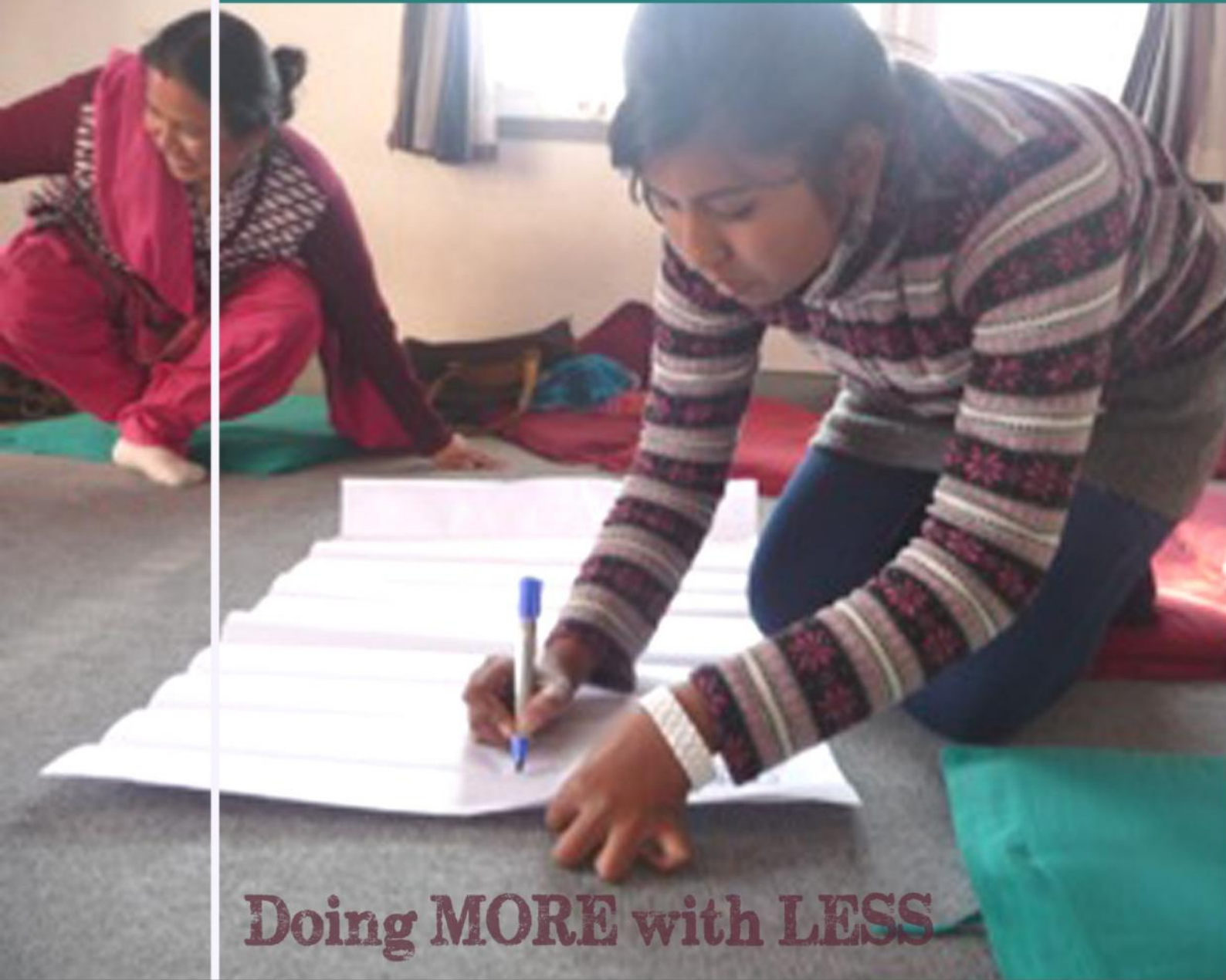




Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women
2013 ANNUAL REPORT



Doing MORE with LESS

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GLOSSARY

CPD	Commission on Population and Development
GAATW	Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women
HLD	High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development
HRC	Human Rights Council
ICC	International Crime Congress
ILC	International Labour Conference
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IS	International Secretariat
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
MFA	Migrant Forum Asia
MO	Member Organisation
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PGA	People's Global Action on Migration, Development & Human Rights
PME	Planning, monitoring and evaluation
REDLAC	Regional Latin America and the Caribbean Network for GAATW
SR	Special Rapporteur
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNODC	UN Office on Drugs and Crime
UNTOC	United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime
US	United States

GAATW STRUCTURE IN 2013

GAATW Member Organisations

In 2013, GAATW welcomed 5 new member organisations from Columbia, Mexico, Nepal, Portugal and Spain. GAATW's Members work at diverse levels (research, direct service provision, community development in women's rights, labour rights, and migrant rights) and with diverse organisational structures (e.g. NGOs, national networks, self-organised groups of migrant or trafficked women and women in the informal sector). The Alliance consists of 125 Member Organisations in Africa (7), Asia (62), Europe (23), Latin America and North America (33).

The Working Groups

The Working Groups (WGs) are temporary units formed by representatives from GAATW's Member Organisations, International Board and International Secretariat who support GAATW by reviewing and strengthening the organisational structure of the Alliance and its membership. Currently there are no Working Groups in 2013.

The Associates

Although the IS is currently managing with a very small team we have been fortunate in receiving help from various individuals. Some of these individuals are former IS colleagues but are currently working independently. These individuals have kept in touch, sent us relevant information and taken up pro-bono tasks or small consultancies. It is in this context that the thought of creating a group of associates has come up. To give legitimacy to the individuals who are supporting the IS, the group was formed in 2012.

- Nerea Bilbatua
- Julie Ham
- Caroline Hames
- Rebecca Napier-Moore
- Eleanor Taylor-Nicholson

The International Board

Two board nominations took place in 2013 for Board Representatives in the Americas and Asia regions. Ms Jaqueline Leite (The Americas) and Ms Eni Lestari (Asia) had completed their 2 consecutive term as board members this year. In July 2013, GAATW welcomed a new Board Member representing the Americas, Ms Andrea Querol from Peru. Ms Querol was nominated by LAC members after a series of online discussions. And in November, GAATW-IS had announced the opening of a new GAATW Board position to represent the Asia region. After receiving 5 nominations from MOs, the current Board selected Dr Renu Rajbhandari.

- Ms Manassanan Pongnorrawish, Thailand - Chair
- Ms Thipsuda (Ching) Taweesaengsuksakul, Thailand - Vice Chair & Treasurer
- Dr Ratchada Jayagupta, Thailand - Secretary
- Ms Alexandra (Sandra) Claassen, The Netherlands - Representative, Europe
- Ms Andrea Querol, Peru - Representative, The Americas (*She was nominated by the LAC members in July 2013*)
- Dr Renu Rajbhandari - Representative, Asia (Current Board members selected her from among the 5 nominations they received from members.)
- Ms Victoria Nwogu, Nigeria - Representative, Africa
- Ms Bandana Pattanaik, India - Representative, International Secretariat

The International Secretariat in 2013

- Apivart (Nong) Chaison, Finance Manager
- Zoe Carletide, Programme Officer: Communications and Research (started in October 2012-end of March 2013)
- Alfie Gordo, IT and Production Officer
- Bandana Pattanaik, International Coordinator
- Gemma Sandler, Research Project Officer (started in June 2013)
- Kate Sheill, International Advocacy Officer
- Jebli Shrestha, Programme Officer - Research and Communications (started in May 2013)
- Intern: Hannah McDermott, New York University (May-August 2013)
- Intern: Caroline Lester, Yale University (May-August 2013)
- Intern: Amy Klopfenstein, University of Notre Dame (May-August 2013)
- Intern: Siedler Anouk, (August-December 2013)
- Intern: Alexandra Bekker, VU University Amsterdam (August 2013-January 2014)

OVERVIEW

2013 is the final year in GAATW's multi-annual plan for 2011-2013. During this year, we completed all the planned tasks. However, as we currently also carry out some projects in addition to the core programme, some tasks are still on-going.

In late 2011, a new project with domestic workers and garment sector workers was added to our plan. Upon completion of work in countries of origin, in early 2013 a team of GAATW member organisations and friends visited two countries of destination, Lebanon and Qatar, in order to draw a comparison between women's perceptions of their lived migratory experience to those developed upon their return home. During the field visit, women were asked about their collective empowerment processes and for their thoughts on how exploitation and discrimination in migration should be addressed and overcome. We will enter into the implementation phase of this project by mid- 2014.

In 2013, we also focused on creating new space to network and interact with civil society groups in various advocacy events and forums. Our Alliance strengthening work involved direct engagement with members through our projects, advocacy events, book launch and through our participatory research. We started consulting members for their input to the next three year programme cycle. The links between members providing assistance from destination and origin countries were also strengthened through the participatory research on anti-trafficking initiatives.

Over the year, we have continuously worked to strengthen the systematization and effectiveness of our finance, fundraising, human resource, and office administration process.

