



Anti-Human Trafficking & Modern Slavery Recommendations for Generation Equality Forum

According to ILO, IOM, and Walk Free Foundation in their global estimates of modern slavery, more than 40 million people are enslaved worldwide, 70% of victims are women and girls.

Addressing and eliminating trafficking is crucial to achieving gender equality.

All categories of discrimination women suffer intersect in this horrendous crime.

We are concerned that so far in this multi-stakeholder and co-creation process the voices of anti-trafficking advocates, survivors, and survivor-advocates of Human Trafficking and Modern Day Slavery (MDS) have not been sufficiently involved and engaged. We represent women and girls from across the world who have survived these harrowing experiences and fear that excluding them and us from this process has and will continue to perpetuate obstacles towards your ultimate mandate of global gender equality. Human Trafficking pervades each of the six Action Coalition themes. Bolstered by our collective training, knowledge, and grounded experience we have created this recommendation document to address and eliminate Human Trafficking and Modern Day Slavery to create a just world free from gender inequality.

The Generation Equality Action Coalitions insist that a strong thread of risks related to Human Trafficking and Sexual and labor Exploitation of girls and women runs deep throughout the themes of Gender-based violence, Economic justice and rights, Bodily autonomy, sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), Feminist action for climate justice, Technology and innovation for Gender Equality, and Feminist movements and leadership.

These risks must be eliminated to ensure that the efforts of tomorrow's woman, who is born to lead and affect change in our global culture, will not be thwarted. Tomorrow's woman will be empowered and equipped to successfully lead us into the decades to come.

Human Trafficking (HT) drives underground commerce. HT is the 2nd largest criminal industry, right behind drug sales. HT is too lucrative to the criminal underworld to be wished away. The ILO stated that in the year 2014 HT had an illegal yearly income of 150.2 billion USD. This thriving criminal activity is positioned to soon exceed that of the drug enterprise. The reason that HT is so profitable for traffickers

is that a human being has the potential to be repeatedly and endlessly sold - including the harvesting of multiple organs, whereas drug trafficking allows for one sale per product. These Human Trafficking crime rings are not restricted to any one locale. Simply stated this is a global problem. This explains the skyrocketing trajectory of the increase of Human Trafficking.

The UN established the Palermo Protocol in 2003 to be a “Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children.” This requires supportive action from Generation Equality for Gender Equality and the Anti-Human Trafficking Collective.

Preventing the trafficking of people and protecting the rights of trafficked persons must be the priority of all anti-trafficking measures. However, despite numerous international and national human-rights-protection measures, declarations, and agreements, in practice, how human trafficking is tackled may violate human-rights principles. Access to support and protection services have to be provided by state authorities and non-governmental organizations with high experience, dedication, and professionalism. Urge necessary measures, including the adoption and implementation of legislation, to criminalize trafficking in human beings, including appropriate penalties, with a view that ensures an effective law enforcement response and prosecution. Such legislation should take into account a human rights approach to the problem of trafficking, and include a provision for the protection of the human rights of victims, ensuring that victims of trafficking do not face prosecution solely because they have been victimized.

The CT Data Collaborative (2018) reports that the largest percentage, 71%, of sex trafficked persons identify as women. Within the forced labor markets that number drops to 14%. It is generally accepted that these numbers are underreported due to the nature of the crime.

You possess the power of extraordinary global strength. Only by addressing and eliminating human trafficking within the core themes, will we truly live by the Generation Equality values and securely create a gender-equal world, free from human trafficking, with manifested human rights and justice for all!

Overarching Recommendations for Each of the Six Action Coalition Themes to Eliminate Trafficking of Women and Girls

Our recommendations reflect the visions and proposals of more than a hundred organizations, including the last cutting-edge standards of international bodies such as the CEDAW Committee and the Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons. The Earth Rights Charter as well as innumerable declarations of trafficking organizations were taken into account to build this set of Recommendations.

Our recommendations are interdisciplinary. The six action coalitions are deeply connected, and working on one theme may directly or indirectly affect the others.

Action Coalition - Gender-based Violence

To ensure women and girls can enjoy lives free from violence.

Modern slavery is radical gender violence.

Focus: Sexual exploitation

The Inter-American Court of Human Rights has recognized that it is a human right "[to] not be subjected to slavery, servitude, forced labor or the slave trade and women [which] has an essential character in the American Convention. In accordance with Article 27(2) of that treaty, it forms part of the core rights that cannot be suspended in cases of war, public danger, or other threats. Thus, trafficking in persons, considered one of the forms of modern slavery, constitutes a serious violation of human rights when States fail to comply with their obligation to take positive action to prevent, protect, investigate, punish and redress the victims while ensuring that the events are not repeated, even when the perpetrators are individuals or non-State organizations."

Prevention:

1. Legal framework and Public policy:

- Adopt and implement comprehensive gender-sensitive anti-trafficking legislation ensuring that it:
 - Fully complies with international human rights standards, including the UN Convention Against Organized Transnational Crime.
 - Fully complies with the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, including the definition of "trafficking in persons."
 - Has as its objective to combat trafficking for purposes of, among others, child and forced marriage, debt bondage, serfdom, forced or compulsory labor, slavery, and sexual exploitation.

- Explicitly addresses contemporary methods of trafficking, including those which make use of information and communications technologies.
- Adopt a zero-tolerance policy on trafficking and sexual exploitation and abuse, based on international human rights standards, which addresses such groups as national troops, peacekeeping forces, border police, immigration officials, and humanitarian actors, and provide those groups with gender-sensitive training on how to identify and protect women and girls at risk and ways to report and sanction perpetrators.
- Includes specific provisions addressing the prevention of trafficking in women and girls and the economic and physical and psychological rehabilitation of victims.
- Formulation of a rights-based policy on rescue, repatriation, and reintegration of victims.

2. Budget allocation:

- The full and equal participation of women and girls in their diversity shall be ensured in economic and budget policy-making. Governments need to allocate parts of their budget to confirm their commitment to end gender violence and trafficking in particular. Allocate adequate resources to establish sufficiently funded, well-equipped, separate shelters, or specialized units within existing shelters and crisis centers, aftercare services, and trained state officials.

3. Awareness-raising:

- Ensure the government's responsibility toward raising awareness among the whole society, massive campaigns tackling all social areas and services which include most places but not limited to airports, transportation, markets, schools, universities, rural and remote areas.
- Stepping up nationwide public awareness-raising campaigns, particularly in rural communities, on the risk of human trafficking, the methods employed by traffickers and measures to reduce these risks.
- Disseminate information on safe migration, the nexus between human trafficking and labor migration, the rights of migrant women workers and of victims of trafficking under the Convention, the UN Trafficking Protocol, national laws, and available remedies for violations of those rights.
- Counter stereotypical attitudes and discrimination towards women migrants by providing sensitivity training for individuals tasked with providing assistance and protection services to migrant women, including relevant labour authorities, public, and private recruitment agencies and employers and relevant State employees, including the police, border officers, immigration, embassy and consular authorities, labour inspectors, social workers, and health-care providers.
- Identify and incorporate other key stakeholders:
 - Media
 - Educational institutions (Universities and schools)

- Religious groups
- Political Parties

4. Early identification and protection of presumed victims of human trafficking:

- Create national guidelines and standard operating procedures on victim identification and referral that is benchmarked to international standards, integrating a gender-sensitive, victim-centered, age- and gender-sensitive, and trauma-informed approach, and which is uniformly applicable throughout the territory of the State party.
- Adopt adequate gender-sensitive screening mechanisms for the early identification and referral of victims of trafficking among women asylum seekers as well as for women migrant workers suspected of breaches of national labor, immigration, or criminal laws to ensure they receive coordinated protection, assistance, and support.

5. Capacity Building and mandatory training:

- **Mandatory Systematic Training:** Increase the early detection capacity and authority of law enforcement and border personnel, immigration and asylum authorities, labor inspectors, social workers, and health-care professionals to promptly identify trafficking and related offenses against women and girls and to facilitate the referral of victims, including non-nationals, to the appropriate services, assistance and rehabilitation, and social integration, including by providing mandatory systematic training on the:
 - Causes, consequences, and incidence of trafficking in women and girls and different forms of exploitation.
 - Effective implementation of national guidelines on victim identification.
 - Gender-sensitive and child-sensitive protocols for dealing with victims.
- **First responders:** Everyone has to be trained on identifying and spotting cases of trafficking among GBV cases to ensure they are well-documented and prosecuted to avoid the revictimization of victims (starting by police officers as first responders in local communities and moving up to the highest prosecution judges).
- **First response:** Effective training about laws and definitions for different law enforcement as first responders that receive the GBV cases on a local level to ensure they have an adequate understanding of how to document the incident/case. Therefore ensure that the first report that might be a case of trafficking is well-documented to make it to justice officials for prosecution in an adequately represented way.
- **Multidisciplinary response teams:**
 - Have a social worker on call to support the documentation of GBV and trafficking cases when they are first reported, which includes the social worker to accompany the victim throughout the whole process, which starts with rescuing them, reporting the case,

getting the medical examination done and finally, ensure the victim is in the shelter home.

- Ensure trained social workers are incorporated in first response teams in police stations.
- Ensure multidisciplinary teams are incorporated like legal aid, counseling, psychosocial services, etc.
- Evaluation: Design, implement and evaluate the impact of capacity-building programs on women's rights and gender equality for lawyers, judges, prosecutors and police officers.

Protection:

1. Victim's Voice:

- The expertise and voices of women and girl victims of trafficking must be included and accounted for at all stages of efforts to prevent and combat trafficking, including training, program, and research design, development, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, as well as legislative and policy drafting.

