



2015 ANNUAL REPORT



Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women

GAATW ANNUAL REPORT 2015

Prepared by: GAATW International Secretariat

Cover Photo:

A peer educator walks towards a remote village in Dolahka, Nepal to conduct door-to-door activity as part of the Work in Freedom project (February 2015)

Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women

P.O. Box 36, Bangkok Noi Post Office

Bangkok 10700 Thailand

Email: gaatw@gaatw.org

Website: www.gaatw.org

Table of Contents

ABOUT GAATW	5
GAATW STRUCTURE.....	5
FOREWORD.....	8
ACCESS TO JUSTICE	9
Addressing Labour Trafficking of South Asian Migrant Workers in the Middle East	9
ACTIVITIES	10
CHALLENGES	11
LOOKING FORWARD	11
Access to Justice for Cambodian Workers in Thailand	12
ACTIVITIES	13
LOOKING FORWARD	13
ACCOUNTABILITY	14
Towards Greater Accountability - Participatory Research on Anti-Trafficking Initiatives.....	15
ACTIVITIES	16
LOOKING FORWARD	17
International Advocacy in 2015.....	17
ACTIVITIES	18
LOOKING FORWARD	18
POWER IN MIGRATION AND WORK	19
Towards Empowerment; Working with women and girls in source communities at the pre- migration and pre-decision making stage.....	19
ACTIVITIES	20
CHALLENGES	21
LOOKING FORWARD	21
Making Informed Decisions: Working with women in source communities at the pre-migration and pre-decision-making stage.....	21
ACTIVITIES	22
CHALLENGES	23
LOOKING FORWARD	23
Creating Support Systems for Women Migrant Workers in Countries of Destination.....	24
OBJECTIVES	24
ACTIVITIES	25
PARTICIPATORY LEARNING.....	26
Supporting, Connecting, Engaging Women’s Rights Organisations to Prevent and Address Human Trafficking in Asia	26
Women: Agents of Change or Victims Of Abuse?: Reporting Labour Migration (Media Workshop)	26
ACTIVITIES	27
CHALLENGES	28
LOOKING FORWARD	28

COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION EXCHANGE	29
Anti-Trafficking Review, Issue 4 looks at the 15 th Anniversary of the UN Protocol	29
Anti-Trafficking Review, Issue 5 looks at Forced Labor and Human Trafficking	30
ACTIVITIES	30
CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES.....	31
LOOKING FORWARD.....	31
FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION	33
Finance and Fundraising	33
ACTIVITIES	33
SUCSESSES.....	34
CHALLENGES	34
Administration	34
FINANCE REPORT SUMMARY	35
FINANCE REPORT	36
PHOTO GALLERY	37

ABOUT GAATW

GAATW's mission is to ensure that the human rights of all migrating women are respected and protected by authorities and agencies.

GAATW promotes rights of women migrant workers and trafficked persons and believes that ensuring safe migration and fair work places should be at the core of all anti-trafficking efforts. We advocate for living and working conditions that provide women with more alternatives in their countries of origin, and to develop and share information to women about migration, working conditions and their rights.

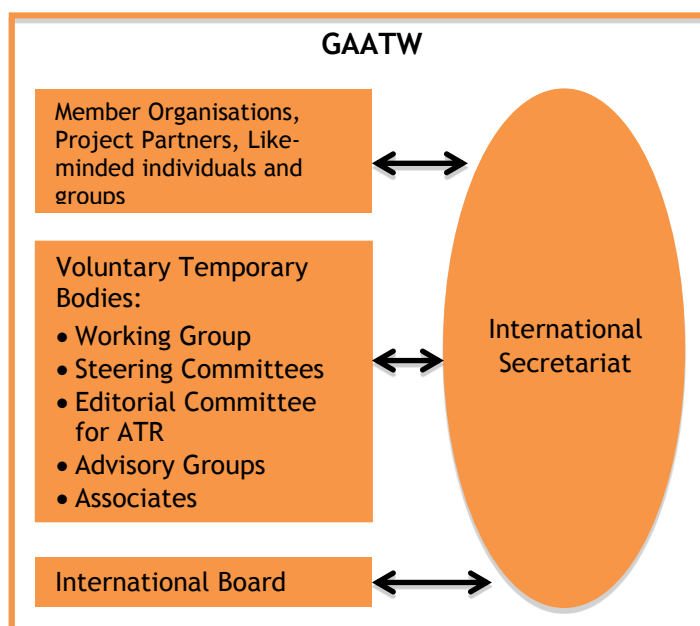
GAATW advocates for the incorporation of Human Rights Standards in all anti-trafficking initiatives, including in the implementation of the Trafficking Protocol, Supplementary to the UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime (2000).

GAATW strives to promote and share good practices of anti-trafficking initiatives but also to critique practices and policies that are having a negative impact or are causing harm to trafficked persons, migrants, and other communities.

GAATW supports the self-organisation of women in vulnerable and marginalised situations, especially migrant workers in the informal sector and aims to strengthen their efforts of self-representation and advocacy.

GAATW's mandate focuses on migration, labour and human trafficking with a special emphasis on women. GAATW International Secretariat (IS) works in conjunction with its member and partner organisations and aims to plan and implement the strategic agenda of the Alliance in a democratic manner, centring the rights of all migrating people.

GAATW STRUCTURE



GAATW has a simple structure comprising four bodies: the Board, the Membership, the International Secretariat, and various Voluntary Temporary Bodies that are set up as per need.

GAATW Member Organisations

In 2015, GAATW-IS welcomed five new Member Organisations to the Alliance.

In Europe, we have new two members based in Finland, Pro-tukipiste (Pro Support Centre) and RIKU (Victim Support Finland), and one from Germany, KOK. Pro-tukipiste (Pro Support Centre) provides social and health services

and legal counselling to women, men and trans* people involved in the sex and erotic industry, as well as to people identified as victims of trafficking. And RIKU (Victim Support Finland) supports victims of crime and works with authorities to improve services,

attitudes and legislation for victims of crime. Since 2015 the organisation is coordinating the Finnish national anti-trafficking NGO Platform. [KOK](#) from Germany is the national NGO network against trafficking in human beings, consisting of 37 counselling centres throughout the country. KOK coordinates the efforts of its member organisations and other stakeholders and advocates at the political level for protecting the rights of migrant women and victims of trafficking.

In the Asian region, we have new members from East Asia and another from South Asia. [Liberty Asia](#) from Hong Kong, is an NGO that uses technology to initiate solutions to support and enhance the work of frontline NGOs. The organisation has also set up an online Legal Resource Centre and offers trainings on victim identification and anti-trafficking laws to enhance the capacity of human rights practitioners in Hong Kong. Ovivashi Karmi Unnayan Program (OKUP) is a community-based migrants' rights organisation that advocates for the human rights of all migrant workers across the borders including the rights of movement, rights of employment, rights of dignity, and the rights of health.

At the end of 2015, the Alliance is comprised of 115 Member Organisations from Africa (4), Asia (58), Europe (26), and the Americas (27).

Working Group/ Advisory Group

From 2004 to 2010, GAATW had Working Groups (WGs) as temporary units formed by representatives from GAATW's Member Organisations, International Board and International Secretariat. Working Groups supported GAATW-IS by strengthening the organisational structure of the Alliance and its programme direction.

In 2015, it was decided that the creation of two advisory groups was essential to provide guidance to the IS team in implementing the next three-year plan of the Alliance. The Advisory Groups will focus on Research, and Communications and Advocacy. The process of selection had started in 2015 and their functions will begin in 2016.

The Communications and Advocacy Advisory Group (CAAG) of GAATW-IS comprises a group of individuals with expertise in the area of communications and advocacy with a special focus on women's rights, labour migration and human trafficking. Currently CAAG has five members; Dr Annalee Lepp, Dr Savi Bisnath, Ms Evelyn Probst, Ms Andrea Querol and Ms Elaine Pearson. Ms Leah Sullivan, the Programme Officer on Communications and Advocacy will represent the GAATW-IS and serve as Secretary to the CAAG in 2016.

The Research Advisory Group (RAG) provides independent expert advice to GAATW-IS on identifying and prioritising research topics. Its input helps to enhance the quality of both the research methodology and analysis of findings. The RAG has three members; Dr Annalee Lepp, Dr Jyoti Sanghera and Dr Savi Bisnath. Mr Borislav Gerasimov, Programme Officer - Communications and Advocacy serves as Secretary to the RAG during 2015-2016.

