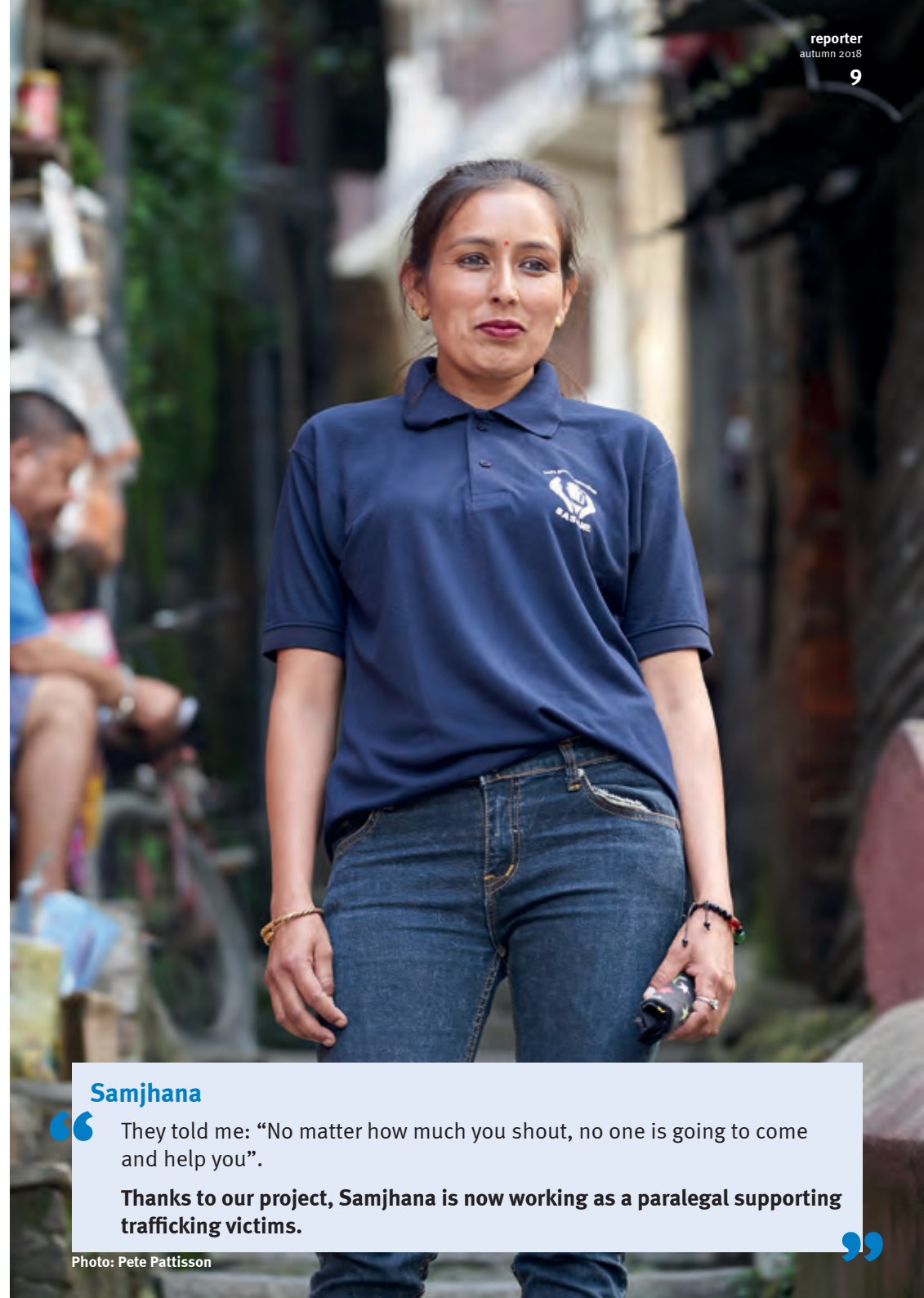
Girls vulnerable to trafficking

Although Samjhana's story might sound like it could be from a movie, it's one of many similar stories commonly heard across Nepal.

Trafficking and child labour are rife in Nepal. Poverty means that children often work from a young age, and it's common to go abroad in search of better opportunities. This leads to risky offers that end in exploitation.