A gradual shift towards project based fund raising has had some implications on our work. While it has allowed us to work closely with member and partner organisations, it has also meant that fund raising efforts need to go on all through the year. As we do not have dedicated staff to write proposals, this stretches the small team beyond its limits.

The triennial members' congress should have been held in 2013. However, we have decided, in consultation with members and the international board, to plan a conference and members congress for the 20th anniversary of GAATW in 2014. Preparatory work has begun in late 2013.

ACCOUNTABILITY



During 2011-13 this programme included our advocacy activities as well as a project on monitoring anti-trafficking initiatives.

ADVOCACY ACTIVITIES

In 2013, the UN General Assembly held the second High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (HLD). This was the main advocacy focus for GAATW-IS in 2013 and we developed our strategy for the meeting, in discussion with the International Board and some representatives of Member Organisations at our February Strategy meeting. GAATW viewed this as an opportunity to highlight our analysis of the trafficking-migration nexus and the need for human rights in the migration process as a means of addressing the trafficking of persons. The work at and leading up to and at the HLD also provided an opportunity to build our connections with relevant NGOs, in particular migrants' rights groups.

UN General Assembly High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development and preparatory events

The UN General Assembly **High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development** was part of the 68th session of the UN General Assembly, on Thursday 3 and Friday 4 October at the UN in New York.

In April, GAATW-IS attended the UN **Commission on Population and Development (CPD)**, New York, 22 to 26 April).¹ The 46th session of the CPD looked at *New Trends in Migration: Demographic Aspects*. GAATW also contributed a written statement to the session.² GAATW-IS had hoped that many of the groups attending the CPD will also follow this issue through to the HLD, however this proved not to be the case, with few migrants' rights activists following the session. Though, we were able to network with the human rights caucus and the *Women & Global Migration Working Group*, an NGO coalition, who are one of our key contacts as we prepare for the HLD.

The dynamics between States in the CPD negotiations did not portend well for the HLD and States were unable to agree on a final concluding document for the session. We were disappointed to see States' reluctance to engage meaningfully on the issues of migration

¹ <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/commission/previous-sessions/2013/index.shtml>

² <http://daccess-ods.un.org/access.nsf/Get?Open&DS=E/CN.9/2013/NGO/5&Lang=E> or

<http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/commission/previous-sessions/2013/index.shtml>, click on "Item 4" and scroll down to NGO/INGO statements.

and migrants' rights, in particular, the opposition by migrant-receiving countries to extending services to all migrants, regardless of migration status, and States trading-off between broad migrant rights protections and migrant women's sexual and reproductive rights.

At the end of May, GAATW-IS joined with some of our members and other civil society and trade union activists at the **Asia-Pacific regional preparatory events** for the HLD. At the civil society meeting organised by *Migrant Forum Asia* (MFA) and *Building and Wood Workers' International* (BWI), representatives from about 60 civil society groups worked hard over two days to agree a set of recommendations fleshing out a range of issues identified in the framework of the seven key outcomes identified by civil society for the HLD.³ The outcome document from the Asia-Pacific regional civil society preparatory meeting fed into the wider civil society day that took place in New York in July.

GAATW-IS was part of a smaller civil society team that took these recommendations on to the regional UN forum (ESCAP) for the official intergovernmental preparatory meeting: the **Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting for the General Assembly High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development 2013**.⁴ It was a great team of activists at both the UN and the civil society meetings and we worked well together to deliver a strong statement at the UN session and to express our disappointment at the ultimately weak outcome.⁵ It was good, however, that the States negotiated an outcome document for the meeting - something that would not happen at the HLD itself. However, States made a number of substantive and procedural challenges in relation to the draft text and the final outcome was disappointingly weak. Issues of women's rights and the right to health in particular were challenged.

GAATW-IS spoke at the **Expert meeting on Migration, Human Rights and Governance** organised by the UN *Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights* (21 and 22 June 2013, Geneva). The international governance of migration largely sits outside the human rights framework and this meeting sought to examine how we could use the occasion of the HLD as an opportunity to address the human rights dimensions of migration at the international level and to foster more effective cooperation and coherence between States, international organisations, civil society actors and other stakeholders. The meeting proved not only to be a space for rich discussions on these issues by a range of UN, intergovernmental and civil society actors, but also afforded an opportunity for NGOs and trade union representatives at the meeting to connect and plan for our work at the HLD, at the civil society events in July and the main event in October.

In July, GAATW-IS attended the **Informal Interactive Hearings on International Migration and Development**, an important step in the preparations for the HLD. This was a one-day event organised by the President of the General Assembly at UN Head Quarters with representatives of NGOs, civil society and the private sector. The purpose of the hearings was to provide inputs for the HLD, and the report of the hearings was one of the background papers to the HLD. Approximately 300 civil society groups and 80 States

³ Recommendations from the Asia-Pacific Regional Civil Society Consultation in Preparation for the Second UNHLD on Migration and Development
http://www.gaatw.org/statements/Recommendations_APRegionalCivilSocietyConsultation_UNHLD.05.2013.pdf, using the civil society framework of seven key outcomes to be achieved over a five-year period,
http://www.un.org/esa/population/meetings/eleventhcoord2013/Global_Civil_Society_Submission_CM11_15Feb2013.pdf

⁴ See <http://www.unescap.org/events/asia-pacific-regional-preparatory-meeting-general-assembly-high-level-dialogue-international>

⁵ Joint civil society statement delivered at the ESCAP meeting
http://www.gaatw.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=728:cso-joint-statement&catid=69:Press%20Release&Itemid=82; Joint civil society statement on the outcome of the ESCAP meeting
http://www.gaatw.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=729:cso-statement&catid=69:Press%20Release&Itemid=82

attended the session. GAATW-IS submitted a written statement outlining some of our concerns and delivered an intervention from the floor on the international governance of migration.⁶

In preparation for the hearings, there were two days of preparatory meetings for civil society which were attended by approximately 200 civil society participants over the two days. Although some difference remained, there was a high degree of consensus in the messages from civil society to States for the HLD - a clear demand that the international human rights framework needs to be the primary framework for the intergovernmental governance of migration. For GAATW, one of the outcomes of the session was to be invited to join the NGO coalition, the Women & Global Migration Working Group.

More than 100 Ministers and other representatives of Member States and civil society gathered in New York on 3 and 4 October for only the second UN General Assembly **High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development**. UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, opening the HLD and launching the UN eight-point agenda to “make migration work” for all commented, “we must do more to protect the human rights of all migrants.⁷ Too often, migrants live in fear of being victimised as the so-called “other”; of having little recourse to justice; or of having their wages or passports withheld by an unscrupulous employer.” François Crépeau, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, made a series of statements at the HLD, including a strong call for human rights to be a core component of the HLD.⁸

GAATW-IS co-organised a very well attended side event with the UN *Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights* (OHCHR) on human rights at borders.⁹ Chaired by a representative of the Permanent Mission of Argentina, with Ivan Šimonović, Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, Yury Fedotov, Executive Director of the *UN Office on Drugs and Crime* (UNODC), Cecilia Malmström, *European Union Commissioner for Home Affairs*, François Crépeau, *Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants*, and GAATW’s International Coordinator, Bandana Pattanaik, addressing a range of issues which lead to human rights violations at the border.

GAATW-IS also spoke on a panel co-organised by the OHCHR and the ILO on migrant domestic workers. Joining speakers including Guy Ryder, the Director General of the ILO, and Peter Sutherland, the *Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Migration and Development*, Bandana Pattanaik, GAATW’s International Coordinator, shared the findings of GAATW’s research with returnee migrant domestic workers in South Asia.

GAATW-IS had long been concerned with the framing of Roundtable 2 of the HLD: “Measures to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of all migrants, with particular reference to women and children, as well as to prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants and trafficking of persons and to ensure orderly, regular and safe

⁶ GAATW written statement available at <http://hldcivilsociety.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/GAATW-statement-for-the-HLD-CS-Interactive-Hearing-150713-USsize.pdf> All the written statements to the session are available at <http://hldcivilsociety.org/submitted-position-documents-for-the-hearings/>; <http://www.gaatw.org/statements>

⁷ *Making migration work: an eight-point agenda for action*, from the Report of the Secretary-General (A/68/190), http://www.un.org/en/ga/68/meetings/migration/pdf/migration_8points_en.pdf

⁸ Statement by the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants at the High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, 4 September 2013,

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=13715&LangID=E> For further information on the activities of the Special Rapporteur at the High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, see <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Migration/SRMigrants/Pages/HighLevelDialogueonMigrationandDevelopment.aspx>

⁹ <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/SRMigrants/FlyerEUBorder.pdf>

migration.”¹⁰ We were able to intervene from the floor in a strong statement to the roundtable discussion in which we shared our analysis of the harms to migrants caused by States conflating smuggling and trafficking and called on States to de-link smuggling and trafficking in order better to protect the rights of all migrants.¹¹

However the (non-binding) outcome document for the HLD - the *Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development* - developed by governments in advance of the HLD and not negotiated at the session, continues this confusion between smuggling and trafficking.¹² States “decide to work towards an effective and inclusive agenda on international migration that integrates development and respects human rights”, but take a protectionist attitude to migrants, particularly women migrant workers, rather than calling on states to protect their rights.¹³ This is an important distinction as the former can lead to restrictions on women’s rights, including their freedom of movement and choice of employment, which instead of respecting their human rights pushes many to take riskier migration routes and can deny them access to justice. The Declaration also emphasizes “the need to consider circular migration”, whereas in the Asia-Pacific preparatory meeting for the HLD, NGOs and trade unions had taken a clear position against circular migration. Circular migration positions migrants as economic units rather than rights bearers and prevents and restricts the movement of migrant workers and puts them at increased risk of abusive and irregular situations where they can be exploited by recruiters and employers.¹⁴

GAATW-IS presented three workshops at the 2013 **People’s Global Action on Migration, Development & Human Rights** (PGA), which overlapped with the HLD and brought together activists from all over the world to discuss strategies to realise migrants’ rights.¹⁵ Several authors who contributed to the second issue of the *Anti-Trafficking Review* on human rights at the borders were able to join us in New York for the launch.¹⁶ The Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants and the Migration Advisor of the *Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights* joined us for rich discussion at the panel looking at the dis/connections between smuggling and trafficking. GAATW’s New York-based Member Organisations - the *Sex Workers Project*, *Safe Horizon*, and the *Freedom Network* - joined us for a workshop critiquing criminalisation and law-enforcement responses to trafficking in persons.