2. Assistance and Protection:

- Strengthen the unconditional assistance and protection provided to victims of trafficking under a human rights approach:
 - Information: Ensure that victims understand their entitlements to support and the continuity of their rights and entitlements when there is a change in their residence or legal status of the victim.
 - Provide linguistic and culturally appropriate gender-sensitive emergency and longer-term medical and social services that are accessible to all trafficking victims, regardless of their immigration status without fear of arrest or deportation.
 - Strengthen the provision of services to all victims of trafficking by providing enhanced human, technical, and financial resources to social work centers and targeted training for social workers and medical staff dealing with victims.
 - Ensure adequate protection and support for both victims of trafficking and for presumed victims while identification processes are carried out.
 - Victims' right: Right to not be obliged to return: Victims of transnational trafficking must be verified of the possibility of remaining in the country and not returning to their country of origin when, in effect, the risk of being enslaved again is greater with the return. Victims of transnational trafficking should not be forced to return or deported to their country of origin, as the risk of being re-trafficked is very high.

3. Adequate resources allocation:

- Allocate adequate resources to establish:
 - Sufficiently funded, well-equipped, separate shelters, or specialized units, within existing shelters and crisis centers, with a specially trained staff that focuses on the provision of assistance specifically to women victims of trafficking ensuring they are treated with dignity and in a confidential manner.
- In consultation with women civil society organizations, develop and implement standard operating procedures for these shelters which ensure consistent and high-level service provision for victims.

4. Services and Rights:

- Provide free and immediate access to:
 - Specialized shelters
 - High-quality medical care
 - Psychosocial counseling, financial support, and educational and employment opportunities.
- Access to free legal services, and specialized rehabilitation and reintegration services.
 - In cooperation with consular services, facilitate the issuance of official identification documents (e.g. passports) of trafficked migrant women from their country of origin without requiring their return.
- Provide long-term, sustainable funding for social inclusion.
 - Provide for remedies: The remedies must be affordable, accessible, and timely, and women must be provided with free legal aid, advice, and representation in judicial and quasi-judicial processes in all fields of law. Alleged violations of women's rights are to be settled in a fair hearing by a competent and independent court or tribunal, where appropriate.
- The Right to Remedy:
 - Physical and psychological care, including as a form of rehabilitation and recovery, especially given that trafficking exposes victims to an array of health problems, including serious, long-lasting, and hard-to-detect psychological and physical effects.
 - Restoration of employment and damages for lost opportunities, including employment, education, and social benefits.
- The guarantee of non-repetition, which aims to combat impunity and prevent future violations and which may take the form of criminal prosecution, protection of victims, and addressing the root causes of trafficking.

- Compensation and rehabilitation:
 - Ensure that all trafficked women, irrespective of their ethnic, national or social background and legal immigration status, obtain effective protection and redress, including rehabilitation and compensation.
 - Ensure that trafficked women are provided with timely and comprehensive information about their right to access legal aid, compensation, and remedies in a language and manner that they can understand, regardless of their residence status.
 - Access to remedy for victims of trafficking for abuses committed by businesses and their suppliers, particularly by reflecting on the concept of a continuum of exploitation of vulnerable workers in today's economy.

5. **Avoid and prevent revictimization:**

- States parties are obligated to protect victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, from revictimization.
- Avoid revictimization by degrading living conditions. The living conditions in the safe houses, shelter homes are dilapidated, with no basic hygiene. It is very important to address this issue as the number of survivors always exceeds the intake capacity of the safe houses resulting in more physical and mental trauma of the survivors.
- Avoid revictimization by guaranteeing trafficking victims protection against *refoulement*:
 - Victims of trafficking and those at risk of trafficking must not be forcibly returned to their country of origin where they fear being re-trafficked or subjected to stigma, threats, intimidation, violence, and retaliation;
 - Adopt an inclusive and non-selective approach in upholding the principle of *nonrefoulement* and take a gender-sensitive approach to the continuing refugee inflows and asylum claims, including in procedural matters, in line with the provisions of the Convention and by ensuring access to the territory of the State party.
- Avoid revictimization of the media: ensure media outlets receive adequate training on human and victim-centered approaches to avoid re-victimizing victims upon the coverage of their stories publicly.

6. **Special attention to vulnerable communities:**

- Ensure that vulnerable communities like refugees and migrants get access to social services and security but not limited to shelter, food, access to health care, education, safety, and security.

6.1 **Migrant and forcibly displaced women:**

- Adopt a comprehensive gender-sensitive and rights-based migration and refugee policy that takes into consideration the vulnerability of displaced women to trafficking.

- Raise awareness among displaced women and girls about all forms of trafficking.
- Migrants and refugees found to be victims of Human Trafficking should be given temporary access to social services protection and support until they acquire legal status. Gender-based violence increases in refugee situations and migration processes. People identifying as one of the two may be more easily targeted and exploited by traffickers due to their specific situations in which they are either escaping political crises, looking for a better opportunity, needing legal residency papers documents, or simply need a helping hand during their transitional phase.

6.2 Transgender children and adults:

- In many parts of the world transgender children & people are often forsaken by their biological families and are left on the streets to fend for themselves. Hence it may be useful to provide temporary shelter homes for such victims. Protection Services to help transgender people to complete their legal transition (the process of getting back their legal identity as a person) & regain full citizenship.

6.3 Armed conflict:

- Mainly in contexts of armed conflict, the bodies of women are a loot, there are innumerable cases in which women, girls, and boys have been coerced to get involved in the war as child soldiers, informants, cooks, sexual objects for the armies, or also to profit and finance the armed groups. Therefore, it is important to:
 - Make human trafficking cases visible in these contexts. Crimes committed in these contexts by victims should not take the same prosecution course as in normal situations.
 - Generate adequate care and protection measures for victims according to the type of severity of injury inflicted upon the survivors.
 - Strengthen actions so that States generate instruments and laws so that women and children are not immersed in armed conflict and ultimately could be free of any expression of violence.

6.4 COVID 19 and emergencies:

- In times of emergency, as is the current situation with COVID 19:
 - Protocols must be generated so that victims of trafficking can effectively be cared for and protected.
 - Establish mechanisms to actively search for victims because human trafficking is even more hidden and buried in these times.
 - Special attention to be employed by the state and additional protection measures to be considered in human trafficking cases.

- Every individual, irrespective of gender, is a victim of human trafficking. It is a crime that is strongly influenced by gender and discrimination constructs.
- The focus is mostly on women and children since women are trafficked mostly for forced sex work or domestic service, not to mention that men are also trafficked for forced labor.

Prosecution:

1. Timely prosecution and adequate punishment:

- Ensure the timely prosecution and adequate punishment of trafficking in women and girls and related offenses, whether perpetrated by public authorities or private actors, including by developing gender-specific guidance on the collection of evidence and the conduct of the proceedings.
- Adopt specific protection measures for victims of trafficking that take into account the needs of women subjected to multiple forms of discrimination, including forcibly displaced and migrant women.
- Provide capacity building for judges, prosecutors, and police officers on the robust application of criminal law provisions to prosecute traffickers, on the principles of equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex and gender, including effective gender and culturally sensitive ways to deal with trafficking victims.
- Ensure that trafficked women are informed about their rights in a language and manner understandable to them, are consulted throughout the prosecution, and have adequate support so as to be in a position to provide testimony against their traffickers, including, where appropriate, the possibility of deposing via television or video links or pursuant to mutual assistance arrangements.
- Make arrangements for interim relief in order to fulfill the daily basic needs or necessities of trafficking victims during the proceedings of the case.
- Consider holding legal proceedings in the home district of trafficked women and girls to facilitate their participation.

2. Adequate punishment:

- Ensure that the sanctions imposed on all convicted perpetrators of trafficking and related crimes are commensurate with the gravity of the crime and the degree of responsibility of the offender, such that traffickers are adequately punished, and that fines and other non-custodial sentences are not considered as a possible sanction.

3. Victim's exemption from criminal liability:

- Ensure that women victims of trafficking, with no distinction made on the basis of their ethnic, national or social background and legal status, are exempt from any criminal or administrative

liability for acts committed as a result of their trafficking situation, irrespective of their ability or willingness to cooperate with the prosecutorial authorities.

- Ensure that trafficking victims are not compelled to provide evidence or testimony in exchange for immunity from prosecution redress or services.
- Provide recourse for trafficking victims who have been arrested or convicted for offenses that were committed as a direct result of their being trafficked so they can clear their criminal records.
- Guarantee the anonymity and protection of both victims of trafficking and witnesses who testify in trials from their traffickers.

4. Strengthen civil society-police collaboration:

- The network of anti-trafficking activists along with law enforcement agencies has to be strengthened.

5. End impunity:

- Trafficking is considered a heinous crime in most countries. But it has to be seen if the perpetrators are accountable for severe punishment or not. Most of the time perpetrators go out scot-free due to lack of evidence or victims turning hostile.

6. Evolve from a law enforcement paradigm to a gender-sensitive human rights' approach paradigm:

- The fight against trafficking in persons is being managed by expanding and hardening the criminal apparatus of the State, with an approach of individual responsibility that downplays the structural factors that influence and determine the existence of trafficking in persons, both for sexual exploitation and forced labor, servitude and similar forms of exploitation.
- The exercise of punitive power in cases of human trafficking is highly revictimizing, the legal construction of a victim by the courts produces subjective consequences that go beyond the criminal sentence, stigmatizing effects are generated for those involved in the process and the material, social and cultural conditions that are related to the existence of the crime are not substantially modified.
- In this way, stereotypes and prejudices continue to exist in judicial processes, despite the ratification of international treaties and protocols regarding the prosecution of the crime, and reparative and redistributive obligations have not been fully observed in this venue.
- The inequalities and precariousness that affect the perpetuation of human trafficking are crossed by categories such as social class, race, and gender, which translate into exploitation, the generation of public policies before judicialization turns out to be indispensable.