The Editorial Committee for the Anti-Trafficking Review, the Committee comprises the following people:

1. Rutvica Andrijasevic University of Leicester, UK
2. Marla Asis, Scalabrini Research Center, The Philippines (until end of Dec 2015)
3. Jacqueline Bhabha, Harvard Law School, USA
4. Xiang Biao, Oxford University, UK
5. Luciana Campello, Independent consultant, Brazil
6. Mike Dottridge, Independent consultant, UK
7. Joy Ngozi Ezeilo, UN Special Rapporteur on Trafficking, Nigeria

8. Anne Gallagher, Independent scholar and legal advisor, Australia
9. John Gee, Transient Workers Count Too, Singapore
10. Suzanne Hoff, International Coordinator, La Strada International
11. Kristiina Kangaspunta, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Austria
12. Kamala Kempadoo, York University, Canada
13. Sverre Molland, The Australian National University, Australia
14. Marina Novaes, Centro de Apoio ao Migrante de São Paulo, Brazil
15. Pia Oberoi, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Switzerland
16. Julia O'Connell Davidson, University of Nottingham, UK
17. Elaine Pearson, Human Rights Watch, USA
18. Nicola Piper, University of Sydney, Australia
19. Jackie Pollock, MAP Foundation, Thailand
20. Nivedita Prasad, Alice Salomon University of Applied Sciences, Germany
21. Caroline Robinson, Focus on Labour Exploitation, UK
22. Jyoti Sanghera, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Switzerland
23. Marie Segrave, Monash University, Australia
24. Darshan Vigneswaran, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands; African Centre for Migration and Society, South Africa (until end of Dec 2015)
25. Sallie Yea, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
26. Cathy Zimmerman, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, United Kingdom

The International Board

GAATW invited two new Board Members in 2015 - Dr Supang Chantavanich, from Chulalongkorn University, and Ms Elaine Pearson, Director of Human Rights Watch, Australia. At the annual board meeting in 2015 it was also decided to invite Dr Annalee Lepp to join the GAATW board from 2016 onwards.

1. Manassanan Pongnorrawish, Thailand - Chair
2. Thipsuda (Ching) Taweesaengsuksakul, Thailand - Vice Chair and Treasurer
3. Supang Chantavanich, Thailand- Secretary
4. Victoria Nwogu, Nigeria- Representative, Africa
5. Elaine Pearson, Australia
6. Evelyn Probst, Austria - Representative, Europe
7. Andrea Querol, Peru - Representative, The Americas
8. Renu Rajbhandari - Representative, Asia
9. Bandana Pattanaik, India - Representative, IS

The International Secretariat in 2015

1. Chus Álvarez, Programme Officer for LAC Region (started in July 2015)
2. Apivart (Nong) Chaison, Finance and Administrative Officer
3. Gundi Dick, Organisational Development Officer (started in July 2015)
4. Borislav Gerasimov, Communications Officer (part time during October-December)
5. Alfie Gordo, Programme Officer, Communications and Production
6. Naetima (Mui) Kosolsaksakul, Accountant (part time)
7. Bandana Pattanaik, International Coordinator
8. Rebecca Napier-Moore, Anti-Trafficking Review Editor (part time)
9. Jittakan 'June' Saetang, Programme Officer, Training and Project Outreach
10. Amy Testa, Programme Officer, Access to Justice (started in May 2015)
11. Jasmin Qureshi, Programme Officer, Communications and Editing (contract ended in May 2015)
12. Kate Sheill, International Advocacy Officer (Contract terminated in April 2015)

FOREWORD

The year 2015 was a significant year for GAATW-IS. While we continued to work on planned projects, some core support allowed us to hold a strategic planning as a follow up to GAATW's 20th Anniversary Members' Congress in 2014. It was an opportunity to discuss the future direction of the Alliance with the International Board and advisors in the light of emerging trends.

It was clear from the Strategic Planning Meeting that the Secretariat needs to strengthen and restructure itself to work optimally. Two Advisory Groups were set up to support the Secretariat's work. Other input from the meeting include ideas to carry out research on emerging issues.

Of the work we did in 2015, the engagement with colleagues in South Asia who provide safe-migration information to migrating women stands out the most, not so much for the achievement or success but for the complex questions it throws up to guide our work.

“Safe Migration” has become a catch-phrase for many migrant rights and some anti-trafficking activists. Our close interaction with migrating and returnee women and NGO colleagues in communities in Bangladesh, India and Nepal made it clear that 1) there is a need to understand safety from the perspective of women and understand the continuum of violence which women face all through their lives, and not just as migrants. 2) There is also a need to understand their decision making processes and the vulnerabilities that are impacting on those decisions. 3) Much more than just giving information is needed because the context is such that women are unable to act upon the information. For example, just telling them that they should go to the passport office and get their own document made is not enough, because government offices are quite daunting for the women of certain social groups. 4) It is also important to understand the context of destination countries, which is currently missing. 5) Finally, we also realized that community level work has gotten weaker over the years and there is a need to strengthen it.

These observations are valuable to plan our future work and to shape our advocacy agenda.

Overall, the work throughout 2015 has been a learning experience that tells us how we can ‘do better’ in our future plans for the Alliance. Srilatha Batliwala, drawing on her work on social movements, described GAATW as follows: “GAATW is both a movement-created organization - created by the then small but emergent anti-trafficking movement, working with a women’s rights political perspective - but then gradually transformed into a movement-building and support organization. Today, it is the latter role that GAATW plays, and particularly its International Secretariat, within a particular strand of the anti-trafficking movement i.e.: to build, expand, strengthen and support the movement against trafficking, but for marginalized women’s (and men’s) right to migrate, in informed, non-exploitative ways, in search of work and a better life.”¹

¹ Accountability project evaluation report pp.33-4

ACCESS TO JUSTICE

Assisting trafficked persons to access justice has long been a central component of services for trafficked persons. Many organisations provide some kind of legal advice and representation to trafficked persons. Others advocate for better legal protections and remedies for trafficked persons that may lead to greater access to justice. The concept of access to justice, however, is rarely examined, particularly from the perspectives of trafficked persons themselves and the organisations that support them.

GAATW's Access to Justice programme has a strong focus on women migrants from South Asia moving to the Middle East. GAATW hopes to explore and analyse the barriers for accessing justice through project partners who have long provided legal service provisions to trafficked and abused migrants. The other component within the programme looks at the perspectives and experiences of Cambodian migrant workers in Thailand of services related to access to justice.

Overall the programme aims to broaden spaces for trafficked persons and migrant workers to access human rights and to improve access to justice as they relate to trafficking.

Addressing Labour Trafficking of South Asian Migrant Workers in the Middle East

OBJECTIVES

- To build strategic alliances with key civil society organizations in countries of origin and destination
- To analyse barriers for trafficked migrant workers from South Asia in the Middle East in accessing justice and to take concrete steps to address the problem primarily at destination sites

As part of the Access to Justice programme, the project entitled *Addressing labour trafficking of South Asian migrant workers in the Middle East or for short, SAME A2J (Southeast Asia - Middle East Access to Justice)* asked service providing and legal aid organisations in South Asia and the Middle East about the types of outcomes trafficked migrant workers seek when they receive assistance; specifically, "What do trafficked persons want when seeking justice?" Some responded that their clients often wished only to be able to move on with their lives - to change employers, to move to a new country or return to their country of origin. This indicated that "justice" includes an end to the violation and a way to move forward and away from the violation. To some extent, this broader view of justice includes access to services that allow for trafficked persons to leave their situation of exploitation and find safety and security elsewhere.

Although the project started in January 2015, GAATW-IS took a little more time than anticipated to get it off the ground. Extensive online discussions were held with several organisations and scoping visits were made to legal service providing organisations in Doha, Amman and Kuwait in April 2014. GAATW-IS also participated in two high level panels at the Crime Congress in Doha and shared the findings from a research project carried out by a GAATW member organisation on access to justice for trafficked persons.

Through consultation with partners from January-April 2015, GAATW-IS held one workshop in Bangkok, Thailand for South Asian partners, one in Lebanon for Lebanese organisations, and one in Jordan for Jordanian and Kuwaiti partners. This decision was based on the different needs of each group; partner organisations recommended that country of origin and country of destination organisations would be better supported by separate workshops that focused more heavily on the specific contexts of the participants' organisational histories, legislative situations, and differing levels of identification, assessment and documentation experience.

Following discussions with many colleagues in the project countries, it was also decided that instead of focussing on one or two partners per country (as presented in the approved proposal), GAATW-IS should work with a number of partners. Colleagues felt that since the planned work is very practical and aims to build very specific skills, creating a culture of collaboration among people providing legal services is crucial. People can then learn to discuss concrete cases with each other, learn from each other and together develop their systems of documentation.