The outcomes of the workshops fed into the final PGA Declaration that calls for: a human rights framework for migration law and policy and to respect, protect, fulfil the human rights of migrants and their families, including full and inclusive labour rights for all migrant workers; alternatives to the prevailing free market economic policies that benefit the few at the expense of the majority; an end to the criminalisation of migrants, and movement-building with grassroots migrant organisations in leadership, at the local, national, regional, and global levels.¹⁷

¹⁰ Sixty-seventh session of the UN General Assembly, Second Committee, Agenda item 22 (b): Globalization and interdependence: international migration and development, UN Doc.A/C.2/67/L.15/Rev.1, 12 December 2012, para.3(c)

¹¹ GAATW Statement to Roundtable 2 of the UN HLD, http://www.gaatw.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=748:un-high-level-dialogue-on-international-migration-and-development&catid=69:Press%2520Release&Itemid=82 For more information, see GAATW, 2011, *Smuggling and Trafficking: Rights and Intersections*, GAATW Working Paper Series: http://www.gaatw.org/publications/Working_Papers_Smuggling/WPonSmuggling_31Mar2012.pdf

¹² Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, para.17, <http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=A/68/L.5>

¹³ Paras.3, 12

¹⁴ Para.26

¹⁵ <http://hld2013.gcmigration.org/about-pga-2013/>

¹⁶ The second issue of the *Anti-Trafficking Review* is available at <http://www.antitraffickingreview.org/issues/issue-2-human-rights-at-the-border.html>

¹⁷ Available at <http://hld2013.gcmigration.org/category/pga-declaration/>

We look forward to building on the connections we have been able to make during the PGA and the work around the HLD as we develop our plans for the next few years.

OTHER ADVOCACY WORK

GAATW-IS was invited to participate in the **Meeting of Experts on Forced Labour and Trafficking for Labour Exploitation** convened by the *International Labour Organization* in February.¹⁸ This tripartite meeting (governments, employers' and workers' groups) discussed the scope for a possible new standard to complement the ILO's Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), and Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105). The outcome of the meeting was a recommendation to the ILO's Governing Body ILO who subsequently decided to place the potential new forced labour instrument(s) on the agenda for the 2014 International Labour Conference.¹⁹

Unfortunately, the dates of the interactive dialogue and associated events with the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons at the **23rd session of the UN Human Rights Council** (May-June) clashed with the Asia Pacific regional preparatory UN and civil society meetings for the High Level Dialogue (see above), meaning that GAATW-IS were unable to attend the Council this year. GAATW-IS provided a written statement to the session, a critical engagement with the Special Rapporteur's report on 'demand' for trafficked persons.²⁰ At this session, the Special Rapporteur also presented her report of the *Expert consultation on human trafficking and global supply chains* that GAATW attended in 2012.²¹

GAATW was also invited to contribute a statement to the **High-Level Meeting of the UN General Assembly on the Appraisal of the Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons**, that took place at UN headquarters in New York on 13-14 May 2013.²² One of our New York-based Member Organisations, *Safe Horizon*, agreed to represent GAATW at the meeting but was not invited to deliver the statement.²³

GAATW-IS was also able to support one of our Member Organisations from the Dominican Republic, *Centro de Orientacion e Investigacion Integral* (COIN), to attend the 55th session of the **UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women** (CEDAW, July 2013) in support of the joint NGO shadow report they had submitted.

GAATW-IS spoke at the **Regional Consultation on the Right to an Effective Remedy for Trafficked Persons** held in Bangkok in September.²⁴ We also contributed written comments on the *Draft Basic Principles on the Right to an Effective Remedy for Trafficked Persons*.

¹⁸ http://www.ilo.org/global/meetings-and-events/WCMS_201042/lang--en/index.htm

¹⁹ http://www.ilo.org/gb/decisions/GB317-decision/WCMS_208157/lang--en/index.htm

²⁰ Report of the Special Rapporteur http://ap.ohchr.org/documents/dpage_e.aspx?si=A/HRC/23/48,

Statement submitted by Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women
http://www.gaatw.org/statements/GAATWStatement_05.2013.pdf

²¹ http://ap.ohchr.org/documents/dpage_e.aspx?si=A/HRC/23/48/Add.4

²² *UN Member States appraise Global Action Plan to combat human trafficking*, 13 May 2013,
<http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=44885#.Uc1WxdjueSp>

²³ http://www.gaatw.org/statements/GAATW_statement_for_the_HLM_GPA.2013.pdf; For information on the meeting, see
<http://www.un.org/en/ga/president/67/issues/trafficking/trafficking.shtml>

²⁴ See <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Trafficking/Pages/consultations.aspx>

We also published a statement to mark the entry into forces of the **ILO Domestic Workers Convention**.²⁵

Unfortunately, NGOs were not permitted to attend the 5th meeting of the **UN Working Group on Trafficking in Persons**. GAATW-IS issued a statement expressing our concern about the UNODC's exclusion of NGOs from this meeting in principle, and especially given the centrality of the issues on the agenda - consent, demand and exploitation - to States' responses to trafficking in persons.²⁶

In our November issue of our eBulletin we shared a statement on the **attack by US-based NGO Equality Now on UN research** calling for the decriminalisation of sex work. *Equality Now* has launched a campaign against some UN research into HIV, human rights, and sex work that concluded that States should decriminalise sex work. GAATW's years of experience working on trafficking in persons, all over the world, has led us to advocate for the decriminalisation of sex work, for labour rights for sex workers, and the conceptual de-linking of sex work and trafficking in persons.²⁷

GAATW-IS participated in the **Expert meeting on Human Rights at International Borders: Recommended Principles and Guidelines** organised by the *Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights* (18 November 2013, Geneva) and contributed written comments on the draft. This built on the *Expert consultation of Human Rights at International Borders: Exploring Gaps in Policy and Practice*, organised by the OHCHR with GAATW in March 2012.²⁸ We are really happy with the draft principles and guidelines and the discussions in Geneva further strengthened the draft and identified steps we can take to promote their use.

We also participated in a **Roundtable Discussion** (7 and 8 December 2013) with other NGOs from the Asia-Pacific region in a meeting to assess the need for a new Convention on Violence against Women in ASEAN and UN. Convened by the *Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development* (APWLD) we discussed the opportunities and challenges of the call by the UN Special Rapporteur on violence against women for a UN Convention on VAW and the proposal by the ASEAN Inter-Governmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) for an ASEAN Convention on Violence against Women.

Over the last several years ASEAN has been shaping as an active regional block. With a view to strengthening our engagement with ASEAN, GAATW-IS partnered with the *Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development* (AFPPD) to produce a series of **policy briefs on human trafficking in South East Asia**.²⁹ The pack, for parliamentarians, offers an overview document and brief assessments, and recommendations, on the situation of trafficking in persons in eight South East Asian countries: Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. As part of this project, GAATW-IS presented an overview of trafficking in the region at the *AFFPD 9th Regional Women Parliamentarians' and Ministers' Conference on Gender Equality and the Post-2015 Development Agenda*, held in Seoul, Republic of Korea, in May.

