

e-Bulletin



Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women

January 2016

Welcome to the new issue of GAATW e-Bulletin! Our e-Bulletin features comment pieces, analytical articles and interviews. It is also a space for the GAATW-IS, Member Organisations and partners to share news about their work. We welcome your feedback and contributions to future issues at borislav@gaatw.org.



At the start of a New Year...

We wish all our members, partners and friends a joyous and meaningful 2016. As in the past, we hope to continue working with all of you during this year too.

A highlight of 2015 for us was our Strategic Planning Meeting held in the last quarter of 2015. The meeting, a sequel to our 20th Anniversary Members Congress, brought together members of GAATW International Board and some expert advisors for three days of intensive discussion regarding the future course of the Alliance and the tasks to be undertaken by the Secretariat. We now have a comprehensive work plan for 2016-18 that validates our on-going work and adds exciting new dimensions. So while the Secretariat will continue to work on Accountability, Access to Justice and Power in Migration and Work, we will include new countries and regions in the programmes. We will also explore new themes through our research programme. Our Participatory Learning programme will be more structured and straddle more regions. Global and Regional thematic consultations with members and partners are lined up too. In order to ensure expert guidance for our work, Advisory Groups on Research, Communications and Advocacy have been added to the existing Advisory Group on Media. And most importantly, new colleagues are going to join the Secretariat. We received excellent responses to our vacancy announcements and are currently finalising the selection process. So in summary, 2016 is going to be a busy and exciting year at GAATW-IS. Look out for postings on our website, mailing lists, Facebook and Twitter!

Interview: Reflecting back and looking forward

In 2015 four of our European members - Ban Ying (Germany), LEFÖ (Austria), La Strada (European network) and FIZ (Switzerland) celebrated important anniversaries. GAATW-IS

congratulates them for their continued commitment to improving the lives of migrant women and victims of trafficking and wishes them many more years of successful work in the promotion and protection of their human rights.

To mark these anniversaries we talked to Paula Riedemann (Ban Ying), Evelyn Probst (LEFÖ), Suzanne Hoff (La Strada International) and Shelley Berlowitz (FIZ) who reflected back on the situation with women's migration and human trafficking in Europe in the past 30 years and what challenges and opportunities to look forward to. [View the interview...](#)

News from the GAATW International Secretariat

Briefing Papers: 'Towards greater accountability - Participatory Monitoring of Anti-Trafficking Initiatives'



To date, very little research has been done to consult trafficked people on assistance services and to seek their comments on the efficacy of the services they received, or needed, but did not receive. Therefore, in 2013, 17 GAATW Member Organisations across Latin America, Europe, and Asia undertook a participatory research project to look at their own assistance work from the perspective of trafficked persons. GAATW members interviewed 121 women, men and girls who lived through trafficking to find out about their experience of assistance interventions and their recovery process after trafficking. The project aimed to make the assistance programmes more responsive to the needs of the clients and to initiate a process of accountability on the part of all anti-trafficking organisations and institutions.

[Read all the latest GAATW-IS news...](#)

From our Member Organisations...

The Hidden Harms of Anti-Trafficking

On 15 October, SWAN Vancouver held a forum, entitled 'The Hidden Harms of Anti-Trafficking', which brought together representatives of law enforcement, funders, advocates, social assistance providers and members of the general public. Dr Hayli Millar and Dr Tamara O'Doherty from the University of the Fraser Valley presented some of the main concerns raised by criminal justice system professionals in the report ['The Palermo Protocol and Canada: The Evolution and Human Rights Impacts of Canadian Anti-trafficking Laws'](#).

[Read all updates from members...](#)

If you would like to contribute your news to our members' section of the ebulletin, please email borislav@gaatw.org

www.gaatw.org

Resources

[Behind closed doors: Protecting and promoting the human rights of migrant domestic workers in an irregular situation](#)

OHCHR

This new publication of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights sheds light on the often hidden experience of irregular migrant domestic workers, and challenges governments to take appropriate protective measures. It presents an overview of the vulnerability of migrants in an irregular situation and the specific risks faced by migrant women and girls, as well as the human rights challenges faced by migrant domestic workers in an irregular situation. It also discusses the challenges that migrant domestic workers may face if they are repatriated and argues that regularisation of their status is, more often, a better solution.

[Underserved. Overpoliced. Invisibilised. LGBT sex workers do matter](#)

International Committee on the Rights of Sex Workers in Europe

The struggle for sex workers' rights intersects with many other social movements. For this reason the International Committee on the Rights of Sex Workers in Europe (ICRSE) is preparing a series of briefing papers that will give sex workers, activists from other social movements and policy makers the tools to explore the intersection of sex workers' rights with other rights and social struggles such as those connected with LGBT people, women, workers, migrants and health. This first briefing paper explores the diverse experiences and realities of LGBT sex workers and the intersection of LGBT rights and sex workers' rights. It also calls upon the LGBT movement to build an alliance with sex workers and their organisations and actively support sex workers' rights and the decriminalisation of sex work.

[Blurred Lines: The Contested Nature of Sex Work in a Changing Social Landscape](#)

Graduate Journal of Social Science

This special edition of the Graduate Journal of Social Science explores the contested nature of the sex industry, a global industry operating within socio-political contexts that have witnessed an array of changes in recent years.

The papers in this collection contribute to advancing critical understandings of the ways in which the changing social landscapes have been experienced by those engaged globally in commercial sex work. In so doing, this edition seeks to agitate some of the polarised debates often present within sex industry discourses by exploring some of the oftentimes overlooked nuances - the blurred lines - between the different sex markets, between sex as work and other forms of labour, between agency and constraint, and between care and control.

[Addressing 'demand' in anti-trafficking efforts](#)

Norbert Cyrus; Dita Vogel

The DemandAT project published two new working papers in December. [The first one](#), authored by Norbert Cyrus, charts the history of the use of the concepts 'trafficking' and 'demand' in the context of debates on trafficking since the 1860s. It shows that terminological confusion was and still is a constant feature of these debates. The paper argues that conceptual confusion hampers mutual understanding, prevents reasonable dispute and undermines the capacity to develop policy approaches which effectively provide protection from trafficking and exploitation. The [second paper](#), by Dita Vogel, examines how economic contributions can help clarify some of the terminology used in the DemandAT project. It sets out economic theories of 'demand', and contrasts these to common understandings of the concept of demand and prices as employed in debates on anti-trafficking, as well as understandings of the role of coercion. It concludes that

more context-dependent data interpretation is needed, rather than more data.