In a country where UNICEF estimates that only 66% of girls attend secondary school, many are forced to marry early, like Samjhana's sisters, and are expected to stay at home and care for their family. The only other option is low-paid jobs.

It's no surprise that these young girls are prone to accepting offers promising a way out of this situation. Samjhana was a young girl who tried her best to find a decent job. She was even interviewed for a job with the police, but was told she had to pay a bribe to get the job.



Samjhana



They told me: “No matter how much you shout, no one is going to come and help you”.

Thanks to our project, Samjhana is now working as a paralegal supporting trafficking victims.

Photo: Pete Pattison



Photo: Pete Pattison

Janu*

“ I come from a very poor family. When I was seven I broke my arm and my parents had to sell our land for treatment. They had to amputate my arm. My father sent me to an orphanage in Kathmandu when I was nine... I was confused and heartbroken.

It was not really an orphanage. We were only there to work. It felt like I was in jail. If we did not do the work properly, they would beat us.

I hope I will never meet them again in my life. I felt so happy when I left. I'm very happy doing this [paralegal] work. When victims come, I feel like I can empathise with them.

*name changed.



When the earthquake struck Nepal in 2015, the situation got even worse. Many people who lost their homes, livelihoods and schools, have been forced to look for work far from their communities, making them an even easier target for traffickers.

Girls who travel to cities to find work are at particular risk of sexual exploitation. But even if they escape, they return to face stigma and marginalisation, which makes them

remain silent about the abuse they suffer and often condemns them to a continued cycle of exploitation.

Creating a virtuous circle

When Samjhana returned from India, she was ashamed and scared. “I had no idea what to do. My future was black”, she says. It took her a long time to rebuild her life. She married and has two sons now.

When she came across Anti-Slavery's project to support survivors, she really

Sanu*



When I was 15, my parents arranged my marriage.

I was shocked and terrified. He was 13 years older than me. It was a forced marriage. After a few days he came home, tied my arms and legs like an animal, then he raped me.

I got pregnant at 16. My husband told me to get an abortion, but I couldn't go through with it. My husband beat me with a belt until I was rescued by his brother.

Now I'm filing for divorce.

Through this paralegal work, I'm very confident now. I don't want young girls' lives to be like mine. I tell them to get an education. Education is a must.

*name changed.



Photo: Pete Pattison



Photo: Pete Pattison

Sarita*

“Life was difficult when I was growing up. Sometimes we didn’t have enough to eat.

When I was 8 or 9, my parents sent me to work in someone else’s house. That family promised to send me to school, but they never did.

I got up at 5am every day and worked until 9 or 10pm.

I was treated like a dog there. I was just given the leftovers for food. The male members of the family tried to rape me.

I wasn’t allowed to go out. But one day I sneaked out, and my parents took me away.

Working as a paralegal has given me courage. I will never again be the Sarita back then who couldn’t express herself. I’m bolder now.

*name changed.



flourished. Together with our local partner SASANE we recently opened an innovative project to support girls and women survivors of trafficking by training them to become paralegals, who then help other victims.

The training has already begun, and besides gaining concrete skills, it contributes hugely to building the confidence of the participants. The first group of women has already passed the exam and gained their qualifications.

The second part of the project organises placements in police stations, where the young women can build their professional experience, while also improving police responses to new trafficking cases.

While SASANE also trains police officers on the issues surrounding child trafficking, the paralegals’ everyday work is invaluable to better support

victims who escape trafficking and end up in the unfamiliar surroundings of a police station.

For Samjhana, her dream to work for the police finally came true. “I’ve learnt a lot about legal issues and people treat me with respect because I am working with the police”, she says.

For other girls, it is proving to be a life changing experience. Ultimately, we hope to support survivors to rebuild their lives, prevent more children from becoming exploited and contribute to long term sustainable solutions to end trafficking in Nepal.

Read more about the crucial grassroots trafficking prevention work carried out in the most vulnerable communities of Nepal, on page 14.