- In this sense, a gender-sensitive approach is essential, where prevention, detection, and protection consider the special position of vulnerability and intersectional discrimination that may fall on women.
- In this way, we consider that the cultural, economic and political conditions that are linked to the criminal acts can only be modified based on the respect and guarantee of economic, social, cultural and environmental rights that minimize the possibilities of being both passive and active subjects of the crime of trafficking.
- Sets a clear time frame for establishing specialized tribunals to effectively prosecute and adequately punish traffickers, with an emphasis on proactive and victimless investigations and prosecutions of human trafficking crimes.

7. Evidence based policy and investigation:

- Identify potential trafficking “hotspots” along routes linked to forced displacement and monitor them consistently in order to put prevention and response measures in place.

Partnership:

Partnerships bring together key universal and specialist agencies who meet regularly and discuss the methodologies adopted and the measures taken to curb Human Trafficking. Police, health, activists, and social services are some of the partners. The complex development challenge of gender-based violence requires significant learning and knowledge sharing through partnerships and long-term programs.

Implementation of new initiatives is an important step on a rapidly evolving journey to bring successful interventions to scale, build government and local capacities, and contribute to the knowledge base of what works and what does not through continuous monitoring and evaluation.

Partnerships aim to:

1. Enhance State collaboration with civil society organizations:

- Strengthening their human, technical and financial resources, to ensure that victims of trafficking are identified, assisted and protected at an early stage, including through the operation of mobile units.
- Raise awareness of gender-based violence in collaboration with law-enforcement agencies, NGOs and government agencies.
- Consider service developments to improve safety practices and outcomes.
- Cooperate closely with other agencies and effective partnerships with international agencies. It shall play a significant role in preventing Gender-Based Violence.
- Allocate and invest funds, research, learning, and collaboration with stakeholders around the world.

- Conduct analytical work which shall include impact evaluation to generate lessons on effective prevention and response interventions at the community and national levels.
- Convene a wide range of development stakeholders to share knowledge and build evidence on what works to address violence against women and girls.
- Ramp up its efforts to address more effectively GBV risks, which include learning from other institutions.

2. Empower communities:

- Empower them through support and consultation to build strong allies for anti-trafficking efforts, including faith-based actors, who could provide critical information about trafficked women. These community-led systems should be established at locations and among groups where there may be trafficked women; including sites where forcibly displaced women and migrants are accommodated, registered, or detained.

3. International and regional agreements on investigating trafficking offenses:

- Build the capacity and accountability of specialized law enforcement units to proactively investigate organized crime linked to trafficking, including through international, regional, and bilateral cooperation with countries of origin, transit, and destination to detect, investigate and prosecute trafficking in women and girls by exchanging information including by executing memorandums of understanding with other countries in the region and harmonizing legal procedures to prosecute traffickers.

Action Coalition - Justice and Economic Rights

To guarantee that women can have an income of their own, through decent work, social protection, and financial inclusion.

Modern slavery is a radical injustice.

We need to honor care.

Focus: Forced labor, serfdom, domestic servitude.

The entire economic system works against women because it values paid work and profit over unpaid work and the well-being of people and the planet.

The current economic order does not prioritize the well-being of people and the planet. Precarious work is on the rise, linked to the erosion of labor rights, levels of income, and social/job security; it is a trend that especially affects women.

Social structures may limit women's autonomy and access to key resources, including economic, land, political, educational, information, and knowledge. Inequalities are manifested in women's and girls' lower access to education and vocational training opportunities, asset, and land ownership, access to credit, women's low participation in decision-making, unequal pay, child/early and forced marriage, the pervasiveness of patriarchal gender roles, the concentration of women in insecure and vulnerable work and their lack of decent work opportunities. These effects are compounded by gender-based violence against women and girls, including domestic violence and marginalization.

In this context, trafficking, as an expression of one of the most egregious violations at the workplace, is one extreme in a continuum of a series of labor abuses, such as delayed payment of wages, excessive overtime, non-paid holidays or the payment of recruitment fees to intermediaries. However, resorting to complaint procedures, whether they are State-based or not, often results in the loss of jobs for workers and uncertain results regarding recovering wages and other payments due.

Women at risk of being trafficked are more likely to be impoverished, uneducated, unemployed and/ or disempowered by political, economic, societal, and family structures¹, including being subjected to unequal treatment, carrying the burden of household and childcare responsibilities, and are often subject to domestic violence.

Women and girls living in rural and remote areas, indigenous women and girls, those with an irregular migration status, as well as stateless women and girls and those at risk of statelessness² who experience social, political, and economic exclusion face specific risks of being trafficked.

The economic hardships of rural life including the negative effects of climate change, high levels of poverty, restricted access to State benefits, protection and services, resulting in, *inter alia*, low levels of education, and low awareness on how traffickers operate, render rural women especially vulnerable to exploitation, in particular in prostitution and as domestic workers and in conflict-affected regions.³ Stateless and undocumented women are obliged to use irregular channels of migration without access to diplomatic protection. Their situation of vulnerability is exacerbated by fear of detention pending the determination of proof of identity and possible expulsion. Victims of trafficking and their children, who have been deprived of their identity documents face similar risks.

If we take into account, therefore, that the inequalities and precariousness that affect the perpetuation of human trafficking are crossed by categories such as social class, race, and gender, which translate into exploitation, the generation of public policies before judicialization turns out to be indispensable. In this sense, a gender-sensitive approach is essential, where prevention, detection, and protection consider the special position of vulnerability and intersectional discrimination that may fall on women. In this way, we consider that the cultural, economic, and political conditions that are linked to the criminal acts can only be modified based on the respect and guarantee of economic, social, cultural, and environmental rights that minimize the possibilities of being both passive and active subjects of the crime of trafficking.

As stated by the Special Rapporteur, estimates show that forced labour, including in the context of trafficking, is a massive widespread phenomenon, involving millions of people. While sexual

¹ Para. 30(i), CEDAW/C/ITA/CO/7.

² A/73/263 (2018), para. 29.

³ General recommendation No. 34 (2016) (CEDAW/C/GC/34), para. 26; CEDAW Contributions to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2017 HLPF).

exploitation, mostly involving women and girls, remains a significant proportion of all cases, labour exploitation probably represents the highest percentage of trafficking in persons. The scale of the problem suggests that trafficking should be considered first and foremost a matter of human rights and social justice. Trafficked persons are in fact an enormous reserve of cheap labor or even unpaid labor, misused and victimized for this purpose, while the proceeds of their hard work enrich not only their traffickers, very often criminals, but also their final exploiters, very often well-established and respected actors in the formal economy.

We need to move away from an extractive and profit-driven capitalism, an economic model based on a broken indicator – GDP – which does not reflect our needs, and the notion of infinite growth beyond our limited natural resources. We need new indicators to drive a sustainable and wellbeing-oriented economy that values social progress, the protection of the environment, and the respect and full guarantee of our human rights.

Prevention:

1. Discourage the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation of persons, especially women and children, that leads to human trafficking by:

- Adopting or strengthening legislative and other measures to implement prevention techniques through educational, social or cultural measures, including in particular those targeted toward potential users of trafficked goods or services;

2. Putting in place legal frameworks and prioritize ratification and effective implementation of the 4 key ILO Conventions:

- Convention 189 on domestic workers, Convention 190 on Violence and Harassment in the World of Work, implementation of the measures contained in Recommendation 204 on formalizing the informal economy, and the Protocol 2014 of Convention 29 on Forced Labor.

3. Public budget allocation for anti-human trafficking programs, gender equality and women's rights:

- The full and equal participation of women and girls in their diversity shall be ensured in economic and budget policymaking. Gender impact assessments of all economic policies should take into consideration the impacts on women and girls in all their diversity (intersectionality).

4. Promote and implement new economic framework:

- Promote the Circular economy and the Economy of the common good.
- Promote Feminist Economics: shift the gendered assumptions and hierarchies in which knowledge about the economy that underpins our policies is based.

5. Respect and guarantee Economic, Social and Cultural Rights:

- Allows the elimination of gaps in access to goods and services and ensure decent living conditions, which contribute to modify the structural factors that shape the crime of trafficking in persons.

6. Ensure decent work for all, especially women and women victims of trafficking:

- Address issues of vulnerability that are faced by families and particularly women and girls, including economic insecurity, misconceptions about family pride and girls' safety, access to education and livelihoods.
- Increase access to safe and protected formal employment opportunities for women, both in their home countries and in the countries of destination as a viable economic alternative to migration, exploitation, or unemployment.
- Full protection of labour rights should also be ensured in new kinds of 'services' resulting from the 'digital (platform/sharing) economy' and other nonstandard work arrangements, such as domestic service providers.
- Examine and address any gendered impacts of the climate crisis, digitalization, and automation on women's employment.
- Pursue effective policies to ensure that women and men receive equal remuneration for work of equal value. Further, develop and regularly apply methods to evaluate jobs based on gender-neutral criteria.
- Strengthen employment standards, including through higher minimum wages and measures to address the systemic undervaluation of women's work.
- Increase access to safe and protected formal employment opportunities for women, both in their home countries and in the countries of destination as a viable economic alternative to migration, exploitation, or unemployment.
- Providing women and girls in situations of disadvantage with access to basic services, including education, information, health care, and employment opportunities.
- Enhancing women's access to political decision-making, credit, land, and the modern tools and inputs required for its efficient cultivation.