[Report on the impact of the trafficking law in Mexico](#)

Colectivo contra la TDP

The Mexican Colectivo contra la Trata de Personas published this report (in Spanish) on the impact of the new anti-trafficking law in Mexico. The report, which was the result of an assessment carried out with the RightT Guide, lays down their findings and analyses the gap between what the law pretends to achieve and its actual effects on the lives and rights of both trafficked persons and sex workers. The report especially investigates the impact on table dancers. One of the most obvious effects is the increase of raids on sex businesses and the arbitrary arrest and detention of sex workers and table dancers.

[Modern Slavery in Nepal: Understanding the problem and existing responses](#)

Walk Free and AATWIN

This new report of the Walk Free Foundation and GAATW member AATWIN (Nepal) attempts to make an estimation of the problem of modern slavery in Nepal, including the geographic hotspots and the different industries where they occur. It then presents government and civil society responses and an analysis of gaps and opportunities and concludes with recommendations for a more effective response to modern slavery in the country.

[Tricked and Indebted on Land, Abused or Abandoned at Sea](#)

Ian Urbina

In this fifth instalment of the Outlaw Ocean Series, New York Times journalist Ian Urbina looks at the little-known industry of maritime manning agencies which supplies the crews working on most of the world's ships. The article focuses on the abuses and dangerous working conditions that seafarers endure on Taiwanese ships, recruited by one Singapore-based manning agency under false promises, dispatched to sea sometimes for years on and then sent back home, often without pay. The article draws on an interview with GAATW member from Singapore Transient Workers Count Too and highlights the case of a Filipino man, who died on a fishing boat.

[Slavery Research Library](#)

The Freedom Fund has launched the 'Slavery Research Library' - an online tool that contains all articles from the Slavery Research Bulletin, as well as other selected documents. It is designed to provide easy access to the leading research on slavery-related issues and allow users to search by keyword, region or type of research. The Fund invites scholars and activist to submit suggestions of additional material for the library [by e-mail](#).

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STAY CONNECTED:



e-Bulletin



Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women

March 2016

Dear Friends,

March is the month for women! You may ask - which month isn't? We would of course agree; every month is a women's month and every day is a women's day!

We joined many women and men around the world in celebrating International Women's Day on 8 March and remembered the link this day has with the history and struggle of women workers. GAATW-IS sent out [a statement](#) critiquing the bans and restrictions on women's migration, especially in South Asia.

March is also when the UN Commission of Status of Women meets every year. GAATW-IS was not physically present at the 60th session of CSW, but many of our members and partners were. The priority theme at this session was women's empowerment and its link to sustainable development. We followed the sessions online and hoped (like everyone else) that the outcome document would be strong. This year's CSW is the first since world leaders [pledged](#) in their SDG agreement last year, to end extreme poverty, address inequality and avoid environmental devastation over the next 15 years. We were especially hopeful that the CSW would come up with concrete plans, including financing plans on goal five, which commits governments to achieve gender equality and empower women and girls, with specific targets to end violence and harmful practices, recognise the unpaid care work that falls disproportionately on women, get more women into leadership positions, and ensure women can uphold their reproductive rights.

As the two-week gathering progressed, we started to hear that states were having 'second thoughts' on the 17 goals and 169 targets they signed up to last year. Colleagues sounded disappointed that countries coming to the negotiations were not willing to negotiate. The negotiations were difficult on recognising rights of indigenous women, women human rights defenders, sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI), financing for gender-responsive implementation of the SDGs and on commitments to fund women's rights and feminist organisations. It was also difficult to get any agreement to change current macro-economic systems to reduce inequalities between and within countries through progressive taxation, debt restructuring and closing tax havens. The [final outcome document](#), in the words of our colleagues at Women's Major Group has 'avoided the worst damage', but falls far short of expectations.

March also saw [Berta Cáceres, the feminist activist from Honduras](#) who had won the Goldman environmental prize last year, brutally murdered. Even as we applaud the UN Human Rights

Council's latest [landmark resolution on the protection of human rights defenders](#) working to promote economic, social and cultural rights, we protest the threats, harassments and brutality faced by human rights defenders in many parts of the world. And as though to remind us yet again of the violent world we live in, March brought us the tragedies of Istanbul, Brussels and Lahore.

As the devastating war in Syria entered into its sixth year this month, EU governments and Turkey signed a 'deal' that will effectively deny refugees their rights under international law. Amnesty International called the deal 'a historic blow to rights', while UNHCR [protested](#) by suspending some of its activities in Greece.

Difficult as it is, we would not like to end this note with fear and hopelessness. We would like to congratulate our Nepali Member Organisation WOREC on their 25th anniversary and praise them for their tireless efforts in advancing human rights and supporting the voices of women migrant workers.

We would also not want to forget that in the tropics, March is that magical time before harsh summer sets in. It is the time when forests burst into fiery red and yellow flowers. March is also the month of the colourful festival of Holi in Nepal and India. And as March ends, we are just two weeks away from celebrating the New Year as per the Solar Calendar. Marked as Songkran Water Festival in Thailand, this also marks the start of the traditional New Year in many other countries of Asia.

So GAATW-IS wishes a Sanook Songkran to our friends across the world and hope that the New Year brings peace and joy to all.

As always we welcome your feedback and contributions to future issues at borislav@gaatw.org.



News from the GAATW International Secretariat

Migration bans do not protect the rights of women, only push them into taking more risky options

On International Women's Day GAATW-IS issued a [statement](#) calling for an end to restrictions on the migration of women domestic workers, particularly in South Asia. Such bans have been justified as a way to prevent trafficking, exploitation and abuse but have, in fact, often made women more vulnerable to abuse.

The statement is based on a 2015 [joint study](#) by GAATW and the ILO, exploring the effects of bans on women's migration for domestic work in Nepal. The study found that the bans limit women's economic opportunities in their most productive years and prevent them from supporting themselves and their families. They also placed women at greater risk of abuse during their journey, and gave them less control over their migration experience. These bans do not address the motives that prompt women to migrate, such as lack of income-generating opportunities at home, the social pressure to migrate or the desire to explore the world. Second, they push women to seek irregular migration channels through the help of smugglers and traffickers, thus making them more vulnerable to abuse, exploitation and debt bondage. Third, a ban on migration means that women miss out on the same skills training, pre-departure training and awareness training on their human and labour rights, compared to migrants who travel

through state-approved recruitment agencies.

