



## Trafficking Alert

June 2006

- In This Issue:**
- I. **Civil Society and Government Collaboration to Combat Trafficking in the Mekong Sub-region**
  - II. **Vital Voices Anti-Trafficking Activities**
  - III. **U.S. Government Anti-Trafficking Activities**
  - IV. **Civil Society Anti-Trafficking Initiatives**
  - V. **New Resources**

The Trafficking Alert is published by Vital Voices Global Partnership as part of our work to promote effective partnerships between government officials and NGOs across the United States and around the world to fight modern-day slavery.

Dear Friends:

Welcome to the **June 2006 Trafficking Alert**. Due to increasing anti-trafficking activities worldwide, beginning with this issue, we will combine the US and International Editions to report on global anti-trafficking news in every issue.

The United States Government issued two important annual reports on human trafficking in the past month: the **US Department of State's 2006 Trafficking In Persons (TIP) Report** and the **US Department of Justice's US Government Activities to Combat Trafficking In Persons, Fiscal Year 2005**. The State Department's TIP Report assesses 158 countries' governments' anti-trafficking efforts in 2005 and places them in Tier 1, 2, 2 Watch List, and 3. This year's report brings attention to labor and sex trafficking, especially low-skilled workers from developing countries. 12 countries are placed in Tier 3 this year, meaning that these governments do not comply with the minimum standards and are not making significant efforts to do so. While civil society barely exists in most of the Tier 3 countries and access to these governments remains difficult, it is time for the international community to think creatively about new approaches to help these countries improve their anti-trafficking efforts by engaging all stakeholders.

In addition to our recent regional conference to promote civil society and government collaboration to combat human trafficking in the **Greater Mekong Sub-Region**, Vital Voices hosted a Latin America Summit in Miami, Florida with women leaders, including anti-trafficking and gender-based violence experts. **Mrs. Maria Beatriz Pare de Palacio, First Lady of Ecuador**, gave a keynote speech on her anti-trafficking work. The First Lady is recognized in this year's TIP Report as one of the ten international heroes to combat trafficking for her leadership and commitment to address this issue. Please read the newsletter for more details.

As always, we are grateful for your support and feedback. We hope you will enjoy this issue.

Sincerely,

Wenchi Yu Perkins, Managing Editor  
Margot Shorey, Editor

## I. Civil Society and Government Collaboration to Combat Trafficking in the Mekong Sub-region

As a follow-up to the regional convening, Strategies for Combating Human Trafficking in Asia, in Tokyo in June 2004, Vital Voices Global Partnership, in collaboration with the Royal Thai Government's Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the US Embassy in



**Ms. Melanne Vermeer, Minister Watana Muangsook, Ms. Julia Ormond and Ms. Joana Merlin-Scholtes** give opening remarks.

Thailand, and the US Agency for International Development (USAID), brought together government and NGO representatives from the Greater Mekong Sub-region to promote government and civil society's joint anti-trafficking efforts. The conference took place in Bangkok, Thailand, on May 22-24, 2006. ([See conference agenda](#))

Modeled on the June 2004 Tokyo gathering, Vital Voices and the other sponsors selected two government officials and two NGO representatives from Burma (NGO representatives only), Cambodia, China, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam.

The primary focus of the three-day conference was to facilitate cross-sector and cross-border dialogues among key stakeholders in each country. While the country delegates were the highlight, observers from the international donor community, including foundations, corporations, as well as governments, also participated in the discussion. The end result of the conference was a nineteen-recommendation document that will serve as the guideline for civil society and government collaborative efforts in the Greater Mekong Sub-region.