With this new idea of implementation, the scope of the Access to Justice component of the project increased manifold. Instead of one consultation to discuss case documentation, three meetings were held (14 participants from 12 South Asia-based organisations in Bangkok, 20 participants from 8 organisations in Beirut and 18 participants from 10 organisations from Jordan and Kuwait) bringing together a total of 52 colleagues. The inclusion of migrant domestic worker union representatives in Lebanon and government officials in Jordan allowed us to analyse the access to justice scenario from different perspectives.

The discussions focussed on the concept of justice, the actual work that is being done on enhancing access to justice for migrant workers and the hurdles faced. GAATW-IS gave priority to supporting participants to analyse cases brought by migrant workers to see if trafficking elements are present and also on how to document human rights violations related to trafficking in the context of labour migration.

Listening to the diverse experience, level of participants and the very divergent national situations, it was clear that follow up national plans must prioritise the needs of partners and be mindful of their capacities.

By end of December 2015, most partners have drafted their collaborative and/or organisational plans until the end of December 2016. GAATW-IS is committed to provide on-going support to the partners.

ACTIVITIES

Activity	Output	Beneficiary
Review current A2J site and update text of A2J project on the GAATW website	Updated project information on the GAATW website, Revival of A2J website has been postponed until first-half of 2016	
Case Analysis Workshop- Labour trafficking case analysis workshop with partners from countries of origin and destination	Workshop reports for three workshops (July-Sept 2015 in Bangkok, Thailand; Beirut, Lebanon; Amman, Jordan) are completed	14 participants from 12 South Asia based organisations in Bangkok, 20 participants from 8 organisations in Beirut and

Activity	Output	Beneficiary
		18 participants from 10 organizations from Jordan and Kuwait
On-going case documentation, adequate legal steps and sharing	To be decided in 2016 (on-going)	
Meeting other relevant stake holders and holding Public events in the 4 countries of destination	Public event held in each country of destination (on-going)	
Side events on Access to Justice and on the situation of women migrant workers at Crime Congress in Doha in April 2015 and CSW 2015.	Advocacy statements	Engagement with the SR on Trafficking, allies, IS, CSOs

CHALLENGES

With many years of experience in doing both ground level work as well as international advocacy in various regions, GAATW-IS firmly believes that advocacy has to be evidence-based and that there is a need for partners to have better skills of case documentation and analysis which would feed policy advocacy.

It was clear that on-going technical support from GAATW-IS would be needed to continue with the work. We are using soft skills of persuasion and discussion to drive home the need for capacity building in these areas. Also, we are ensuring that partners get to present their work in international and/or regional spaces.

The challenges at destination sites stem from the newly emerging civil societies there, GAATW-IS' relative lack of experience in that region and tenuous relationship with the partners (as different from the long years of work with partners in countries of origin) as well as our inability to communicate in Arabic. The impact of the Syrian conflict has also impacted on the capacity of partners in Jordan and Lebanon with some of them responding to the urgent humanitarian crises at their door step. GAATW-IS has reached out to different kinds of partners at destination sites including organised migrant workers. We have brought partners from countries in destination and origin together and will do it around concrete case management.

LOOKING FORWARD

GAATW-IS will continue its online discussions and meetings with partner organisations in early 2016 to develop/implement country-specific action plans. These action plans will lay out the specific next steps partner organisations intend to take in order to better assess, identify, and document trafficking cases and then to pursue such cases. While it is expected that there will be some common themes and plans, the 2016 work plans will be tailored to the context of each country and will be designed by partners to best fit their needs and to increase collaboration in each country.

It remains a significant priority for the project to include opportunities for cross-regional cooperation, which may include collaborating on advocacy events at international forum, partnering on specific cases, and inviting partners from both regions to attend workshops when possible.

Access to Justice for Cambodian Workers in Thailand

Over the last few years many steps have been taken in the ASEAN countries to build capacity of law enforcement officials to address human trafficking. For example, the Australia-Asia Program to combat Trafficking in Persons (AAPTIP) allocated 50 million USD in a 5 year project in Asia to strengthen the criminal justice system and law enforcement agencies of the project countries. Similarly, some large donors have come in to train law enforcement in response to pressure from the US Trafficking in Persons Report. Governments have stepped up their efforts to show that some traffickers are being prosecuted.

It is unclear however, whether or not the degree of access to justice for abused and/or trafficked migrant workers has increased and brought just compensation for victims. Although data exists regarding the number of law enforcement officials who have been trained and training materials exist, NGO partners also tell us about the hurdles they face while trying to provide legal assistance to trafficked persons. It is important, therefore, to listen to and document the experiences of migrant workers to find out about the current situation and build an evidence base for further work.

Despite efforts to strengthen the criminal justice system to enable the migrant workers to access justice, most studies do not include the voices of migrant workers. The research project of GAATW and LSCW aims to understand and analyse the access to justice scenario from the perspective of migrant workers. We will also include the voices of legal service providing NGOs who are often the first point of contact for the migrant workers. While trying to understand and document what is 'just and fair' from the perspective of workers, we will also analyse the obstacles which legal service providing NGOs face in securing justice for their clients. The research, which will use participatory methodologies and interviews, will be conducted at both ends of the spectrum; destination sites in Thailand and at the sites of origin in Cambodia. We aim to document good practices as well as weaknesses and create an evidence base for future policy advocacy and inform the work of the direct service providing NGOs.

Since the start of the project in August 2015, a lot of ground work has been completed to ensure the strength and quality of the research project. It is important to note that GAATW decided to set-up a project advisory team from Migrant Working Group Network in Thailand to help support the implementation of the research project. The advisory team have collectively agreed that the project methodology and goal will be an effective tool for creating a learning space among service providing organisations on access to justice. Through this project, we also see a lot of opportunities to develop a more focused advocacy plan with regard to services afforded to migrant workers, particularly to Cambodian workers.

During the first six months of project cycle (2015), GAATW also spent time to discuss project methodology and goals as well as administrative concerns with our local partner in Cambodia, Legal Support for Children and Women (LSCW), to ensure mutual understanding and effective collaboration during project implementation and future cooperation. GAATW had intentionally spent more time in preparation of the process and setting solid grounding for the project implementation. Within this period, the GAATW-IS project teams had met with migrant rights advocates and service providing NGOs for Cambodian workers to help conceptualise the project methodology.

ACTIVITIES

Activity	Output	Beneficiary
Case Analysis Workshop- Labour Trafficking case analysis workshop with GAATW's members from South Asia	LSCW starts to review cases documentation and prepare for case analysis documented in a HR framework	Project partner representatives and IS staff
Meeting Between GAATW-IS and LSCW to finalise the project plans	Project work plan and research plan are finalised	Research teams in Cambodia and Thailand
Finalise TOR with LSCW	TOR , activity and budget plan are finalised and ready for signing	Research team in Cambodia
Recruitment of project staff and researcher	Job descriptions are finalised	Research teams in Cambodia and Thailand
Field visits in both countries to identify stakeholders and respondents	Project sites and list of respondents are confirmed	Project beneficiaries - returnees, Cambodian migrant workers in Thailand, service providing NGOs and other stakeholders

LOOKING FORWARD

In 2016, GAATW will lead a Research Methodology Workshop for both Cambodia and Thailand research teams. From March-May 2016, we will interview 50 Cambodian migrant workers and returnee and service providing organisations. Then in late June 2016, GAATW will lead a 3-day data analysis workshop with both project teams and migrant rights and access to justice resource team to discuss the findings and analysis of data gathered. LSCW will proactively review their case services and documentation of cases. They will also provide a draft of 5 case analysis reports as part of reporting and analysis of data.

In beginning of July GAATW will host a meeting with MWG members and advisory team to share the preliminary findings and discuss recommendations. The meeting aims to look at further actions based from the findings. Similarly, in August LSCW will organise a one-day meeting with 35 NGOs in Phnom Penh to share the draft country report and recommendation for discussion and future collaboration between service providing organisations.

GAATW-IS team will plan a creative and meaningful way to share stories or quotes from the interviews in order to open spaces for migrant workers and trafficked persons to voice their experiences/ insights on "justice". We hope to feature stories/quotes in various online spaces and channels.

ACCOUNTABILITY

Since the adoption of the **UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto (UNTOC)** in 2000, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime estimates that the number of states with dedicated national anti-trafficking legislation has doubled². Alongside governments, a large number of non-governmental actors have entered the arena, including major media operations, NGOs and UN agencies, all with numerous and often competing initiatives. Consequently the ‘anti-trafficking industry’ has become big business: it not only has huge popular public appeal but is a highly politicised terrain where states have vied for dominance of international criminal justice frameworks.