Based on these findings GAATW-IS makes several recommendations to the governments of both countries of origin and countries of destination for women migrant domestic workers.

Read the full statement [here](#).

More news from the GAATW-IS:

Monitoring of anti-trafficking policies in Latin America

In February GAATW-IS organised a meeting in Lima with LAC members ECPAT Guatemala, Corporación Espacios de Mujer (Colombia) and CHS Alternativo (Peru), and a new ally from Bolivia, Fundación La Paz. The aim of the meeting was to lay the foundations of a new project to monitor anti-trafficking measures in Latin America...

Migrant Workers' Experience of Accessing Justice: A Workshop to Discuss Conceptual Issues and Researcher Methodologies

On 9-11 March, GAATW-IS organised a research methodology workshop to kick off the participatory action research (PAR) project by GAATW and the Legal Support for Children and Women (LSCW), Cambodia...

Anti-Trafficking Review Call for Papers

The *Anti-Trafficking Review* calls for papers for a themed issue entitled 'Where's the Evidence?', to be published in April 2017...

Review Meeting with partners for the Work in Freedom Project

In collaboration with the ILO, GAATW-IS organised a review meeting for the Work in Freedom (WIF) project to discuss the learning process and the experience of project partners. The meeting brought together representatives from the ILO South Asia country programs and WIF partner organisations from Bangladesh, India and Nepal...

Screening of the films *Ticket to Paradise* and *Becky's Journey*

On 18 February GAATW-IS organised the screening of two films about migration, sex work and human trafficking - [Ticket to Paradise](#) and [Becky's Journey](#) at JAM Bar and Café in Bangkok...

[Read all news from the GAATW-IS.](#)

From our Member Organisations...

New video showcases the work of Brigada Callejera

The National Institute of Social Development has produced a [video](#) documenting the work of GAATW member in Mexico Brigada Callejera.

Brigada Callejera de Apoyo a la Mujer, "Elisa Martínez", A. C., is a non-profit organisation specialised in defending human, civil and labour rights of sex workers and trans* people.

The organisation began its work focusing on the prevention of HIV, AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections. However it realised quickly that it was necessary to work holistically within a framework of respect for human rights in order to better address the needs of its beneficiaries.

Brigada Callejera currently promotes community mobilisation against human trafficking and sexual exploitation, manages a medical centre and supports sex workers and their children to resume or continue their education.

More updates from Member organisations:

The Hidden Harms of Anti-Trafficking

In October 2015, SWAN Vancouver hosted an evening of critical dialogue and research, with the aim of dismantling the hidden harms of the anti-trafficking industry in Canada (see [GAATW e-Bulletin from January 2016](#)).

AFRO encourages women to seek help if harassed at work

AFRO, a GAATW member and a support network for women working in the commercial sex industry in Hong Kong, [urges](#) sex workers to contact them or report to police any incidents of harassment and 'protection fees' imposed by organised criminal gangs.

Freedom Collaborative launched

In February Liberty Asia and Chab Dai launched [The Freedom Collaborative](#)-an online service platform to facilitate connectivity, knowledge-sharing and cross-border cooperation among anti-trafficking stakeholders.

GPI Media Academy

Early this year, Girl Power Initiative (GPI), a GAATW member in Nigeria, announced the opening of their GPI Media Academy.

[Read all updates from members...](#)

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Resources

[ILO Women at Work trends 2016](#)

The Women at Work report provides the latest ILO data on women's position in labour markets, examines the factors behind these trends and explores the policy drivers for transformative change. Over the last two decades, women's significant progress in educational achievements has not translated into a comparable improvement in their position at work. In many regions in the world, in comparison to men, women are more likely to become and remain unemployed, have fewer chances to participate in the labour force and - when they do - often have to accept lower quality jobs. Progress in surmounting these obstacles has been slow and is limited to a few regions across the world. Even in many of those countries where gaps in labour force participation and employment have narrowed and where women are shifting away from contributing family work and moving to the services sector, the quality of women's jobs remains a matter of concern.

[Social protection for domestic workers: Key policy trends and statistics](#)

Due to the nature of domestic work, it is estimated that 90% of domestic workers, or around 60

million people worldwide, are legally excluded from social security systems. Given that it is predominantly a female workforce subject to conditions of discrimination and social and economic vulnerability, policies to extend social protection to domestic workers are a key component of efforts to fight poverty and promote gender equality. Migrant domestic workers face even greater discrimination than that experienced by domestic workers in general. This report compiles and analyses social security coverage of domestic workers worldwide and provides useful inputs for policy making.

Trafficking in Domestic Work: Looking at the Demand-Side

Domestic work is a sector of the economy particularly vulnerable to abusive and exploitative practices and is an area thought to be at high risk of hidden trafficking in human beings. Yet trafficking in domestic work remains poorly defined and the multiple drivers of demand in this context are difficult to differentiate. This fifth DemandAT working paper aims to provide a framework for research that captures some of the specificities of work in a domestic setting. It will serve as a common ground for the series of country studies that are to follow.

Feminism Needs Sex Workers, Sex Workers Need Feminism: Towards a Sex-Worker Inclusive Women's Rights Movement

Sex workers in Europe and Central Asia often live and work in precarious and dangerous contexts. The reasons for this are the criminalisation of sex work, precarisation of labour, feminisation of poverty and structural, institutional and interpersonal violence against women and LGBT people. This briefing paper explores the intersection of feminist ideologies, women's rights and sex workers' rights, and the feminist ideals which are included and supported in sex work activism. It calls upon the feminist movement to consider the growing evidence in support of sex work decriminalisation, build an alliance with sex workers and their organisations, and actively support sex workers' rights and the decriminalisation of sex work.

Sex Workers Speak: Who Listens?

In March Beyond Trafficking and Slavery launched a series on sex work activism. The series gives a platform to sex workers and their organisations across the globe to speak out against the violence, exploitation, abuse, and trafficking present in the sex industry. These are the women, men, and transgender people who are directly touched by the abuse, exploitation, and trafficking under discussion, and who actively and collectively resist all forms of violence against them. By publishing their voices directly BTS hopes to help readers resist indifference, on the one hand, and to become more critical of states' interventions, which are widely regarded and legitimated as necessary to combat 'trafficking', on the other.