### Background

The Greater Mekong Sub-region has relatively strong political will and sound infrastructure to combat human trafficking in comparison with other regions of the world. This region also has a history of inter-governmental collaboration on trafficking and migration issues. The Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT) is a process led by the Governments of the six Greater Mekong Sub-region countries that aims at creating a sustained and effective system of cross-border cooperation and collaboration to combat human trafficking. In the course of just over 16 months, starting at a meeting in Bangkok on November 20, 2003 when the decision to launch COMMIT was made, and culminating on March 29-31, 2005 in Hanoi, the six Governments have achieved the first-ever, sub-regional MOU on human trafficking in Asia and the Pacific, and have

adopted a comprehensive and strategic Sub-regional Plan of Action to build a seamless web of cooperative endeavors against human trafficking. The Fourth Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative Against Trafficking (COMMIT) senior officials meeting just took place in mid-May in Cambodia to review and address the course of cooperation on trafficking in the Mekong region. In addition, the United Nations Inter-agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region (UNIAP), which also functions as the Secretariat for COMMIT, has been coordinating cross-border and governmental anti-trafficking efforts.

For more information about the UNIAP and the COMMIT Process, please refer to [www.no-trafficking.org](http://www.no-trafficking.org).

### Highlights

This high-level dialogue among practitioners, policymakers and donors drew wide media attention in Thailand. Minister Watana Muangsook, US Ambassador Ralph Boyce, UN Resident Country Coordinator Joana Merlin-Scholtes, UN Goodwill Ambassador Julia Ormond, and Vital Voices' Chair Melanne Vermeer gave welcoming remarks and an overview of why human trafficking should be an issue of concern to all, including governments, NGOs, and international governmental organizations.



Reception hosted by the **Royal Thai Government's Ministry of Social Development and Human Security**

*Continued on page 3*

# Trafficking Alert

June 2006

Minister Watana outlined the Thai government's anti-trafficking efforts thus far, which include encouraging MOUs at the provincial level. Ambassador Boyce described the US Government's anti-trafficking policy worldwide. Ms. Merlin-Scholtes stressed the root causes of trafficking and poverty reduction as one of the solutions in the region. Ms. Ormond told participants and the media why and how she became involved in human trafficking issues and became a UN spokesperson; she also spoke about her recent impressions of trafficking through her work in Ghana and Cambodia. Ms. Verveer recounted her first visit to Thailand with then US First Lady Hillary Clinton in 1996 and their experience in northern Thailand with trafficking victims. She ended her speech with a quote of Ms. Urairat Soimee, who has been a vocal advocate for trafficking victims because of her own experience as a trafficking survivor and just passed away the day before the conference: "My wish is for the government and all sides to get tough with human trafficking rackets, the same way it suppresses drugs. I want my last wish to be fulfilled. It is not only a gift for me but for all women because no one should have to live through an experience like I have had." (See remarks of [Minister Watana](#), [Ambassador Boyce](#), [Ms. Merlin-Scholtes](#), [Ms. Ormond](#), and [Ms. Verveer](#))



**US Ambassador Ralph Boyce** addresses the conference

Dr. Saisuree Chutikul, Vital Voices' Global Advisory Council Member and a former Thai Senator, was instrumental in initiating this gathering and in ensuring the success of this program.

The break-out sessions of all country representatives as well as two regional participants were designed by USAID Regional Mission in Thailand to spark discussions on how government and NGO delegates can jointly identify priority issues and implement activities. (See [case study exercise](#) and [Optimal Interventions Chart for Trafficking in Persons](#))



Break-Out Session (Vietnamese Delegation)

The break-out sessions inspired heated discussion between government and civil society stakeholders as each side needed to negotiate for what they agreed to do jointly with their counterparts. The goal of the exercise was to reach a consensus in this process that would be useful for each side's understanding of the others' perspectives and to build mutual trust in their future working relationships.

Other panels included perspectives of international donors, international non-governmental and governmental organizations and regional and national law enforcement.