7. Empower women from victim to full personhood:

- Human trafficking is the second most lucrative illicit business in the world, but its victims are invisible people who often fail to resume their life project.
- Increasing the importance of the provision of reparation for victims.
- States must establish economic funds and provide technical support and business management training to encourage more grassroots entrepreneurship among survivors of gender-based

violence so that survivors can create enterprises that are commensurate with their abilities and respond to their life projects.

- **Care services** (childcare but also all other care services) should be a basic right, accessible for all. In addition, care leave and working time should be properly adapted to allow for a reasonable private life and work balance.
- Dropout is a priority issue for public policies so that it should be addressed comprehensively in order to reduce the number of children and adolescents who drop out of the education system. Many children and adolescents leave school because they need to help support their families, which in most cases are single-parent families headed by women, and this constitutes a risk of exposure to criminal networks. Thus, we believe that to combat trafficking in persons it is essential that States invest in education policies, ensuring that girls, boys and women have equal access to quality education plans, without economic barriers, and with respect for cultural diversity, so as to ensure the opportunity to participate as citizens with full rights in the political and social life of their communities.
- Develop measures that promote women victim's employability.

8. Some suggestions about possible concrete initiatives from activists:

- Startup small grants for women from rural communities investing in small businesses and trade for women who base their living off of farming, selling food, small shops, seamstressing, but who are struggling to make a living. These women are often seen selling on roadsides, etc.
- Skills training opportunities for at-risk girls and women to attain meaningful employment as a means of preventing them from being trafficked or exploited.
- Creating new platforms that offer quality, well-paid jobs for victims of human trafficking and those who are vulnerable to it. As well as teaching apprenticeship training, life skills, and even reading and writing if necessary. The platform ideas must be relatively easy to learn the skill so that it is available to the majority regardless of previous background. Examples of platforms are, but not limited to: fashion design (for those already in the sewing field, or those wishing to learn a hand skill), expanding a food making business, fairtrade farming collective “from farm to table/farmer to market” (to allow farmers to access and sell their products with high profit, especially those in rural areas, that usually sell to a bigger trader that ends up making the profit instead of the farmers themselves).
- Ensure sustainable practices by funding for microloans. This is successful through organizations in Sub-Saharan countries.
- Vocational training in home countries is needed to prevent trafficking which falls under target 8.7 of the 17 SDGs and cut across many of the other SDGs for people specifically women and LGBTQ+ individuals who are most vulnerable to this abuse. Vocational training does not have to be limited to sewing, cooking, and other genderized pieces of training that reinforce gender discrimination, but more liberating training for example in technology, engineering, teacher training, etc. which will allow these individuals to take a greater part in leadership. This has been

done with great success in Guyana where women from rural areas were trained in mechanics and heavy-duty machinery and gained employment as technicians and operators post-completion.

- Construct a Vocational Mentorship program to teach trade skills for providing services of native trades and the manufacturing of indigenous products. Initially, the student would learn educator-to-student. As the skill level of the student progresses, that student can now engage in peer-to-peer mentoring. This provides a sustainable life cycle for the learning process.
- Microfinance can help those who have skills start businesses. However, even more than that is necessary. There needs to be social and economic empowerment education so that men cannot control women's futures. Co-ops are a great example of one way that anti-trafficking organizations have historically impacted many women's self-sufficiency.
- Grassroot self-help groups of women and adolescent girls or collectives can help organize women and girls for small businesses. These can lead to economic empowerment.

9. Promote safe human rights-based approach to Migration:

Gender-based discrimination in States' migration policies limits women's access to safe and regular migration pathways and to regular and decent job opportunities in transit and destination countries.⁴ Women's ability to migrate is restricted by gender-based stereotypes, discriminatory laws, including sex-specific migration bans or restrictions, discrimination in recruitment, lack of economic resources and limited access to social capital, financial, physical, sexual or psychological exploitation by recruiting agents, and limited access to education, training and reliable information on migration.⁵

- Evolve from a law enforcement approach to a vulnerabilities' profiling approach.
- Extend the policy area of anti-trafficking action from exploitation to early-stage protection.
- Design in collaboration with civil society organizations and effectively implement procedures to identify potential victims of trafficking in places of the first arrival.
- Evaluate and reform restrictive migration policies and xenophobic or racist approaches to migration that may exacerbate or even create vulnerabilities to trafficking. Trafficked persons' rights can be fully protected only if migrants' rights are protected.

8.1 Review visa regimes:

⁴ A/73/263 (2018), para. 24; pp.1, Joint statement for International Migrants Day, 18 December, by the Chair of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, the Chair of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, and UN Women Friday, 15 December 2017.

⁵ General recommendations: No. 26 (2008) (CEDAW/C/2009/WP.1/R), para. 10; No. 37 (2018) (CEDAW/C/GC/37), para. 76.

- Conduct an impact assessment of the visa regimes currently in place to ensure they do not facilitate or result in the trafficking of migrant women.
- Monitor the establishments where women under particular visa programmes work to ensure that they are not exploited.
- Facilitate access to permanent residency permits for women migrant workers who are in a situation of vulnerability or at risk of being trafficked.
- Revise the conditions for granting temporary residence permits to migrant women to remove any dependency on their spouses.
- Repeal requirements for women migrant workers to undergo mandatory testing for pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases resulting in deportation on the grounds of pregnancy or diagnosis of HIV.

8.2 Remove the dependency and vulnerability of migrant women workers in relation to their employers by:

- Ending discriminatory conditionalities in recruitment, including the practice of making the migration status of migrant workers conditional on the sponsorship or guardianship of a specific employer, such as the *kafala* system and other forms of “tied visas.”
- Providing the possibility for migrant workers to obtain residence and work permits independent of their employer in order to increase their autonomy and independence, and to prevent exploitation.
- Discontinuing the use of employer-specific work permits, and enforcing the right for migrants to seek alternative employers and sectors of employment without seeking their existing employers’ permission or leaving the country and going through the employment process all over again.
- Discontinuing the practice of security bond conditions on employers of migrant workers to ensure they ‘control and supervise’ their foreign employees.

9. Employment and labor framework:

- Introduce, strengthen, and enforce employment legislation designed to protect all migrant workers, irrespective of the level of skill or the sector in which they work, duration of their employment, and to minimize the opportunities for exploitation by providing very clear protections, including minimum wage, overtime pay, health and safety, and decent working conditions, particularly in unregulated or unmonitored economic sectors that rely on migrant women’s labor.
- Pay particular attention to monitoring sectors in which workers are at a high risk of being trafficked, such as domestic and care work, garment, construction, agriculture, food processing, and fishing.

- Recognize in law the care sectors as legitimate areas of paid work by addressing gender-segregated labor markets and human trafficking into the care economy.
- Enforce adequate legal sanctions against employers engaging in abusive employment and labor practices.
- Establish a mechanism for monitoring the implementation of these laws.
- Facilitate the self-organization and unionization of women migrant workers in unregulated or unmonitored labor sectors.

10. Capacity Building and mandatory training for Labor Inspections:

- Adequately resource and strengthen the capacity and mandate of labor inspectors to proactively and systematically recognize and report breaches of labour laws and presumed cases of trafficking in women and girls uncovered during inspections, including of migrant workers' workplaces and accommodation, agricultural farms, seasonal and informal workplaces, including private households.
- Mandatory Systematic Training: Increase the early detection capacity and authority of labor inspectors to promptly identify trafficking and related offenses against women and girls and to facilitate the referral of victims, including non-nationals, to the appropriate services, assistance and rehabilitation, and social integration, including by providing mandatory systematic training on the:
 - Causes, consequences, and incidence of trafficking in women and girls and different forms of labor and sexual exploitation.
 - Effective implementation of national guidelines on victim identification.
 - Gender-sensitive and child-sensitive protocols for dealing with victims.

11. Scrutinize recruitment agencies:

- Regulate, license, and monitor labor recruiters, intermediaries, and employment agencies, including by establishing an enforcement mechanism to ensure that the same contracts are used in the State party and in workers' countries of origin, and commit to moving to ethical recruitment measures such as the ILO's Fair Recruitment Initiative, and Know Before You Go information campaigns for prospective migrant workers, also involving the consular networks of countries of origin.
- Prosecute and punish labor recruiters, intermediaries, and employment agencies engaged in illegal recruitment processes, including acts of violence, coercion, deception, or exploitation, such as the intentional provision of misleading information and documentation, the confiscation of passports, and the charging of recruitment fees to workers.

12. Address demand:

- A strategic response to address the economic and social context creating the demand for the labour and/or services of trafficked persons.
 - Where applicable, instituting penal legislation to sanction the users of goods and services that result from trafficking in persons.
 - Instituting regulations, policies, and procedures for public agencies and private businesses to identify and remove goods and services that result from trafficking in persons from their supply chains.
 - Investigating, prosecuting, and convicting all perpetrators involved in the trafficking of persons, including those on the demand side.

