Stop Trafficking!

Anti-Human Trafficking Newsletter

July 2008 Vol. 6 No. 7

This issue highlights information from the U.S. Department of State’s annual TIP Report.

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Trafficking In Persons (TIP) 2008

The 2008 TIP Report covers 170 countries: 153 were assessed and ranked (see pg. 4). Another 17 countries were considered special cases, because of lack of sufficient information to assess whether a significant number of trafficking victims exist in those countries.

The Report is accessible at: http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/

The Report highlights five areas of concern in the countries assessed:
1) weak prosecution of labor trafficking offenses;
2) weak trafficking victim protection;
3) forced labor creeping into new growth industries;
4) domestic servitude; and
5) the vulnerability of migrant workers.

See pages 2-4 for further insights into the Report.

Human Trafficking is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process</th>
<th>Way / Means</th>
<th>Goal</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recruitment</td>
<td>Threat</td>
<td>Prostitution</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>Coercion</td>
<td>Pornography</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transferring</td>
<td>Abduction</td>
<td>Violence/Sexual Exploitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harboring</td>
<td>Fraud</td>
<td>Forced Labor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiving</td>
<td>Deceit</td>
<td>Involuntary Servitude</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Deception</td>
<td>Debt Bondage (with unfair wages)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Abuse of Power</td>
<td>Slavery/Similar practices</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The chart below (developed by the Solidarity Center and found in the TIP Report, pg. 290) extrapolated and simplified the definition in the 2000 UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children.

The chart is a useful tool for analyzing individual cases to determine whether or not they constitute trafficking. In order for a situation to be trafficking, it must have at least one of the elements within each of the three criteria (Process, Means, Goal). If one condition from each category is met, the result is trafficking. For adults, victim consent is irrelevant if one of the Means is employed. For children consent is irrelevant with or without the Means category.
Overview of the TIP Report

Demand for Trafficking

“Demand for forced labor is created by unscrupulous employers, who seek to increase profits at the expense of vulnerable workers through the unlawful use of force, fraud, or coercion. One key to addressing such demand for forced labor is raising awareness about the existence of forced labor in the production of goods. Many consumers and businesses would be troubled to know that their purchases — including clothes, jewelry, and even food — are produced by individuals, including children, subjected to slave-like conditions. Yet, in the global marketplace for goods, ensuring that complex supply chains are untainted by forced labor is a challenge for both businesses and consumers. Denying forced labor-made products access to foreign markets will ultimately reduce the incentive to exploit slave labor and encourage ethical business behavior. Increased information on export products and production chains — drawn from a variety of sources, including other governments — makes such efforts more effective.

Any successful effort to combat sex trafficking must confront not only the supply of trafficked humans, but also the demand for commercial sex and labor trafficking, which perpetuates it. U.S policy draws a direct connection between prostitution and human trafficking. As noted in a December 2002 policy decision, the U.S. government opposes prostitution and any related activities as contributing to the phenomenon of human trafficking.

In 2005, the U.N. Commission on the Status of Women adopted the U.S. resolution Eliminating Demand for Trafficked Women and Girls for All Forms of Exploitation. This was the first U.N. resolution to focus on the demand side of human trafficking — the goal being to protect women and girls by drying up the “market” for trafficking victims, including by recognizing a link to commercial sexual exploitation.” (TIP, pg. 31-32)

Trafficking in Persons & New Technologies

“At a recent U.S. conference on human trafficking, 17 year-old Rosita was describing the business mode of her boyfriend-trafficker. In contrast to many commonly heard stories of trafficking, Rosita was not held against her will in a back-alley brothel. Nor was she moved around on street circuit in a bad part of town. Instead, her trafficker was advertising on a popular internet list-serve where buyers and sellers are able to come together virtually to make business deals and exchanges. A description of the “service” was posted, along with the trafficker’s cell phone. Buyers called and made discreet arrangements. Following the business deal, Rosita was delivered to a home, a hotel, or other meeting place at an agreed upon time for an agreed upon price. Rosita was trafficked for prostitution in this manner when she was between the ages of 14 and 17.” (See pg. 3)
Anti-Human Trafficking Newsletter