(See PowerPoint presentations by [Save the Children](#), [Nexus Institute to Combat Trafficking in Persons](#), [SEARCH Integrated Program Approach](#), [International Labor Organization](#), [USAID](#) and [Asia Regional Cooperation to Prevent People Trafficking](#))

At the end of the conference, government participants and all other observers created a document of recommendations for civil society and government collaboration to combat human trafficking in the region. The document is non-binding but will serve as a guideline for the region. It includes concrete actions for NGOs, international governmental organizations, donors, governments, and business sector to undertake. ([See the recommendations](#))



Ms. **Julia Ormond** addresses the participants



Ms. **Wassana Kaonoparat** and Ms. **Suvichit Sataman** address the audience

## II. Vital Voices Anti-Trafficking Activities

### Vital Voices' Miami Summit Discusses Multi-Stakeholder Solutions to Combating Trafficking in Latin America

From June 4 to 10, 2006, Vital Voices Global Partnership hosted a Vital Voices Women's Leadership Summit for Latin America in Miami, Florida. The Summit brought together emerging women leaders from the region to tackle issues related to women's political participation, economic independence and human rights.

The First Lady of Ecuador, Maria Beatriz Paret de Palacio, gave the keynote speech for the panel on human trafficking. Recognized for her leadership and commitment to combating trafficking, the First Lady is honored in this year's US State Department's Trafficking in Persons Report as one of the ten heroes to end modern-day slavery.

The First Lady, through her organization, the National Institute for Children and Family (INNFA), has worked with the international pop music star, Ricky Martin, and his foundation, as well as a Colombian entertainer, Carlos Vives, to disseminate anti-trafficking messages and information that reached approximately 24,000 people attending their concerts in Quito and Guayaquil. Some 50,000 soccer spectators in Ecuador also watched a game played on a field bedecked with an INNFA "No to Trafficking in Persons" graphic.

Other panelists included Monique Thiteux-Altschul, Executive Director of Fundacion Mujeres en Igualdad in Argentina and Maria Estela Segatto Correa, Senior Cultural Specialist of the US Consulate General of Sao Paulo, Brazil. Ms. Thuteux-Altschul has a nationwide recognized leader in the work of promoting women's rights. In addition to her own organization's work, she also coordinates the Network against Gender Violence and Human Trafficking in Argentina. "Argentina needs a national action plan and a law to address human trafficking. It's more than trafficking from other countries, but also trafficking within the country" said Ms. Thuteux-Altschul. Ms. Segatto Correa shared her experience bringing together multiple sectors in Brazil, especially the 2003 Summit that brought together 300 participants to kick-off the Government of Brazil's anti-trafficking efforts.

"I believe that women are the change agents in society. While some representatives' governments do not have the best relations with the US Government now, you, as leaders in your country can help make a difference by working with other women in the region," Wenchu Yu Perkins, moderator of the panel and Director of Anti-Trafficking and Human Rights of Vital Voices, concluded the discussion.

### Students at César Chávez Study Human Trafficking

At the end of each school year, the César Chávez Public Charter School for Public Policy in Washington, DC conducts a three-week policy project with their high school sophomores to prepare them for policy internships and theses that they work on as juniors and seniors. This year, one of the policy topics is human trafficking. The goal of the three-week session is to learn about the problem of human trafficking, the major stakeholders, and the efforts currently underway to combat trafficking. By the end of the seminar, the class is expected to make policy recommendations on combating trafficking in persons.

Vital Voices representative, Jessica Forrest, spoke to the students about human trafficking and Vital Voices' anti-trafficking and human rights program. After discussing the problem in a global context, the students had a case exercise about an Indonesian woman trafficked into Taiwan for domestic servitude. They then split into three groups – NGOs, law enforcement and government officials – and discussed possible strategies for helping the woman, as well as challenges to fighting trafficking for that particular group. Some of the concerns they raised were: ensuring the woman is not automatically deported, providing translation, prosecuting the traffickers and providing services to the victim.

Over the next few weeks, the students will meet with other NGOs and academics to learn more about the complexities of human trafficking and potential policy solutions.