²⁵ Available at http://www.gaatw.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=743:domestic-workers-convention-enters-into-force&catid=102:Briefers&Itemid=22

²⁶ GAATW Statement, The UN Working Group on Trafficking in Persons: negotiating harmful ideas behind closed doors, 6 November 2013, http://www.gaatw.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=749:the-un-working-group-on-trafficking-in-persons-negotiating-harmful-ideas-behind-closed-doors&catid=102:Briefers&Itemid=22

²⁷ GAATW e-Bulletin, Issue 9/2013, http://www.gaatw.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=83&Itemid=19

²⁸ For documents for this Expert Meeting see <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Migration/Pages/OHCHRExpertconsultationExploringGapsinPolicyandPractice.aspx>

²⁹ Available at http://www.afppd.org/files/1113/8206/9530/Policy_Brief.pdf

TOWARDS GREATER ACCOUNTABILITY - PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH ON ANTI-TRAFFICKING INITIATIVES

Nepal

Work by our members in Nepal on this part of the Accountability programme continued into early 2013. Alliance Against Trafficking in Women in Nepal (AATWIN), the national network in Nepal, coordinated the administration of the GAATW/Praxis assessment tool and an independent consultant trained in research methodologies facilitated a data analysis workshop. Unfortunately, the rich data and rigorous collective analysis were not reflected in the report due to the new work commitments of the consultant and the reporting skills of new researchers. Despite this temporary setback, reporting on the research was completed by mid-2013 with language assistance provided by GAATW-IS' new Research and Communication Officer.

In September, the preliminary findings of the project were shared at a meeting jointly organised by GAATW IS, AATWIN and the National Women's Commission. Participants included NGOs working in anti-trafficking and migration, self-organised groups, UN agencies, government agencies and media. The sharing meeting provided a platform for the various groups to work together to suggest a plan of action. It also provided an opportunity for the Ministry of Women to update the group on developments in government programmes, in particular that the monitoring of shelters is now more regular and stringent.

One of the more tangible developments of the research was that in Sindhupalchok, the research team and the participating NGOs coordinated with the CDO and Secretary of Village Development Committee and were successful in establishing a Working Group to coordinate anti-trafficking activities in 15 villages of the district.

Collectively each of the stakeholders decided that this research should be conducted in other parts of the country and that the findings should be circulated widely to encourage stronger partnerships and establish rights and responsibilities. AATWIN together with its members will expand the research in other districts of the country.

PHASE 4

Following on from the experiences in Cambodia, Nepal and Thailand, GAATW-IS organised a review of the objectives, assumptions and practice of the project to date in February 2013. The review brought together previous implementing partners and sought input from other member organisations that had carried out independent monitoring work to share their experiences and invite advice on the directions for the project.

The following conclusions were made:

- While the GAATW/ PRAXIS tool is comprehensive, it is not feasible for NGOs to administer without financial and technical support. It is also a tool designed for a specific context, as participatory tools should be. While adaptation and modification of the tool is preferable, the experience in Nepal showed that people tend not to alter a tool that came with some professional underpinning. Experience in both India and Nepal showed that if such a tool is administered by researchers with minimal research training and no previous experience in doing research, not all data can get adequately recorded and/or analysed.

- Given that GAATW-IS does not have the resources to continue to administer this tool on an annual basis in various countries, the project could aim to consult with victims with an aim to 1) allow member NGOs to get some structured feedback from victims regarding their own assistance work and so initiate a process of viable M & E work and 2) enable them to hear from victims on their experiences with state-based policies and programmes which might provide an evidence base for national advocacy efforts.
- The GAATW/Praxis tool, as befits a participatory tool, was developed for a specific location in consultation with colleagues who work there. Similarly, participating member organisations who know their local and national context best can come together and prepare a checklist that would enable them to get input from the victims regarding the efficacy of anti-trafficking initiatives.
- The number of participating countries should be expanded to mitigate the risk of members withdrawing from the project.

In line with these conclusions, the second half of our 2013 activities were oriented towards initiating a research project with our members to consult directly with their beneficiaries on how the system of protection and assistance has affected them. Firstly, a questionnaire was sent out to member organisations that provide direct service to victims of trafficking in Europe, Asia, Latin America to establish interest and capacity in taking part in the project. While it was desirable to involve at least one country in Africa, few GAATW IS members there provide direct protection and assistance services to adult victims of trafficking. Concurrently, the IS conducted two literature reviews: one on methodologies used in research with trafficked persons, the other on monitoring and evaluation of anti-trafficking work. The review revealed that there are numerous methods for monitoring the implementation of anti-trafficking responses, however relatively few are designed to collect information from victims of trafficking.

The Secretariat hosted two workshops to plan the research: one in Bangkok for Asian and European members and the other in Lima, for LAC region members. The aim of these workshops was for implementing members and allies of GAATW to share their experiences with research, monitoring and evaluation and decide on a general set of research questions. Clearly, in assessing the effects of anti-trafficking initiatives in destination and origin countries across three different regions there are potentially many different things to check. Our members decided to narrow the focus of the research to four topics which would permit both an analysis of their own work as well as the states: assistance or 'support', access to justice, reintegration and return, deportation and repatriation. As a result of the specific assistance scenarios in which each member works, the focus of each study will differ. Combined, however, the researches will begin to show what life after trafficking looks and feels like for women in diverse contexts.

As our literature review confirmed, the involvement of victims is a new approach to monitoring anti-trafficking efforts and there is no single method to ensure that our participants will feel comfortable or willing to evaluate their experiences. From the outset, our members have sought out different methods (story-telling, mapping, focus-group discussions, interviews) which would be appropriate for the different nationalities, ages and educational and social backgrounds of the women they assist. A key component of this study will be for our members to observe and document the research process and identify issues with implementation. However, it is anticipated our methodology will offer a new take on our own and other's anti-trafficking work; by seeking out the unexpected needs and priorities of women who have survived trafficking.

ACTIVITIES

Activities	Outputs	Beneficiaries
Surveying member organisations for capacity in implementing participatory research on anti-trafficking initiatives (Jun - Sept)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project narrative, providing rationale, goals and objectives. • Questionnaire • Initial mapping of protection and assistance scenarios and M & E efforts in Europe, South and South East Asia and LAC region. 	IS and MOs who are providing direct assistance to trafficked persons and abused migrants
Desk research of the current tools and guidance documents used in monitoring and evaluating programmes to address human trafficking; qualitative research methodologies with trafficked persons.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literature reviews 	IS and partner MOs;
Organising Research Planning Workshops (Sept- Bangkok, Thailand; Oct - Lima, Peru)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept note for workshop • Presentations from GAATW IS, MOs, associates and 2 self-organised groups: LOL (Thailand) and Shakti Samuha (Nepal); • MO research plans; • General set of research questions; • Meeting notes 	IS and MOs who are providing direct assistance to trafficked persons and abused migrants
Joint development of field work documents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Semi-structured interview guide, including reflections and observations of the research process. • Project description for respondents; • Informed consent form 	Participating MOs, IS
Sharing meeting with member organisations, INGOs, NGOs, government/State (NHRC, Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare and National Women Commission), UN agencies and SOGs. (Sept; Kathmandu)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting share research findings; • Final report on research findings 	IS, MOs, INGOS, government representatives, and other meeting attendees
Organising research methodology training for MO colleagues (Nov- Jakarta, Indonesia; Dec - Kathmandu, Nepal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research plans for MOs in Indonesia and Nepal; • Workshop presentations and exercises; • Workshop notes 	Training participants and two other members from Indonesia (Institute Perempuan and Yasanti)

CHALLENGES

As a project based on participatory methodologies, integrating the priorities of the member organisations was essential to the work but presented some challenges. While qualitative methods are valuable because they work at a personal level and investigate the problem in-depth, they are time-intensive and can be a burden for members when organisational priorities are more urgent (running shelters, providing assistance). Furthermore, two months into the research phase of the project, our researchers are reporting difficulties finding women to participate in the project. Although the study is not focused specifically on the experience of trafficking, research of this kind is potentially traumatising in that it asks them to recall parts of their life that they may want to put behind them. Avoiding re-traumatisation and 'doing no harm' to the women was a key priority for both our members and the IS and our members maintained that only those women who had considerable distance from their exploitation and had 'stabilised' should be approached.

Nevertheless, many women have declined to take part. In other cases, flooding has hampered access to remote locations or research has coincided with busy harvest periods. Overall, this may impact on the project achieving a 'meaningful' and broad sample. However, such a sample would require more time and resources from members and a much larger volume of information, which cannot be processed and analysed within the time frame. These challenges prove the obstacles, both practically and ethically, in obtaining information directly from victims of trafficking. Nevertheless, these undertakings are worth the effort not least because our members, as service providers, will have the opportunity to implement some of the recommendations.

SUCSESSES

The outputs of the activities have helped to strengthen the Alliance through Secretariat-Member Organisation collaboration. It has been valuable for the IS and Members alike to meaningfully discuss assistance work, share our views on accountability and together plan the ways in which the perspectives and needs of trafficked persons can be integrated into monitoring and evaluating anti-trafficking work. More broadly, this project continues to fulfil GAATW-IS' research objectives of collaborating with Members and allies to ensure that activities are relevant and maximize the knowledge and experience of Members. Further, by training colleagues in qualitative research methods, our Members are well placed to continue the process of critically analysing their own and other people's work and develop advocacy plans based on their findings.

LOOKING AHEAD

In the first half of 2014, the IS has organised two meetings (one in the LAC region and one in South Asia) in which members will collectively analyse their data. Since our members will be sharing findings on the impact of their own assistance work, great care will be required to ensure a process of honest reflection and mutual learning by the group members. While the findings may suggest some changes are needed for our members' programmes, it will be equally important to highlight what is working well so that these practices can be shared and promoted elsewhere. The analysis meeting will also be opportunity to identify what changes we might need to advocate for which are outside an organisations control, such as government services. Many of our members have already emphasised that they will use these findings to engage with their government but these meetings will also serve as a forum for members to jointly plan advocacy for any regional bodies that present opportunities. In collaboration with specific members, the GAATW IS International Advocacy Officer will also assess the ways in which findings from this research can feed into the second cycle of the Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Review.

