

What is human trafficking?



Ralph Hodgson Tearfund

An outreach worker from World Concern Laos running a workshop to raise awareness about human trafficking.

On 30 July 2014, the United Nations held the first World Day Against Trafficking in Persons, to raise awareness of a crime which affects millions of vulnerable communities across the world. Human trafficking is the transporting or abduction of people for the purposes of exploitation, using coercion, fraud or deception.

Trafficking happens in nearly every country in the world. Most victims are trafficked close to home, within their country or region of origin, and their exploiters are often fellow citizens. The types of exploitation may vary but in general more women are affected than men.

Victims of human trafficking do not agree to being exploited, although at first they may agree to go with traffickers based on lies which they are told. However they are then held against their will and are exploited. Traffickers make money from

their victims through this exploitation. This could be by forcing victims to work without pay, making them work in prostitution or selling their organs for profit.

Trafficking is related to other illegal practices such as people smuggling, which is when people who want to migrate illegally to another country pay a smuggler to transport them across international borders. When they arrive they are not held against their will but do remain in the new country illegally, lacking legal documents. As with trafficking this makes

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them vulnerable to exploitation, but if they have gone voluntarily and are free to leave the smugglers when they arrive at their destination, this is not considered to be trafficking.

In 2005, the International Labour Organization (ILO) estimated that the human trafficking industry was worth 32 billion US dollars a year and it is likely to have risen since then. This is the same amount of money as the total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Tanzania.

Ninety per cent of countries have laws that make human trafficking illegal. However, often these laws are not put into practice. The number of people who are convicted is very low. Forty per cent of countries surveyed by the UN in their recent report on human trafficking had fewer than 10 convictions per year. Corruption, violence and fear contribute to this injustice.

Poverty makes people vulnerable to human trafficking. A lack of education and understanding of safe migration makes it harder for people to recognise the lies which traffickers tell. A lack of stable income

Footsteps

Footsteps is a magazine linking health and development workers worldwide. Tearfund, publisher of *Footsteps*, hopes that it will provide a stimulus for new ideas and enthusiasm. It is a way of encouraging Christians of all nations as they work together towards creating wholeness in their communities.

Footsteps is free of charge to grassroots development workers and church leaders. Those who are able to pay can buy a subscription by contacting the Editor. This enables us to continue providing free copies to those most in need.

Readers are invited to contribute views, articles, letters and photos.

Footsteps is also available in French as *Pas à Pas*, in Portuguese as *Passo a Passo* and in Spanish as *Paso a Paso*.

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causes people to seek opportunities elsewhere, even if there are great risks involved. Natural disasters and wars break families and networks that would usually protect people from traffickers.

Ending human trafficking will need communities, churches, local organisations and governments to work together to address the poverty and injustice issues which are at the root of this growing global problem.

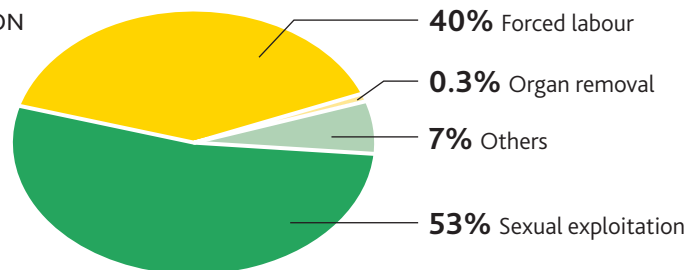
Human trafficking statistics

The United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) publishes their *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons* every two years. The latest report, published in November 2014, is full of useful statistics

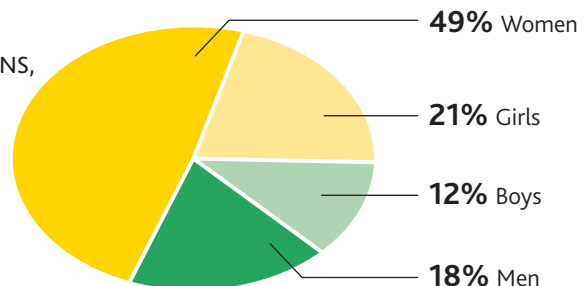
and analysis and can be downloaded free of charge from their website (www.unodc.org).

Data on human trafficking is challenging to collect because victims are often hidden from researchers. The statistics below are from the UNODC 2014 *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*. They show us that about half of all detected cases of human trafficking are related to sexual exploitation, nearly half of the victims are women and that a third of cases are trafficked within national borders. The UNODC data is gathered from statistics collected by national governments. Some regions are not able to provide reliable data and this affects the overall global statistics presented in charts below.

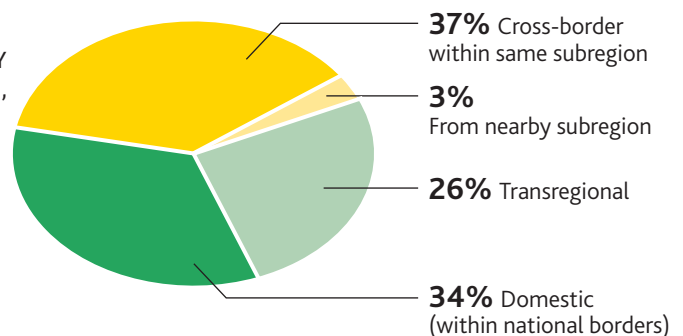
FORMS OF EXPLOITATION
AMONG DETECTED
TRAFFICKING VICTIMS,
2011



DETECTED VICTIMS OF
TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS,
BY AGE AND GENDER,
2011



BREAKDOWN OF
TRAFFICKING FLOWS BY
GEOGRAPHICAL REACH,
2010-2012
(OR MORE RECENT)



Statistics source: UNODC elaboration on national data

Case study: A journey of hope turns to despair

Amran is a mother of eight from the Horn of Africa. Two years ago, her son embarked on a journey to Europe, trying to find a better life. But he fell prey to traffickers. Amran tells her story in her own words.

Sadiq is my eldest son. He is 17 years old. He was always a good and kind-hearted boy. He used to be clever at school. He was my heart.

When I heard that he was in Addis Ababa, I was shocked and worried. I knew he didn't have money to pay for food. I made every effort for his return but I didn't succeed.

Seven days later, he contacted me from near the border between Ethiopia and Sudan. 'Dear mother, I emigrated to Europe to find a better life for you and the rest of the family,' he said. 'Don't worry and pray to keep me safe.' I asked, 'Who

gave you the money to travel?' and he replied, 'My friend.'

I tried to convince him to come back home. But he continued his travels.

I met a lot of people whose children have emigrated. Finally I realised that smugglers take young people across borders without payment and later force them to pay all expenses and a ransom. I became anxious, lost sleep and was afraid for his life. I didn't have one dollar to save him. His father died seven years ago. There are no assets, except a small yard next to my house. Most of the youths migrating from my country have been from poorer families.