**Maria Beatriz Paret de Palacio**

*Photo from Ecuadorian Government website*

### Vital Voices meets with U.S. State Department “Combating Trafficking in Persons” International Visitors Council

On behalf of the U.S. Department of State, Delphi International administered a three-week program entitled “Combating Trafficking in Persons” for a delegation of seventeen government officials, social workers, politicians, NGO leaders and journalists from various countries in Europe. The program was designed to introduce participants to policies and strategies to prevent and actively combat trafficking of persons, including prosecution of and enforcement against traffickers, information about initiatives to protect, assist and provide social reintegration of trafficking victims. It also demonstrates how representatives from a variety of societal sectors can effectively work together to address this issue and to encourage cooperation among program participants.

Jessica Forrest represented Vital Voices along with Jacob Patton, Director of Outreach and Technology from Free the Slaves, and Joy Zarembka, Executive Director of Break the Chain Campaign, on a panel discussion with the delegation entitled, “Education and Advocacy in Improving Public Awareness of Human Trafficking and Workers Rights” on June 7, 2006. Mr. Patton talked about Free the Slaves’ advocacy work around the world and shared their new documentary “Dreams Die Hard” on human trafficking stories from the U.S. Ms. Forrest overviewed Vital Voices’ history and multi-stakeholder approach to combating trafficking in persons, as well as the recent efforts to engage the business community in anti-trafficking work. Ms. Zarembka told the story of her own experience with a trafficked victim living in her neighborhood and talked about Break the Chain’s work with victims in the DC area. The delegation was especially interested in victim services and protection offered in the US. They also had the opportunity to share some of their own experiences working in field.



**Ms. Melanne Vermeer** spoke on the panel addressing root causes of Human Trafficking

### May 18, 2006: Vital Voices and IFC/World Bank host panel discussion on Entrepreneurial Development for Trafficked Victims at the new World Bank store, Pangea

Following the opening of Pangea Artisan Market & Café at the International Finance Corporation, Ms. Melanne Vermeer of Vital Voices Global Partnership, Ambassador John Miller of the US State Department, Mr. Pierre Tami of Hagar Project in Cambodia, and Ms. Tina Frundt of the Polaris Project spoke on a panel about entrepreneurial development for trafficked victims. Ms. Vermeer spoke about Vital Voices’ Global Network Members who have been implementing innovative programs to empower

trafficked victims and to prevent trafficking including DAWN (Development Action for Women Network) in the Philippines and The Prince of Wales International Business Leaders Forum in Thailand. Mr. Tami was one of the six Heroes Acting to End Modern-Day Slavery in the 2004 Trafficking in Persons Report by the US Department of State. The report wrote of Hagar, “these enterprises are providing new hope to the people of Cambodia who have been traumatized by modern-day slavery, allowing some of them to receive paychecks for their work for the first time in their lives

## III. US Government Anti-Trafficking Activities

### 2006 Trafficking in Persons Report released by US Department of State

On June 5, 2006, the US Department of State released its fourth annual Trafficking in Persons Report. This report is mandated by the US Congress as a US foreign policy tool to urge more government action to combat human trafficking. In addition to the sex trade, this year’s report brings attention to the plight of low-skilled laborers from developing countries, especially women as domestics who are trafficked for labor exploitation and are often subject to sexual abuse. The report follows the same format as in previous years and ranks countries in three tiers. It assesses 158 country government’s efforts, as well as international governmental organizations’ anti-trafficking work, such as NATO, OSCE, and UN DPKO.

To read the complete report, visit: <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2006/>

### **Attorney General's Annual Report to Congress on US Government Activities to Combat Trafficking in Persons Fiscal Year 2005, released June 2006**

This annual report outlines the US government's activities to combat trafficking during FY 2005. U.S. government departments and agencies provide trafficking victims with a range of social services, both directly and through grantees; vigorously investigate and prosecute trafficking cases; and provide training, outreach, and assistance to domestic and international law enforcement and non-government organizations. The United States is aided by the modern tools created by the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 to address the problem of human trafficking with a renewed and intensified vigor.

To read the entire report, please visit the US Department of Justice's website on Trafficking in Persons at [http://www.usdoj.gov/whatwedo/whatwedo\\_ctip.html](http://www.usdoj.gov/whatwedo/whatwedo_ctip.html).