Following these workshops, the IS will support the researchers to develop a report which can be presented at the International Members Congress and Forum on Accountability in September 2014. The congress will be an opportunity for our researchers to share their findings and discuss with other members and colleagues, both nationally and internationally, about follow-up action and the future direction of the participatory monitoring and evaluation project. Donors will also be invited to the meeting so that they can be familiarised with the most effective aspects of the research and the potential monitoring processes linked to them. Concurrently, an external review of the entire project is scheduled. It is hoped the results of the review and the advice from members will help build a model for monitoring which, unlike conventional frameworks, centres an analysis of the very people anti-trafficking responses should most benefit -people who have been affected by trafficking.

POWER IN MIGRATION AND WORK



Goal: To centre an analysis of women's power in migration, labour and anti-trafficking measures and discourses as a means of ensuring that anti-trafficking and related policies increase rights protection for trafficked persons and migrant women rather than causing harm.

This programme included our work on migration and labour.

PARTICIPATORY LEARNING WORKSHOP

One of the key conclusions of the working papers linkages of trafficking with migration and other was that the exploitation women face are not so dissimilar when they are “trafficked”, “smuggled” or even when they migrate. It is important that NGOs working on the ground, who are directly providing services to women as trafficking survivors, migrant workers understand and see this similarity in their situations. NGOs need to broaden up their understanding from one specific field and should explore what better ways can give justice to the women they work for. However, for this to happen, the NGOs need to understand the different existing frameworks. This understanding of nexus between trafficking and migration, forced labour and human rights has been integrated in all of GAATW's works.

The workshop in June provided an opportunity to bring together our members and allies from South and South East Asia to share their work under various framework. The countries that were represented were Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Nepal, South Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The participants brought together their knowledge and experiences working in migration and trafficking experiences and discussed where they see similarities and how they can work with different frameworks that would best help the people they are working with. The workshop gave a forum to have discussion and clarity on concepts of trafficking, migration, forced labour and human rights and strengthened understanding of human rights based approach to providing services to survivors.

The participants identified three areas in which they can work with each other and support from GAATW to address rights violation against migration workers:

Assistance in Destination Countries

- Increase networking between origin and destination countries.
- Advocate for governments to establish protection and rescue institutions for abused women and trafficked persons.
- Continue to advocate for ratification of relevant international instruments to protect migrant workers and trafficked persons.
- Protection during Recruitment

- Raise awareness about safe migration in both destination and origin countries, including
 - Basic human rights
 - Government policies
- Provide contacts of NGOs and relevant embassies in both origin and destination countries.
- Advocate stricter monitoring mechanisms for agents.

Victim Participation/Access to Justice

- Integrate victims' perspectives into policy-making.
- Increase understanding of existing laws, and understand different frameworks as possible additional solutions.
- Increase data collection and organization of returnees and their subsequent legal steps.
- Develop a collaborative proposal on Access to Justice involving members/partners who are providing legal assistance to abused migrant workers and trafficked persons so that the practical use of various frameworks can be made.

Furthermore, particularly for GAATW-IS, the participants saw the role of the IS to be most effective if we can strengthen communication and information sharing among Members and friends of GAATW. They also suggested for the IS to conduct country specific conceptual clarity workshops to generate in-depth discussions, understanding and facilitate more collaborative work between various frameworks.

As an immediate next step, GAATW-IS has developed a plan for a working paper on Safe Migration. This has gained a lot of currency among NGO colleagues. But like most terms, it is necessary to define and describe how "safety" should be seen from a rights perspective. Especially from the women's rights perspective as safety is often a term used to curb women's autonomy.

WORK WITH DOMESTIC WORKERS AND GARMENT SECTOR WORKERS

Participatory Research and Action Pilot project

The activities under the no cost extension of this project were carried out early in the year. In early 2013 a team of GAATW member organisations and friends visited two countries of destination, Lebanon and Qatar, in order to draw a comparison between women's perceptions of their lived migratory experience to those developed upon their return home. This research explored the intersect between multiple discrimination and empowerment and demonstrated that women's empowerment is influenced by much more than structural factors such as the money they earn, independence from families and social constraints or skill development. Rather empowerment comes from finding solutions to, or navigating a path around multiple discriminations and exploitative conditions encountered at all stages of their migratory process.

During the visit the team identified a number of possible research and policy directions for GAATW to take in future work both independently and in collaboration. These streams seek to address the intersecting themes outlined above and provide greater information on actors or issues which are central to women's disempowerment in migration. Future research themes identified include: Women's empowerment in migration; Employers capacities and expectations; Recruitment agencies, networks and accountability; and State bans and protection. Projects which could be implemented by GAATW and partners

should draw on their strengths and centre on building women's collective capacity to support each other and to claim power at all stages of the migratory process.

South Asia Middle East (SAME) Project

The South Asia Middle East project (SAME) is the follow on from the previous work that the IS has done in Bangladesh, India and Nepal with the domestic workers and garment sector workers on "Voices and participation of trafficked women and girls" project in 2012 and early 2013. Our learning from the project was that not only the trainings that migrating women are provided are of much relevant to them, but there's a lack of elements that are empowering for women migrants workers. Although programmes have been run to develop skills for women to migrate, lesser focus were given to the aspects of upholding their human rights at their countries of origin itself.

GAATW-IS organised a consultation with its members and non-members in early November to discuss possibilities of taking further the findings of this work. Eighteen participants from Nepal, India and Bangladesh including women rights activists from the region brought their experience in organising, supporting and working with women, various groups of workers including domestic and garment sector workers, and survivors of human trafficking. While some colleagues work exclusively with women migrant workers, others work with both local and migrant women workers and some also work with male workers. With consultations and the subsequent meeting with the core team members held in Kathmandu, it was decided to focus the project into addressing the gaps in the current safe migration programs that member organisation and others are engaged in, to influence migrant workers at pre-decision making stage. It was noted that safe migration program are targeted to women that have made decisions to migrate. However, during the consultation it was agreed that there can be no artificial categorisation between "women who will migrate and women who will not migrate". Women's decision to migrate is often influence by ranges of discrimination and human rights violations women face within their own communities. Trafficking can be both cause and consequences of many interrelated human rights violations and discriminatory practices. This also means that while focus has been on safer migration approach, what should also not be sidelined is the safety of women within her home and community, while we talk about protecting rights of women during her migration experience, her rights at home should be protected which influences her decision making process to migrate. We tried to find a way that would support the rights of migrating women/people in the process of migration and at destination countries but we also felt that source communities should engage in critical discussions on factors influencing forced or distress migration, violence against women and hold origin and destination states accountable to protect women/people's rights at home, in the domestic labour sector, on the way and at destination. The group felt that some core feminist components should be added to more specific/practical topics such as information on safe migration, safety measures, skills development, workers' rights at destination sites and financial literacy. The process and pedagogy of the trainings, it was agreed, would be also extremely important. Methodology that does not look at women as mere recipients of information and knowledge but takes into account their experience and helps them analyze and assess the situation should be used. The project looks at organising of women as an important strategy for empowerment.

Hence the ensuing plan is for GAATW to develop training modules to strengthen capacity of local level actors that are working directly with women at community levels. After the training of trainers is conducted, the trainers would deliver relevant modules to the women in the source communities. They would also make sure that regular meetings take place with women and other community actors in the source communities. The group agreed that an adequate M&E system should be built in so that the modules get evaluated.

At a later stage, some of the modules could be used for trainers at the pre-departure training centres, labour attaches and other stakeholders

The action plan made during the consultation will be implemented during 2014-15. GAATW-IS will need to raise adequate funds for the project in the interim.

ACTIVITIES

Activities	Outputs	Beneficiaries
Participatory Learning workshop on Trafficking, Forced labour, Migration and Human Rights	Workshop proceedings and a short video compilation of participants' view on safe migration. Sharing of information on trafficking, migration, forced labour and human rights and their linkages, the experiences of nexus in practice	Members and non-member NGOs working from South Asia working directly with survivors of trafficking and supporting migrant workers
Learning trip to Lebanon	Report on the situation of migrant domestic workers in Lebanon Short video entitled, 'Migrant Domestic Workers - Standing Together.' This video shares women's perceptions of their lived migratory experience in Lebanon. This short 5 minutes film can be downloaded on GAATW's Youtube channel: http://www.youtube.com/user/gaatwsecretariat	GAATW Member organisations and allies working in origin and destination countries
Meetings with ILO-DFID in the UK	Sharing within the IS team	IS
Consultation meeting with South Asian members and non-members in Calcutta	Sharing of work and experiences, update on trafficking/ migration scenario in the origin countries, conceptual clarity, Work-plan for the next two years	Members and non-member NGOs working from South Asia working directly with survivors of trafficking and supporting migrant workers
Compilation of Resources on Domestic Workers and Garment Sector Workers in Nepal, India and Bangladesh	Resources in the server, sharing of information on Ebulletin	IS, MOs
Meeting of core-group members in Kathmandu	Final work plan for South Asia Middle East (SAME) project for the year 2014	Members and non-member NGOs working from South Asia

		working directly with survivors of trafficking and supporting migrant workers
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SUCSESSES

Alliance strengthening and communication, networking with members are woven into every program of GAATW activities. It has been understood that grassroots organisations, the nature of most of our member organisations, do not see much value in “ just sharing information via emails’. The best way to strengthen networks with them is through specific activities. The activities carried out under this program helped us to strengthen our alliance, especially with our Asian members. Furthermore, discussions at consultations have given us the impetus for a working paper on Safe Migration which is planned for 2014.