Then, I received a phone call from a stranger asking me to speak with my son. The stranger told me to pay him US\$4,000 in smuggling fees: otherwise, he said, 'I shall cut his legs then arms until he dies.' I replied, 'I will look for the money. Give

me some time, please.' He then passed the phone back to my son, who started crying and told me that he had been beaten. Before I could question him further, the call was ended abruptly.

To get the ransom money, I informed my family, relatives abroad, friends and members of the self-help group I am part of, and pleaded for their help.

Fortunately, they collected and granted me part of the money. To raise the remaining sum, I sold my land. The smugglers freed my son, who had suffered several injuries, and he made his way to Tripoli. I was now forced to raise more money to fund his costs to cross the Mediterranean Sea and get to Europe. I am still paying back the money.

Finally, he arrived in Italy but was still not happy. He called to tell me, 'It is different from what I expected; there is no place like home. I have caused you stress and miss you, Mum, and I can't send you even one dollar. I'm sorry, Mum.'

Amran's son remains in Italy where he is awaiting the outcome of an asylum application. Illegal migration puts people at high risk of traffickers.

EDITORIAL



Alice Keen – Editor

We know that human trafficking happens all over the world. You may live in a region where you see its effects clearly every day or it may be more of a hidden problem. Perhaps

people from your village or town have been trafficked to nearby cities. Maybe they have gone in search of work but found themselves in jobs where they are not treated or paid fairly and are not free to leave. Or perhaps you live in a large city and know of people who are working without a wage or are being exploited in the red-light district. Human trafficking is never far away from us.

In this edition we have included a number of stories from people who have experienced human trafficking in different regions of the world: Uganda (page 16) and in the Horn of Africa (page 3). We hope this will help *Footsteps* readers understand how it affects ordinary people in communities like yours.

We have included case studies of organisations in Cambodia (page 6) and Brazil (page 10) who are taking action to prevent trafficking happening in the first place, as well as a tool that you can use to tell others about the lies traffickers tell (pages 8 and 9).

One person's story touched me personally. When I lived in Central Asia, I had a wonderful teammate and friend called Katya. She told me that some years before she had been deeply in debt because her small business had run into trouble. She needed to pay off her debts and met a man who said that, if she went to Turkey, he would give her the money to clear them. All she had to do was live as a wife in the home of a rich Turkish man. My friend felt she had no choice and agreed. She got a visa to leave the country but in her heart she did not want to go. An uncle of hers had recently joined a local church and she poured out her troubles to him. He called his pastor and together

they agreed that they would collect money from their congregation and pay off her debt themselves instead. What an incredible gift! The church was not rich but it gave everything it could to free my friend from her debts and give her the choice to stay in her own city. A year later, she heard from others that what the trafficker had told her had been a lie. She would in fact have been working in the red-light district.

When I think about human trafficking, I think about my friend who so nearly became a victim of this terrible crime. But I also think of the local church and how it intervened to help her at her time of greatest need. I hope that, after reading this issue, you will be more aware of the dangers of human trafficking and better equipped to play your part in bringing it to an end.

May the blessings of freedom be yours,

Alice

Born to fly: from fear to freedom

The Born to Fly Project is a child trafficking prevention programme that educates children and their parents about the dangers of child trafficking. A team of educators, writers, artists and child experts spent five years developing materials which others can use to organise a six-week community campaign designed to stop child trafficking. The aim is to educate children and teenagers about the lies that traffickers use – and help them to make a commitment not to be trafficked.

Born to Fly choose not to further exploit trafficked children by showing their faces. The children you see here are not trafficked but many of them are at risk.



Children in Romania made their own butterfly wings as part of the Born to Fly programme.

Children of all ages are at risk of being trafficked – young children as well as teenagers. To reach both groups, the programme suggests training teenagers to be apprentice teachers, enabling them both to engage with the materials and to help run the programme.

Born to Fly's curriculum for young children features a story about a caterpillar named Blossom who has a dream to fly. Participants follow her through her quest to find the 'Moonbeam Tree' (you can read the full story in the box on the opposite page), to help children explore issues related to trafficking.

Born to Fly's curriculum for teenagers is called the Dream Big Campaign; it helps teens follow their dreams in a safe way while staying safe from traffickers. This age-appropriate approach has had a great impact in the communities where it has been used. Rates of trafficking have fallen where people's awareness has been raised.

The materials are designed so that you can adapt them to your context, for example a school, a church or children's club. You can also choose individual sections so that you can run a programme within a shorter period (eg two weeks or one day). They have been translated into multiple languages and have been downloaded in more than 65 countries worldwide.

The fine line between awareness and fear

As a teacher or facilitator, you want your students to be aware of the dangers of human trafficking, but you do not want them to live in fear. This is a fine line and as you teach you will have to watch and listen to know what your students are thinking and feeling. Here are suggestions to help you avoid frightening your children as you share about trafficking:

- Separate the children by age groups and be particularly careful with the youngest ones. Remember, you do not have to mention trafficking specifically with younger children. Instead you can talk about how they have choices and those choices have consequences.
- If children are afraid, talk with them about it. You can meet with them privately or in a group – whatever makes them feel most comfortable. Talk about what specific thoughts are making them afraid. Write down each fear and tell them you want to work with them to develop a plan they can use to make them feel safe. Look at each fear and ask for their suggestions about what would help them not be afraid. These might include going to places using a

buddy system (always going to places with someone else), always letting an adult know where they are, not running off to play without telling an adult, carrying safety whistles or mobile phones.

- When you have to identify or warn of a danger, also share something positive such as, 'I am so glad to be your mother [or your teacher] to help you through this. You are becoming such a brave person.' This approach is sometimes called 'reality therapy'. The objects, people and circumstances that create fears are real, not imaginary (even if some of the childish reactions seem extreme to adults), so the answers you give must be real as well. This will help create an environment of safety, health and freedom. That is why the Born to Fly materials teach specific behaviours that can keep children from being trafficked (making wise choices, knowing how to tell if someone is a true friend, etc).
- Follow up regularly with children and ask how they are doing and if they are still afraid. Create a safe and regular place where they feel comfortable talking with you about their fears.

Adapted from Born to Fly materials. Used with permission.

Storytime

Trafficking is a sensitive issue and may be difficult to talk about directly, particularly with younger children. Born to Fly uses a story about a caterpillar called Blossom who has a dream to fly, which you can read below. It introduces important issues to this young age group. You might want to use it or even make up your own story.

Popi tells Blossom and Max the story of why there is only one remaining Moonbeam Tree in the world – hidden far away in the High Hills where no-one has ever gone before. Blossom dreams of finding it, but Popi says she is not ready and must finish school first. Against Popi's wishes, Blossom secretly leaves her village to pursue her dream. In this strange new world she must learn how to tell real friends from the evil Dream Thieves who try to steal everyone's dreams.