GAATW and its members have long shared a concern over the effectiveness of anti-trafficking initiatives, and have questioned whether they actually protect and promote the rights of trafficked persons. The key finding of GAATW’s 2007 report *Collateral Damage* was that anti-trafficking initiatives have had numerous negative, rather than positive, impacts on trafficked persons, as well as other groups. Furthermore, GAATW’s 2010 review of anti-trafficking reports found that measures routinely failed to incorporate an assessment by the person who had been trafficked.³ Cumulatively, these findings revealed the need for more monitoring and evaluation of anti-trafficking initiatives.

It is not only crucial to monitor and evaluate anti-trafficking initiatives properly, it is also important to find ways of monitoring that incorporate the experiences of victims. Of course, this is not about seeking out more sensational and dramatic accounts of trafficking experiences. Rather, it is about recognising the valuable contribution of trafficked persons to inform and improve anti-trafficking interventions. GAATW-IS’ accountability programme seeks to reaffirm the right of the community to express their voices - recognising that victims are not a monolithic category, but speak with a plurality of voices that requires space to be heard in the monitoring initiatives intended to benefit them.

Monitoring and evaluation are often seen as the task of experts. Typically we as NGOs monitor state action to hold governments accountable. But, as NGOs also delivering anti-trafficking work, we need to monitor our own work as well as that of the states, involving the voices of trafficked persons. By taking on the task of doing research that creates the basis for participatory monitoring, we are aiming to bridge the divide between experts and practitioners. The aim with this work is that practitioners looking at the effectiveness and impact of their own work will implement the recommendations from the research in future.

In the current anti-trafficking scenario dominated by conflicting and competing interests of many stakeholders, there is very little space or time to reflect and analyse our own work and the changing context in which it takes place. And yet a complex issue like human trafficking that sits at the intersection of migration, labour and gender demands just that. This programme may offer an opportunity for GAATW-IS and her Member Organisations to do pioneering work in this field and lead by example.

This programme aims to increase accountability of anti-trafficking stakeholders in implementing anti-trafficking measures, ensuring that they are accountable to the persons whose human rights they purport to protect.

² Global Report on Trafficking in Persons (UNODC, 2009: p. 8).

³ Feeling Good about Feeling Bad. (GAATW, 2010)

Towards Greater Accountability - Participatory Research on Anti-Trafficking Initiatives

GAATW believes that the impact of anti-trafficking initiatives is best understood from the perspective of trafficked persons themselves. In 2013-14, 17 GAATW member organisations across Latin America, Europe, and Asia undertook a participatory research project to look at their own assistance work from the perspective of trafficked persons. GAATW members interviewed 121 women, men and girls who lived through trafficking to find out about their experience of assistance interventions and their recovery process after trafficking. The project aimed to make the assistance programmes more responsive to the needs of the clients and to initiate a process of accountability on the part of all anti-trafficking organisations and institutions. It sought to reaffirm the right of the community to express their voices - recognising that victims speak with a plurality of voices that require space to be heard and have an impact on anti-trafficking initiatives that are intended to benefit them.

Project partners include: **Asia:** Foundation for Women, LRC-Semarang, Shakti Samuha, Solidaritas Perempuan, WOREC; **Europe:** Ban-Ying, Fair Work, FIZ, LEFO, Open Gate; **Latin America:** AMUMRA, Brigada Callejera, CHS-Peru, Espacio de Mujeres, Fundacion Esperanza-Colombia, Fundacion Esperanza-Ecuador, and Fundacion Renacer. The project was funded by the Oak Foundation and Bread for the World.

In early 2015, the IS and some members shared and discussed the research findings through various activities and events such as the 4th Latin-American Conference on Trafficking and Smuggling in La Paz, Bolivia in October. Partners from Indonesia, Germany, Macedonia, Nepal, and The Netherlands also held their separate activities to present the country findings and follow up actions.

From January-May 2015, the project underwent an evaluation by two expert evaluators, Ms Srilatha Batiswala, a Scholar Associate from AWID, and Mr Mike Dottridge, a consultant on human rights. The evaluation assessed the project with respect to its major goal to increase the accountability of service providing NGOs by ensuring that assistance programmes are informed by the insights and analysis of trafficked persons - as well as the four key results it sought to achieve:

1. NGOs are able to see the impact of their work and analyse from a survivor-centred perspective;
2. Participants have learnt/enhanced their skills in qualitative research;
3. Participants and the IS have enhanced knowledge on the ethics, methodologies and practical considerations in participatory research projects; and
4. Strategies and actions appropriate to the local, national and regional context are identified based on findings.

Overall the evaluation found that all four results were either fully or significantly achieved. The evaluators noted an unexpected finding of the evaluation was that the research project had influenced a strengthening of movement-building and supporting role of GAATW as a network. It was found that initiating such project which involves multi-partners and locations, builds a sense of solidarity, engagement, belonging and joint endeavor essential for any movement.

ACTIVITIES

Activity	Output	Beneficiary
Evaluation of the research project (internal document)	Report of the evaluation: <i>Listening to Survivors</i> , June 2015	Alliance, 17 project partners
Completion and distribution of three briefing papers	Three briefing papers in English and Spanish are available online	GAATW mailing lists, members, service providers, other networks
Follow-up national- and/or regional- level action in Indonesia, Nepal, Germany, the Netherlands and Macedonia	Narrative and finance reports from five project partners	Members and their networks, like-minded groups
Completion of the Latin America regional report & translation of executive summary	LAC Regional Report and the Executive Summary are available in English and Spanish	LAC Members and trafficked persons they assisted. In a wider perspective those with whom we share the report and the recommendations.
Participation at the 4 th Latin American Conference on Trafficking and Smuggling held in Bolivia	Sharing of findings from the LAC Regional Report	
Meeting with LAC Partners to share the findings from the evaluation (La Paz, Bolivia, October 2015)	Agreed timeline for disseminating the LAC regional report, Planning for the 2 nd phase of the project	Project partners, IS

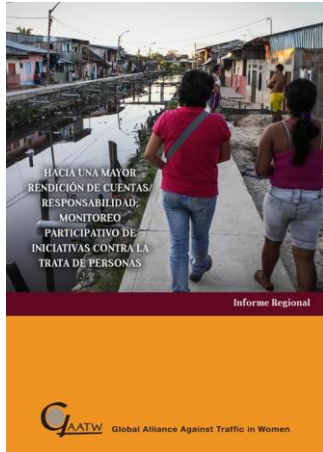


Published materials on Accountability

Briefing Papers: “Towards Greater accountability - Participatory Monitoring of Anti-Trafficking Initiatives”

These briefing papers highlight the main findings of what people who have been trafficked say about 3 important themes:

- Unmet Needs: Emotional support and care after trafficking [[English](#), [Spanish](#)]
- Rebuilding Lives: The need for sustainable livelihoods after trafficking [[English](#), [Spanish](#)]
- Seeking Feedback from Trafficked Persons on Assistance Services: Principles and ethics [[English](#), [Spanish](#)]



LAC Regional Report: “Towards Greater Accountability - Participatory Monitoring of Anti-Trafficking Initiatives”

The research study highlights the victims’ perceptions and views on support services they have received. Organisations that participated in the research are: The Civil Human Rights Association of United Women Migrants and Refugees in Argentina (AMUMRA) of Argentina; Renacer, Hope Foundation and Space Corporation Foundation Women of Colombia; Ecuador Hope Foundation; Street Brigade Support Women "Elisa Martinez", AC of Mexico and Alternative Forms of Human and Social Capital (CHS Alternativo) of Peru.

- Executive Summary in English
- Full report in Spanish - Testimonios de las Sobrevivientes de Trata de Personas: Brecha entre las necesidades de atención y los servicios recibidos después del rescate
- Executive Summary in Spanish

LOOKING FORWARD

From the consultation meeting held in October with LAC members, it was agreed that an accountability project be established as a follow up project. In 2016, GAATW-IS in cooperation with CHS Alternativo, will initiate a project to assess the implementation of anti-trafficking legislations in three countries in Latin America: Bolivia, Colombia and Guatemala.

International Advocacy in 2015

While members of GAATW carry out national and regional advocacy, the IS carries out international advocacy with and on behalf of members of the Alliance. Research carried out by the IS and members provide the basis of our advocacy. Over the years the IS has primarily focused on anti-trafficking advocacy although we point out the limitations and anti-migrant rights agenda of many anti-trafficking initiatives.

Advocacy networks are significant transnationally, regionally and domestically. They may be key contributors to a convergence of social and cultural norms able to support processes of regional and international integration. By building new links among actors in civil societies, states and international organisations they multiply the opportunities for dialogue and exchange. In areas such as the environment and human rights they also make international resources available to new actors in domestic political and social struggles.

During 2015, limited resources have not allowed us to engage in as many international advocacy spaces as previous years. We however participated in the UN Commission for Status of Women in March and in the UN Crime Congress in Doha in April.