One of the key activities that members (and non-members that participate in our programs) have appreciated is the conceptual clarity sessions; the session linking various frameworks. It helps to refresh their knowledge and to able to share their own experiences of linking. We have seen that there is constant changing of personnel both at the IS and within our member organisations. The level of understanding of the concept and of the various frameworks has also been varied. Leaving of personnel could also mean a vacuum of knowledge and the member organisations do not always have the capacity, time or resources to train their new staff. Furthermore, we are now working with mixed demography - some organisations we are partnering with have no understanding of human trafficking or women’s rights.

COMMUNICATIONS

Goal: To contribute knowledge produced by the Alliance within the anti-trafficking and related movements, by creating an environment where Alliance members feel engaged and informed through current, relevant, and accessible information that supports the principles of GAATW.



One of the core activities of the International Secretariat is to maintain an effective communications and information exchange component in implementing projects and activities for the Alliance.

In 2013, one of the goals of the communications services is to increase the reach of GAATW through social media channels. Since GAATW has produced significant numbers of publications throughout the years, marketing/promoting these materials has been one of the gaps in communications work. IS staff has put in extra time in strengthening activity and frequency of information sharing online using social media networks and the GAATW website.

During the past 12 months, the Communications services have focused on a number of priorities, as well as on maintaining its day-to-day services to a high standard. These priorities have included:

- Streamlining and reviving communication channels and platforms;
- Encouraging members to proactively use the membership page and social media networks (list serv, youtube and Facebook) to engage with the IS and other members
- Initiating video interviews to bring issues/messages to wider audiences
- Evaluating and expanding the use social media Facebook and Youtube as means of encouragement of ideas and reflections
- Increasing the use of social media channels to share new and relevant updates and statements by GAATW
- *Anti-Trafficking Review's* move to Open Journal System (OJS) platform to enable online article submissions as well as support the indexing of articles and references. The transfer to an OJS platform has required a significant amount of time and technical support.
- Monitoring the reach of GAATW publications and statements, the IS keeps track of citations and mentions in various social media networks. The IS also continues to receive subscriptions and requests for permissions.

ACTIVITIES

Activities	Outputs/Status	Beneficiaries
<p>Panel and Launch of the <i>Anti-Trafficking Review</i> issue 2, 'Human Rights at the Border' at the People's Global Action for Migration, Development and Human Rights (PGA) in New York</p> <p>October 2013</p>	<p>The latest issue of the <i>Anti-Trafficking Review</i> (www.antitraffickingreview.org) includes eight peer-reviewed articles on how anti-trafficking measures play out in border zones.</p> <p>See minutes of the report in Appendix: 1</p> <p>Produced brochures, bookmarks and other workshop materials for the launch</p>	<p>Practitioners, Anti-Trafficking Advocates, Academics, GAATW network</p>
<p>Call for Papers for Issue 3, <i>Anti-Trafficking Review</i> on the theme 'Follow the Money: Spending on Anti-Trafficking'</p> <p>September 2013</p>	<p>Article submissions were sent to the Editor of the Review in mid-December. The 3rd issue will be published in September 2014.</p>	
<p>Launch and Panel Discussion on the Working Paper on Au Pair: Challenges to Safe Migration and Decent Work, Manila</p> <p>August 2013</p>	<p>GAATW-IS in cooperation with IDEALS, held a half day event to launch a working paper focusing on Au Pair. GAATW-IS shared the findings and recommendations from the report.</p> <p>The discussion raised other key issues such as illegal recruitment, prevalence of pregnancy and abortion and the absence of comprehensive return and reintegration programs.</p>	<p>Representatives from government agencies (CFO, POEA, IACAT), the Embassy of the Netherlands, the Danish Consular Office, IOM, IDEALS and Migrante</p>
<p>Communication Workshop with Returnee Migrant Women in Bangladesh, in partnership with BOMSA, a GAATW member</p> <p>May 2013</p>	<p>The workshop was held in response to one of the needs identified by the women during a series of group and one-on-one interactions between them and the GAATW team. Twenty-two women participated in the workshop in which theatre and performance was used for increasing confidence, participants' comfort levels with their bodies and communication skills.</p> <p>A short video collage about the workshop can be viewed here:</p> <p>http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kCidmtzCG5c</p>	<p>20 women survivors from Bangladesh, GAATW-IS, MOs</p>
<p>In-house design and layout of GAATWs annual calendar</p> <p>January 2013</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 GAATW planner, featuring art submissions on the theme, '<i>Border Crossings</i>' • 2012 Annual Report and 2013 Workplan • Printing of FAQ papers on Human 	<p>Donor agencies, IS, MOs, migrant rights groups and activists, academics,</p>

	<p>Smuggling and Trafficking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designed brochures for the launch of the Review, Issue 2 • Layout of GAATW hand outs for GAATW sponsored workshops at the UN High Level Dialogue in New York, October 2013 	practitioners
<p>Monthly e-Bulletins</p> <p>January-December 2013</p>	<p>Produced 10 <i>e-Bulletins</i>, featuring nine Member Interviews, IS activity updates, opportunities for involvement, news on global developments affecting anti-trafficking work, and resources.</p> <p>Each month, GAATW REDLAC mailing list members continues to receive the Spanish version of the e-bulletin. The REDLAC mailing list group is currently the most active in exchanging information as compared to the other regional mailing lists.</p>	e-Bulletin mailing list members including Members, Associates, Board, allies, practitioners, academics and individual subscribers.
<p>Regular maintenance of the GAATW website</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An updated website www.gaatw.org • Online access to most GAATW publications and information services 	Alliance, GAATW website visitors including allies, general public, practitioners, academics, students.
<p>Anti-Trafficking Review - publishing and distribution and move to OJS site</p>	<p>Starting 2013, the Review is covered by the following abstracting and indexing services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ulrich's • Ebsco Host • Directory of Open Access Journals • eGranary • e-journals.org • ProQuest <p>Circulation for Issue 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Print - 400 (Asia, Europe, The Americas, Africa) • Online - 943 (all Regions) <p>Online subscription as of 2013: 105 individuals</p> <p>Completed the application for ISSN and e-ISSN numbers for the Review</p> <p>On-going technical work to transfer the current ATR website to an Open Journal System (OJS) platform</p>	GAATW network, practitioners, academics, researchers, libraries

Maintaining the GAATW and GAATW Secretariat Facebook page and account	From Feb-Dec 2013, around 500 individuals had joined the GAATW Group Page. More individuals are also sharing and commenting on GAATW/IS updates.	FB friends and page group members including MOs, Board, like-minded groups and allies
Event management and planning	Provided logistical, technical and facilitation support for meetings and activities in 2013	Mos, IS, like-minded groups
Responding to online requests/inquiries for information, e.g. internships, donations, research, vacancies, etc.	Regular general correspondence	Journalists, Internship/volunteer applicants, General public

Other Activities

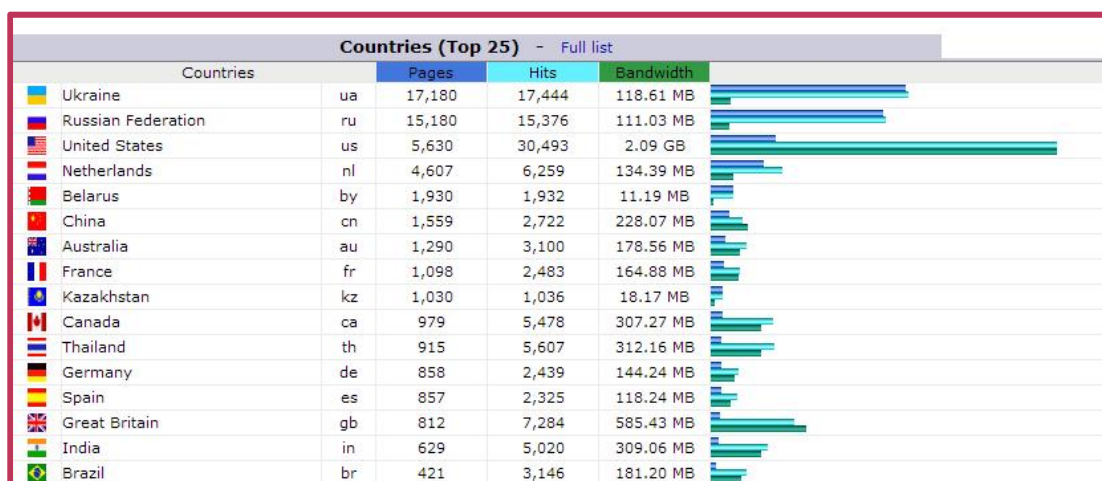
- Consulting regional member organisations prior to GAATW’s Strategy Meeting in February 2013.
- Drafting the GAATW timeline in preparation for GAATW’s 20th year Anniversary
- Providing IT support to the IS team
- Networking visit to Sri Lanka in August to find out what NGOs and INGOs are doing on migration issues and their services to migrant returnees.