At first she can tell the difference, but soon she trusts the Dream Thieves, who quickly kidnap her. During her captivity, she realises the mistakes she made. She realises:

- 1 choices have consequences,
- 2 she must know who her true friends are,
- 3 she is unique, valuable and worth loving,
- 4 in following her dream she must be patient, work hard and wait for the right time, and
- 5 she is born to fly and must not settle for less.

Exploring the story

Here is an outline of the sessions which Born to Fly uses to explore Blossom's story.

'Storytime' and 'Exploring the story' taken directly from the Born to Fly curriculum, © 2010 Born to Fly International. Used with permission.

Article adapted from Born to Fly materials. With thanks to Diana Scimone, President of Born to Fly.

You can find out more about Born to Fly's resources on the Resources page (page 7).

You can contact the organisation by emailing info@born2fly.org or by writing to Born to Fly, PO Box 952949, Lake Mary FL 32795, USA.

Website: <http://born2fly.org>



Each child receives a certificate when they complete the programme.

Born to Fly International

Blossom escapes from the Dream Thieves but is horrified to see wings sprouting from her back. Sadly she returns to her village in shame without the Moonbeam seeds.

Popi tells her she can try to find the Moonbeam Tree again but only after she finishes school. This time Blossom listens and after she graduates she leaves on her second trip, well prepared. Once again she encounters friends and enemies, but this time she is ready. Using her new wings to fly, she conquers the evil Dream Thieves, finds the Moonbeam Tree, and brings back seeds for everyone in her village. Blossom's dream has come true.

SESSION 1: Choices have consequences.

- How can knowing this keep you safe and keep you from being trafficked?
- How is waiting an important part of making choices?
- What bad choice did Blossom make?

SESSION 2: Know who your true friends are.

- How can knowing this keep you safe and keep you from being trafficked?
- Can you think of someone you know who may not be a true friend?
- What is unconditional love? How do friends show this?

SESSION 3: You are unique, valuable and worth loving.

- What does it mean to be unique?
- What does it mean to be valuable?
- What is more valuable: you or a rock? You or a pair of shoes? You or a mobile phone?
- How can knowing that you are valuable keep you from being trafficked?

SESSION 4: Be patient, work hard and wait for the right time.

- What are you waiting for?
- What dream do you want to work hard to achieve?
- Are you being patient enough whilst waiting for your dream to become reality?

SESSION 5: You were born to fly. Don't settle for less.

- What does it mean 'to fly'?
- How did Blossom settle for less in the story? How have you settled for less?
- Blossom had a dream: to fly. What is your dream?
- What good choices can you make to follow your dream?



Preventing trafficking in Cambodia

by Tim Amstutz

For many years, Cambodia has been the focus of international attention as a place where people are trafficked, both into and out of the country. Why is this so?

Cambodia's problems are complex: poverty, weak family and community support systems, poor law enforcement, corruption at every level of government and society, and a fatalistic worldview (a belief in destiny, which makes people believe they have no power to change their lives). When all of them combine, they create a web of risk factors which are all connected. Some problems are too large to be dealt with at a community level. Some need a response at an international level.

The best known form of trafficking is sex related: girls (and now increasingly boys as well) are taken either by force or deception to work in brothels, beer gardens and karaoke establishments and expected to have sex with customers. Certain ethnic groups in Cambodia are targeted for sex trafficking because the women are 'prized' for their fairer skin.

However, in many cases human trafficking is not sex related, but labour related. For example, young men are tricked into working on Thai fishing boats for no pay, or young women are recruited to serve as domestic workers in countries throughout Asia where they often suffer serious physical abuse and do not get paid.

Poverty is the main cause of human trafficking in Cambodia. If a family is poor, it is very vulnerable to trafficking, especially

if family members have not had much education. Children and adults are both more vulnerable if they live close to a border with another country and illegal border crossing is common. They can easily find themselves trafficked into the other country with no rights and no legal system to protect them.

World Relief Cambodia has two key priorities that help us to choose how we respond to the challenge of trafficking and exploitation. The first priority is to empower and work with the local church. The second is to focus on prevention rather than rescue. We believe that it is better in the long term to help churches and communities to stop trafficking before it starts.

We help to prevent trafficking by raising awareness about the dangers of trafficking as part of all our existing programmes.

For example:

- Our groups for children and young people learn the 'lies traffickers tell' (see page 8 and 9) so that they know how to identify and report suspicious activity in their communities.
- The church-run adult health education groups spend time talking about the importance of families having long-term hopes and dreams, not just short-term goals. They also discuss how to prepare for that better future so that they are not tempted to look for quick financial gain.

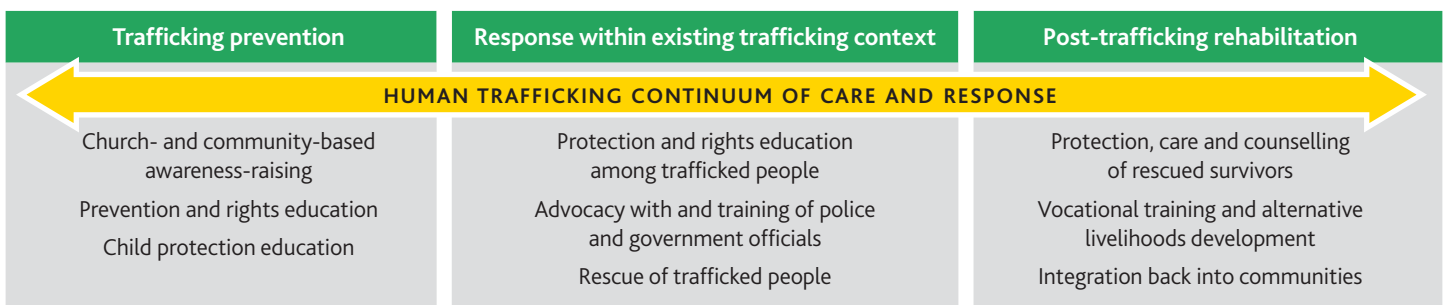
- Church leaders and members learn how to be advocates for the protection of their children and how to create welcoming places of care for those who have already been exploited.
- Local community leaders learn how to make their community more stable. They receive training so they can teach villagers about the risks of migrating across borders and explain how to migrate safely for work.

We have seen remarkable results as villagers begin to understand the true dangers of trafficking. Mothers have wept for their sons whom they have not heard from for more than two years and asked us to help to bring their children home safely. We then linked them to professional services to help them locate their sons.

More children stay in education in villages where we have run awareness-raising workshops because parents have learnt how to protect their children and prepare a better future for them. Fewer people migrate away from the communities where we work, particularly ones where we have started savings groups. As community members start savings groups they can grow their businesses by borrowing money from the group. This makes them less vulnerable to the traffickers and their lies, and less likely to migrate to find work in places where they might also be exploited.