ACTIVITIES

Activity	Output	Beneficiary
GAATW & OHCHR Side Event at the 13 th UN Crime Congress	Panel on the Best Practices at International Borders: Addressing smuggling, irregular migration and human trafficking, April 2015	UN representatives, CSOs, academics, members, allies
Preparing a joint statement on the new ASEAN framework on trafficking in persons	A <u>joint statement</u> shared online	
Co-organising of the side event on the labour rights of migrant women: from Beijing to Post-2015 at the NGO Committee on the Status of Women (CSW59)	GAATW presented in the panel along with representatives from member organisations (WOREC and La Strada) and the Sub-Regional Secretary for the Caribbean, Public Services International Drafted the post-2015 position paper with MFA members and other participants from the KL Meeting in December 2014	Alliance, Global Fund for Women, WOREC, ITUC, PICUM, WGMWG, CSW59 participants

LOOKING FORWARD

One of the key discussions at the Strategy Meeting was the strengthening of advocacy oriented communications within the IS and to expand our target advocacy spaces and channels. Unlike the secretariats of most networks and international advocacy groups, GAATW-IS does not confine itself only to the international advocacy arena; it also tries to effect changes at the local level through its training and capacity enhancing programmes. This is a feature has always been practised within the GAATW-IS, where we see engaging with both the local and the global central to our advocacy work.

From 2016 onwards, with the reformation of a Communications and Advocacy team in the IS, we will reflect, share our learning, and continue to push the voices of the Alliance towards a clear and concise advocacy agenda and conceptual strength. For example, we will think through what international and regional strategies can come out of each the current projects, which will later increase GAATW's visibility and influence. We will also utilise the knowledge that has already been produced and to continue advocating for the rights of trafficked persons and abused migrants.

POWER IN MIGRATION AND WORK

Focusing on women's *power* in their labour and migration could assist in guarding against protectionism in labour migration policies (e.g. restricting women's migration for their safety) and allow a more thorough analysis of how such policies respond to migrants' needs, aspirations and capabilities. Centring 'power in migration and work' can also strengthen our understanding of economic justice for migrants, workers' power in recruitment processes, trafficked persons' power in assistance processes, smuggling, and migrant workers' rights in the Middle East and other under-researched areas, to name a few examples.

Keeping the aspirations and concerns of migrating women at the centre of our work and encouraging our members and partners to do so, has been one of our core goals from the start of this programme. This work follows GAATW's research from the past three programme cycles (2005-2007, 2008-2010, and 2011-2013), conversations with GAATW Member Organisations in four 2008-9 regional consultations, and the IMC in 2010 and 2014.

GAATW's *Power in Migration and Work* programme will centre an analysis of women's power in migration processes as a means of averting protectionism and identifying how labour migration policies can and should respond to women migrants' needs, aspirations, and capabilities. This programme area sees anti-trafficking very much correlated to how much power people have in their decision making process in terms of migration and work. By emphasising *power* in migration and work, we are shifting away from a vulnerability-based discourse.

Towards Empowerment; Working with women and girls in source communities at the pre-migration and pre-decision making stage

In the last few years, overseas and internal female labour migration has steadily increased in Bangladesh, India and Nepal. More and more women are migrating to enter the care economy and many are finding employment in the domestic work sector. Unfortunately, reports of abuse and exploitation at every stage of migration have also increased. Civil society, governments and trade unions have come forward to deal with the problems and ensure safe migration and decent work for women. Efforts are underway to address exploitation and abuse in the hands of recruiters and their sub-agents. Safe migration information is being provided to migrating women and their families. Campaigns have been launched to abolish exploitative policies such as the Kafala system in countries of destination. Various training programmes have been floated to train women to be better workers and to counter rights violations. Unfortunately, not much work is being done in India with working class people who are migrating to low paid or semi-skilled work either within the country or across the national border.

Realistically speaking, we need to note that rights violations will not stop unless key policies are changed and implemented (e.g. recognition of domestic work as work, implementation of reference wages, regulation recruiters and addressing the issue of corruption at every stage, among others) and deep-seated prejudices around race, gender and work are addressed both in countries of origin and destination. Therefore, providing women with information on safe migration, giving them skills training or even making them aware about their human and labour rights will not automatically bring about positive change. A range of well-coordinated steps need to be taken and only then we can see change over a period of time.

India has 25 of the 100 fastest-growing cities worldwide, and with its 1.21 billion population as of 2011, the country is rapidly urbanising.

This project has worked in partnership with local NGOs in some semi-urban and rural communities in three states of India, namely Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhatishgarh. These three states, especially the tribal belts of these states, have seen a steady rise in inter-state labour migration. Labour migration is an economic need and people do not face any legal hurdles when they are migrating within the national borders of their own country. However, reports of abuse and exploitation are many.

One of the aims of the project is to equip women with information and knowledge that would be useful to them regardless of their migration status. Colleagues in source communities had shared that female labour migration for domestic work or any informal work is happening clandestinely and often from remote areas, so accessing ‘migrating women’ is very difficult. Moreover, when it comes to ‘training women in domestic work’ often there is resistance as ‘domestic work’ is seen as requiring no training and also as something lowly. Starting with trafficking and abuse as entry points to discussions in communities also prevents obvious problems. Therefore, a broad based community work strategy was proposed as a strategy.

For the duration of the project’s implementation, it was observed that even the NGO partners in this project did not have a rights-based understanding of female labour migration, and the community leaders seem to have a double bind regarding women’s mobility. To address this gap, the project allocated time to discuss the issue in communities with the aim to understand the practical realities from the perspective of women and girls.

Taking the community attitude into consideration, the project used health, education and information as entry points to engage with the communities. Overall, the geographical scope of the project is small and activities spanned barely 9 months which included period during which the community was busy with agricultural labour.

The project has opened up new issues for the partners, and one of the findings suggest that a holistic and intensive women’s and girls’ empowerment programme is needed in the areas from where migration and trafficking is happening.

The goals of the project include:

- To support young women in making informed decisions regarding their in-country migration for work
- To build self-esteem and a knowledge base regarding their health among young women in source communities
- To link young women to various skills development programmes available in their communities

ACTIVITIES

Activityy	Outcome	Beneficiary
Community Meetings, Meetings with Self-Help Groups, Rural Health Workers, Anganwadi Workers, School Teachers, CAP Surveys	A micro-level understanding of the issues mentioned, especially from the perspective of women would be obtained	It is estimated that in the 27 villages around 5000 people in total have been reached.

Activity	Outcome	Beneficiary
Meetings, FGDs and one-on-one talks with SHG members and young girls who are school drop outs	The understanding of NGO partners with regard to young women’s migration and work related decision making processes will be enriched	
Meetings in schools and with SHGs, Setting up of libraries in some schools		
Information sessions with young women, setting up of leadership groups	The sphere of learning will be broadened for girls from disadvantaged backgrounds and they will enjoy learning. Young women would get adequate information regarding job options and government provisions	
Leadership and life-skills trainings with the young women	Young women’s self-esteem and understanding of their contribution to society gets stronger	
Health Trainings and follow-up for women from the community, women health workers and young girls, community campaigns in villages	Behavioural changes would occur with regard to health, nutrition and hygiene	

CHALLENGES

One of the main weaknesses identified is limited financial resources and short time frame which may not allow concrete results/changes.

One of the things we learned from the project is that using too broad an approach may subsume the key issues. Focusing on specific issues usually gets a better reception from the communities as they are able to relate to the issues. Additionally, empowering women or enabling them with knowledge does not always prevent abuse. Abuse occurs for many complex reasons—other steps will need to be taken into account.

LOOKING FORWARD

GAATW sees the opportunity to bring about some *informal* (i.e attitudinal and behavioural) changes in the women and in the communities and to bring out issues of migration and work into broader issues and concern in communities.

Making Informed Decisions: Working with women in source communities at the pre-migration and pre-decision-making stage

GAATW-IS, in collaboration with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and local NGO partners, has been working with women and girls in selected source communities of Bangladesh, India and Nepal to support women in making informed decisions about their labour migration. GAATW believes that working with women before they have made their migration decisions is an extremely important and essential step in reducing exploitation.

The overarching aim of the Work in Freedom project, which is funded by the DFID through the ILO, is to reduce the incidence of trafficking of women and girls from Bangladesh,

India and Nepal in the domestic and garment work sectors. GAATW, as one of the global partner, is aiming to enhance the capacity of community workers who interact with migrating women in source districts of India, Nepal and Bangladesh. GAATW has selected partners in South Asia where the project focuses on internal and overseas migration in India and overseas migration to Lebanon and Jordan from Nepal and Bangladesh.