Support girls in Nepal to break the cycle of trafficking at www.antislavery.org/donate or use the form at the back of the Reporter

How we plan to tackle trafficking in Nepal

Anti-Slavery doesn’t limit its work to direct support for the slavery victims, but holistically tackles trafficking in Nepal:

- Our second local partner in the project, CWISH, focuses on preventing trafficking in local communities, from which girls are often forced to migrate to find work.
- A specially developed school awareness programme targets individual communities to highlight the risks of trafficking, how to recognise it and how to help survivors recover from their trauma.
- We work with local radio stations to organise campaigns to raise awareness about trafficking and gender-based violence.
- We will carry out a comprehensive research report on child trafficking in Nepal, which will form the foundation of a targeted advocacy campaign to implement effective anti-trafficking regulations and policies.

Building resilience to trafficking



Kriti Vaidya
Anti-Slavery International
Partner, CWISH

Project Coordinator, Kriti Vaidya, from Anti-Slavery partners Children and Women in Social Service and Human Rights (CWISH) on their crucial work supporting girls in becoming resilient to trafficking in Nepal.

■ After the 2015 devastating earthquake in Nepal, trafficking increased as traffickers took advantage of instability for their own profits. Vulnerable girls and young women, desperate to secure a good future for themselves or their children, have been targeted and lured with risky employment offers both within Nepal and overseas.

CWISH teamed up with Anti-Slavery and SASANE to prevent trafficking and create a holistic response to the problem.

The most effective way of preventing trafficking is raising awareness about it and empowering girls to become resilient to traffickers trying to take advantage of them.

We work in earthquake affected districts where trafficking has been rife. Our awareness sessions are targeted at two groups of girls: those who attend school and those who have already left. Whilst it is not difficult to organise sessions in schools, it can be challenging to gather participants for

two-hour community meetings, when most girls are busy with household chores or farming or working earning money.

We combine work with local authorities, youth clubs and women's groups, with targeted home visits to invite the girls to these meetings. The sessions focus on active participation, as well as on literacy and empowerment of the participating girls. With time, most participants appreciate the significance of the

session and often bring others to them.

It is known that high-risk groups for trafficking are those with a history of abuse, dysfunctional family situations and minimal social support. So it was concerning, though unsurprising, during the sessions to learn about the prevalence of sexual abuse, domestic violence, alcoholism, polygamy and child marriage in the communities.

Some of the girls spoke of other girls from their community who were coming

Girls on a bus leaving Pokhara, Nepal. Many girls make the journey into the unknown to big cities in search of better opportunities.

Photo: Terry Boynton on Unsplash.



back from the capital Kathmandu with stories of earning plenty of money. They spoke of their desire to follow the same path, however, it soon became apparent that they were unaware of the details of the jobs they were to undertake.

Since the start of the project this year, we are seeing the first signs of our work bearing fruit not only at the sessions, but far beyond them.

For example, thanks to our project we identified and then coordinated the return home of a girl who was brought to Kathmandu at the age of seven. She has now been successfully reintegrated with her family after almost eleven years apart.

It was also great to learn how one of the girls participating in our sessions managed to protect her young cousin from running away with a man whom she had known only for a few weeks.

Through a series of home visits and

securing additional support from the local authorities, we also successfully convinced the parents of two young girls to send their daughters back to school.

Of course, not all girls are interested in going back to school, as securing immediate income for them and their families is often much more pressing. But we see the participants growing in confidence and using these sessions as a platform to openly convey their problems, feelings and opinions.

We hope that whole communities will be more adept at recognising trafficking risks and responding to them with increased awareness and conviction.

Support our work to break the cycle of trafficking in Nepal with a regular donation to Anti-Slavery International. See back page for more details.

Trump's migration policy increases trafficking risks



Chris O'Connell

Separating children from family members has made all the headlines, but Trump's migration policies have many more far-reaching consequences, writes Chris O'Connell.

■ The policy instituted by President Donald Trump's administration of separating children from family members made headlines around the world.

Yet family separation is just one of the changes instituted under the Trump administration's 'zero tolerance' migration policy that is placing more people in danger of trafficking and exploitation.

For example, Attorney General Jeff Sessions recently announced his intention to

challenge 'credible fear' of domestic and gang violence as grounds for claiming asylum. The numbers seeking asylum on this basis have increased sharply in recent years, which the Trump administration views as proof that the system is being abused.