We have learnt a lot from doing this work. Here are some of the keys to success:

- **Use existing groups for awareness-raising and prevention education**
Always use existing community-based groups, such as churches and regular gatherings of community leaders, to increase their awareness of, and commitment to, stopping trafficking before it starts.



The 'continuum of care' shows the variety of ways to respond to trafficking, from prevention to rehabilitation.

- **Use volunteers** We give volunteers from these church and community groups the information and training they need to spread awareness about the risks of trafficking throughout the community, and so help prevent it.
- **Make an impact that lasts** Awareness-raising will not translate into real prevention of trafficking unless all

members of the community understand the dangers. Also, the whole community must commit to protecting themselves in ways that they themselves have developed and chosen.

- **Keep it simple** Most churches and community groups are not equipped to run programmes that need complex skills or professional training, such as

organising a rescue or trauma counselling of survivors. Instead, they should focus on prevention work such as awareness-raising and activities that strengthen communities vulnerable to trafficking.

Tim Amstutz is Country Director of World Relief Cambodia. You can find out more about the work of World Relief on their website: www.worldrelief.org or by emailing TAmstutz@wr.org

RESOURCES

Books ■ Websites ■ Training material

TILZ website: www.tearfund.org/tilz Tearfund's international publications can be downloaded free of charge from our website. Search for any topic to help in your work.

Born to Fly anti-trafficking course

The **Born to Fly wordless book** is an illustrated version of the story of a caterpillar called Blossom and her journey to find the Moonbeam Tree. Through the characters she meets along the way and the decisions she makes, the story helps children and young people to explore the issue of human trafficking.

The **Born to Fly curriculum** helps facilitators to explore Blossom's story as part of a prevention programme. It has separate material for young children and young people. The **Soaring Higher curriculum** provides additional material for churches and Christian schools. Both are currently available in English, Bisayan (Philippines), Chinese, Hindi, Indonesian, Nepali, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish and Thai.

For more information on how these materials have been used across the world see page 4. All the materials can be downloaded free of charge but you will need to register on the Born to Fly website to receive a password to access the documents: <https://born2fly.org>

You can print directly from the site or download a PDF file. Unfortunately, the materials are not currently available in a printed format. You can also contact the organisation by post:

Born to Fly International
PO Box 952949
Lake Mary, Florida 32795-2949, USA

Or by email: info@born2fly.org

Drishtikone

This magazine is produced in India by Tearfund partner EFICOR. It provides a space in which Christians can share their perspectives and points of view on holistic mission in India. It includes articles written by development practitioners, theologians, grassroots workers and others who are seeking to show God's love in a practical way. The third edition published in 2012 focuses on human trafficking and includes stories, statistics and biblical reflection. You can find it by following the link on TILZ www.tearfund.org/traffickingresources or by typing the words 'Drishtikone' and 'trafficking' into an internet search engine.



Advocacy toolkit

Tearfund's *Advocacy toolkit* (ROOTS 1 & 2) is a comprehensive guide to the theory and practice of advocacy. It provides practical guidance about advocacy, based on the key questions: *What? Where? Who? Why? and How?*

The new second edition (published 2014) includes 80 case studies sharing what Tearfund partners have experienced and learnt over the past 12 years. There is a new section on the challenge of doing advocacy



in a difficult political context, an expanded section on monitoring and evaluating advocacy, and new material offering a Christian perspective on human rights. The new *Advocacy toolkit* is currently available in English and Portuguese. Spanish and French versions are planned for 2015. You can download the book on the TILZ website or by visiting: www.tearfund.org/advocacytoolkit or you can order a hard copy by emailing publications@tearfund.org

Online resources

<http://faastinternational.org>

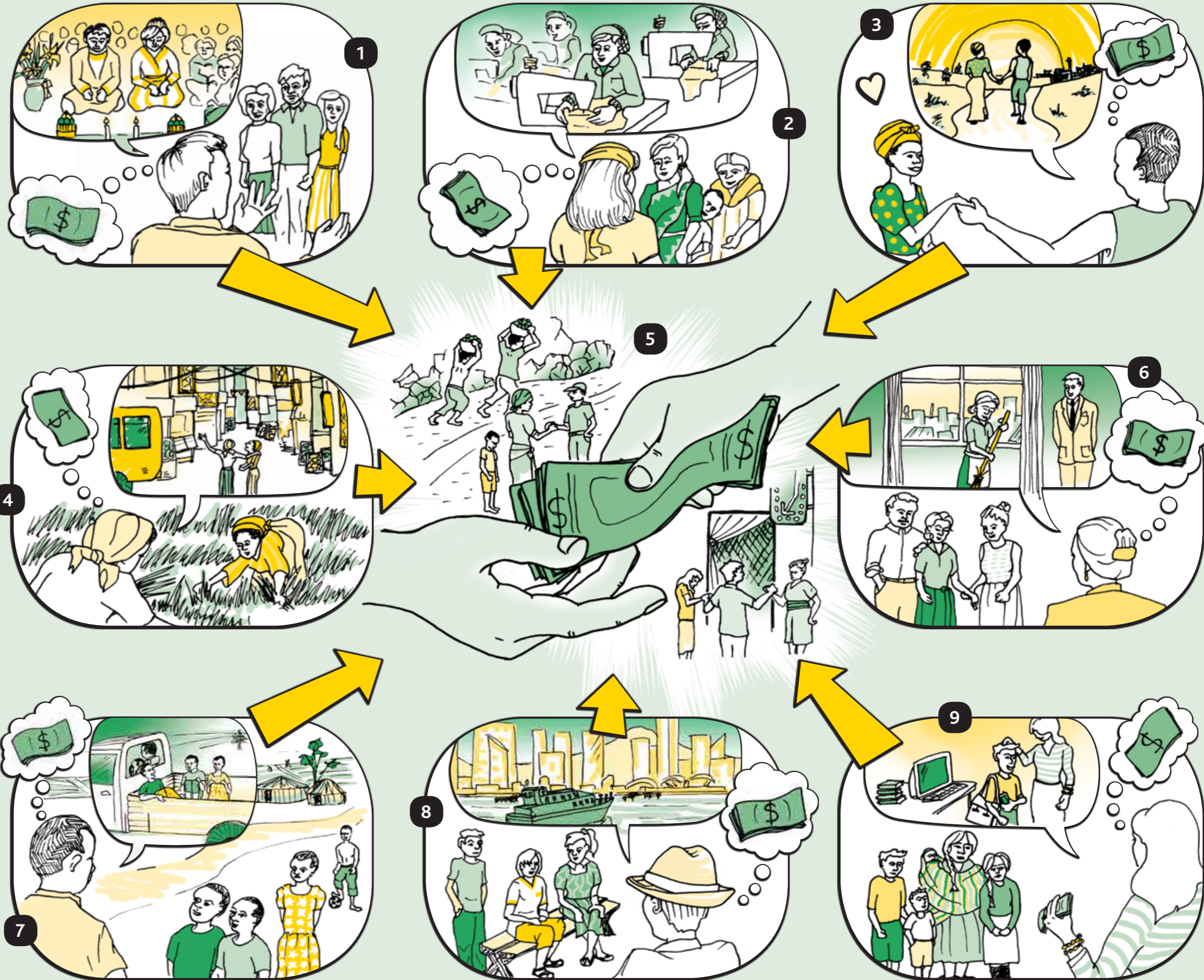
FAAST is a Christian alliance working in collaboration to eradicate human trafficking and restore survivors. Its website has a wealth of useful tools and information including anti-trafficking posters, Bible study and church resources, materials for training workshops and more.

www.unodc.org/blueheart

The UN Blue Heart campaign raises awareness about human trafficking and its impact on society. Their website contains information on how to join as well as links to research reports and national campaigns. French, Spanish, Portuguese and Russian versions of the website are available.