Human Resources

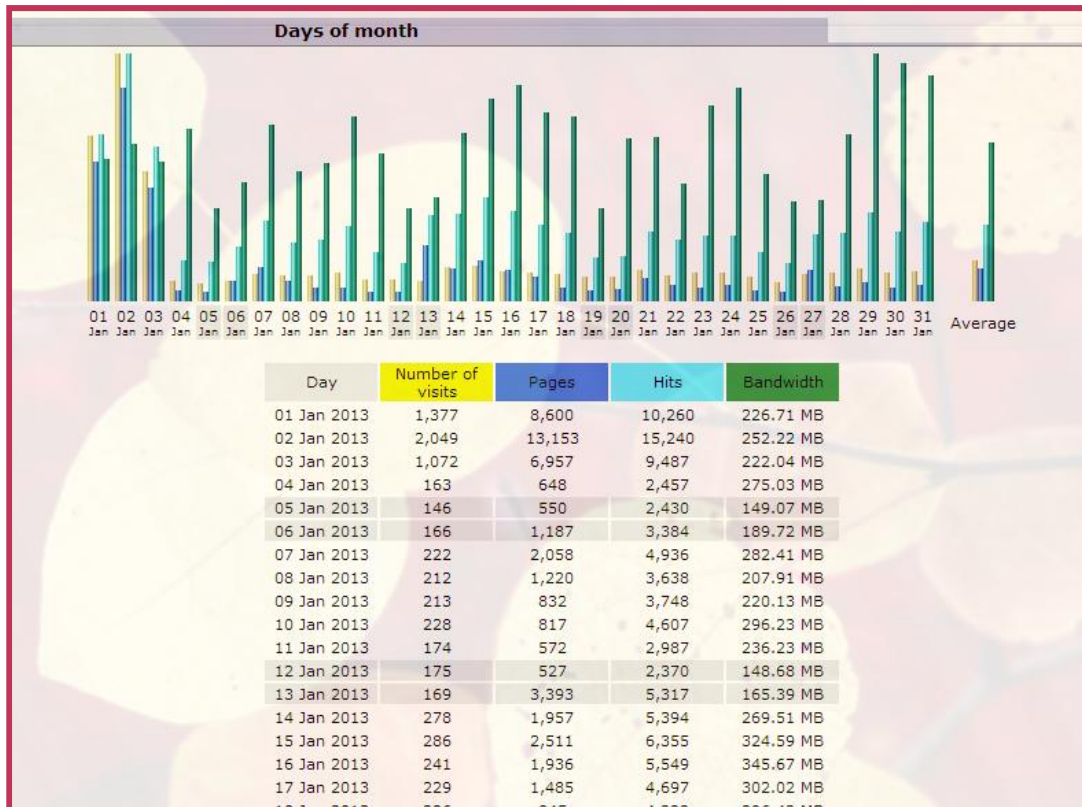
In April 2013, a new staff member has joined the IS team to take up work on research and communications. Part of her task is to ensure that member’ insights and activities are reflected in the monthly e-Bulletin. The IS team also received a lot of support from interns and volunteers. In fact, one of the interns was assigned full time to support the Editor of the *Review* by fact checking of article submissions and applying for indexing and abstracting services. The full time IS staff in communications has also given much of her time in admin and programme work.

Analytics

Top 3 countries that visited the website: USA, Ukraine and Russia



Average number of visits per month is 339 with 146,796 hits.



Top 3 downloaded GAATW publications

- What’s the Cost of a Rumour?
- Moving Beyond Supply and Demand
- Collateral Damage

Downloads		
Downloads	Hits	206 Hits
/robots.txt	2,503	0
/publications/WhatstheCostofaRumour.11.15.2011.pdf	421	2,472
/publications/MovingBeyond_SupplyandDemand_GAATW2011.pdf	205	1,169
/Collateral%20Damage_Final/singlefile_CollateralDamagefinal.pdf	180	1,466
/publications/The%20Demand%20Side%20part1.pdf	134	438
/books_pdf/hrs_thai2.pdf	114	185
/publications/GAATW_Global_Review.FeelingGood.AboutFeelingBad.pd...	82	466
/FPAR_Series/LRC-KJHAM_Laporan_FPAR_Bahasa.pdf	78	104
/publications/WP_on_Migration.pdf	70	336
/advocacy/FACTSHEET%20_What%20is%20a%20review%20mechanism%20-%2...	65	11
/publications/Alliance%20News/2009/Alliance_News_July09_Sp.FINAL...	59	1,186
/publications/Working_Papers_Smuggling/WPonSmuggling_31Mar2012.p...	58	246
/publications/WP_on_Globalisation.pdf	56	484
/publications/A_Toolkit_for_Reporting_to_CEDAW_GAATW2011.pdf	47	37

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

- GAATW's communication strategy for the three year programme has remained the same with emphasis in strengthening members' involvement and contribution in information exchange and analysis. One of the challenges that we would like to address in future is to encourage more in-depth engagement and provide more opportunities for conceptual clarity understanding on trafficking and migration related issues.
- As the primary regular written communication to all member organisations as well as to a wider network, the e-bulletin is essentially the face of GAATW. One of the elements that we see in improving the e-bulletin is to strengthen its thematic direction and clarity in terms of relevance, target audience and purpose.
- In 2013, the Anti-Trafficking Review Editorial Team has decided to make its publishing standards on par with other academic journals. One of the challenges in introducing this new development in time for the next ATR issues is the lack of capacity of the full time communications staff to address the technical needs and knowledge in Open Journal System and indexing services.
- A more proactive communications strategy is essential to facilitate the promotion of GAATW's work and analysis particularly in social media networks and other external events. Facebook has played a great role in information technology. As a platform accessible to millions of people and socio-civic organisations, we see a great opportunity in sharing GAATW's work to a wider audience.
- A substantial number of GAATW members are located in the Latin America and the Caribbean. Most of them have been active in GAATW's regional mailing list and regional meetings in 2013. Despite the lack of English language to communicate effectively with staff, communications has been on-going between the IS and LAC members. The IS team has been grateful to some bi-lingual members who have been supportive and provided translation support on various GAATW meetings in LAC. In 2013, some LAC organisations were part of an on-going participatory action research coordinated by GAATW.

LOOKING AHEAD

In GAATW's next three-year programme cycle, the communications services will continue to refine GAATW's communication *channels* and *methods* of information collection, processing, formatting, and distribution.

Strengthening access to GAATW materials and having a proactive communications strategy, that includes different communication styles, cultures, sectors, issues, and technological capacities, will be important for GAATW's very diverse Alliance.

Another equally important focus for the next 3 year programme is to ensure clarity and strength in communicating our political position within the Anti-Trafficking community.

ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



Goal: To have a strong and capable International Secretariat that is transparent and accountable to its Members, Board and partners, and above all committed to the principles of human rights & to have an alliance with democratic processes for decision making.

FINANCE AND FUNDRAISING

Goal: To ensure long-term accountability, sustainability and transparency.

The Finance Unit is responsible for maintaining a clear and transparent finance monitoring system.

ACTIVITIES

Activities	Outputs	Beneficiaries
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily financial administration and management (all year through) Maintain close budget monitoring (monthly) Inventory of office assets and equipment (Annual) Annual audit with management letter (Annual, around March) Revise budget for the year and prepare detailed operational budget Submit donor reports (financial report linked to narrative report) Submit finance and audit report to Thai Government (Annual) Submit new proposals with estimated budget (As per need) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget for 2013 Quarter report for 2013 Narrative report for donors Audit report for 2012 with management letter Annual report for 2012 Submitted funding proposals Inventory of office assets and equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget for 2013 sent to donors Budget for 2013 sent to Board members and approved, funds for 2013 secured 88% 2012 audited report and annual report mailed to donors and Thai government <p>IS, Donors, Thai Government</p>

SUCSESSES

One of the responsibilities of the Finance Unit is to ensure transparency and effective financial accounting system of GAATW expenditures. In 2013, GAATW financial reports were submitted on time to donor agencies and the Thai Government.

CHALLENGES

One of the challenges is setting a clearing advance system with member organisations and partner organisations involved in GAATW's activities. Working on money matters with MOs and partner organizations has been crucial. Participating organisations need more support and guidance in preparing finance reports and support documents.

ADMINISTRATION

SUCSESSES

In 2013, 2 full time staff had joined the IS team in the area of research and communications. Before end of the year, all staff were given a Thai visa and work permits to support their stay in Thailand. Interns were also given visa letters to facilitate their travel to Thailand.