Sex/Work/Lust/Illusions

Sex work is an area full of clichés and prejudices. Everybody has an opinion about it, but nobody really knows about it. Sex workers are often stigmatised, victimised and discriminated. The public debate is usually held without involving sex workers themselves and recognising their wishes, opinions and expertise. This campaign provides a forum, where sex workers, academics, members of NGOs, activists, but also clients and brothel owners can respond to raised questions and open new perspectives on sex work. In Austria, like in several other European countries, movements aiming to ban sex work are becoming stronger. Therefore, it is even more necessary to oppose their arguments with a vehement counter-campaign and loud voices claiming rights for sex workers in Austria and internationally.

The campaign started on 11 March with a public event of a former sex worker and activist from Switzerland and will end with several events around 2 June, the International Day of Sex Workers.

[Unfree and Unfair](#)

This paper gives evidence of appalling living conditions and restricted freedom of movement of young migrant garment workers in the Indian city of Bangalore. An increasing number of young migrant women workers are staying in factory-owned hostels with poor living conditions while their movement is severely restricted. The wages of the workers do not add up to a decent living wage. The hostels are run by garment factories in Bangalore that produce for leading multinational brands like C&A, H&M, Tommy Hilfiger, Inditex and GAP. These companies promised a number of specific actions to provide migrant garment workers with better living conditions.

[Unacceptable Forms of Work: A global and comparative study](#)

The purpose of the report is to identify unacceptable forms of work (UFW) and devise targeted social and economic policies that aim to eliminate or transform jobs that are entirely unacceptable. The aim is therefore to construct a robust conception of UFW that can be operationalised for research and policy intervention. Further, the study has a particular focus on renditions of unacceptability in legal and regulatory spheres and therefore regulatory concepts, mechanisms, and outcomes.

[Beyond Trafficking and Slavery Short Course](#)

Activists, academics, trade unions, governments and NGOs around the world are trying to both understand and address forced labour, human trafficking, and modern slavery. However, the frequently poor track record of past efforts in this area means that there is an urgent need for both additional research and further conversations regarding the best pathways forward. The *BTS Short Course* contains all publications from the past 18 months and is the world's first open access 'e-syllabus' on forced labour, trafficking, and slavery. With 167 contributions from 150 top academics and practitioners, the set is packed with insights from some of the best and most progressive scholarship and activism and is freely available for download.

[Know the Chain: A pilot benchmark](#)

This report presents the outcome of a pilot benchmark conducted in 2015. It examined the transparency and disclosure statements of a small subset of companies with regards to human trafficking and forced labour.

In 2016, KnowTheChain will publish sector-specific benchmarks that will scale up the methodology used in this pilot and will compare companies' disclosure and practices with respect to forced labour in their supply chains. Benchmarks can play a powerful role in encouraging companies to uphold labour standards and protect workers' rights.

[Identification and Support of Victims of Trafficking for Labour Exploitation in the Netherlands, the UK and Romania](#)

This new report by FLEX focuses on seven key areas: identification; access to support; housing; psychosocial support; work; legal counselling; and long-term support. One important finding on identification relates to the key role of labour inspection in preventing labour exploitation in all countries. Whilst labour inspection was found to be critical, it was also shown to suffer when combined with immigration control, meaning that victims do not come forward and that trust with workers is damaged. Findings on support included the strong correlation between access to safe housing and recovery and the low take up of psychological support by male victims of trafficking. In general support was found to be very short term with limited consideration of the long-term outcome for the victims.

e-Bulletin



Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women

July 2016

Dear Friends,

Welcome to the new issue of the GAATW e-Bulletin!

The past three months have been exciting for the GAATW Secretariat. We welcomed five new members to our team - two Programme Officers in the communications and advocacy team, two Regional Programme Officers for South and Southeast Asia respectively, a Programme Coordinator and an external lead Researcher (see more below). Although our team is largely new and will need some learning time before functioning optimally, each one of us are committed to enrich the IS with our experience and expertise, give our best to the Alliance and contribute meaningfully to the movements for rights and justice.

The GAATW International Coordinator participated in the [ILO Interregional knowledge-sharing forum on migrant domestic workers](#) in Madagascar, the [4th Women Deliver Conference](#) in Copenhagen, and the [Global Meeting on Migration and Development 2016](#) in Charmey, bringing GAATW's knowledge and unique perspective of gender, migration, labour and human trafficking to these events.

As the world marked International Workers Day on 1 May, we asked in a [blog post](#) whether, seeing the gradual erosion of labour rights, May Day gives us a cause for celebration or is rather a time to reflect, re-strategise and reorganise? This question was not unfounded, as we witnessed hundreds of [worker rallies](#) around the world, some of which ended up in [violent clashes](#) with the police, like in Seattle, Istanbul and Paris. And as if to prove us right, just two weeks later French President François Hollande [vowed](#) that, despite massive protests, he will not back down from a controversial labour reform that will benefit businesses at the expense of workers.

But while French workers in the formal economy will still enjoy certain protections and have trade unions behind them, French sex workers were dealt a blow when the National Assembly voted in April to criminalise their clients under the guise of fighting human trafficking and promoting gender equality, despite the [opposition](#) of hundreds of sex workers, health, feminist and human rights organisations. At the EU level, the European Commission published a [study](#) on the gender dimensions of trafficking, and the European Parliament prepared a [report](#) on the implementation of the EU Anti-Trafficking Directive from a gender perspective, both of which recommended the 'Swedish model' as a measure to combat trafficking. We joined our friends from the International Committee on the Rights of Sex Workers in Europe, Tampep and La Strada International in urging Members of the European Parliament not to vote on the problematic texts, to no avail.

Although the Nordic winds of prostitution ideology may be blowing in Europe, South Africa is listening to sex workers and [may be moving towards decriminalisation](#), after the launch of the [National Sex Worker HIV Plan](#) in March. Amnesty International also published its long-awaited [policy on the obligation of states to respect, protect and fulfil the human rights of sex workers](#), which we welcomed in a [statement](#). For our part, we started a new research project, which aims to explore if and how organising helps sex workers prevent and address abuses in the sex industry, including trafficking.

In Asia, as SAARC governments met to prepare their new action plan on migration, our new Programme Officer for South Asia wrote [an op-ed](#), urging them to listen to the women migrant domestic workers that they claim to want to protect and adopt measures that will work in their benefit. We also [reflected](#) on a recent visit to Jordan, where we held a focus group discussion with women migrant domestic workers from Bangladesh, to find out how they understand 'justice' and how they access justice after experiencing rights violations. On International Domestic Workers Day we wrote a short [blog post](#) about our and our partners' work in supporting and promoting the rights of women migrant domestic workers in Asia. We also submitted a [contribution](#) to the Indian government's consultation on the Draft Trafficking Of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2016. But then just last week we were reminded of the violent world we live in, after the terrorist attacks in Dhaka and Baghdad left hundreds of victims. We express our deepest sympathy with the victims of these cruel attacks and hope for a transparent investigation and justice.