Our component started in June 2014 and ended in December 2015. GAATW-IS in collaboration with a few resource speakers conducted a series of workshops and community visits to help partners carry out their work with migrating women better. The main focus of our work is to strengthen the human rights perspective and knowledge base of social workers so that they can share the learning with a larger group of community workers and work closely with migrating women in communities.

ACTIVITIES

Activity	Output	Beneficiary
Community Workers Training for staff of ACD, Bomsa, and WARBE in Bangladesh	WIF Training for partner organisations in Bangladesh, and mission report	27 recipients represented ACD, BOMSA and WARBE-Dev. There are 23 female and 4 male participants
Community Workers Training for staff of OKUP in Bangladesh	WIF Training for partner organisations in Bangladesh, and mission report	21 volunteers, community mobilisers, field organisers and field officers from 4 Araihasar, Norsingdi, Munshigoni and Cumila. And project staff from the Head Office in Dhaka including OKUP director.
Field visit to four project partners and their project areas in Nepal	Report, project documentation , and photo essay	Project partners from Nepal, IS, peer educators and social mobilisers
Conceptual clarity session in all partners meeting in Nepal	Conceptual clarity sessions delivered	Project partners staff, ILO representatives, NGO participants
Second training for community workers in Nepal	Training reports from each project partners	Peer educators and social mobilisers from each project partners
Information festival for migrating workers in Chennai, India	Report from partners in India	Potential migrant workers, returnees, women in communities, agents, local government representatives
Preliminary meeting with partners in Bangladesh	Internal report and plan for WIF Community Workers Training	Peer educators and social mobilisers from each project partners, head of the organisation.

Activity	Output	Beneficiary
Training of Community Workers in Bangladesh	3 trainings for community workers for 2 project partners in Bangladesh	Participants include field workers who are doing door to door activities, trainers responsible for pre-decision and pre-departure trainings, and other project staff. 17 participants from OKUP, and 12 participants from ACD
Planning and preparation for the Community Workers' Handbook on Women, Work and Migration	Concept note shared to ILO representatives and project partners	

CHALLENGES

Trafficked and abused migrant women are the primary focus group for GAATW International Secretariat (GAATW-IS). Due to structural/social and economic disadvantages the above mentioned group of women experience marginalisation. GAATW-IS works with organisations who work with these women. Therefore, typically, we do not meet their immediate needs. However, our trainings with field workers who interact closely with migrating women and returnee migrant women some of whom are trafficked, the spaces for discussion and peer-support which we create and the advocacy that we carry out, go a long way in building leadership among this group of women and lays the ground work for long term change.

In the overview of the project, it was mentioned that having NGO partners in both origin and destination countries was important in the project implementation. This link between countries is essential to the project. We also see that the/an NGO's role is not an easy task as NGOs and recruiters/agents are both working in the community but often have conflicting messages to deliver to people. It has been observed that often times those who offer more colourful dreams are easily listened to by potential migrant women, and this is a challenge that needs to be addressed through community interventions. It is important to note that NGOs need to find a strategy to disseminate reliable information more effectively to better equip potential migrants in the pre-decision stage of labour migration.

LOOKING FORWARD

Extending the project for another year or more is crucial in seeing the real impact of this project. Since the start of the project period, a lot of effort went to enhancing the knowledge and learning of peer educators and social mobilisers on safe migration. The initial work has set a solid foundation for project partners to work on this issue at the community level. Extending grant support further will lead to more collaborative opportunities to explore the whole process of empowerment in women's decision making process for safe migration.

GAATW has committed to develop a Community Workers Handbook as the final output of this project by mid of 2016. GAATW believes that working with women before they have made their migration decision is an essential step to facilitate women's empowerment, regardless of their migration status and decision.

With a view to adding more value to the on-going work of community workers and NGO support groups, it is GAATW's hope that this handbook will be a useful guide in bringing significant change in working with women at the pre-decision stage of migration.

One of the aims of the Handbook is to support women in making informed decisions regarding their overseas migration for work, especially domestic work. Primarily designed for community workers, this handbook can also be used by NGOs to train their community-level staff. It will enhance the knowledge and skills of community workers when working with women in source communities at the pre-migration and pre-decision making stage.

Creating Support Systems for Women Migrant Workers in Countries of Destination

OBJECTIVES

- To build strategic alliances with key civil society organisations in countries of origin and destination
- To create/strengthen the support systems for women migrant workers in countries of destination

The need for organising among migrant domestic workers cannot be overstated. However, most countries do not allow domestic workers even one day off in a week nor let them go out, leave alone encouraging them to organise. In the few countries in Asia, such as Hong Kong, where migrant domestic workers are able to organise, it has been noted that they are able to advocate for their own rights. In the Middle East, only Lebanon offers some opportunities to women migrant domestic workers to organise. Despite this, there are not many migrant domestic workers groups in the country. Among South Asian women workers in Lebanon, Nepali women have come together as Nari, which is the result of the support work of Kafa and Anti-Slavery International. On a scoping trip to Beirut in early 2013, we observed that many of the Bangladeshi domestic workers we met did not have any opportunities to organise. The short film called Migrant Workers, Standing Together which we made in 2013, (http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rMhqps_oiMU), clearly shows that women have found support from each other. GAATW's experience shows that it would be worth making a sincere effort to form an organisation of Bangladeshi domestic workers in Lebanon, along the lines of Nari. However, this will take much preparation and time. Careful, cautious steps will have to be taken.

During the preparatory stage we came to know that Anti - Slavery International and Kafa-Lebanon had requested funding for almost the same plan to the ILO which also came through. We had a good discussion with all the partners and it was agreed that the organising process would be stronger if the outreach worker spends more time in Lebanon. So all partners agreed to pool the available resources from SDC and ILO/DFID and planned to have the placement for a year. OKUP was able to find a senior staff member who agreed to move to Beirut for a year. A ToR was prepared among the partners. Suitable accommodation was found. However, the Lebanese authorities did not agree to issue visa to the outreach worker and typically did not want to give any reason for rejecting the visa application. Kafa tried two times and finally gave up. They requested OKUP to find a new outreach worker and submitted fresh application for a much shorter period. However, that application was also rejected.

ACTIVITIES

A plan of action was completed in August 2015 after a thorough discussion about the need for creating support systems for and organising among women migrant workers in countries of destination, and finalising a plan of action for Bangladesh. Despite the preparations from GAATW-IS and partner organisations, most of the planned activities has been currently on hold due to changes in the work plan and difficulties in availing visa for an internship placement of OKUP staff in one of the partners from the destination country in the Middle East.

PARTICIPATORY LEARNING

Training or participatory learning initiatives are an integral part of the GAATW-IS' work. Our current projects in the Power in Migration and Work have a strong training component. The revived Access to Justice programme also aims to provide some training support to members and partners on how to analyse and document cases. In addition, we are starting a new initiative this year to sensitise media personnel from India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka on writing and reporting on issues of trafficking and migration from a feminist perspective. In our Accountability programme we hope to promote accountability of stakeholders and strengthen evidence based advocacy.

Supporting, Connecting, Engaging Women's Rights Organisations to Prevent and Address Human Trafficking in Asia

GAATW-IS with the support from the Global Fund for Women has been engaged in a learning initiative with 12 members and partners from five countries in Asia (India, Indonesia, Nepal, Thailand and the Philippines), which has a collaborative research focus. While our practitioner members and partners were expected to provide input based on their work experience, the IS has done the desk research and prepared drafts on three thematic papers focusing on Reintegration, Access to Justice and Voice and Participation. The draft working papers will be presented in the next convening of GFW partners in 2016.

Women: Agents of Change or Victims Of Abuse?: Reporting Labour Migration (Media Workshop)

In 2015, GAATW started a new initiative with media. Like much of our work this project is also focusing on the South Asian region although we hope to be able to extend it to other regions.

The media plays a crucial role in shaping public perception about migrants, migration regimes and State agencies that facilitate migration. As such, the role of the media is also critical in influencing migration policies. However, journalists reporting on complex issues such as labour, poverty, migration, rights and rights violations especially of the marginalised, often portray migrants, especially women migrants, only as victims.

Media reports tend to be sensational while reporting abuse, and represent women migrants as passive, powerless objects. Undoubtedly, trafficking of human beings is a gross human rights violation that requires serious media attention for often women may be in the way of grievous harm as a result of it.

However, media focus should remain on providing redress to the trafficked persons with a view to restoring her rights and ending such a practice rather than on sensationalising misery or objectifying her. It is important to also keep in mind that while reporting on migration and trafficking, the role of the media not be aimed at surveillance, regulating cross border migration and women's mobility but rather at reflecting the lived reality and diverse experience of women migrants as subjects rather than as objects.