### **Department of Health and Human Services Announces 1000<sup>th</sup> Certified Victim of Human Trafficking**

On May 22, 2006, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) announced that 1,000 victims of human trafficking have been certified since the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) was signed into law in October 2000. Certification of victims of human trafficking enables them to receive federally-funded or administered services or benefits including safe housing, food, Medicaid, welfare cash assistance, employment as well as assistance from state-specific programs. "Even with 1,000 victims getting the help they need, there's much more work to be done to end this modern day form of slavery," said HHS Assistant Secretary for Children and Families, Dr. Wade F. Horn. In addition, HHS and the U.S. Departments of Justice, Homeland Security and Education are involved in confirming eligibility for federal student financial assistance for human trafficking victims.

### **US State Legislative Activity**

As of June 2006, 22 states in the United States have passed anti-trafficking laws and seven, including New Jersey and Florida that have already existing laws, have pending anti-trafficking amendments. The new bills in New Jersey and Florida will amend or supplement the current laws. Seven states have anti-trafficking task forces or research commissions created by legislation. Five of these states have anti-trafficking laws in addition to these task-forces and commissions. Two states have pending anti-trafficking task force or research commission bills.

To view a more detailed description of state anti-trafficking laws, please see the [Polaris Project's June 8, 2006 U.S. Policy Report](#).

### **Congressional Briefing and Hearing on Modern-Day Slavery**

On June 14, 2006, the House Committee on International Relations Subcommittee on Africa, Global Human Rights and International Operations held a briefing and hearing on Modern-Day Slavery. This briefing and hearing focused on the 2006 Trafficking in Persons Report, forced labor, and sex trafficking.

Following a brief introduction of the topic by Chairman Christopher Smith of New Jersey, United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime Goodwill Ambassador on Human Trafficking, Julia Ormond, spoke about her recent visits to India, Cambodia, Thailand and Ghana. Ms. Ormond added her own term, prioritization, to the "3Ps" (prevention, prosecution, protection). "Making combating human trafficking a priority is essential for governments," said Ms. Ormond, because they are uniquely situated to reverse human trafficking. Ms. Ormond's statement was particularly powerful when she shared the stories of survivors and victims of trafficking she met around the world. She cautioned that if human trafficking fails to be a priority for governments, the traffickers will continue to profit and the number of victims will grow. Ms. Ormond responded to questions by Chairman Smith and Representative Tom Tancredo of Colorado, highlighting the importance of culturally appropriate means to combating human trafficking. Ms. Ormond also suggested combining efforts from Hollywood and Bollywood to generate public awareness in India.



**Actress Julia Ormond and Rep. Chris Smith**  
R-NJ.

*Photo from (AP Photo/Dennis Cook)*

*Continued on page 7*

Ambassador John Miller, Director, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons of the US Department of State spoke next about the 2006 Trafficking in Persons Report, which this year focused on forced labor as well as the sex trade. Ambassador Miller said, “we decided to place special emphasis on trafficking for labor exploitation, particularly involuntary servitude of foreign laborers. Forced labor may involve foreign workers who end up in conditions of involuntary servitude, or domestic servants, or victims trafficked within their own country.” Because of this new focus, countries, such as the Czech Republic were moved to Tier 2 status in part because of their high numbers of forced laborers. In the Czech Republic, there are several factories that use North Korean workers without freedom. Ambassador Miller responded to a question from Chairman Smith about UN peacekeepers who are participating in what some are calling the “sex for food scandal”. Although the UN has a zero tolerance policy for human trafficking, there have also been no compliance mechanisms for UN peacekeepers who practice trafficking as an abuse of their power.