Lies traffickers tell

Many communities who are at risk of trafficking have low levels of literacy. Communicating through pictures is an effective way to raise awareness about the lies which traffickers use to trick people. You could use these pictures as they are or re-draw them to reflect your context.



PICTURE 1: OFFER OF MARRIAGE

A man seeks the hand in marriage of a couple's beautiful daughter. His real intention is very different: to sell the young woman to a brothel.

PICTURE 2: JOB OFFER

A woman offers a young girl a job in a clothes factory so she can support her family. In fact, she plans to make her work there without any pay.

PICTURE 3: COURTSHIP

A man tells a young girl he loves her; she falls in love with him. They go out for a romantic walk - which leads to a brothel, where he sells her.

PICTURE 4: TRIP TO THE CITY

A woman is persuaded to visit the city by a friend and fellow worker in the paddy fields. In fact, the friend plans to sell her to a brothel.

PICTURE 5: EXPLOITATION

All trafficking leads to exploitation. This might be through prostitution or other unpaid work (eg in factories, agriculture or catering).

PICTURE 6: A WEALTHY EMPLOYER

A woman tells a family she will take their daughter to work for a rich man in the city. In fact she intends to force her to work as a housemaid without pay.

PICTURE 7: ABDUCTION

A trafficker approaches children who are playing in a field away from their village. He tells them that their parents say that they need to come with him. They believe him and go. In fact, he plans to sell them into child prostitution.

PICTURE 8: WORK OVERSEAS

A man talks to young people about the good jobs and high salaries they can gain abroad. The youths listen excitedly. In fact, he intends to traffic them.

PICTURE 9: ADOPTION

A woman offers a mother money to adopt her child. The mother wants a better life for her child than she can provide. In fact, he will be sold and exploited.

This material has been adapted from an original anti-trafficking poster produced by World Relief, Cambodia. Website: www.worldrelief.org

Mobilising cities to protect children and young people

It started with small steps in 2011, when the Bola na Rede ('Ball in the Net') campaign was dreamed up and planned. Over a period of three years individuals, networks, churches and organisations started joining together in the hope of seeing children and young people freed from the threat of abuse and sexual exploitation by tourists during the 2014 FIFA World Cup. The movement grew. By summer 2014, the campaign involved more than 300 churches, dozens of organisations and hundreds of individuals.

Involving children and young people

Activities took place to prevent the abuse of children and young people by:

- welcoming and protecting children and young people
- training children and young people to understand their value and the dangers of abuse.

Welcoming spaces provided a safe environment for children and young people in 11 of the 12 host cities during the World Cup. Altogether, there were 40 welcoming spaces during the World Cup, including 25 World Cup Bible Schools. One project aimed to boost children's self-esteem and prevent sexual exploitation by providing kits that told the story of Jesus welcoming children (Mark 10: 13-16) through a storyboard and colouring sheets. Churches and organisations in the host cities distributed the kits to vulnerable children.

To educate and raise awareness, an anti-abuse workshop was held with children and young people of the municipalities of Anori, Beruri and Coari. The mayor of Coari, suspected of being ringleader of a sexual exploitation network in the city, was sent to prison some months before the World Cup, but it seemed that he still had command over the city. Even the churches were divided between those that supported the mayor and those that opposed him.

In these circumstances, it was particularly important to help protect children and young people.

Targeting tourists

Teams of people who could speak another language raised awareness among tourists at airports, in metro stations, in city squares, on beaches, at FIFA's Fan Fest, at tourist attractions and in areas known for prostitution. More than 100 awareness-raising activities took place in 16 cities across Brazil, including dramas, public prayer vigils and distribution of leaflets giving information.

Reporting incidents

In Rio de Janeiro, three tourists informed the team that they had been offered sex packages with children. The team reported the cases to the Federal Police so that they could go to the hotels, arrest the managers and fine the establishments.

Partnership with the authorities

Being invited to partner with the public authorities opened doors for the team to occupy spaces visited by tourists, such as the airport, event venues and even the Goal Walk in Porto Alegre which ran from the city centre through the public market and ended up at the Beira Rio Stadium. Having access to the Goal Walk was particularly effective on match days.



Campaigners invite people to 'take to the field' in action against the sexual exploitation of children and young people by tourists.

Challenges

In several cities, such as Belo Horizonte, São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, some activities were hindered by FIFA guards who prevented activities such as the distribution of flyers, use of music and loudspeakers, dancing and any mobilisation that might 'disturb' the tourists. In Rio de Janeiro, an activity with 100 adults and 60 young people that was to take place on the Copacabana beachfront had its licence refused by the municipal government. However, other activities took place with smaller groups that did not need a licence.

Churches united in action and prayer

As well as the World Cup host cities, which encouraged awareness-raising and welcoming activities, several other cities expressed support for Bola na Rede. In the city of João Pessoa, the organisation LOVE Brazil contacted the Bola na Rede team, and they quickly started working together. They adopted the campaign slogan: 'Sexual exploitation of children and young people is not tourism. It's a crime.'

Ediomare Nóbrega, one of the coordinators, describes the activity that took place on 28 June 2014: 'Hundreds of volunteers, from dozens of churches of different denominations, spread out at traffic lights throughout the city with a single message: "We love 'with attitude' and we are uniting against the abuse and sexual exploitation of our children." All together with one voice. How amazing! How exciting!'

Bola na Rede held 16 prayer events and vigils in houses and prayer rooms across Brazil during the 30 days of the World Cup. The cities of Fortaleza and Porto Alegre provided a specific space for prayer, open 12 hours a day.

Footballers support Bola na Rede

Two footballers who understand all about Bola na Rede joined the campaign. Marcos Venâncio de Albuquerque, better known as Ceará, is right back of the Cruzeiro team and pastor of the Gethsemane Baptist Church in Belo Horizonte. Lucas Pierre dos Santos Oliveira is also a Christian and plays as midfielder of Atlético Mineiro.

Rivals only on the field, they are both members of Athletes for Christ and wear the same shirt for a higher cause: the protection of our children and young people.