In Latin America women took to the streets to protest the socio-political and economic environment and the pervasive gender-based violence and sexual violence that women endure. In Colombia women protested after Bogota's city government implied that [Rosa Elvira Cely](#), a homicide victim who had become a symbol of violence against women, was responsible for her own rape and death - a position that UN Women condemned in a [statement](#). Also in Colombia, after weeks of [police brutality](#), the *campesino* movement obtained a [partial agreement](#) with the government that recognised social protest as a right that must be respected and guaranteed by the state, meaning the end of criminalisation of social organisations. In Brazil, women [stood up](#) against the 'impeachment' of president Rousseff and the new interim president and government, which is already returning to structural adjustment policies and suppressing human rights. And in both Brazil and Argentina women [organised huge demonstrations](#) to oppose violence against women in 'macho' Latin America.

But even as life seems gloomy, we need to remember that it is colourful too. June was marked in many countries as Pride Month - an idea conceived by a feminist - and millions of people go out on the streets to celebrate love, equality and diversity. Even though this year's celebrations were tarnished by the horrifying homophobic attack in Orlando in the US, many cities will be waving the rainbow flag in the coming months, and Ukraine held its first major peaceful ['March of Equality' in Kyiv](#). So whether it rains, snows or shines where you are, we wish you happy and colourful summer months.

As always we welcome your feedback and contributions to future issues at borislav@gaatw.org.



News from the GAATW International Secretariat

New colleagues join the GAATW Secretariat

We are pleased to announce the expansion of our team with five new colleagues. In March we welcomed Leah Sullivan and Borislav Gerasimov to the Communications and Advocacy team. Leah has previously worked with Anti-Slavery International, UNDP and the EU Mission to the UN and Borislav has long work experience with our European members Animus Association and La Strada International. Together with Alfie Gordo, they will develop and implement GAATW-IS's Communications and Advocacy Strategy and strengthen GAATW's role and presence on the international arena. In April we welcomed Gita Jena as a Programme Coordinator and Maitreyi Gupta as a Project Officer South Asia. Gita has 25 years of professional career in the field of promoting gender, justice, equality and inclusive and just development with, among others, Oxfam/Novib. At GAATW-IS she will help strengthen our programmes and team. Maitreyi is an international women's rights lawyer from India and has worked on labour migration, human trafficking and violence against women with a regional focus on South Asia. She will analyse the laws and policies on human trafficking, labour migration and related themes in South Asia in order to identify implementation gaps. In July we welcomed Storm Tiv as Programme Officer Southeast Asia. Storm has previously worked with the Legal Aid Foundation in the US and Human Rights Watch in Southeast Asia and will be responsible for our engagement in this region. We also contracted Maria Stacey as an external lead researcher for our new project on sex workers organising. Maria has long experience with SWEAT in South Africa and strong connections with sex workers groups around the world.

More news from the GAATW-IS:

Launch of Anti-Trafficking Review Issue 6 'Prosecuting Human Trafficking'

On 31 May GAATW launched the sixth issue of the Anti-Trafficking Review 'Prosecuting Human Trafficking'. This issue analyses human trafficking prosecutions in different regions of the world and from a range of different perspectives...

Study visit to Kuwait

In May GAATW hosted a one-week learning trip for two partner organisations from India to visit partners and key stakeholders in Kuwait...

Training on Victim-Centred Approach

In June GAATW-IS presented at the UNITAR-CIFAL's 'Training on Enhancing a Victim-Centred Approach: Identification, Assistance and Protection of Trafficking Victims in the Asia-Pacific Region' in Jeju Island, Republic of Korea...

Participatory Learning Initiatives

In May GAATW-IS visited two migrant rights organisations in the Philippines - KAAGAPAY (Cotabato City) and Batis Center for Women (Manila), as part of GAATW's participatory learning initiative...

Work in Freedom Project Workshop in Bhubaneswar

GAATW-IS has been partnering with the ILO on the Work in Freedom project that focuses on the South Asia and Middle East migration corridor and aims to strengthen rights protection for women migrants into the domestic work and garment work sectors...

[Read all news from the GAATW-IS.](#)

From our Member Organisations...

Trafficking Routes in the Peruvian Amazon

GAATW member Capital Humano Social Alternativo, Peru, conducted a research into the modalities and routes used by human traffickers in the Peruvian Amazon to recruit their victims and lead them to the places where they are subjected to diverse forms of exploitation...

Regional Conference 'Protection of Victims of Trafficking - Rights-based Approach in Practice'

On 1 and 2 June ASTRA - Anti Trafficking Action organised a regional conference 'Protection of Victims of Trafficking - Rights-based Approach in Practice', in partnership with International Forum of Solidarity EMMAUS, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Women's Rights Center, Montenegro, Open Gate/La Strada, Macedonia and La Strada International in Belgrade, Serbia...

Creating an Enabling Environment for Migrant Domestic Workers: National Consultation in Nepal

On 24-25 June representatives from civil society, trade unions, National Human Rights Commission, INGOs, media and government met in Kathmandu to discuss ways to improve the protection of women migrant workers, particularly domestic workers, going abroad from Nepal...

La Strada International and GAATW-Europe Contribution to the Post-2016 EU Strategy on Human Trafficking

The current EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking Human Beings ends in 2016 and in April the European Commission launched a written consultation to develop its Post-2016 Strategy. The aim was to collect information and inputs regarding the objectives of the new Strategy and the work against trafficking in human beings in the EU...

Latin America Public Consultation on Combating Human Trafficking

Dalila Figueiredo, president of ASBRAD, a GAATW member organisation in Brazil, participated in the Third Public Consultation on Combatting Human Trafficking on 13 May in Argentina. There she shared the recommendations from our briefing papers: 'Towards Greater accountability - Participatory Monitoring of Anti-Trafficking Initiatives'...

Resources

[Directory of services for Indonesian Trafficking Victims](#)

Trafficked persons and exploited migrants require and are entitled to clear, concrete and comprehensible information about what support can be found in their districts and communities and how to access this assistance as they recover and reintegrate after exploitation. Yet many trafficking victims and exploited migrants do not know what services they are entitled to and how to access the different forms of assistance, which are often integral to their reintegration. This Directory of Services is intended to provide them with this critical information and, as such, is an important resource in assistance to trafficked persons.