The Myth of the Bad ‘Runaway Worker’

“Migrant workers will be imprisoned up to two years and face a $3,205 fine if they are found to have deliberately deserted their contracted jobs when overseas,’ declares the law of a country that is a major source of migrant laborers. Some governments of destination countries ... are known to offer bounties for each runaway worker found by citizens, who deputize themselves as immigration officers. ... While many destination governments fail to provide foreign workers with adequate recourse for help if abused by their employers, they are often unquestioning in assuming guilt of a worker who has run away. “Anti-abscondment” laws in some countries can lead to automatic arrest, incarceration, and often deportation if a worker is absent from his or her employment site for more than one day. ...(M)any of these “runaways” are fleeing abusive employers, debt bondage, or forced labor. Denied opportunities to seek help from their host government, they take the last resort – flight. Disproportionately high rates of runaways ... may reflect underlying exploitative practices in recruitment or employment, including practices that constitute trafficking. Destination governments should offer avenues through which workers can identify themselves as trafficking victims and seek help from exploitation without fear of automatic arrest or deportation....” (TIP Report, pg. 25)

Products Alleged to Be Made with Forced Labor in 2007

“Forced labor takes place within a variety of industries throughout the world. During the past reporting year, for example, allegations of forced labor were made with respect to producers of a wide spectrum of agricultural commodities and manufactured goods, including:

- Shrimp processed in Thailand and Bangladesh
- Cotton harvested in Uzbekistan
- Cocoa harvested in Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire
- Apparel made in Bangladesh, India, Jordan, and Malaysia
- Sugar cane harvested for ethanol production in Brazil
- Par-boiled rice made in India
- Bricks made in India, China and Pakistan
- Pig iron made in Brazil

(NB: Items on this list were connected to prominent allegations of forced labor on the part of one or more manufacturers that came to light during 2007; the veracity of all reports has not yet been fully established. This list is intended as a representative sample, and inclusion of any item on this list is not intended to suggest that the totality of any country’s production of such item has been linked to forced labor.” TIP Report pg. 31)

Technologies

“This case had all the elements of common trafficking—Rosita was recruited as a child, and forced, by a violent and abusive boyfriend, to be sold for commercial sexual exploitation. What was different about the case was the trafficker’s use of new technologies to facilitate her sale. Numerous similar cases have emerged, illustrating the use of new technologies, such as cell phones, text messaging, and other phone technologies to facilitate business; chat rooms to exchange information on sex tourism sites around the world; social media and social networking to target, stalk, and land victims, as well as to convey, buy, and sell pornographic records of sex trafficking; instant messaging to communicate in real time with victims or targets; and more. In addition to phones and the Internet, traffickers may also be using new ubiquitous technologies such as chips, global positioning systems, and biometric data.

A two-pronged approach to addressing these developments is important. As a preliminary measure, countries should begin to document all cases in which new technologies are utilized by traffickers for either sex or labor trafficking. Such information is a necessary first step toward analyzing and designing interventions in cases where technology is used to facilitate trafficking.

At the same time, law enforcement should examine ways to utilize ‘reverse engineering’ to combat sex trafficking, finding ways to identify new victims and to obtain protection and services for them. New technologies can be harnessed for the good of locating traffickers and customers, and to facilitate arrests, prosecutions, and convictions of the exploiters.” (TIP Report, pg. 13)
### TIP Report Tier Placements

**Based on the extent of a government’s actions to combat human trafficking.** (See TIP Report pg. 44)

| Tier 1: Governments that fully comply with the TVPAs minimum standards for the elimination of human trafficking. (n) new country in ranking as of 2008; (+/-) indicates the number of tiers a country moved up (+)/down (-) since 2007. |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Australia       | Czech Republic  | Hong Kong       | Macedonia (+)   | Slovenia         |
| Austria         | Denmark         | Hungary         | Madagascar (+)  | Spain            |
| Belgium         | Finland         | Italy           | The Netherlands  | Sweden           |
| Canada          | France          | Korea, Rep. of  | New Zealand     | Switzerland      |
| Columbia        | Georgia         | Lithuania       | Norway           | United Kingdom   |
| Croatia (+)     | Germany         | Luxembourg      | Poland           |                 |