Yet the claim overlooks the circumstances in Central America's 'northern triangle' countries El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, which have some of the highest

homicide rates in the world, and account for almost half of all asylum applications to the US.

Along with the rising violence has come an upsurge in human trafficking. According to Yolanda Gonzalez, Coordinator of the Jesuit Migration Network that supports migrants in

Central and North America, the US-funded 'War on Drugs' has forced gangs in Central America and Mexico to seek out "niche

markets," with human trafficking now "one of the most lucrative areas of organised crime."

This situation is acknowledged by the recent Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report 2018, an annual report by the US State Department on the state of trafficking across the world, which notes that gangs are trafficking people into drug running, crime and sexual exploitation, with young girls particularly targeted. This situation

is feeding an exodus northwards. "Women and children are the new face of forced migration," asserts Yolanda.

Many of the practices instituted by the Trump government appear to fly in the face of State Department recommendations.

Chief among these is the criminalisation of migrants which, according to one expert, makes it "impossible" to fight trafficking. This practice extends to trafficking victims who are forced to commit crimes by traffickers.

Another contributing factor is the blockading of official Ports of Entry on the US-Mexico border. Normally migrants would submit asylum applications here, but the US has started to deny them entry, forcing them to camp at the border where they are highly vulnerable. Homicide rates in northern Mexico are even higher than in the northern triangle, and

kidnappings for sexual exploitation, organ harvesting, and recruitment into crime – all of which forms of trafficking – are common – over 30,000 disappearances were registered between 2007 and 2016.

The disregard for vulnerable people even beyond migrants, as demonstrated by the recent decision to cut legal support for all survivors of trafficking in the US.

If the US government wants to retain any credibility in fighting human trafficking, it should immediately halt the criminalisation of trafficking victims, restore funding and support for victims, and ensure the safety of all asylum seekers by lifting border blockades and complying with international legal norms on refugees.

Chris O'Connell is a Research Fellow on secondment to Anti-Slavery International from Dublin City University (DCU) under the CAROLINE fellowship (Collaborative Research Fellowships for a Responsive and Innovative Europe), funded by the Irish Research Council.



Trump's migration policies could make people more vulnerable to trafficking.
Photo: Nitish Meena on Unsplash

Nobody in today's world should be held in slavery

As a descendant of William Wilberforce, John Gaselee on why he continues his legacy today.

■ A lot has changed – for the better. When I joined Anti-Slavery International – or rather a more old-fashioned Anti-Slavery Society at that time – as a member, most people were genuinely surprised to learn that slavery still existed. They thought it was something for the history books.

We have come a long way since then. Now, most people know something about it – but, perhaps, do not appreciate that every country in the world is implicated in some way. And

it is so different from historical slavery – when it was chiefly men who were enslaved. Now, women and girls account for 71% of all people in slavery, and 25% are children. And there are so many different ways in which people are held in slavery. That is *still* not well-known.

There is no simple solution. It is a hard slog. For example, some years ago well-meaning people were ‘buying-out’ slaves – paying slave owners to release them. That might sound



John Gaselee, descendant of William Wilberforce



William Wilberforce lead a successful campaign to abolish the 19th century slave trade.

fine – but there was no way to prevent the slave owners pocketing the money, and promptly enslaving others.

Not a good idea.

Another aspect often overlooked is that, however freedom is achieved, people may so easily become enslaved again. A lot of effort is needed on that front.

Ending slavery for good

Unlike so many, I was not born into slavery. But, as a descendant of William Wilberforce, perhaps I spent too much time looking back, rather than forward to today's problems.

Some years ago, I started a small charitable trust, with elimination of slavery one of its chief interests. My mother, who had been baptised by William's grandson (her grandfather, whose widow I well remember) joined me as a trustee. Now, David, my son, who has done his stint as a volunteer working for Anti-Slavery, is a hard-working trustee.

Obviously, as trustees, we have to be careful with our limited funds. We did not, of course, join those well-meaning people who were buying-out slaves. We continue to support Anti-Slavery because we feel it has the knowledge

and experience, with on-the-spot partners, to tackle the whole problem.

It is all too easy for those with good intentions to go for the low-hanging fruit which may bring headlines. But, to do the job properly, much more is needed to root out the problem and prevent its reoccurrence. For instance, the work does not stop when children have been freed from slavery. If they are to have a decent life in the future, they need proper schooling.