[Beyond Trafficking and Slavery at the 2016 International Labour Conference](#)

Beyond Trafficking and Slavery published a special series on global supply chains during ILC 2016, with comments, analyses and real-time reflections on this important moment in the history of international labour relations. BTS will continue to focus on supply chain governance right throughout the summer, as the 2016 [International Labour Conference](#) could represent the beginning of the end for that model of production, and in turn for this phase of market expansion. It is hoped that the ILO can now initiate a process that *could*, with enough mobilisation, eventually lead towards a binding international convention on decent work in global supply chains.

[Education, training and skills: Women migrant workers in ASEAN](#)

This Policy Brief considers skills supply and demand in ASEAN in relation to women migrant workers, making recommendations to policy-makers, development partners, social partners and civil society that can improve access for women to skills development opportunities and better jobs. With ASEAN economic integration planning to introduce freer movement of skilled labour, there is a need to standardise and recognise qualifications and skills across the region to ensure efficient and mutually beneficial labour migration.

[Moving toward decent sex work: sex worker community research. Decent work and exploitation in Thailand](#)

This report by EMPOWER Foundation Thailand explores the protections offered to Thai sex workers under civil law and the application of other labour mechanisms to sex work. It provides an overview of the Thai sex industry and argues that to develop a reform process, people must hear how exploitation is defined and experienced by Thai sex workers. Decent Sex Work provides recommendations which are appropriate to prevent and address exploitation in sex work. The report uses labour definitions of the International Labour Organisation to categorise existing forms of labour in the Thai sex industry as 'Decent Work', 'Decent Work Deficits', and 'Unacceptable Forms of Work' and provides ways to improve and reform the Thai sex industry.

[Community Report on Exploitation: Unfair labour arrangements and precarious working conditions in the sex industry.](#)

This Community Report by the International Committee on the Rights of Sex Workers in Europe aims to engage in a discussion over exploitation in the sex industry, while simultaneously challenging the neo-abolitionist definition of sex work as 'sexual exploitation'. It argues that this approach obscures the complex realities of sex workers' lives and work arrangements, and in consequence fails to address the diversity of exploitative working practices that do occur in the sex industry. Both sex work, as form of work and income-generating activity, and exploitation in the sex industry, belong to the realm of work and should be viewed and analysed through the lens of labour. This is to say that only by focusing on sex workers' working conditions, employment practices and arrangements under which sexual services are sold and exchanged can we come to a better understanding of and challenge exploitation in the sex industry.

[Employers' perspectives towards domestic workers in Kuwait](#)

To improve the living and working conditions of domestic workers in Kuwait the attitudes of employers towards domestic workers must be better understood. This report aims to explore general

attitudes and perceptions of employers towards domestic workers, as well as develop a better understanding of actual working practices and the employment relationship between employers and domestic workers. The research indicates that the majority of existing attitudes and practices among employers are deeply-rooted in societal norms, and therefore remain unquestioned and overlooked.

[Demand in the context of trafficking in the domestic work sector in seven European countries](#)

These studies examine the demand-side of trafficking in domestic work in Europe in its multiple facets (diplomatic household, domestic worker visa regime, au pair, child fostering, etc.). They are part of a series of studies conducted in seven European countries, from southern, central and northern Europe: Belgium, Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Netherlands and the UK. Looking at the demand-side of trafficking in domestic work brings back at the core of the discussion: the private nature of the employer/employee relationship which often escapes regulation, monitoring and sanctioning. Domestic work is still largely undervalued and hardly perceived as a 'real' form of work.

[Responses to Demand in the Context of Trafficking in Human Beings: Regulatory measures from twelve national contexts](#)

Demand-side approaches are seen as important building blocks in efforts to prevent trafficking, complementing measures addressing the vulnerability of trafficked persons. Whether such demand-side policies actually succeed in preventing trafficking is both debated and not sufficiently investigated. This working paper describes recurring types of regulatory tools addressing demand in twelve national contexts. The paper finds that there are few policies specifically addressing demand in the context of trafficking in human beings. More commonly, policies address broader issues associated with trafficking, and thus may serve to address, but are not limited to trafficking. Structurally, the promotion of demand-side approaches has the potential to mainstream anti-trafficking policies across various policy areas. At the same time, given the broad focus of existing demand-side measures, demand-side approaches inevitably focus on broader issues of severe forms of exploitation, compliance with legal standards and human rights.

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October 2016

Dear Friends,

Welcome to the latest issue of the GAATW E-Bulletin!

One in every 113 people globally is now either an [asylum-seeker, internally displaced or a refugee](#). Against a background of increasing migration over the past 20 years, (the number of migrants globally approaches 250 million) people are responding to the changes and challenges that migratory movements present. Some of these developments are encouraging, as we see [shows of solidarity and support](#) between activists and refugees. Other developments have been disastrous. At a government and interstate level, we are seeing the proliferation of [xenophobic and anti-refugee language](#) by heads of states, carceral programmes which see refugees stuck in sub-human conditions, and agreements such as the EU-Turkey Deal which contravene international law and fly in the face of our common humanity. Restrictions on the right to migrate safely also expose more vulnerable migrants and refugees to the risk of exploitation. Better international governance and moral leadership on migrant and refugee rights is much needed.

September saw one such, unfortunately weak, initiative - the [Political Declaration on Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants](#), adopted at the High-Level UN summit in New York. This text lays out the responsibilities of states to migrating people, however the 'commitments' made are vague and lack implementation plans. The declaration falls drastically short of what refugees and migrants urgently need now. Muted hope was offered by the '[Leaders Summit' hosted by US President Obama](#), in which some countries agreed to increase the numbers of refugees they would resettle. However, the success of this initiative will be seen only in its implementation - to date many of the countries have not fulfilled existing weak commitments to resettle refugees.

Alongside the political declaration, states have agreed to begin the process of negotiating two 'Global Compacts' - one on migrants, and another on refugees - to be completed within the next two years. The processes of negotiating the two Global Compacts on Migrants and on Refugees need the meaningful contributions of civil society and migrants, refugees and diaspora. As Eni Lestari, chairperson of the International Migrants Alliance and former GAATW Board member, said in [her powerful statement](#), states need to ensure 'its implementation will not create exploitation, displacement, forced migration, conflict and poverty'. It will be important for the GAATW membership to engage fully in this process to ensure that we can influence it in the interests of trafficked people, women and migrants.