We have begun this new project with a very engaging workshop with 19 junior to mid-level journalists from South Asia who are writing in English and regional languages. The four-day media workshop in Bangkok was a part of GAATW's efforts to bring back the focus on women migrants from victims and sensationalised objects to agents of change, and subjects of hope, determination, and self-reliance.

The questions we asked our colleagues in the media:

How can media report beyond the binaries and stereotypes - women as trafficked victims and men as workers, women as sexual slaves; undesirable economic migrants and indigent refugees fleeing egregious violence? How does international capital engender pauperisation, displacement and migration? What are the links between global capitalism and migration, both legal and undocumented? Why and under what conditions do States and corporations support the demand of legal status for undocumented immigrants? What are the factors that propel women to risk their lives in order to seek a better future in the Middle East and elsewhere? Are these motivations merely economic or are they also to escape oppression in families and communities? Do these migratory flows continue when the reality at the destination point is revealed? Have we ignored success stories of migrants who have made a better life for themselves and their families? What factors contribute to these successes? Who and where are the heroes of migration rather than only "survivors" of trafficking? How can these narratives of journeys, adventures, and courage be told in ways that validate the women and their lives?

The workshop aimed to provide some guidance on rights-based reporting on women migrant workers. GAATW-IS hoped that the workshop as well as on-going support from the advisors and the IS will help the journalists to focus on women migrants from victims and sensationalised objects to agents of change and subjects of hope, determination and self-reliance.

ACTIVITIES

GAATW-IS kept up communication with the trainees after the workshop. A Facebook page was set up to facilitate communication among them and to post relevant information. An application form was sent to all of them giving details of the fellowship. Almost all journalists applied - 18 of the 20, with four story ideas each and a professional plan for 2016. The selection of the fellows was finalised by December by GAATW-IS staff in consultation with the Advisory Committee. Nine applicants were selected—seven for full fellowship and two for half a fellowship to do two articles because of other engagements throughout the year. The selection was done on the basis of several criteria developed by the Advisory Committee members, such as feasibility of the idea, chance to be published and whether it demonstrates a rights-based and gender sensitive approach to migration.

Activity	Outputs	Beneficiaries
Planning for media training in collaboration with Inter Press Service -Bangkok	Detailed agenda and confirmed participants by end of June 2015	
Conceptual Clarity and Media Training on Trafficking and Migration with key media persons from 4 countries of origin	Training Report	19 junior to mid- level journalists from South Asia
Inviting proposals from the trainees and selecting some among them who will receive a stipend for writing articles on the issue of labour trafficking	Selection of media persons and proposals that could be followed through	Participating journalists
Project partners collaborate with participating media person in highlighting cases of trafficking for labour exploitation	Media coverage at least 5 pieces in well circulated national newspapers and web based papers (On-going)	Migrant workers, journalists, other stakeholders
Follow up cases and mobilizing communities by producing advocacy materials in time for the International Migrant Workers Day and other relevant occasions	Advocacy materials produced by each organisation (On-going)	Migrant workers, journalists, other stakeholders

CHALLENGES

Barring the initial problems with human resource at our end, this component has gone smoothly. This was our first proactive engagement with media and it was clear that we can fill a niche area within labour migration reporting. Given the misconception around human trafficking and the disempowering representation of women, GAATW-IS has an important role to play.

LOOKING FORWARD

Through the years, GAATW-IS has seen capacity building activities and participatory learning initiatives as a way to strengthen the conceptual understanding of the membership. GAATW's work on collaborative research projects with members has recently been recognised to contributing to movement building by strengthening connections between origin and destination countries, joint partnerships, and solidarity towards a common advocacy platform.

With these in mind, there is an opportunity to consolidate our work and learn from the challenges in the past. Here is an opportunity to think and explore ways of knowledge building combined with participatory learning in promoting rights of trafficked persons and migrant workers.

COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION EXCHANGE

Communications was identified by the International Members Congress in 2004 as an area in which the Alliance needed to enhance communication and information exchange, and in 2005, a Communications Unit was formed. GAATW-IS in the last 10 years has consolidated communication channels and methods of information collection, processing, formatting, and distribution. The development of the Anti-Trafficking Review has bolstered GAATW's information exchange and policy presence, by offering an outlet and space for dialogue between academics, practitioners, trafficked persons and advocates.

For the past years, our specific objectives have been to sustain and expand GAATW's communication services to continue to reflect the needs of the Alliance, in order to provide strong and timely responses in the anti-trafficking discourse. The communications and advocacy work in the IS continues to strengthen spaces for knowledge exchange and access to information not only to the Alliance but to a wider audience at the local, regional and international level.

A call for more strategic and outward looking process in the area of communications and advocacy was emphasised in the last GAATW strategy meeting in 2015.

During the past 12 months, the communications services have focused on a number of priorities:

- Encouraging members to proactively use the membership page and social media networks (Twitter, YouTube and Facebook) to engage with the IS and other members.
- Expanding the use of social media such as Facebook, YouTube and Twitter as means of sharing ideas and opportunities, and communicating updates and statements from GAATW.
- The *Anti-Trafficking Review* (www.antitraffickingreview.org) is produced now bi-annually
- The IS continues to receive new subscribers for the e-Bulletin and Anti-Trafficking Review mailing lists.
- Monthly *e-bulletins* or electronic newsletters reporting on Alliance activities, and 2015 programme work.

Anti-Trafficking Review, Issue 4 looks at the 15th Anniversary of the UN Protocol

2015 marks the 15th anniversary of the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and our fourth issue guest edited by professor Jacqueline Bhabha was dedicated to this theme.

The journal explored whether this a time to celebrate progress, or rather has the Protocol caused more problems than it has solved? What changes are taking place on the ground, after 15 years of building anti-trafficking into government, NGO and INGO programming? And how do those who negotiated the Protocol view it now? We also examined the aspects of whether the Protocol's definition of trafficking continue to be problematic or controversial. As well as reviewing legal frameworks around trafficking and related human

rights abuses, this issue examined how the Protocol can be more useful in the decades ahead to people who are trafficked, as well as to women, migrants and workers who are also affected by anti-trafficking policy. The fourth issue of ATR in 2015 was launched at the Doha Crime Congress in April.

Anti-Trafficking Review, Issue 5 looks at Forced Labor and Human Trafficking

The fifth issue of the *Review* took up the issue of Forced Labour and Human Trafficking. Issue 5 'Forced Labor and Human Trafficking', guest edited by Nicola Piper and Marie Segrave, was presented and launched at the Fourth Latin-American Anti-Trafficking International Conference held in La Paz, Bolivia, from the 14 to 16 October. Andrea Querol, GAATW board member and executive director of the Peruvian member organisation CHS Alternativo, presented the journal and exemplified the issue with a case of labour exploitation in Peru related to the Ashaninka peoples. She also emphasised the importance of having conceptual clarity when talking about trafficking and how terminology affects political and legal responses.

Human trafficking is now associated, and sometimes used interchangeably, with slavery and forced labour. This issue shows that this shift in how we use these terms has real consequences in terms of legal and policy responses to exploitation. Authors - both academics and practitioners - review how the global community is addressing forced labour and trafficking. In 2014 governments across the globe committed to combat forced labour through a new international agreement, the ILO Forced Labour Protocol. Assessing recent efforts and discourse, the thematic issue looks at unions struggling to champion the protection of migrants' labour rights, and at governments fighting legal battles with corporations over enactment of supply chain disclosure laws. At the same time, authors show how regressive policies, such as the Kafala system of 'tied' visas for lower paid workers, are eroding these rights. This issue also features short debate pieces which respond to the question: *Should we distinguish between forced labour, trafficking and slavery?*

ACTIVITIES

Activity	Output/Status	Beneficiary
Panel and Launch of the <i>Anti-Trafficking Review</i> , Issue 4, 'Fifteen Years of the UN Trafficking Protocol'	Publication of Issue 4 of the <i>Anti-Trafficking Review</i> (www.antitraffickingreview.org), which includes 1 editorial, 12 peer-reviewed articles. Launch of the Review in April 2015 at the UN Crime Congress Press statements	Practitioners, anti-trafficking advocates, academics, GAATW Member Organisations, like minded organisations, Government representatives and CSOs at the UN Crime Congress
Panel and Launch of the <i>Anti-Trafficking Review</i> , Issue 5, 'Forced Labor and Human Trafficking'	Publication of Issue 5 of the <i>Anti-Trafficking Review</i> (www.antitraffickingreview.org), which includes 1 editorial, 12 peer-reviewed articles. Launch of the Review in September 2015 in Bangkok, Thailand during the GAATW Strategy and Planning Meeting	International Board, Practitioners, anti-trafficking advocates, academics, GAATW Member Organisations, like minded organisations, CSOs, UN agencies