| Tier 2: Countries that make significant effort to bring themselves into compliance. |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Afghanistan                  | East Timor      | Kenya (+)       |
| Angola                       | Ecuador         | Kyrgyz Republic|
| Bangladesh                   | El Salvador     | Laos            |
| Belarus (+)                  | Estonia         | Latvia           |
| Belize                       | Ethiopia        | Lebanon          |
| Benin                        | Ghana           | Liberia          |
| Bolivia                      | Greece          | Macau (+)       |
| Bosnia/Herz.                 | Honduras (+)    | Malawi (-)      |
| Brazil                       | Indonesia       | Mali             |
| Bulgaria                     | Ireland (-)     | Malta            |
| Burundi                      | Israel          | Mauritania (+)  |
| Cambodia (+)                 | Jamaica         | Mauritius        |
| Chile                        | Japan           | Mexico (+)      |
| Djibouti (+)                 | Kazakhstan (+)  | Mongolia         |
|                              |                 |                 |

**Special Watch List:** Based on the overall extent of human trafficking in the country and the extent to which government officials have participated in, facilitated, condoned, or are otherwise complicit in human trafficking.

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<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>China (PRC)</td>
<td>Congo (DRC) (-)</td>
<td>Congo (Rep. of) (n)</td>
<td>Costa Rica (-)</td>
<td>Cote D’Ivoire (-)</td>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>Dominican Repub.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Equatorial Guinea (+)</td>
<td>Gabon (-)</td>
<td>The Gambia</td>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>Guinea (-)</td>
<td>Guinea-Bissau (-)</td>
<td>Guyana</td>
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<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>Jordan (-)</td>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>Malaysia (+)</td>
<td>Montenegro (-)</td>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>Niger (-)</td>
<td>Panama (-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Tajikistan (-)</td>
<td>Uzbekistan (+)</td>
<td>Venezuela (+)</td>
<td>Zambia (-)</td>
<td>Zimbabwe (-)</td>
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</tbody>
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| Tier 3: Countries that do not fully comply and do not make significant effort to work toward compliance. |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Algeria                     | Fiji (-)        | Moldova (-)     | Papua N. Guinea (-) | Sudan |
| Burm.a                       | Iran            | North Korea     | Qatar           | Syria           |
| Cuba                        | Kuwait          | Oman            | Saudi Arabia    |                 |
And to affirm the dignity of all human beings. June 30, 2008

Forced labor. We commit ourselves to work to eradicate this global human rights violation.

We stand together in a time when we hear the silent cries of victims of human trafficking, persons who are poor, especially those who through shame conceal their necessities.

Stripped of hope, are committed to make the love of God visible in our world by serving

We Sisters of Charity, called to be prophetic women in a world wounded by violence and environmental degradation that often lead to individuals being trafficked.

We commit:
- to province-wide individual and group prayer: UNANIMA has one (www.unanima-international.org) or use this one: “Source of Abundant Life, please empower us to stop the demand for trafficked persons, stop the traffickers, and stop the poverty, violence, and environmental degradation that often lead to individuals being trafficked.”
- to educate ourselves regarding the magnitude, causes, and consequences of this abuse and to share this information with others whenever possible
- to collaborate with other groups, such as the European and African Provinces, UNANIMA, and other religious congregations
- to contact legislators in support of legislation that addresses the prevention of trafficking and poverty and/or provide alternatives to persons who have been, or might be, trafficked
- to use our strength as consumers and investors to help create a socially just and environmentally sustainable society, one that eliminates incentives for, and vulnerability to, trafficking. May 2008

Sisters of the Holy Family and SHF Associates

As part of their corporate stance to embrace the principles of the Earth Charter, as well as deepen their commitment to the Millennium Development Goals, Sisters of the Holy Family and their Associates affirmed this focus in addressing human trafficking:

We, Sisters of the Holy Family and Associates, witness to the good news and stand against conditions that demean or undermine the dignity of persons or the sacredness of the family. We witness to each person’s dignity, worth and the right to a full human life and at this time in our history stand against the devastating evil of human trafficking. We stand with every woman, man and child who has been victimized by human trafficking and support their healing, restoration and re-integration into a life worthy of her/his human dignity. Thus,

- We commit ourselves to continue raising our own awareness of human trafficking as well as the awareness of others.
- We commit ourselves to finding creative ways to support those rescued from human trafficking.
- We commit ourselves to supporting legislative action and advocacy on behalf of all caught in the web of human trafficking. June 2008

Sisters of Charity of Halifax

We Sisters of Charity, called to be prophetic women in a world wounded by violence and stripped of hope, are committed to make the love of God visible in our world by serving persons who are poor, especially those who through shame conceal their necessities.

We stand together in a time when we hear the silent cries of victims of human trafficking, especially those women and children taken for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor. We commit ourselves to work to eradicate this global human rights violation and to affirm the dignity of all human beings. June 30, 2008

Corporate Stance

Religious congregations and collaborators that have taken a corporate stance against human trafficking:
- Benedictine Sisters of Cottonwood, ID
- Blauvelt Dominicans
- Conference of Benedictine Prioreresses (57 monasteries)
- Congregation of Notre Dame
- Congregation of St. Agnes, WI
- Daughters of Wisdom, US Province
- Dominicans of Mission San Jose CA
- Dominican Sisters of Oxford, MI
- Dominicans of San Rafael, CA
- Dominican Sisters of Sinsinawa, WI
- Dominicans of Sparkill, NY
- Dominicans of Springfield, IL
- Dominican Sisters and Associates of St. Mary of the Springs, Columbus, OH
- Franciscan Sisters of Allegany, NY
- Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility (ICCR) Human Trafficking Subcommittee
- International Congregation of Notre Dame
- Lay Salvatorians
- Loretto Justice and Peace Network
- Loretto Women’s Network
- Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus (Stella Maris Province, NY)
- Religious of the Good Shepherd
- Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary
- School Sisters of Notre Dame
- Servants of the Holy Heart of Mary, USA Province
- Servants of Mary, Ladysmith, WI
- Sisters of Charity of Halifax
- Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, KY
- Sisters of the Divine Savior
- Sisters of the Holy Family
- Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary
- Sisters of Mercy of the Americas
- Sisters of Providence of St. Vincent de Paul, Canada
- Sisters of St. Anne St. Marie Province USA, Canada, and Chile
- Sisters of St. Francis of Mary Immaculate
- Sisters of St. Francis of Philadelphia
- Sisters of St. Francis of Redwood City
- Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet, Los Angeles Province
- Sisters of St. Joseph of Chambery
- Sisters of St. Joseph of Concordia, KS
- Sisters of St. Joseph of Orange, CA
- Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace
- Society of the Divine Savior (Salvatorian Priests and Brothers)
- Ursulines of the Roman Union USA-East
Reducing the Impact of Bias, Power and Culture When Assisting Trafficked Persons: A Guide for Service Providers

This guidebook and workbook is full of self-reflection exercises, case studies, discussions and tips to help minimize bias, share power and create cross-cultural partnerships with clients. The end result is empowered clients, who select the most appropriate and necessary services, moving from crisis to stability.

It is a resource to continually come back to in evaluating client relationships and to support the work of social service staff.

38 pages. English. Authors Sangita Chari & Jodi Stewart-Moore. Edited by Kelly Heinrich. $15.00


Gaining the victim-witness’ trust is the most difficult obstacle in trafficking cases for law enforcement. Kelly Heinrich & Jennifer Podkul had ten years experience in ascertaining victim-witness’ concerns, fears and reactions to law enforcement and the criminal justice process when they prepared this guidebook.

Together with the victim-witnesses the authors developed ways to alleviate those concerns and reestablish trust. This guidebook is the result of their work. It offers techniques, equally justice oriented and victim-centered, to help law enforcement gain and safeguard victim-witness’ trust, obtain the information you need and make your investigation as efficient as possible when working on human trafficking cases.