Civil society groups are taking note of the expanding role of the private sector in the funding and influence over the design of development agendas and migration. The September UN event also saw an exclusive, invite-only private sector forum held between states, big corporates, funders and policy makers. Given the role of the private sector, particularly security companies, in border control and management as [this recent report](#) by the Transnational Institute shows, activists need to be aware of the dangers of the framing of migration as something to be 'managed', rather than as a human right. Given the proximity of corporations to the current migration policy sphere, and encouraged by anti-migrant and pro-securitisation rhetoric from world leaders, the risk of the predatory corporate behaviour in the migration policy sphere is real.

The current state of the Global Compact on Migrants only lays out a skeleton framework for a longer discussion. However, already the framing of some of the issues is concerning. GAATW and other civil society actors will need to work to ensure that combatting trafficking is guided by a rights-based analysis, and is victim-centred, rather than focusing on the types of prosecution and interventionist approaches that can be alienating and damaging to trafficked persons. We hope that GAATW members will join together throughout this period to make strong interventions on behalf of migrants, refugees and trafficked persons everywhere.

As always we welcome your feedback and contributions to future issues at borislav@gaatw.org.



News from the GAATW International Secretariat

Launch of Anti-Trafficking Review issue 7 'Trafficking Representations'



On 30 September we launched [the new issue of the Anti-Trafficking Review themed 'Trafficking Representations'](#) at the Foreign Correspondents Club in Bangkok.

Representations of human trafficking, forced labour and 'modern slavery' are pervasive within media, policymaking, and humanitarian debates, discourses and interventions. This issue of the Anti-Trafficking Review explores the ways in which different forms of representation erase the complexity of the life

trajectories of people who have experienced trafficking, as well as those of migrants, women, sex workers and others who are labelled as victims or 'at-risk' of trafficking. Contributions examine the specific visual material and narratives, both past and present, though which representations of trafficking and slavery are constructed and reproduced in film, TV, newspaper and public discourse. The articles investigate such images and narratives in Australia, Cambodia, Nigeria, Serbia, Denmark, UK, and USA and discuss the appeal held by popular representation of trafficking and the victim of trafficking. [Read on...](#)

13th AWID International Forum 'Feminist Futures: Building Collective Power for Rights and Justice'



GAATW participated in [the 13th AWID Forum](#) between 8 and 11 September in Salvador de Bahia, Brazil. The choice of the place was no coincidence - Salvador was the main port for trade of slaves in South America, but it is also a significant region in Black freedom movements. Neither were participants deaf to the current background of increasing tension in Brazil due to the impeachment of [Dilma Rouseff](#), and all through the Forum their disagreement were expressed by the cry "Fora Temer! Nao ao Golpe!" (Temer, leave! No to the coup!) [Read on...](#)

Sub-regional Consultation Alliance 8.7

In September the ILO launched [Alliance 8.7](#) - a coalition of different stakeholders that has the aim of achieving SDG 8.7. The SDGs are a set of seventeen inter-related, mutually reinforcing and universally applicable goals to frame the global development vision for the next 15 years. Within each of the SDG adopted, specific targets have been identified which are essential to achieving the goals. For SDG 8 on Decent Work and Economic Growth, one of the essential targets is 8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms. [Read on...](#)

Meeting of GFW-supported women's rights organisations working on human trafficking in South and Southeast Asia

On 9-11 August, the Global Fund for Women, in cooperation with GAATW-IS, convened the third

and last meeting of the 13 organisations from South and Southeast Asia funded within the mutual learning initiative. The aim of the meeting was to discuss the progress, learnings, current challenges and future opportunities that the partners see at the end of the three-year programme. [Read on...](#)

Access to Justice for Exploited Cambodian Workers in Thailand

Our interaction with Cambodian migrant workers both in Thailand and Cambodia has made us aware that many Cambodian workers have abandoned their pursuit of justice after experiencing exploitative working conditions because of a lack of understanding of rights, laws, alternative options, and few examples of successfully pursued fair resolutions. Our research project carried out in conjunction with Legal Support for Children Women, our member organization in Cambodia, aimed to explore which areas in the legal system have helped Cambodian migrant workers and which areas still need improvement. We gained insights and recommendations from our analysis of interviews with workers and NGOs in both Thailand and Cambodia and also met with government officials, factory managers, village leaders, and family members of migrant workers to better understand the context of their experiences. [Read on...](#)

Training of community organisers in India

In September GAATW-IS staff visited several organisations in the states of Jharkhand, Odisha, and Chhattisgarh in India to learn about the work they are doing as part of the ILO Work in Freedom (WiF) Project and to determine how best we can support them.

The organisations we visited focus on enhancing the capacity of community mobilisers, connecting women and adolescent girls with livelihood programmes in order to reduce distress migration, as well as unionising women in order to strengthen their awareness and negotiating ability. We conducted a training for community mobilisers so they can lead community-level meetings with the target group to provide them with information about safe migration and ensure support for girls and women who migrate, both in the origin and in the destination state. The goal is that women from villages are empowered and become leaders so that they become self-reliant and are not dependent on NGOs for support. The community mobilizers are seen by all organizations as the frontline workers. These organizations try to work with the Government to implement change, where they attempt to liaison with state rural livelihood missions and skill development missions to link families with income generation scheme, and skill building opportunities. [Read on...](#)

[Read all news from the GAATW-IS.](#)

From our Member Organisations...

30 Years CoMensha



This year CoMensha/La Strada Netherlands celebrates its 30th anniversary. CoMensha was founded in 1986 as STV (Stichting Tegen Vrouwenhandel - Foundation against Trafficking in Women) and was one of the first NGOs that placed the issue of

trafficking in women on the national and international agenda and worked to ensure better protection for victims.

STV was actively involved in the development of the Dutch Aliens Act which included the right to residence permit for victims of trafficking. STV also worked to bring the issue on the international agenda and promote cross-country cooperation among NGOs that assist victims - in 1994 STV was one of the co-founders of GAATW and in 1995 it established and began coordinating the first La Strada programme for prevention of trafficking in women in Central and Eastern Europe. [Read on ...](#)

Training on Women Workers' Health and Well-Being for Community Facilitators and Volunteers

[Bangladeshi Ovhibashi Mohila Sramik Association \(BOMSA\)](#) and GAATW-IS organised a three-day health training with community facilitators and volunteers in Dhaka, Bangladesh on 22-24 September. The training focused on the main health issues faced by women migrant returnees and in raising awareness about malnutrition, reproductive health concerns and hygiene. Dr Mamata Pradhana, a health practitioner, facilitated the workshop and group exercises for 25 participants including staff from BOMSA. [Read on ...](#)

Third Latin America and Caribbean Congress on Domestic Workers: trafficking, migration, forced labour and labour exploitation.