A four member panel followed Ambassador Miller’s talk on the Trafficking in Persons Report. Sharon Cohn of the International Justice Mission spoke first about forced labor, which she said requires force and intimidation in many forms including physical abuse and rape, in order to compete with the free market. She also made the distinction between slavery of the past, for which abolitionists had to fight against laws that allowed slavery, and the slavery of today which is simply illegal. After Ms. Cohn, two Russian victims of the sex trade spoke of their experiences with their traffickers, the corrupt police and the NGO that ultimately helped them escape from their lives in German brothels. Charles Kernaghan, director of the National Labor Committee concluded the hearing with a discussion of trafficking and involuntary servitude in factories in Jordan. In Bangladesh, workers would respond to newspaper ads promising good jobs and generous wages. Kernaghan said, “Instead of being paid the \$250 a month that the ad promised, the workers earned two cents an hour, or \$2.31 for a 98-hour workweek. Workers who asked for their legal wages could be imprisoned up to three days without food”. Although these recent investigations prove worrisome, Kernaghan added that “The good news is that the Government of Jordan has responded quickly and seriously, and if their stated intentions turn into reality, they will be on the road to ending human trafficking and restoring the rule of law in Jordan’s export factories”. Jordan is now at a point where the government has to decide if it will make a legitimate effort to end trafficking and forced labor in its country.

The hearing brought together members from all levels of the fight to end human trafficking, including the United Nations, the US State Department, members of the US Congress, NGOs and trafficking victims. By incorporating a variety of view points into the discussion, the hearing could examine the complexity of human trafficking and what has been done to stop it. More importantly, these members, with a common goal, can work together using their individual approaches, to end human trafficking.

For more information about the hearing, please visit: [http://wwwc.house.gov/international\\_relations/afhear.htm](http://wwwc.house.gov/international_relations/afhear.htm).

### **Congressional hearing on Department of Defense and Human Trafficking**

On Wednesday June 21, the House Subcommittee on Africa, Global Human Rights and International Operations and the House Subcommittee on Military Personnel held a joint hearing on Department of Defense Implementation of Zero-Tolerance for Human Trafficking.

Chairman of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel, Rep. John McHugh of New York, opened by explaining Directives of both President Bush and the Department of Defense, outlining a zero tolerance policy for military employees and contractors who participate in trafficking of persons. He added that “the directives clearly state the Department’s opposition to prostitution and outline specific objectives of its efforts to combat trafficking”. Chairman of the Subcommittee on Africa, Global Human Rights and International Operations, Rep. Christopher Smith of New Jersey continued with a more detailed description of how the United States Military and its contractors have been engaged in trafficking activities, both for sex and forced labor. He gave examples of government contractors purchasing and trafficking girls in Bosnia and of contractors trafficking Nepalese workers to Iraq, where they were forced to work on U.S. military bases.

Ms. McGinn, who was performing the Duties as Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense, explained that “The Department’s major effort has been in trafficking in persons awareness training. We have deployed an awareness training module required to be taken by all military and Department of Defense (DoD) civilian personnel deploying overseas”. The training educates individuals how not to engage in trafficking. A training module for commanders is expected to be released soon

# Trafficking Alert

June 2006

Finally, Colonel Boyles, who recently returned from Iraq, explained the methods taken by Multi-National Force Iraq (MNF) to reprimand and discontinue the work of contractors who use practices such as withholding passports of their workers to insure cheap labor costs. Colonel Boyles recently directed the modification of contracts to include anti-trafficking measures such as returning passports to all workers.

Despite continuous occurrences of trafficking within the military and its contractors, all panelists were optimistic about the Department of Defense's efforts to combat both sex and labor trafficking and the continuation of this work in the future.

For a full transcript of this hearing, please visit: [http://wwwc.house.gov/international\\_relations/afhear.htm](http://wwwc.house.gov/international_relations/afhear.htm)

## IV. Civil Society Anti-Trafficking Initiatives

### **Washington College of Law at American University: Crossroads of Control: Domestic Violence and Human Trafficking—June 23**

Human trafficking and domestic violence are different types of victimizations and require different responses from legal and social service providers, but there are also important similarities. This one-day conference will explore the extensive intersections of domestic violence and human trafficking. Panelists include representatives of governmental and non-governmental organizations, and will feature experts from the legal, social service, and law enforcement professions. The agenda covered criminal investigations and prosecutions, basic and advanced legal remedies, the special needs of child victims, mental health and trauma, benefits and services, and other topics.