41 pages. English. Authors Kelly Heinrich & Jennifer Podkul. Reviewed by Paul Holmes. $15.00

50 Ways Local Government Officials Can Confront Human Trafficking in Their Communities

This guidebook is an excellent starting place for anyone in local government wondering why and how to make an impact on human trafficking in the community. Whether large, small, urban, rural, there are 50 recommended action steps to apply to each community’s unique profile.

Additionally, the guidebook presents a framework within which to organize community action, tips to ensure local efforts are comprehensive, and a planning tool to help guide those efforts. The guidebook can serve as an advocacy tool to help learn why and how local leaders can get involved.

52 pages. English. Authors Kelly Heinrich & Stephen Warnath. $15.00

Purchase these guidebooks in pdf format through: http://www.humanatis.com/publications.html
**Victory for Farmworkers at Burger King!**

After intense pressure, *Burger King* agreed recently to give Florida farmworkers a penny more per pound of picked tomatoes. That means an annual raise of 71% for the farmworkers who, on average, earn only $10,000 a year under the old wage, and are among this country’s most exploited workers.[*]

American Rights at Work delivered a petition with 25,000 signatures to *Burger King* headquarters a few months ago. Thanks to the tireless efforts of farmworkers and people like you, the fast food giant finally did the right thing to treat their tomato pickers with respect.

*Burger King* joins *McDonald’s* and *Yum! Brands* (owner of *Taco Bell* and other national food chains) in increasing wages for these workers, who still have no right to collective bargaining, overtime pay, or benefits of any kind.

**Suggested talking points:**

- Provide your name and address and say you want to urge Senator [Insert Your Senator’s Name] to co-sponsor S.3061, the *Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act*, with amendments to match the provisions of the House bill 3887:
  1. Amend the criminal sex trafficking provisions so that the federal government can target the profiteers of the commercial sex industry rather than their exploited victims.
  2. Regulate the business of foreign labor contractors and recruiters, who bring vulnerable workers into the U.S.

Please write a congratulatory note (Go to: http://action.americanrightsatwork.org/campaign/burger_king_victory) and we’ll make sure your letters reach the farmworkers in Florida.

Gratefully,

Liz Cattaneo,
American Rights at Work


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**TVPRA Still Needs Action**

The Judiciary Committee of the U.S. Senate is considering the reauthorization of the *Trafficking Victims Protection Act* (TVPRA, SB 3061), which already passed in the U.S. House of Representatives (HR 3887) in late 2007 by a 405-2 vote.

The House bill contained important provisions and amendments, including initiatives to increase victim identification, to provide survivors with much needed services, and to prosecute human traffickers.

Please call your Senators and urge them to co-sponsor the reauthorization of the *Act* with the amendments accepted by the House. You need not be an expert on the *Act*. Your conversation may be brief, since your Senators just need to know that you care about this issue. If you call after hours, please leave a voicemail.

**Suggested talking points:**

- Provide your name and address and say you want to urge Senator [Insert Your Senator’s Name] to co-sponsor S.3061, the *Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act*, with amendments to match the provisions of the House bill 3887:
  1. Amend the criminal sex trafficking provisions so that the federal government can target the profiteers of the commercial sex industry rather than their exploited victims.
  2. Regulate the business of foreign labor contractors and recruiters, who bring vulnerable workers into the U.S.

For phone numbers of Senators:

http://www.senate.gov/general/contact_information/senators_cfm.cfm.

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**Law Enforcement Guidebook**

This *Training Guidebook* includes information on federal law, tools for identification, investigation and response, and resources for victim assistance. It also has a pocket guide for field reference. It is free and available in bulk for law enforcement agencies. Recognizing the international nature of human trafficking and the limited language resources and interpretation capabilities facing many police departments, IACP has translated the guidebook into Spanish. (See above for ordering.)

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**Stop Trafficking!**

is dedicated exclusively to fostering an exchange of information among religious congregations, their friends and collaborating organizations, working to eliminate all forms of trafficking of human beings.

Use the following web address to access back issues of *Stop Trafficking!*


To contribute information, or make requests to be on the mailing list, please use this e-mail address:

jeansds2008@yahoo.com

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