This Congress, organised by GAATW member [SINTRASEDOM](#), was held on 15, 16 and 17 October in Santa Marta, Colombia with the participation of domestic workers from Colombia, Honduras, Peru, Bolivia, Guatemala, Ecuador, The Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Chile and Mexico. The aim of the Congress is to advocate, exchange experience, unify concepts and strategies and promote organisational processes that strengthen the domestic workers movement in Latin America and the Caribbean. [Read on ...](#)

[Read all updates from members...](#)

If you would like to contribute your news to our members' section of the e-Bulletin, please email borislav@gaatw.org

www.gaatw.org

Resources

[FLEX Working Paper: Access to Compensation for Victims of Human Trafficking](#)

Access to compensation can play an important role in the recovery of survivors of human trafficking. Compensation awards can help them move on with their lives and reduce the risk of further exploitation. This paper considers the ability of victims of human trafficking and other forms of modern slavery to access compensation, one year on from the enactment of the Modern Slavery Act. The findings indicate that little has changed for victims seeking justice who are still facing significant legal and practical barriers to obtaining compensation for the abuses committed against them.

[Challenging corporate power: Struggles for women's rights, economic and gender justice](#)

This paper explores how corporations in collusion with elites and other powerful actors are exerting their power to transform economic and political systems and illustrates how this power impacts women and oppressed peoples. The five stories of struggle captured in this report illustrate that women and oppressed groups around the world have the power to challenge the dominance of corporations. Each struggle, whether focused on labour rights in Cambodia, access to medication and public healthcare in South Africa, or the preservation of natural resources against large corporate mining and energy projects in Nigeria, Brazil and Mexico, uses cross movement collaboration in some way to defy corporate power.

[Sex Work, Immigration and Social Difference](#)

Based on interviews with immigrant, migrant and racialised sex workers in Vancouver, Canada and Melbourne, Australia, this book challenges the 'migrant sex worker' category by investigating the experiences of women who are often assumed to be 'migrant sex workers' in Australia and Canada. Many 'migrant sex workers' in Melbourne and Vancouver are in fact, naturalised citizens or permanent residents, whose involvement in the sex industry intersects with diverse ideas and experiences of citizenship in Australia and Canada. This book examines how immigrant, migrant and racialised sex workers in Vancouver and Melbourne wield or negotiate ideas of illegality and legality to obtain desired outcomes in their day-to-day work.

[Responding to the health needs of survivors of human trafficking: a systematic review](#)

This study aims to provide guidance to health providers on assessing and meeting the health needs of trafficked people through a qualitative analysis of peer reviewed and grey literature. Findings highlight the importance of interviewing possible victims in private, using professional interpreters, and building trust. For provision of care, key themes include the importance of comprehensive needs assessments, adhering to principles of trauma-informed care, and cultural sensitivity. Further prominent themes are the necessity of multi-agency working strategies and well-defined referral pathways.

[Same Same But Different: A Baseline Study on the Vulnerabilities of Transgender Sex Workers in Bangkok's Sex Industry](#)

This study documents vulnerabilities to and cases of exploitation and debt bondage and physical and sexual abuse that transgender sex workers in Bangkok face. It is hoped that it will allow for a deeper understanding of this group, including their trajectory into sex work and potential alternatives. Additionally, the study aims to aid in the development of programming and social

services that meet the needs of this group holistically, looking beyond gender expression and social identity to address human needs and vulnerabilities that may often go overlooked.

[Steps in the process of externalization of border controls to Africa, from the Valletta Summit to today](#)

This report analyses how the EU has taken steps to externalise its border control and has used development policy instruments to encourage African nations to deter migration. The analysis highlights the monetarisation of the relationship between the EU and Africa, with the dual aim of encouraging development and forcing African countries to cooperate on migration by closing their borders and by readmitting their nationals. This approach overlooks the real causes of most of the movements of people from the region, which are often totalitarian regimes, conflicts and the persecution of specific groups of the population. The report also highlights that development funds are not always used for development projects, but to strengthen border controls as well as frequently allocated to countries that infringe fundamental human rights.

[Human Trafficking Vulnerabilities: A Study on Forced Marriage between Cambodia and China](#)

This report is based on a research project conducted in response to the increasing number of identified forced marriage cases between Cambodia and China. The report analyses recruitment, brokering, transportation and exploitation patterns as well the links between these; determines service needs among Cambodians trafficked to China for forced marriage, in China, during the repatriation process and upon return to Cambodia; and identifies opportunities for interventions to prevent forced marriages from occurring and to extend protective services to those in need, at both policy and programming levels. It recommends that the two countries establish regular, well-monitored migration channels including for marriage. Given strong and persistent push- and pull-factors, current restrictions only serve to make migrants who continue to move to China for marriage purposes more vulnerable to a abuse and exploitation.

[No Turning Back: Examining Sex Worker-Led Programs That Protect Health and Rights](#)

Stigma, criminal laws, and punitive policing practices harm sex workers, including their health. In response, a growing number of authorities across the world have called for the decriminalization of sex work and support to sex worker-led organizations. However, the way sex worker groups engage with law enforcement, health providers, and their own communities to address these concerns has received much less attention. The six case studies presented in this publication-in Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine, South Africa, and Zimbabwe-offer a look at real-life sex worker-led programming that has reduced police abuse, health risks, and other adverse impacts of bad laws and law enforcement on sex workers.

[Providing Effective Remedies for Victims of Trafficking in Persons](#)

This paper also looks at the right to effective remedies for victims of human trafficking under international law, the scope of applying effective remedies and the challenges to providing remedies to victims at the national level, and offers practical recommendations to improve access to remedies (including specific recommendations for law and policy-makers, as well as non-State actors) and to facilitate related international cooperation.

[Domestic remunerated work formalization policies in Latin America and the Caribbean \(in Spanish\)](#)

Eighteen million people are employed in Latin American households as domestic workers and almost 80 per cent of them are subject to informal labour conditions, lacking social security protection, earning very low salaries and working exhausting hours. This report highlights that informality affects mostly women, who represent 93 per cent of domestic workers in the region - about 16.5 million women. Therefore, improving work conditions for women domestic workers is key to reducing gender-based inequality.