13. Mandatory Human Rights Due Diligence (Address trafficking in corporate supply chains):

- Establish laws governing mandatory due diligence in companies' supply chains, including supply chain transparency.
- Ensure that businesses are not involved in, facilitate and/or benefit from trafficking within their supply chains, and effectively remedy violations and punish perpetrators.
- Establish a code of conduct drafted, including zero-tolerance policies to sexual exploitation, with the direct input of the workers whose interests it is designed to protect.
- Ensure that a dedicated audit organization has the power to suspend suppliers who fail to bring their operations into compliance with the code.
- Provide comprehensive worker-to-worker education.
- Establish grievance mechanisms for workers at the company level that are gender-sensitive, transparent, clear, and available to those who have a legitimate complaint and are in need of access to a remedy and can access without fear of retaliation.
- Conduct, and/or fund, awareness campaigns to inform consumers and customers of products and services that may involve exploited labor and where to report suspicions of criminal activities.
- Access to remedy for victims of trafficking for abuses committed by businesses and their suppliers, particularly by reflecting on the concept of a continuum of exploitation of vulnerable workers in today's economy.
- Transparency and due diligence along supply chains are essential in ensuring remedies for exploited workers. Companies have an important role to play in establishing grievance and/or other redress mechanisms: in this regard, workers must be fully involved in the design of such mechanisms, and social actors - such as trade unions - should play an important role in ensuring implementation and monitoring of such mechanisms. Operational grievance mechanisms should

also operate in partnership with existing national referral mechanisms, including those of State authorities and civil society.

13. Introduce mandatory Anti Trafficking guidelines, rules and standards in International Investment and Banking.

- Promote the inclusion of the antitrafficking and anti forced labor mandatory regulations in international loans provided by International Financial institutions such as the World Bank and the Regional investment banks, and in international investment, including its incorporation in benchmarks and rankings.

Protection:

1. Incorporate the social inclusion approach:

- Assistance and support measures should aim to achieve full social inclusion of survivors, which must be acknowledged by the Member States as due diligence obligations and should be integrated into the implementation of victims' rights to effective remedies, including compensation. In addition, this long-term perspective should inspire all assistance and support measures in a transformative way, based on skill acquisition, formal education, vocational training, job creation, prolonged tutoring, and microcredits. No survivor should be returned or maintained in the same situation of social vulnerability that caused his or her victimization.

2. Allocate resources and implement concrete programs:

- Consider supporting community-based programs for reintegration and social inclusion, for example, through self-organized groups of trafficked women.
- Commit to providing individualized support and assistance to trafficked women in the country in which they are identified that is respectful of the cultural identity of the victims.
- Implement reintegration measures for victims to prevent their re-trafficking and the repetition of their rights' violations, ensuring that trafficked women are part of the design, implementation, and evaluation of these measures.
- Women who, after conducting a risk assessment cannot be safely returned to their homes, should be provided with assistance to build an independent life, including a residence permit, psychosocial support, vocational training, employment assistance, and, if necessary to ensure their safety, a changed identity. Ensure that the skills training that trafficked women receive correspond to the local market needs and women's own ambitions, and result in receipt of a living wage, avoiding gender stereotypes.
- In cooperation with consular services, facilitate the issuance of official identification documents (e.g. passports) of trafficked migrant women from their country of origin without requiring their return.
- Provide long-term, sustainable funding for social inclusion.

- Adopt targeted laws, policies, and programs to ensure equal rights for women belonging to disadvantaged and marginalized groups, such as forcibly displaced women and migrant women, by ensuring that they receive adequate assistance and that they benefit from integration policies as well as family reunification measures.

Prosecution:

1. Whistleblower channels and protections:

- Particularly for non-citizen women, provide effective channels for seeking protection and redress for violations of their rights by creating adequate conditions to bring complaints - in a language that they can understand - against their traffickers without fear of reprisals, arrest, detention, or deportation.

2. Proactive identification from labor inspectors:

- Introduce proactive inspections for the identification of trafficking victims in workplaces and recruitment agencies.
- Establish firewalls between reporting of presumed trafficking arising from labor inspections, victims' use of public services or other monitoring mechanisms, and immigration enforcement.
- Encourage reporting of trafficking by intensifying nationwide education and awareness-raising campaigns about the risks and criminal nature of trafficking and setting up a 24/7 free hotline.

3. Tracking proceeds of crime:

- Build investigative teams capable of tracking the financial flows that trafficking in women and girls generates, striking with sequestrations and confiscation of all the capital attributable to such criminal conduct, also tracing and revealing the channels of recycling and cleaning money.
- Strengthen and adopt specialized Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) measures that are necessary to identify, disrupt, and confiscate illicit revenues from trafficking.
- Ring-fence any confiscated funds for the purpose of redistribution to victims primarily by way of compensation for the human rights violations that they have suffered.
- Issue guidelines and hold relevant private actors accountable for violations of AML/CFT laws relating to human trafficking.

Partnership:

1. Multistakeholder partnerships:

- Promote and establish multi stakeholder partnerships between public, private and civil society sector for the complete implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Guiding Principles of Business and Human Rights.

- Promote networks of conscious and responsible consumption and human rights due diligence between citizens, communities and companies.
 - Promote a culture of entrepreneurship respectful of human rights.
2. **State partnerships:** States parties are encouraged to participate in regional processes and sign bilateral agreements with destination countries to:
- Ensure coordination between States parties to address the nexus between human trafficking and international labor migration.
 - Strengthen cross-border cooperation to regulate working conditions in compliance with international labour standards which ensure the protection and promotion of the rights of women migrant workers.
 - Support an international treaty on Human Rights and Businesses: There is an urgent need for an international treaty that protects and stipulates binding obligations on companies, given that today, transnational companies have greater purchasing power than even some states. This is the instrument that is currently being developed by the United Nations Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, which has indicated that "in some extreme forms, there are companies that are no strangers to trafficking in women for the purpose of sexual exploitation."

Bodily autonomy and sexual and reproductive health and rights

To ensure women have choices when it comes to sex, health, and childbearing.

Our body, our temple, our birthland.

Focus: Child and forced marriage, child labor.

The severe consequences of Human Trafficking on a person's bodily autonomy and their sexual reproductive health particularly in vulnerable situations are profound and lasting. In many instances, a victim's physical and psychological health is permanently affected, by the violation of this fundamental human right not only by the acts of the trafficker but also by the fear of having their rights violated by the measures taken by the state. Further, it has been found that victims who suffer post-traumatic disorders and physical effects are not only a consequence of being a victim of the crime but a direct result of the chain of intersectional violence that precedes the situation of trafficking, referring particularly to social exclusion and marginalization. Therefore a combined and comprehensive response system should be in place to address the negative impact human trafficking has on SRHR on many facets from education on cultural practices, health programs, free of charge, guaranteed to groups that require special protection from the State. On the other hand, the existence of health teams capable of detecting situations of trafficking in persons and the formulation of protocols and health policies that address

physical and psychological conditions from the very moment of detection, during the judicial process, and even after it has ended, involving those close to the victims.

The patriarchal norms and values, sometimes formalized in legislation, including family laws, facilitate trafficking for child/early and forced marriage. Families may agree to the indefinite or temporary “marriage” of their daughter in exchange for financial gains. So-called “women shortages” due to family planning policies in some countries has exacerbated this situation.

Prevention:

Combat the practice of child and forced marriage through strengthened prevention efforts addressing its root causes.

1. Legislating and implementing protections against exploitation and abuse by marriage brokers and traffickers.

2. Capacity Building:

- Train medical health providers in the detection, identification, and assistance to trafficked women.

3. Awareness-raising and education:

- Increased community educational awareness campaign on the increased risk of human trafficking in early forced marriage and forced aspects of young brides in cultures that permit the most basic and essential practice of bodily autonomy and reproductive health.
- Continued education awareness campaigns on early childhood marriages to change behavioral and deeply rooted beliefs on child marriages and their benefits to the girl and families.
- Education and awareness for men on autonomy in reproductive health to promote understanding amongst both genders to eliminate stereotypes that promote violence against women.
- Design and implement sensitization campaigns about the problem of forced and child marriage, bodily autonomy, sexual abuse and appropriate punishment of such acts.

4. Promote bodily autonomy:

- The promotion of bodily autonomy, sexual and reproductive health are vital elements in fostering a society where girls can thrive and develop as future healthy and productive women.

5. Safety measures:

- By putting safety measures in place to protect girls and women from becoming victims in armed conflict zones such as Colombia, Syria, and other countries with continued civil unrest.

6. Promote cultural shift from local to global citizenship:

- Ending deeply rooted cultural and religious norms practices and laws, that violates a person's basic human rights and perpetuates gender-based violence and exploitation like the Kafala law which is currently being used in countries such as Lebanon, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates, that prohibits basic human rights amongst migrant domestic workers would carve a more promising way and future for women and girls free from exploitation.

7. Education:

- It is essential that girls have access to early childhood education on bodily autonomy.
- It is also required to establish and encourage men and women to join safe space gatherings to share and discuss about sex and intimate relations in order to eliminate stereotypes that promote violence against women.

8. Sex education and family planning - preventing child pregnancy:

- Male and parents participation in sexual education and in preventing unwanted pregnancies.
- Make available family planning for survivors of human trafficking and gender-based violence free of cost.
- Access to free contraceptives, female and male condoms, and hygiene care packages for women and girls from economically challenged communities worldwide.
- Develop a comprehensive global standard and access to sex education and bodily autonomy for all women and girls regardless their economic conditions.
- Equip survivors of human trafficking with the tools and capacity to become local advocates for SRHR and against human trafficking.
- Have safety nets in place to protect women and girls from exploitation in armed conflict zones.
- Make online resources for safe transition information in various local languages and local cultural contexts (trafficking free).
- Make safe gender transition information available to persons transitioning.

9. LGBTQIA+ community:

The LGBTQIA+ community, especially transgender, is severely affected by human trafficking due to institutionalized discrimination consciously or unconsciously. In some societies this occurs as a result of deeply rooted cultural or religious beliefs. In many instances transgender persons lose their legal personhood during gender transition.