### **New NGO in Latin America**

Inter-American Center against Disappearances, Exploitation and Trafficking (CIDETT) is a new NGO in Peru and soon to be in Costa Rica with the objective to work in the entire Latin-American region. Latin America lacks an organization that promotes and coordinates initiatives in this field. CIDETT is implementing the Latin American network, a public database with information about missing people (children and adults). This database is managed by the police of each country with the information provided by the person who placed the report. Families and organizations can consult the database and it has become a useful tool to find disappeared people and to save them from networks of traffic and exploitation.

For More Information, please visit: [www.cidett.org](http://www.cidett.org)

### **Microsoft Corporation Gives Grants to Asian NGOs to Combat Trafficking**

The Microsoft Corporation has released grants worth more than 1 million USD to NGOs in Thailand, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, the Philippines and Singapore to deal with human trafficking by providing computer skills. The program is called the "Unlimited Potential" and helps human trafficking victims and those vulnerable to offers of money from traffickers who would sell them into forced labor or sexual slavery to gain computer skills needed to get jobs.

Earlier this month, Microsoft also donated one million dollars to Suzanne Mubarak, wife of the president of Egypt, to aid a fund she operates to combat human trafficking in the Middle East.

### **Slavery Still Exists Campaign**

The Slavery Still Exists Campaign is a public awareness program designed to allow grassroots activists, community members, and celebrities across cultures to send a united message against modern-day slavery. One way that traffickers gain power over their victims is by saying, "No one cares about you, and no one will help you." The Slavery Still Exists Campaign tears down this deception and sends a powerful message to trafficked persons everywhere that we do care, we will not remain silent, and we will always stand with them. It is also a forceful reminder to the traffickers that people have the power to end trafficking in their own communities and will fight for a world without slavery.

To learn more about the Slavery Still Exists Campaign and to see the photo galleries, please visit: <http://www.slaverystillexists.org/slaverystillexists/>



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## V. New Resources

### ***The United States As Global Sheriff: Using Unilateral Sanctions to Combat Human Trafficking*, by Janie Chuang, for the *Michigan Journal of International Law***

Janie Chuang's article in the *Michigan Journal of International Law* describes the development of US anti-trafficking sanctions regime. The high-level trafficking cases during the 90s revealed that the United States was quickly becoming a major destination country for human trafficking. Chuang highlights the general provisions of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 and its global reach of sanctions regime according to the rankings of the Trafficking in Persons Report (TIP Report) released by the US State Department annually.

To read the report, please visit [www.vitalvoices.org](http://www.vitalvoices.org), under New Reports.

### ***The Review of a Decade of Research on Trafficking in Persons, Cambodia*, released by the Asia Foundation**

This report looks back at a decade of trafficking-related research in Cambodia. It systematically reviews what the available information can—and cannot—tell us about the patterns, extent and consequences of trafficking in Cambodia (and in relation to its neighboring countries). This also involves a critical assessment of the major approaches, perspectives and debates that have guided the research; the ways in which the studies were conducted; and the extent to which specific research findings can be generalized to Cambodia as a whole, taking into account the limits of the targeted groups, sectors and locations.

In order to address the “gaps” in research on trafficking in Cambodia, it will be necessary to improve both the organization of knowledge production and the current store of knowledge.

To read the full text of the aforementioned articles please visit Vital Voices' website under New Reports: [www.vitalvoices.org](http://www.vitalvoices.org)

To receive the *Trafficking Alert*, please go to the sign-up page: [www.vitalvoices.org/desktopdefault.aspx?page\\_id=38](http://www.vitalvoices.org/desktopdefault.aspx?page_id=38)

To submit or give your feedback, please email Margot Shorey at [trafficking@vitalvoices.org](mailto:trafficking@vitalvoices.org).

To learn how you can support Vital Voices and its work to advance the economic, political and social status of women around the world, please contact 202-861-2625 ext. 3010

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