This is also a victory for the Bola na Rede movement which is working on mobilising Christian athletes to join its team!

The game goes on until 2016!

We understand that sexual exploitation of children and young people is still a problem that needs to be tackled. The Brazilian church has already come onto the pitch to win this fight and we cannot waste this force! Bola na Rede is preparing to continue with some activities until 2016, when the Olympics take place in Brazil.

Mass campaign and action

Recipe for success...

- Plan activities and build networks a long time in advance
- Use many different types of approach to target different groups
- Coordinate individuals, churches and Christian organisations
- Get support from famous people
- Promote activities through the media
- Provide background resources for those working on the campaign and publicity resources for everyone.

Article by staff at RENAS (Rede Evangélica Nacional de Ação Social – National Evangelical Network for Social Action), edited by Helen Gaw.

Promoting the campaign

In a mass campaign with good funding, there are opportunities to produce materials of different kinds to support the campaign. Here are some examples.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CAMPAIGN TEXTBOOK

The campaign textbook explains about sexual abuse, shares examples from survivors, uses biblical verses and reflections to inspire Christians to act, and describes how people can take part in the Bola na Rede campaign.

Silence of the victim

It is fear that causes victims to remain silent.

This fear is associated with:

- **PERSONAL SAFETY** The aggressor says: 'If you tell anyone, I'll kill you'
- **REPROACH FROM OTHERS** The aggressor says: 'If you tell, they'll be disgusted with you'
- **ENDING UP AWAY FROM THEIR FAMILY** The aggressor says: 'If you tell, I'll send you away from home'
- **HARMING PEOPLE THEY LOVE** The aggressor says: 'If you tell, I'll abuse your sister'
- **NO-ONE WILL BELIEVE THE STORY OF ABUSE** The aggressor says: 'No-one's going to believe you'

What you can do

- Try to raise awareness about the existence of the phenomenon by distributing leaflets, giving talks, etc.
- Write to your political representatives and press for the creation of an international agreement that provides for the deportation, with no right of return to Brazil, of foreigners who commit sexual crimes involving vulnerable individuals in our territory.
- Encourage the tourism companies in your city to post on their own websites and include in their advertising materials information that encourages a policy of protection for children and young people.
- Monitor and report any material broadcast (via radio, television, newspapers and the internet) that could encourage sexual exploitation of children and young people.



CAMPAIGN LEAFLET

We can learn a lot from the way that Bola na Rede produced their publicity material. They used the language of football to draw people in and connect the issue of sexual exploitation to the World Cup. The organisation's title, Bola na Rede, meaning 'Ball in the Net', is a good example. They often refer to 'goals' and say people are coming 'onto the field' or 'onto the pitch' to describe when people choose to get publicly involved in the campaign. The participating people, organisations and churches used the same materials with the same pictures and campaign phrases. The emergency phone number to 'dial human rights' appears prominently on leaflets, banners and other publicity material.

Further resources and information can be found on the campaign website: www.bolanarede.org.br (available in Portuguese and English only)

Joseph: human trafficking survivor

by Roger Seth

The Bible was written thousands of years ago but it has much to say about what we might see as a modern problem: human trafficking. We will look specifically at the story of Joseph in the book of Genesis, chapters 37–50. Make sure you are familiar with the story before reading this reflection or discussing it with a group.

Sold by relatives

Like so many victims of trafficking today, Joseph was sold by his own family. The fact that the Midianite caravan was ready to buy a slave to sell in Egypt (Genesis 37:26–28) tells us that the trade in people was already happening in the region at that time. Today, we are told, trafficking happens in every nation on earth, with many men and women involved in buying and selling fellow members of the human family.

It is Judah who proposes that, rather than kill Joseph, his brothers sell him. Judah argues his point by saying, 'Let's not lay our hands on him; after all, he is our brother' (Genesis 37:27), showing his confused belief that the slave trade is more acceptable than murder. Yet the shock, loss of home, torture and abuse Joseph would have suffered as a result of being sold still caused him deep pain. Today, we often see people selling their own family members, just as Joseph's brothers did. These relatives may also explain their actions in ways similar to Judah.

Vulnerable to abuse

When the Midianites reach Egypt, Joseph is bought by a man called Potiphar and his wife. This puts Joseph in the dangerous situation of being at the mercy of his master and mistress. Young men today often look to the example of Joseph, who resists the sexual advances of Potiphar's wife. How different might the situation have been, however, if Joseph had been a teenage girl and it had been Potiphar making the advances? That is what actually happens time and again in our



society today. We know of far too many cases of young women enslaved as unpaid maids, who are sexually and physically abused by their employers.

Accused and criminalised

As a slave, Joseph has no rights and no way to appeal when he is unjustly accused by Potiphar's wife. In fact, he is the one who is accused and is jailed. This is similar to the experience of many trafficking victims, particularly sex trafficking survivors who find society blaming them for abuses done to them or in some countries, even criminalising them.

Today, we often see people selling their own family members, just as Joseph's brothers did.

Sustained by God

Three times in Joseph's story the phrase, 'But God was with him' (Genesis 39:2, 21, 23), is repeated, reminding us that no matter how terribly we are treated by others – sold, betrayed, falsely accused, unjustly imprisoned, forgotten – God's presence can carry us through difficult times. The remarkable thing about Joseph is that, as a trafficking survivor, he does not lose his faith, and ultimately speaks forgiveness to his brothers repeatedly (Genesis 45:5–7, 50:19–21).

This is a message of hope for survivors of modern-day trafficking. There is always a choice to trust in God and to forgive those who have wronged us. Even secular practitioners recognise the importance of forgiveness in helping survivors to move forward with their lives.

Placed to influence

What is particularly redemptive about the Joseph story is how God uses the difficult experiences of Joseph's youth to position him in just the right place at the right time to make a difference. We watch, amazed, as Joseph journeys from being 'favoured son' to 'betrayed slave', and on through several promotions to arrive at being 'Pharaoh's right-hand man', occupying one of the most powerful positions in the world. As Joseph himself later acknowledges, God allowed the tragedy of his trafficking to lead to 'the saving of many lives' (Genesis 50:20).

We really need godly men and women in positions of leadership around the world, to employ their skills – developed through personal challenge and trial – in good governance on behalf of their people. They can influence how laws are created and implemented to help vulnerable people, administering effective systems through good times and bad. After all, experts tell us that it is crises similar to the one in Egypt in Joseph's time that make people more vulnerable to traffickers. This could be an economic crisis, a natural disaster or a war.

God used Joseph not simply despite the tragedy he experienced, but through the very effects of the tragedy itself. This can provide inspiration for modern trafficking survivors. Though they may not reach positions of such influence as Joseph did, it reminds us that their life stories are not just about the exploitation they have suffered. Rather, they can grow beyond that abuse, to bring blessing to others in many ways.