“We feel very strongly that this must be tackled, without delay, and with as much force as possible, using every available means.”

We realise that modern slavery is firmly entrenched in many areas. But we feel very strongly that this must be tackled, without delay, and with as much force as possible, using every available means. Nobody, in today's world, should be held in slavery.

William Wilberforce, in his day, achieved much and was widely praised. My hope is that Anti-Slavery International, with supporters around the world, will become as well-known for success in today's world in building the movement of abolitionists that will help end slavery – this time for good.

You can join the movement to help end slavery for just £5 per month at www.antislavery.org/membership

The abolition movement is needed today to end slavery for good.

Photo: Pete Pattison



How to become a modern day abolitionist



18th October marks Anti-Slavery Day. It provides an opportunity to renew the fight against modern day slavery. Here are some ideas to make this Anti-Slavery Day special.

Campaign

■ You have the power to change the lives of people affected by slavery in Britain. Anti-Slavery Day is a perfect day to tell your MP to support the Modern Slavery Victim Support Bill to ensure proper support for all slavery victims across the UK. Join the campaign at freeforgood.org.uk.

Music for Freedom

■ Music is a symbol of freedom, so why not organise a concert using our special 'Songs for Freedom' resource inspired by music with connections to resistance to slavery. Visit our Youtube channel to listen to our Freedom Playlist for inspiration.



Join as a member

■ What better day to join the modern abolition movement than Anti-Slavery Day? Join us to bring freedom to people in slavery and end slavery together at www.antislavery.org/membership or complete the form at the back of this Reporter.



Local fundraising

■ Why not take on your own unique challenge around Anti-Slavery Day to fundraise to give freedom to people in slavery. This could be anything from a bake sale to a private birthday event.

Visit our website at www.antislavery.org/fundraise-for-freedom for more ideas.

Schools

■ Education is key to ending slavery. This Anti-Slavery Day, we are asking schools around the UK to teach their pupils about children in slavery. Order your free Anti-Slavery school resource pack which includes a Key Stage 2 lesson plan, a poster and school fundraising ideas. Visit www.antislavery.org/schools.



Churches

■ Church communities have always been active members of a slavery abolition movement, and we hope that this Anti-Slavery Day will continue this tradition and bring people together to take action against slavery. You can order a free Anti-Slavery International church pack, which includes a service outline, prayer and hymn suggestions as well as church fundraising ideas to help you along the way. www.antislavery.org/faithgroups.



Contact us – we'd love to hear from you

We are here to help you along the way, so please don't hesitate to contact us to order resources, if you need inspiration or if you have any questions about our life-changing work. Contact Rebecca on 0207 7379434 or on r.chambers@antislavery.org.





Will you help protect future generations from slavery?

By leaving a legacy to Anti-Slavery International you will be giving a priceless gift to help end slavery for good.

To find out more about leaving a gift in your Will to help future generations, please visit www.antislavery.org/legacy or contact Paul: p.sheehan@antislavery.org or 020 7737 9435 to request a legacy information pack.

Adamou*, 16-years-old, Niger

Adamou's parents lived under the control of their masters until they settled in a village where Anti-Slavery International runs schools and community projects for people escaping slavery.

"I am the first one in the family to go to secondary school and this makes my parents very proud.

Life in my home village has changed a lot since the schools were built, they have made such a positive difference. People are now less poor and know so much more about their rights than before.

There are no slaves in my village any more.

My dream is to become the President of Niger. If I am the President, I would make sure there is enough food for Nigerien people, construct schools in every village, give a job to everyone, build new wells, and release people who are still in slavery."

*name changed

This project is funded with UK aid from the UK government.



Adamou is the first in his family to go to school.

Your gift could change lives:

- **£6.50** can pay for school supplies for a whole year for one child
- **£25** can help fund a 24-hour hotline for an entire day to support brick factory workers in India who are vulnerable to exploitation
- **£180** can pay for training one survivor of trafficking to become a paralegal in Nepal.

Donate today

at www.antislavery.org/donate

To join as a member for £5 per month, go to

www.antislavery.org/membership

or call us on 020 7501 8920.