- Educate all medical professionals on transgender health.

- Make available pre and post counseling support free of charge for all transgender persons during and after the transitional phase.
- Increase stakeholders participation in ending institutionalized discrimination amongst this population.
- Educate elders and religious leaders on transgender and bodily autonomy and encourage community advocacy for the recognition and acceptance of this population.
- Create safe spaces for transitioning persons to access free medical and psychological support.
- Educate community members on sexual orientation and gender identity to eliminate discrimination and prejudice towards LGBTQI+ members that may influence a devastating outcome for the person. i.e. suicide, dropping out of school, etc.

Protection:

1. Provide comprehensive health services:

- Trafficked persons are in a particularly vulnerable situation and in a position where their physical and psychological health is permanently affected, not only by the acts of the trafficker but also by the fear of having their rights violated by the measures taken by the State. However, the physical and psychological effects are not only related to the fact of being a victim of the crime, but they are also linked to the long chain of intersectional violence that precedes the situation of trafficking, referring to social exclusion and marginalization.
- It is therefore essential, on the one hand, to have comprehensive health programmes, free of charge, which are guaranteed to groups that require special protection from the State.

2. Training for health providers:

- Promote the existence of health teams capable of detecting situations of trafficking in persons and the formulation of protocols and health policies that address physical and psychological conditions from the very moment of detection, during the judicial process, and even after it has ended, involving those close to the victims.
- In this regard, special attention should be paid to cultural and gender differences, the type of trafficking should be distinguished, and the health effects should be considered to be often cumulative.

Prosecution:

The future of women and girls, one of the most vulnerable populations, depends on the laws that govern that state in order to provide protection and promote their basic human rights. The courts, policy change advocates, and lawmakers have an instrumental role to play in carving the imagined society where women and girls are free from violence and discrimination because of their gender.

1. Early childhood grooming and early forced marriage:

- Address the growing social issue of early childhood grooming and early forced marriage and its impact on healthy reproductive development at all levels through education awareness.
- Further, increase prosecution of persons from communities that continue to practice this physical and psychological harmful practice of coerced early childhood marriages.

2. Prosecution:

- Tougher prosecution in villages and cities that continue this practice.

3. Criminalize child and forced marriage:

- Criminalized coerced early childhood marriage regardless of cultural norms globally to end one of the oldest forms of gender-based violence and human trafficking amongst the female population.

4. Domestic migrant workers:

- Put immigration and other relevant laws in place to protect migrant domestic and other workers.
- Since 2017, countries like Lebanon have seen 95 deaths of migrant women in domestic work, and no laws have been changed nor rights granted. This is modern-day slavery, racism, and GBV. Domestic work is also work and migrant workers must be included in the labor rights of a country.

5. Transgender/ LGBTQIA+ matters:

- Put laws in place to protect transgender persons during gender transition and beyond so they could live and thrive in a peaceful and respectful manner.
- Put protection laws in place and support continued cultural sensitization on LGBTQIA+ matters especially in countries such as Jamaica where stigmatization is severe amongst the transgender community.

Partnership:

Building on existing and establishing new and unlikely partners in ending any social problem is vital. In the context of bodily autonomy and sexual reproductive health is no different, as this growing social problem affects millions of women and girls worldwide every day from being sold into sex trades to coerced into early childhood marriage.

The comprehensive protection of women's and girls' global health can only be achieved through partnership with all key stakeholders and interest groups.

1. There must be zero agenda set to push a child into a certain pattern or mold.

2. Nurtured Development:

- Provide an environment of nurtured development as to whom they were created to be and not what someone expects them to be. Therefore we must explore all avenues and connect all universal and specialist and governmental agencies with local advocates and organizations to strengthen and amplify their voice and impact in order to end this social issue through greater and stronger partnerships.
 - Raise awareness of gender-based violence in the context of bodily autonomy and SHRH amongst different stakeholders, community health providers, teachers, parents and other social agencies.
 - Consider service developments to improve good practice and outcomes.
 - Peer Educators: Train female survivors of genital mutilation and harmful traditional practices to become peer educators to influence behavioral changes and beliefs.
 - Victims and Survivors: Create a plan for and engage survivors to identify their outcomes.
 - Vulnerable Groups: Partner with other agencies to offer ongoing case management, guidance, and counseling aftercare for those aging out of foster care or orphanage systems, i.e. highly vulnerable groups leaving foster care, orphanage, or shelters.
 - Victims: Include oversight which incorporates a program of life skills coaching until the survivor is aged 25.
 - Educational Curricula for Medical Practitioners: Include gender diversity sensitization and training in the medical education curriculum for current and future doctors, nurses, midwives, and other health workers.
- **Trans persons:**
 - Awareness-raising for health and medical providers: Make public hospitals accessible to transgender people by sensitizing public healthcare professionals against transphobia and educating them about trans healthcare.
 - Transitional role models: Build a network of role models at a community level who successfully transitioned without being trafficked as a source of encouragement to others who are transitioning.
 - Collaborate with other organizations including faith-based groups on self-awareness training: Initiate programming that begins with an individual's full understanding of who s/he/they are. Respect and value begin with self. The who, what, when, why, where, etc. of themselves.

Action Coalition - Feminist Action for Climate Justice

To build a future of social and environmental sustainability and justice, with gender equality at the centre.

The planet, our mother.

Focus: sexual exploitation, forced labor.

The rise in forced labor, sexual exploitation, and other types of trafficking are partly driven by the varying effects of climate change we are facing today. Rising temperatures are causing the glaciers to shrink and contribute to sea-level rise, pushing people away from their homes, as well as intense heat waves and droughts are drastically impacting the livelihoods of farmers who depend on agriculture for their survival. These climate impacts have caused an increase in human migration, which exposes people to human trafficking since the process of migration often entails irregular migration methods such as smuggling. Among these people who move, those who are the poorest and vulnerable could fall victim to human trafficking and become subject to sexual exploitation or forced labor. This already happens in many places around the world.

Studies have shown that trafficking has increased in the aftermath of natural disasters such as cyclones, flooding, earthquakes, and tsunamis — which are likely to become more intense due to the effects of climate change. Modern-day slavery can be preempted and halted by forecasting seasonal climate change. Trafficking circuits are often based on the season which slows the progress of traffickers.

An understanding of future patterns of movement can equip law enforcement agencies to enact preemptive strikes against the displacement of persons. Once people get educated and empowered, other things fall in place and feminist action for climate justice will be one of the most needed items where women will take charge of themselves and get things done to defend themselves and fight for justice on matters concerning them.

Prevention:

1. Implement ecology principles and the principle of No harm:

- Protect and restore the integrity of the Earth's ecological systems, with special concern for biological diversity and natural life-supporting processes.
- Avoid harm as the best method of environmental protection, and where knowledge is limited, proceed with caution.

2. New patterns of production:

- Adopt patterns of production, consumption, and reproduction that safeguard Earth's regenerative capacities, human rights, and community well-being.

3. Education:

- Encourage the study of ecological sustainability and promote the open exchange and wide application of the knowledge acquired.
- 4. Eradicating poverty as an ethical, social, and environmental imperative:**
- Guarantee the right to drinking water, clean air, food security, uncontaminated land, housing, and safe sanitation, allocating the required national and international resources.
 - Empower all human beings with the education and resources required to achieve sustainable livelihood and provide the social security and support networks required for those who cannot support themselves.
 - Recognize the ignored, protect the vulnerable, serve those who suffer, and enable them to develop their capacities, and pursue their aspirations.
- 5. Human development:**
- Ensure that economic activities and institutions at all levels promote human development in an equitable and sustainable manner.
- 6. Equitable distribution of wealth:**
- Promote the equitable distribution of wealth within and among nations.
 - Enhance the intellectual, financial, technical, and social resources of developing nations and relieve them of onerous international debt.
- 7. Trade:**
- Ensure that all trade supports sustainable resource use, environmental protection, and progressive labor standards.
 - Engage and inform multinational corporations and international financial institutions to act transparently in the public good and hold them accountable for the consequences of their activities.
- 8. International financial institutions and international investment:**
- Include mandatory clauses regarding the prevention of trafficking in international investment and international loans.
- 9. Anti-trafficking measures:**
- Integrate anti-trafficking measures into conflict and disaster readiness and response plans, including as a result of global warming, climate-change-induced, and natural disasters.
- 10. Monitor the link between extractive industry and human trafficking.**

11. Food sovereignty

- Improving farmers' rights and resources and financial support especially for farmers affected by climate change.

12. Disaster preparedness and mitigation:

- Facilitate more advocacy and educational sessions to assist with disaster preparedness & mitigation.
- Provide communities, especially rural, with resources to assist with disaster preparedness & mitigation.

13. Reintegration of displaced people:

- Attention to displaced households due to climate change to support them in establishing themselves elsewhere in order to minimize vulnerability to trafficking.
- Improving the socioeconomic status of Environmentally Displaced People (EDP) to lower the risk of falling into human trafficking through funding and providing more work opportunities in areas of lower socioeconomic status.

14. Empowering local communities:

- Empower local communities affected by climate change to mobilize and educate other peer communities.

Protection:

- Ensuring that agricultural workers are working fairtrade and just wages in child labor- and exploitation-free work setting.
- Improving migratory regulations, and making them more feasible and flexible to cater to migrating communities affected by climate change.
- Offer safe and empowering migratory processes and new placements to migrating communities.
- Develop an agenda for gender-sensitive climate policymaking and action that addresses critical challenges facing women.
- A strategic response to address the economic and social context creating the demand for the labour and/or services of trafficked persons linked to climate change.