Slavery's legacy

Ironically, Joseph's own descendants and relatives end up exploited as slaves in the very nation where he himself was sold by his brothers. Their experience of bonded labour, with its violence and exploitation, has many parallels to our context today. After all, bonded labourers in the Indian subcontinent are still making bricks, and other products, without pay.

In the book of Exodus, we see God's heart for the oppressed: 'I have seen... I have heard... I am concerned... so I have come

We really need godly men and women in positions of leadership around the world, to employ their skills – developed through personal challenge and trial – in good governance on behalf of their people.

down to rescue' (Exodus 3:7–8). God's way of rescuing was to send Moses to confront Pharaoh, with the repeated words, 'Let my people go, so that they may worship me' (Exodus 5:1, 9:1, 10:3).

Today he continues to call us to join in his plan to set people free. Far beyond the terrible situation or statistics, our primary motivation for involvement is God's deep concern for enslaved humanity. This is very different to Moses' own reaction as a young man when he killed the Egyptian whom he saw oppressing a fellow Hebrew and then ran away in fear.

Intervention in an enslaved world

The answer to all of this is found only in Jesus the Messiah who, as he declares in Luke 4:18–21, fulfils the description in Isaiah 61:1–2, 'The Spirit of the Sovereign

Lord is on me because the Lord has anointed me to preach good news to the poor... sent me to bind up the broken hearted, to proclaim freedom for the captives and release from darkness for the prisoners, to proclaim the year of the Lord's favour and the day of vengeance of our God.' He is God's Word incarnate, who has experienced all the pain and trauma borne by Joseph and the millions of other trafficking survivors in history. Through the sacrifice of his own body on the cross, he has made a way for the sins which lie at the root of trafficking – greed, lust, ambition – to be dealt with in the hearts of men and women who follow him.

CONCLUSION

With hearts like God's heart, we can respond to the realities of human trafficking. We act because we share God's vision for how he can redeem a situation like Joseph's or transform an enslaved nation as in the days of Moses.

We can follow God's call to rescue and rehabilitate victims of human trafficking, to work to prevent others from being sold and to bring the criminals involved to justice. Then we will surely discover many more 'Josephs' through whom God can work, despite their tragedies, to bring 'the saving of many lives'.

Discussion questions

- *What inspired you when reading the story of Joseph? What challenged you?*
- *In Joseph's story, who disobeys God? What is the result of this disobedience?*
- *How does Joseph react to his experience of trafficking? How do you react when you are faced with oppression or injustice?*
- *Moses heard God's voice and advocated on behalf of his people (Exodus chapters 3 to 13). Where could you speak up on behalf of those who are being oppressed? What might prevent you from doing this?*

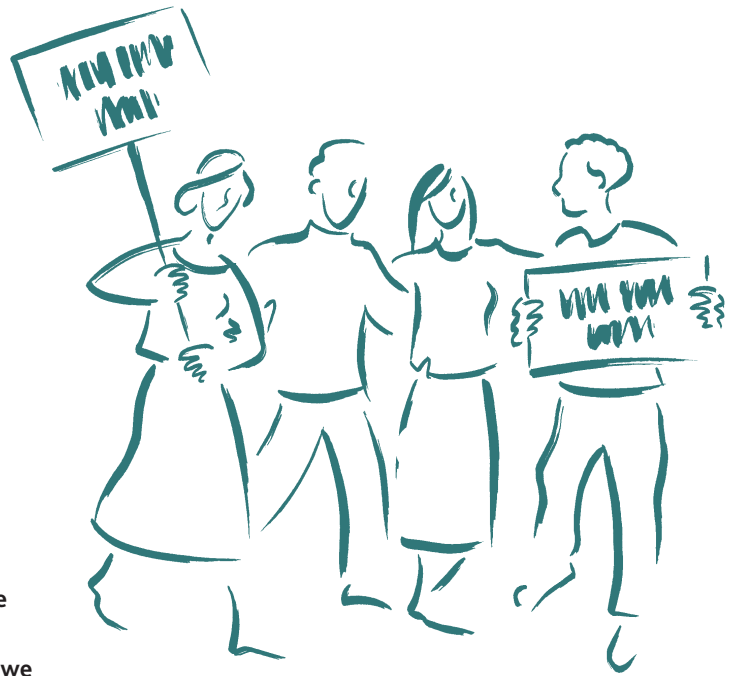
Roger Seth and his wife, Hiroko, first became aware of the issue of trafficking in 2005. Since then, they have responded by setting up Courage Homes, a shelter for girls rescued from sex trafficking in New Delhi, India. A longer version of this article first appeared in Drishtikone magazine in 2012. For more information on Drishtikone magazine, see the Resources section on page 7.

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Bringing justice, influencing the powerful

by Joanna Watson

Many of the problems we address in advocacy work arise because of abuse of power. Usually, in trafficking situations, traffickers have gained power because they have used force, violence, bribery or coercion to get what they want. It is therefore very important that we understand who holds the power, both formally (who officially has the power) and informally (who actually has the power).



What is power?

Power is the ability to influence the behaviour of people and the circumstances they live in. It determines who makes decisions, what decisions are made, when

they are made, and how. When we speak out in advocacy, we interact with power because we are holding decision-makers to account for their use of power, trying to change the way power is used, challenging

the abuse of power, and helping people to identify and use the power they have to influence change.

One way we can do this is through a power analysis – see table below.

Power analysis table

WHO?

Consider the relevant people, groups, organisations and institutions involved in advocacy:

- Who has power?
- Who lacks power?
- Whose voices need to be heard?
- Who needs to hear the advocacy message?
- Who is, directly and indirectly, helping those whose voices need to be heard?

WHERE?

Consider the culture, context, political environment and levels (international, regional, national, provincial, district, community) at which advocacy is taking place:

- Where does power exist?
- What is the culture where you are doing advocacy and how does this affect power relations?
- Which levels are most powerful?
- At what levels do voices need to be heard?

WHAT?

Consider the types and forms of power that are applicable to advocacy:

- What power relations* exist?
- If there is a power imbalance, what is it like?
- What types of power are there?
- What different forms of power are available, and who can use them?
- What could a change in the balance of power look like?

HOW?

Consider how appropriate different advocacy approaches are:

- How does power operate?
- How clear is our understanding of power relations?
- What methods and approaches of advocacy are likely to work best to address any power imbalance?
- How could we overcome obstacles to better power relations?

* The phrase 'power relations' describes relationships between different types of power and relationships between different powerful people and organisations.

Many governments have drafted legislation to protect the victims of trafficking, but these laws are frequently ignored and abused. This means that our advocacy work needs to involve all the groups who have a stake in the issue of trafficking in our context, so that we can involve them in appropriate ways. For example, government officials, the police and law enforcement agencies should be encouraged to fulfil their responsibilities to uphold the law, while families and communities at risk of trafficking need to be made aware of the potential for trafficking, and their entitlement to protection.