CHALLENGES

In 2013, the Thai Government has issued a new system for acquiring visa and work permits to foreign staff/volunteers. This new system might cause some delay or hassles in getting proper work documentation for staff.

One of the lessons learned in 2013 when extending or seeking logistical support during meetings is to set clear list of tasks and expectations for the organizing team. In future a TOR will need to be prepared before we agree to provide or request logistical support from partners and members.

LOOKING FORWARD

- In April 2014, the admin staff will facilitate the renewal of Bangkok based Board Members
- Renewal of staff work permits and applications for work permit papers for new staff members
- An updated staff handbook and staff policies by 2014.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT AND ALLIANCE STRUCTURE

As we close the three year programme of GAATW, we can say that there has been a lot of interactions that happened amongst member organisations and the IS team. This has been evident in the past research and training activities of the IS in mostly Asian countries.

ACTIVITIES

Activities	Outputs	Beneficiaries
Maintaining a database for the membership to share information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated regional members list 	IS, MOs
Organising 2013 International Board Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Board Meeting minutes; Staff presentations 	IS, Board
Daily administration and maintaining staff documentation in Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff visas and work permits Office maintenance 	IS
Maintaining PME system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning, monitoring and evaluation documents for each programme/unit 	IS, donors
Maintaining and strengthening institutional memory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record management system; Staff weekly updates and staff meeting minutes 	Alliance
Receiving new membership application forms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 new members (Fundacion Esperanza, Columbia; APAV, Portugal; Brijada Callejera, Mexico; Heteira, Spain; and PNCC, Nepal) 	Alliance
Members participation in GAATW sponsored events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in different GAATW organised workshops (eg. HLD, advocacy events) 	Alliance
Touch base with migrant rights organisations and trade unions in Colombo, Sri Lanka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trip reports New contacts with CSOs and donors 	Like-minded groups
Participation at the COMMIT SOM9 Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal report 	IS
Participation at the LSI Platform Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop presentation Internal meeting 	Alliance
Training Workshop on Migration, Forced Labour and Human Trafficking organised by CHAME, a GAATW member, Porto Alegre	The workshop aimed to broaden the discussion on the exploitation of young and adult women, as well as different forms of migration and to participate in the development of public policies for the rights of trafficked women. The training also sought to recognize different levels of vulnerability, expand	Alliance, 44 women union leaders and activists

	access to information and the means of prevention.	
Forum on <i>TRANSITions-Navigating Borders, Work, Law & Justice</i> organised by FIRST, a GAATW member	Workshop presentations and recommendations on sex work policy in Vancouver	GAATW MOs in Canada, GAATW Associate (Julie Ham), forum participants
Recruitment of 2 IS staff (Communications and Research Officer and Research Project Officer) and 5 interns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job description and contracts; • Letter and visa support for interns. 	IS; students

Membership

As we mentioned in the past Annual Report, GAATW has started using low cost online communications strategies to reach out to various members. We tried to maximise some of these tools such as skype, e-bulletin, regional mailing lists, youtube, and facebook. In 2013, GAATW has accepted membership applications from 5 non-government organisations from Columbia, Mexico, Nepal, Portugal and Spain. All of which work on the issue of anti-trafficking and migration.

Beyond Membership

2013 brought opportunities for the IS to network with donors, government officials and academics. Some donor agencies spent some time with staff to discuss new project proposals developed by the GAATW-IS. For a new donor, it was an opportunity to get to know more about the Alliance and the work of the IS.

On various occasions, the IS was invited to facilitate workshops and trainings. For the second time, United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) has invited the International Coordinator to lead one of their training sessions for government representatives from Asia region on topics related to trafficking and migration.

There were also efforts to meet new allies in countries where there is high concentration of outbound migrant women workers. One of the countries that the IS has visited is Sri Lanka. These interactions have allowed the IS to hear the perspectives of donor groups, labour unions and service providers.

Associate Membership

Associate members have continued extend their time and valuable contribution to GAATW. In 2013, one associate member has accepted several interviews from media about the GAATW report, '*What's the Cost of a Rumour? A guide to sorting out the myths and the facts about events and trafficking*'. The report has been cited many times online and has been shared by sex workers' rights organisations. Language support is another significant contribution given by an associate member and colleague from Spain. We acknowledge their time and efforts to share their knowledge with GAATW. One of the important observations of having Associate members in GAATW is like having an extended team beyond the Secretariat. We very much look forward to working with each one of them at different points of time in future.

Some of the Associate Members will be part of the preparatory team as we come closer to GAATW's 20th year Anniversary in 2014. There is also a possibility of extending the

invitation to a few more colleagues/GAATW friends as we expand the Associate Membership in 2014.

GAATW International Board

Contact with all board members has been kept up via emails, Skype and through the annual Board meetings. Bangkok based members have been proactively involved with their legal and admin functions within GAATW.

Change of Board membership was done for 2 regions, LAC and Asia. Both Jaqueline Leite (The Americas) and Eni Lestari's (Asia) term as regional Board members have expired. For The Americas, Andrea Querol of CHS-Peru was unanimously nominated by REDLAC members and she eventually replaced Jacqueline as Board. While nomination for the next Board Member representing the Asia region happened in later part of the year. By end of the December, the IS has received 5 nominations in total from India, Indonesia and Nepal.

SUCSESSES

In the past 3 years, the International Secretariat team has been reduced in size and capacity. But these changes did not become an obstacle in the successful execution of GAATW activities and its mission. The current team is composed of independent and hard working women. The team continues to practice a consultative and efficient planning, implementation and reporting processes.

CHALLENGES AND LOOKING AHEAD

Funding opportunities in 2013 has been positive for the growth of the IS. This allowed GAATW to recruit another full time person by mid-2013 to lead the Accountability research project. And before December, the IS opened another job posting for the position of a Communications Officer for Media and Editing. During summer, the IS hosted 3 interns from the US and they took up various research, communications and documentation tasks to support the work of the IS. Another batch of 2 interns came on 3rd quarter of the year.

One important feedback from interns includes having more clarity of assigned tasks and supervisory/mentoring roles from IS.

FINANCE AND FUNDRAISING

In 2013, the IS had several meetings with prospective donors. The full team was also involved in the development of several project proposals for 2014. At end of 2013, although the funding scenario for 2014-16 does not look too bleak, there are a still a lot of discussions to be had before new contracts could be signed. Unfortunately due to an oversight/misunderstanding on Dan Church Aid's part we were not aware of the organisational evaluation that would need to be carried out in 2013. Therefore, we were not able to send a new 3 years proposal to DCA at year end. Instead, we requested for a small grant to carry out the evaluation by end of March, 2014 and then submit the new proposal. A finance system evaluation scheduled by DCA could not be carried out during 2013, due to scheduled clash. We have agreed with DCA that the evaluation will be done in early 2014.

FINANCE REPORT SUMMARY

Below is a summary of the 2013 Finance Report and accompanying notes. The full Financial Report is sent to the donors as per requirements, and is available upon request.

Alliance Against Traffic in Women Foundation			
GAATW Finance Report 2013 - Summary			
Currency: Thai Baht (THB)			
Description		2013 Planned	2013 Actual
IS	International Secretariat	4,343,500	4,298,792
I.	Programme Work		
	1. Accountability	6,125,700	3,751,691
	2. Power in Migration and Work	3,401,800	3,418,115
Subtotal I. Programme Work		9,527,500	7,169,806
II.	Organisational Development		
	3. Communication & Information	4,084,750	3,412,990
Subtotal II. Organisational Work		4,084,750	3,412,990
Subtotal IS, I-II		17,955,750	14,881,588
Miscellaneous (5%)		897,788	
Total Budget (THB)		18,853,538	14,881,588

FINANCE REPORT

The Finance Report compares the planned and the actual expenditures per budget line in 2013. The Finance Report follows the same structure as the Narrative Report: it shows the program priorities (numbered 1-3), which are split up into objectives. This summarised version of the Finance Report is limited to a comparison of the expenditures per program priority. A detailed version is sent out to donors as per their requirements and is available upon request.

PHOTO GALLERY

HIGHLIGHTS OF OUR WORK



*Members Meeting in Bogota during the LAC
3rd Congress on Anti-Trafficking
July 2013, Colombia*



*Video Documentary for a French TV Network
April 2013, Bangkok*



*2013 GAATW Strategy Meeting
February 2013, Bangkok*



*International Conference on Gender
Violence with Julie Ham, a GAATW Associate
July 2013*



*Launch and Panel Discussion on the
Working Paper on Au Pair: Challenges to
Safe Migration and Decent Work
August 2013, Manila*



*Networking with Migrant Forum Lanka
August 2013, Sri Lanka*

*Participatory Learning Workshop on Trafficking,
Forced labour, Migration and Human Rights
June 2013, Thailand*







*GAATW Side Events at the People's Global Action on Migration, Development and Human Rights
October 2013, New York*





*Research Methodology Training for
Members in Jakarta and Semarang
November 2013, Indonesia*





HUMAN RIGHTS

at home, abroad and on the way



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