Prosecution:

- Support victims through legal advocacy, shelter, and psychosocial support who have fallen into trafficking due to climate change.
- Risk management interventions for displaced populations, climate migrants.
- Implement counter-trafficking measures in the climate-vulnerable areas.
- Prosecute connection between extractive industries and slavery.

Partnerships:

- Recruit and fund past EDP to support communities that are presently affected by climate change and needing support.
- Capacity building programs for economic, social, and climate resilience targeting at-risk communities, promoting the green/ blue/ circular economy.
- Fund women-led organizations and collectives in rural areas of low economic background, and create projects, especially in agriculture and business, that empower women in EDP areas where unavailable.
- Promote the creation of spaces for listening and promoting territorial organizations that protect and safeguard cultural, social, and environmental assets. In order to provide a greater counterbalance to the States and local administrations that tend to their short-term collection agendas, without contemplating an integral and sustainable development with culture, society, and environment.

Action Coalition - Technology and Innovation for Gender Equality

To ensure innovation and technology deliver transformative results for women and girls.

Technology supporting women.

Focus: Sexual exploitation.

Technology and innovation are present in the professional and personal lives of all of us. Companies use the digital platform to promote their missions, services, and products. Individuals interact and engage using digital platforms and social networks which benefits them, but at the same time exposes them to risks.

At this time of pandemic and social isolation, the growing use of the internet in daily acts is evident. It should be pointed out that both positive and negative aspects of this technological immersion, in which we live, also highlights the evident inequality of access to digital tools.

When considering the exposure of women and girls to human trafficking, as well as the abduction to forced labor, there are also pros and cons to the use of the internet, new technologies, and innovations. Human trafficking is a complex crime that is linked to the increase in global and regional movements, therefore, it has an important digital component that must be taken into account when analyzing state policies to address the phenomenon.

The advent of social media has been of immense value to criminal groups in obtaining information that facilitates the recruitment of their victims.

Technology and innovation must allow the elimination of all forms of violence against women, including human trafficking. International cooperation between States is very important to share crucial and technological tools that strengthen the fight against human trafficking. In this way, we could expedite cooperation between States to increase the number of convictions, persecution, and prosecution. Platforms, APPs, programs, and algorithms need to be deciphered so that they become yet another prevention and defense tool against human trafficking and forced labor.

Prevention:

1. Education:

Current estimations project the growth of technology to increase 32 times within the next five years, 1,000 times ahead in 10 years, and astoundingly in 20 years technology is estimated to advance 1,000,000 times past what it is today. We need to fill the gap. Policies and projects aimed at curriculum development that includes up-to-date education with accurate, factual information.

- Promote Women & Girls Access to technological and computing education via the introduction of 'Girls can Code' in the Curriculum which will help promote STEM Careers for girls.
- Deepen knowledge about algorithms, social media, and cyber platforms, in addition to updating and disseminating information about the strategies used on the internet for crimes committed in this document.

2. Training:

- Develop a global task force, uniting the human and technical resources of countries worldwide, to mine the most current technologies available and maintain a database with this information.
- Ensure and implement adequate and specialized training to the specialized agencies combating organized crime, nationally and internationally: anti-money laundering police officers, financial intelligence units, FATF and EGMONT officials.
- Foster collaboration and information sharing between civil society organizations and specialized financial intelligence units and other

3. Use data and technology for anti-trafficking policies:

- Review statistical methodologies and conceptual frameworks related to data collection to include indicators that reflect States' systemic responses to trafficking, including by:
 - Enhancing the collection, analysis, and dissemination of comprehensive data and using measurable indicators to assess trends on the situation of women and girls and the progress achieved toward the realization by women of substantive equality in all areas covered by the Convention, in particular combating trafficking.
 - Disaggregating data collected on victims of trafficking by sex, age, disability, ethnicity, nationality, immigration status, location, socioeconomic status, and all forms of exploitation, under indicator 16.2.2.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals.
 - Collecting and publishing data on trafficking in women and girls, and specifically on:
 - The prevalence of both internal and cross-border trafficking.
 - Its scope, extent, forms of exploitation, causes, and consequences for women and girls.
 - Its potential link with bonded labor, domestic servitude, and child and forced marriage.
 - The internal trafficking risk factors for women and girls migrating within the State party.
 - Trafficking in the context of international migration, including the countries of origin, transit, and destination of victims.
 - The number of investigations, prosecutions, convictions, and the sentences imposed on perpetrators and the access to justice and compensation awarded to victims.
 - The number of trafficked women and girls arrested, detained, or prosecuted for status-related offenses including illegal entry or departure, illegal stay, illegal work, or crimes committed as a result of being trafficked.
 - The number of exit or entry visas or permits issued or denied to trafficked women and girls.
 - The number of trafficked women and girls who sought and were granted asylum.
 - The number of trafficking victims granted or denied needs-based protection and assistance and their level of satisfaction where assistance was provided.

4. Information Sharing:

- Establishing partnerships with international organizations and civil society stakeholders to systematically collect this information.
 - Improving the exchange of data among anti-trafficking stakeholders to ensure prompt and needs-based assistance to victims with due respect to data protection and confidentiality.
 - Analyzing the data to inform the development of:
 - A strategic response to address the economic and social context creating the demand for the labor and/or services of trafficked persons.
 - Enacting, modifying, and implementing anti-trafficking strategies to combat the internal and cross-border trafficking in women and girls and to address the root causes. Include in the design those affected by anti-trafficking policies, including trafficking victims and women and girls vulnerable to trafficking.
 - Legislation aimed at preventing and combating human trafficking and enhancing the protection of victims and the criminal justice response to persistent and emerging human trafficking challenges and trends, including the misuse of technology to commit the crime.
- Foster collaboration and information sharing between civil society organizations and specialized financial intelligence units, creating safe channels of reporting.

Protection:

- 1. FINAL BENEFICIARY REGISTRY (ML/FT):** Design and Implement Final Beneficiary Registries worldwide, in compliance to FATF Recommendations and OECD Guidelines, ensuring business transparency and easy access to information by citizens.
- 2. Implement tech platforms for REPORTING and WHISTLEBLOWERS:** Use technology to design and implement safe reporting channels and hot lines.
- 3. Training:**
 - Continuous specialization of legal operators and research teams in the technological and digital fields, and present risks of fraud and coercion made through the internet and social media.
- 4. Tech tools:**
 - Promote training, financing and development programs for digital tools to identify their use by human trafficking, sexual and labor exploitation networks.
 - Utilize this digital task force to create a database of known technological tools being used by traffickers. This must be a living database with continuous updates to stay a step ahead of potential trafficking methodologies through digital channels.

5. Platform for Connecting and Referrals:

- Online platforms for shared resources and training programs between anti-human trafficking advocates and organizations around the globe, as well as solid referral systems and connection to advocates in origin countries of victims.
- Develop a digital campaign to raise awareness of the existence of modern-day slavery, indicating the usual forms of coercion, fraud or abuse. It is necessary to break with the stereotype of the use of strings to configure intimidation.
- Carry out a campaign humanizing the numbers referring to women and girls trafficking.
- Technology and innovation must allow the elimination of all forms of violence against women, including human trafficking.

6. Companies/Supply Chain:

- Through technology, particularly transnationals and big corporations, promote the disclosure and public display of their supplier networks.
- Promote, particularly in transnationals and big corporations, the implementation of complaint channels on the web and social networks to report possible forced labor by suppliers.
- Incorporate the risk of human trafficking in compliance risk matrix.

Prosecution/Partnership:

1. Financial Profits and Victims' fund.

- Financial profits from the exploitation of girls and women must be safeguarded and be of use for remediation and compensation for the victims.
- Implement a Victims' Fund with the confiscation of assets in human trafficking cases. If necessary, reform national legislation to provide for such fund.

2. Policies, coordination and cooperation:

- Promote and encourage the use of technologies by criminal justice operators in favor of identifying and mitigating human trafficking and capturing forced labor.

3. Persecution of cybercrimes.

Prioritize the adequate allocation of resources to persecute cyber crime and its link to human trafficking.

4. Freezing of bank accounts:

- Implement effective freezing of bank accounts of traffickers, persecution, prosecution, and expedited cooperation between States to increase the number of convictions.
- To create a cooperative space for investigation and control over the use of new technologies and digital platforms to facilitate the identification of the commission of crimes related to human trafficking and forced labor.
- International cooperation delivers appropriate information, cyber intelligence, and evidence, and facilitates action against criminals.
- Cyber intelligence and all other relevant information are appropriately used by competent authorities for women and girls trafficking and forced labor investigations.

Action Coalition - Feminist Movements and Leaderships

To support feminists to lead and organize for the realization of women's human rights.

Women's voice, universal voice.

Focus: All exploitation.

The feminist movement is not solely about women. The feminist movement is an umbrella movement to liberate and empower all marginalized groups that have been oppressed by the patriarchy and its systems. Feminist movements around the world are addressing issues of trafficking and exploitation of women and girls under the lens. Intersectionality in Argentina, for example, also addresses the issues of child labor, child sex-trafficking and pornography, sex trafficking, femicides, transvestites, and LGBTQIA+ community empowerment. From individual decisions about work or family life to collective action for a better world, women and girls must be heard and decide on their lives. Women's voices in political decision-making, in communities, in parliaments, and peace negotiations are essential to support and sustain prosperous and peaceful societies. Women's rights organizations have transformed the world for the better. They are indispensable in bringing women together, amplifying their voices, and mobilizing their collective power to demand accountability and change.