Lowering the risk

When we advocate on a topic like trafficking, we should be aware of the risks involved. People may experience different fears, particularly because of the corruption and entrenched interests which may be involved. This is understandable, especially in countries where law enforcement is weak, where civil society organisations do not have a strong voice and where government shows limited respect for human rights.

Taking some simple steps can help to lower the risks of advocating for change. For example, you can:

- Work with other organisations, locally, nationally and internationally. This helps provide support and is particularly useful for smaller organisations. International organisations can also help to put external pressure on the government which may be difficult from within the country.

Case study: Cambodia

Trafficking children between Cambodia and Thailand is big business, even though there are laws in place to protect them. One Tearfund partner, determined to see the laws enforced, took some Cambodian government officials across the border into Thailand to witness the conditions in which trafficked children were living. They worked with communities and churches to raise awareness of the laws against trafficking. They also encouraged the government

Case study: Thailand

Two million migrants from Myanmar live and work in northern Thailand. Many arrive with dreams of overcoming poverty, while some are forced to migrate due to conflict. All of them are easy prey for exploitation and discrimination, and many lack legal papers and are not aware of Thai employment laws.

One of Tearfund's partners, MMF (Mekong Minority Foundation), integrated advocacy into its programmes to respond to the need, and decided to address all the main issues simultaneously.

They built relationships with the companies that were employing migrant workers, to help them improve working conditions. They worked with the local government

MMF worked with the local government departments responsible for legal paperwork to help the migrant workers.

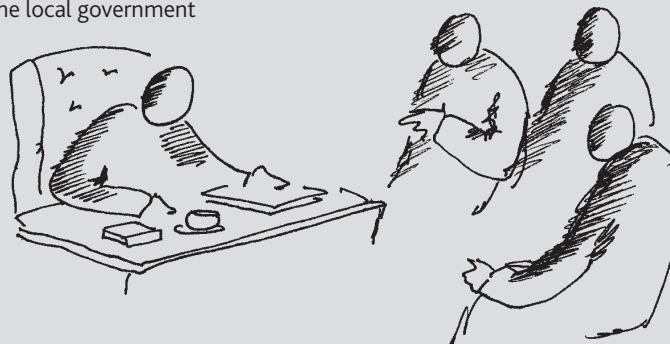


Illustration: Bill Crooks

departments responsible for legal paperwork to help the migrant workers register officially so they could claim their rights to basic services while in Thailand. They trained church and community leaders to identify people who may be at risk of exploitation and discrimination. They raised awareness among the migrant communities about Thai employment laws, and the requirements expected of migrant workers. They also cared for migrant children who were vulnerable to trafficking while their parents were working, by opening a day-care centre.

Originally published in Tearfund's new Advocacy toolkit (2nd edition, 2014) page 72

- Build good relationships with decision-makers. Respect those in power and give them clear explanations about the issues you are facing. Also, cultivate relationships with a wide range of people and organisations.
- Be aware of your rights and who to contact if you face any harassment. Make links with organisations that can provide legal advice and support.
- Ensure that the community is engaged in the advocacy work. This promotes wider support and engagement on the issue and therefore greater protection.
- Work with the media. If this is appropriate in your context, engaging with the media will make your advocacy work more visible and will enable the media to help to hold people in power to account.
- Develop an organisational risk strategy. This will help you to identify the potential risks and develop specific strategies, systems and safeguards.

More information on doing advocacy in challenging environments can be found in Tearfund's new Advocacy toolkit (see Resources page for more details). This article has been adapted from Section B2, pages 30-33. The Power Analysis table was originally adapted from material in Oxfam's 'Quick Guide to Power Analysis' and appears on page 35 of the new Advocacy toolkit.

Joanna Watson is Advocacy Adviser at Tearfund and is the author of the Advocacy toolkit (2nd edition).

Originally published in Tearfund's new Advocacy toolkit (2nd edition, 2014), page 6

The dream that became a nightmare

Rahab Uganda, an NGO based in Kampala, supports vulnerable women and children through its residential home and a drop-in centre in the city's red-light district. It provides psychosocial support, counselling and skills training, so that girls are supported through their recovery and rehabilitation and empowered to make a living and keep safe in the future. Rahab also runs advocacy campaigns to help prevent children and women from falling prey to trafficking gangs and other forms of exploitation.

Footsteps had the privilege of interviewing a woman who had been trafficked from Kampala with false promises of work in Asia. She agreed to share her story, in the hope that others would be warned of the dangers and be protected from the harm she suffered.

What were your circumstances when you were trafficked?

I was 24 years old, had just had my second baby and I was working at a radio station. I was living with my family in Kampala but we are originally from the east of the country.

What were you told about the work you were going to do? Did it turn out to be true?

I was told that I was going to work as a waitress in Thailand and I would be earning a good amount of money. I wanted to be able to give my girls the very best in life. But when I got to Thailand, the line of work I did was totally different from what I was told before I left.

Can you tell us a bit about the conditions you lived in overseas?

First, I was told to think of a name I could use at the hotel because it wouldn't be good for everyone to know my real name. The conditions were not so bad at the start because I didn't begin work immediately. For that time, I was living in a fancy apartment and had good food. But after a while they broke the news to me: in order for me to sleep in that house and eat that food, I had to do certain things. I cried for days and wished I had never met the friend who told me about coming here. I cursed life but I felt it was fate that I had ended up that way. At that point, I really lost myself and told myself I had to do it for my kids back home.

How do you think churches or other organisations can help to prevent other people experiencing what you did?

Creating awareness and talking to these girls on the streets will help because many of them have been brain-washed, just as I was. I got to the point where I thought that it was OK to get money from anywhere to give your family the best in life. But it is not OK. What is the point of doing something and then losing yourself?

What would you like to say to others who may be vulnerable to being trafficked?

Trust no-one because even a friend who is as close to you as family can help to send you to the worst kind of place. They may

say that they love you but they may lie to get you to go with them.

Now you have returned from Thailand, how has your life changed?

I am really cautious about anyone who talks to me about leaving Uganda. And I now appreciate my friends and family more because I know I almost lost them when I was in Thailand.

What are your plans for the future?

I really have not figured out much but am taking one day at a time and trying to make the most of it. But, above all, I know I want to be as close to my family as possible and search for a job so that I can support my kids.

I had my eyebrow pierced as a reminder of who I am and everything I have gone through. Every morning I wake up and I look in the mirror to remind myself where I have come from and that I definitely don't want to go back there.

With thanks to Annette Kirabira, Executive Director at Rahab Uganda, for arranging this interview and to our interviewee who has chosen to remain anonymous.

Email: rahabuganda@yahoo.com
Website: www.rahabuganda.org

Our interviewee was helped to leave prostitution by NightLight, an international NGO working in Thailand. You can read more about their work here: www.nightlightinternational.com



Kieran Dodds Tearfund