Intersectionality:

Vulnerability does not describe the person, yet it describes the situation in which a person finds themselves for specific reasons such as societal biases. It allows us to put emphasis not only on "ending human trafficking" but allows us to address the complex and systematic inequalities that create human trafficking.

Mainstreaming the intersectionality and interconnectedness between trafficking in women and girls and the root causes embedded in our socio-economic and political systems in a way that shifts the attention from Criminal justice into becoming a human rights and human dignity issue.

Prevention:

The issues of trafficking in women and girls don't happen in a vacuum. It is interconnected to so many other root causes and issues that increase women's vulnerabilities and exploitation. Therefore, feminist movements and feminist leadership should take into consideration this connection and centralize awareness and preventative efforts around this crime. This includes the creation of Leadership Exchange Programs with a specific focus on practical evidence-based learning.

Intersectionality is central to the feminist leadership worldview as they work across traditional silos, striving not only to advance women's and girls' human rights but perceive these rights as inextricable from ending manifold forms of discrimination, exclusion, and injustice.

Global action needs to catch up to the demands of these powerful movements. New laws must be passed and implemented to stop all forms of violence against women, matched with properly funded and coordinated services for survivors. Prevention strategies must not be limited to awareness-raising campaigns and one-off initiatives. Instead, they must extend to long-term approaches that do not flinch at tackling the unequal power structures that are the root cause of the violence inflicted on millions of women and girls across the world.

1. Women's leadership:

- Women in leadership, politics, and decision-making:
 - Women should have more seats in every political sphere and decision-making space. That could only be achievable if we apply gender quotas as an effective tool to ensure women are well represented and included in political spaces where decisions concerning women and their lives are being made. This will also ensure gender issues are in the heart of policymaking and budgeting
 - Support women's leadership in all spaces and at all levels to ensure gender policies are included.
 - The feminist organization, mobilization, and leadership are still missing on so many local, national, and international levels around the world. There is a need for assemblies and feminist meetings and coordinated movements. Create the space for feminist movements and networks to connect, collaborate, and galvanize movement on the issue of the feminist agenda vis-a-vis leadership and intersecting with the various spheres including economic justice and rights and decent work.
 - Within their leadership, they are committed to strengthening the links to gender equality and to dismantling the political and economic instrumentalization of women.
 - Support young feminist organizers in their strategic response to political shifts to create civic spaces and safe spaces for conversations.
 - Organizational structures have evolved from that of Non-Governmental Organizations to more fluid structures involving non-linear growth models and nontraditional styles of leadership. These new developments include co-directing or horizontal structures where leadership roles are allocated among many or all organizational staff.

2. **Mobilizing resources for women feminist movements and leadership at all levels:**

- We have to support and adequately resource young and new waves of intersectional feminist movements because they understand the interconnections of issues on the grassroots level and they can take it to international levels where policies are being made and decisions are being held. That will be the way forward to create the pathway for gender equality and therefore a way to dismantle modern slavery in all its forms.
- There's a big need for donors to become aware and educated about the new forms of mobilization and activism. Young feminist movements are leading on the ground to accommodate their needs and support the work towards equality.
- Donors should be made aware of changing patterns of mobilization and guided on how to sponsor new forms of activism.
- Allocate reliable and sufficient resources and funding for feminist movements and civic spaces.

3. **Inclusion and participation:**

- Ensure the inclusion and participation of women, and particularly victims of trafficking, at all stages of the peacemaking, stabilization, and reconstruction processes, in line with Security Council resolution 1325 (2000).

4. **Youth Leadership**

- Support the creation of a global independent and impartial **Youth Advisory Board** to pave the way for youth meaningful engagement with UN Special Procedures, UN agencies, and other international organizations, namely the TIP Report Committee, CEDAW Committee, UNODC, IOM, ILO, UN Women, UNHCR, UNICEF and OHCHR among others to incorporating youth-centered policy responses in anti-trafficking related work.
- The recognition of human trafficking as a substantial agenda in the Generation Equality forum and set up a virtual design sprint with the relevant stakeholders to create an action plan for activities to champion and combat human trafficking in the various regions.
- The assignment of **Youth Advisors** to government officials and special rapporteurs to support their efforts in all consultations, including official formal governmental processes putting in place national plans and referral mechanisms.
- The creation of a **Global Youth Alliance** constituting of youth-led initiatives for continuous collaboration, partnership, capacity building, and resource mobilization.

- The meaningful engagement of youth in all trafficking-related advocacy campaigns, policymaking, educational curricula, mobilization, and resourcing to the working agendas of the European Union, African Union, and United Nations, with specific attention to Youth Envoys.
- The engagement of funders and investors with youth on global and local levels. This will bridge the gap of the lack of funding for youth-led initiatives and youth-centered policies in this field.
- The support of youth-led initiatives with specific attention to resources mobilization and allocation.
- The provision of adequate financial and technical support from local authorities and other CSOs, NGOs, and IGOs for youth-led initiatives.
- The creation and delivery of youth-centered toolkits, educational materials, training sessions, and workshops to prevent youth from falling into the webs of trafficking. This includes ensuring capacity building opportunities for youth to counter the crime, in addition to becoming service providers to victims and survivors.
- The reformation of laws and policies that criminalize children and youth that engage in any other crimes while being trafficked either because they were forced or for survival. Here, we want to shed light on how laws and policies are failing young victims.

5. The efficacy of these activities can be supported by:

- The creation of a module on anti-trafficking for distribution to teachers and parents in different parts of the countries, especially among schools serving villages and rural communities, as these areas are a significant source from where trafficking occurs.
- Anti-trafficking toolkits to be translated in different regional languages.
- Awareness campaigns through the use of art and culture including street plays and local festivals to be communicated to the local population.
- Newspapers, news channels, and other relevant media sources to broadcast about trafficking in both regional and national languages across the countries for common people to understand.

Early Childhood Education & Prevention

- Assessments for Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) scores and a history of trauma. This includes all students. It is vital to understand the development of a child to encourage learning. This includes even general awareness. The child of trauma or certain types of brain dysfunction can often misread or be unaware of safety threats in his/her environment.

- This includes assessments of the safety of the home environment.
 - Given the understanding of limited resources, the information shared with the educators need not be elaborate. The requirement is to provide general knowledge.
 - Provide a system of preemptive action. Help each child design his/her personal safety plan.
 - As mentioned above, DV instruction must include a comprehensive understanding of the Power Control Wheel.
- Curriculum development that includes up-to-date education with accurate, factual information must be delivered with a matter-of-fact approach within every educational system. It is a safety requirement for the up and coming generations for this information required to be presented to every level of the educational system's structure with an age-appropriate delivery. Measures must be taken to ensure that such discussions embrace cultural sensitivities, yet remembering the goal is to empower the student and the family unit by equipping them with a truthful understanding of realities of both the mind, body functionality, and actual dangers that prevail.
 - How each culture accepts a new norm is largely predicted by how the information is provided. Engaging them what they know as not viewed as "bad" rather updated information that is built upon the previous understanding. Referencing a cultural example of this is the best entry to these subjects. This is key in conquering gender violence.
 - Design safety courses. Ideally, there would be a consistent global plan, which is adapted to various cultures, as would all policy. Also, physical safety like kickboxing and self-defense classes, consisting of the who, when, where, and how of physical safety responses.
 - Eliminate obstacles that place a demand(s) on the child's family to provide items that prevent school attendance. One example is the requirement of Zambia where closed-toe, leather shoes are required for the child to attend "free" school.
 - Training within all educational facilities for the prevention of sexual assault, rape, and harassment must be built into the curriculum. Teaching children how to identify when they are vulnerable to these GBV or have experienced such acts by colleagues, teachers, or friends, and find a clear way for them to be able to speak out and denounce the perpetrator.
 - Awareness does not only involve including information on GBV and HT in school facilities but also for communities as a whole.
 - Theater and art initiatives by organizations or community members on issues of GBV and HT should also include related topics like migration, war, and what makes people vulnerable, and what HT looks like in different contexts and cultures. These initiatives within communities will create community awareness on these issues. For example, child labor is a hugely common issue in Ghana, most often families do not know that taking their children out of school and putting them to work is considered child labor which falls under human trafficking. Several organizations are working toward growing

awareness by training community members to discuss these issues in their communities.

- When it comes to communities, awareness campaigns about human trafficking and modern-day slavery can help to educate and protect people of all ages. Grassroots activities in towns, schools, churches, bus stops, radio and television stations, on the internet, and social media all contribute to awareness and increase the possibility that a bystander will intervene or an abuser will think twice.
- Teach grassroots women to read and write so they can understand the basics of HT. Cases of HT have existed before and many mothers did not recognize them. If educated to read and understand the phenomenon, mothers will know how to transmit what they know to their kids which will reduce incidents of HT. HT has hitherto existed locally in families where rich relatives have taken children of poorer relatives and turned them into slaves right before their parents' eyes. Only education/awareness will open parents' eyes on this sort of HT.
- Reading and writing will expose locals to learn about what happens in other places in the world and they will become advocates from the grassroots by educating their children.
- Education will come with empowerment, as women will be able to create income and cease from depending totally on their husbands who see them as leeches and thus GBV in many cases.
- Youth will be exposed to their rights at an early age and the incidents and occurrences of HT will hopefully be reduced.
- Training for teachers to be informed about trauma and how to deal with trauma in previously trafficked children. For example, but not limited to:
 - Curriculum development specific to the individual theme
 - Outline the learning objectives
 - Identify the outcomes
 - Designate metrics for the outcomes
 - Caring, yet unemotional and matter-of-fact delivery of information.
 - Build on prior information
 - Solicit analogies from the learner
 - Ways to encourage and reward participation