Activity	Output/Status	Beneficiary
	and at the Fourth Latin-American Anti-Trafficking International Conference held in La Paz, Bolivia, from 14-16 October Press statements	
Call for Papers for Issue 5 and Issue 6	Article submissions	Academics, practitioners, members, allies, general public
In-house design and layout	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2014 Annual Report and Work plan. • Anti-Trafficking Review Issues 4 & 5 	Donor agencies, GAATW Member Organisations, migrant rights groups and activists, academics, practitioners.
Developing e-Bulletins	Produced quarterly e-Bulletins (English and Spanish), featuring IS activity updates, news on global developments affecting anti-trafficking work, advocacy statements and resources.	e-Bulletin mailing list members including Member Organisations, Associates, Board, allies, practitioners, academics and individual subscribers.
Regular maintenance of the GAATW website.	An updated website www.gaatw.org	Member Organisations, GAATW website visitors including allies, general public, practitioners, academics, students.
Maintaining and developing social media profiles	Regular feeds/posts on facebook and twitter	Alliance, general public, allies

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Our use of social media such as Facebook and twitter has improved and we use it to publicise our events and publications. We often find it easier to connect with members and partners via social media. We gauge the success of our communication tools by their efficacy to reach out to more people, i.e. their support to our alliance building and strengthening. We also value tools which democratise communication. On the downside, we worry when ‘broadcasting’ takes centre stage rather than ‘processing’ information and creating knowledge.

LOOKING FORWARD

Starting in 2016, GAATW-IS is restructuring the Secretariat to have a more dynamic Communications and Advocacy team. The new team will consist of 3 programme officers who will look at Communications and Advocacy. The new team will have direct supervision & guidance from the Communications and Advocacy Advisory Group (CAAG) which was set up at the Strategy Meeting in 2015.

For the next three years, GAATW-IS will continue to provide effective communication services through cutting-edge research, and the production of timely resources and multi-

media projects, in order to carry forward the voices and knowledge of members, partners and affected groups at the local, regional and international level. We encourage knowledge sharing by Alliance members within the anti-trafficking and related movements, by creating spaces and opportunities where members feel engaged and informed through current, relevant, and accessible information that supports the principles and mission of GAATW.

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Finance and Fundraising

Objectives

- To ensure that planning, activities, monitoring, reporting and budgeting continue to be systematic and linked, with involvement of the Board, the International Secretariat and members.
- To maintain proper functioning, accessible, and regularly updated internal procedures and systems which are self-evident for all staff.
- To seek and maintain sustainable and collaborative relationships with our core donors.
- To develop and diversify our fundraising strategies for organisational sustainability.

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

Fundraising efforts were put on hold until the end of 2015 except for following up on some previous discussions with a couple of potential donors. In 2015, the IS received core funding from Dan Church Aid (DCA), Global Fund for Women (GFW), and Foundation for a Just Society (FJS). The core funding support from DCA and GFW continues up until the end of 2016 and FJS funding ends at the end of 2015. Although the overall amount of core support for 2015 is around 36% of our annual budget, it is still a huge help as it allows us to do some work that falls outside any project, such as publishing the *Anti-Trafficking Review*, and taking care of some human resource and infrastructural costs. We think that the strategic multi-annual plan will help us in securing core support. Project support from ILO/DFID, WWDP and Caritas-France ends at the end of 2015 while support from SDC and Bread for the World currently extends to the end of 2016. We are hopeful that FJS will continue its core support and Oak Foundation will also consider core support to the IS from 2016 onwards.

ACTIVITIES

Activity	Output	Beneficiary
<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 	<p>Accounts for CY 2015 has been completed</p> <p>Submitted the Narrative and Finance reports for 2015 to donors</p> <p>Audit report and Management letter 2015 completed</p> <p>Annual report 2014 (narrative report + finance)</p> <p>Developed the budget for 2015</p>	<p>IS, Donors, Thai Government, The Alliance</p>

<p>(Annual).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit new proposals with estimated budget (As per need). • Meeting donors' standards in reporting and budget management. • Identifying new potential donors and fundraising strategies. 	<p>Mid-year narrative and finance reports for 2015</p> <p>Mid-year audit report 2015 for one donor</p> <p>Submission of new proposals with estimated budget</p>	
---	---	--

SUCCESSSES

The strategy meeting scheduled for 29 September- 1st October, 2015 was attended by the Board, IS staff and allies to discuss the strategic directions of the Alliance in the next three to five years. In 2015, we had some staff changes, both planned and unplanned. New members have joined the board and new staff have joined. Three new colleagues have gone through a staff orientation process while starting the new projects.

Now that the GAATW-IS is doing more project-based work, the finance team, with support from the International Coordinator, is slowly adapting to a new style of project-based reporting. However, the Annual Report will remain as a comprehensive document of all GAATW-IS activities and strategic directions.

CHALLENGES

One of the challenges that remain, especially with project-based funding, is setting a clearing advance system with Member Organisations and partner organisations involved in GAATW's activities. Working on money matters with Member Organisations and partner organisations is essential and we see the need for more support and guidance in preparing finance reports and supporting documents.

Administration

In 2015, GAATW-IS had taken some steps to address the structural issues within the IS. Instead of having three units (finance & admin, communications and programme), all staff except the finance officer and the part-time accountant will share programme and communications work. In middle of last year, we took on a new colleague on secondment for three years from Bread for the World. The person assigned is expected to perform some tasks in administrative matters and fundraising. Staff shared project responsibilities and each person's work plan and its adequate implementation were monitored carefully. The IS appointed a part-time staff member from April onwards to be based in India in order to support the partners of the inter-state migration project there.

- In 2015, two new members join the GAATW International Board.
- Recruited new staff members in 2015.
- A strategy meeting in the last quarter of the year to decide on the Alliance's strategic direction.
- Staff policy documents were reviewed and consulted with the Board during the Annual Board Meeting.

FINANCE REPORT SUMMARY

GAATW Finance Report 2015

Currency: Thai Baht (THB)

	2015	2015
Budget line	Planned	Actual
International Secretariat		
International Secretariat	9,373,800	7,461,380
Governance, Guidance, Networking, Support to MOs	1,582,400	1,817,670
Subtotal International Secretariat	10,956,200	9,279,050
1. Accountability		
Participatory Research with Trafficked Persons	1,074,100	1,231,858
Evaluation	320,000	337,166
Advocacy	1,280,000	-
Subtotal Accountability	2,674,100	1,569,024
2. Access to Justice		
Access to Justice	2,537,500	778,156
Subtotal Access to Justice	2,537,500	778,156
3. Participatory Learning (Training Workshops)		
Participatory Learning	2,336,100	1,491,916
Subtotal Participatory Learning	2,336,100	1,491,916
4. Power in Migration and Work		
Power in Migration and Work	3,013,700	2,034,766
Power in Migration and Work (Interstate Migration in India)	1,053,800	1,148,241
Subtotal Power in Migration and Work	4,067,500	3,183,007
5. International Advocacy		
International Advocacy	483,300	445,864
Subtotal International Advocacy	483,300	445,864
6. Communication and Information Exchange		
Communication and Information Exchange	1,264,900	940,590
Subtotal Communication and Information Exchange	1,264,900	940,590
Subtotal IS, I-VI	24,319,600	17,687,607
Miscellaneous (3%)	729,558	69,649
Total Expenditures (THB)	25,049,188	17,757,256

FINANCE REPORT

The Finance Report compares the planned and actual expenditures per budget line in 2015. The Finance Report follows the same structure as the Narrative Report: it shows the programme priorities (Access to Justice, Accountability and Power in Migration and Work), which also includes various projects under each programme. This summarised version of the Finance Report is limited to a comparison of the expenditures per programme priority. A detailed version is sent out to donors as per their requirements and is available upon request.

Please note that the under expenditure, as explained in the Narrative report, are projects that has been extended and in some cases activities have been delayed.

Labour Trafficking Case Analysis

Workshop

31 August - 1 September 2017

Marriott Riverside Bangkok, Thailand



Access to Justice

Addressing Labour Trafficking of South Asian Migrant Workers in the Middle East



Compensation to victim

Under foreign employment act - high
(Paid amount + 50 % compensation + cost of transportation if workers sent aboard)
Example :of 50000 paid = paid amount + 50% =75000 + transportation cost

Under trafficking act
(One hundred thousand)





Accountability

Towards Greater Accountability - Participatory Research on Anti-Trafficking Initiatives





Power in Migration and Work

Making Informed Decisions: Working with women in source communities at the pre-migration and pre-decision-making stage





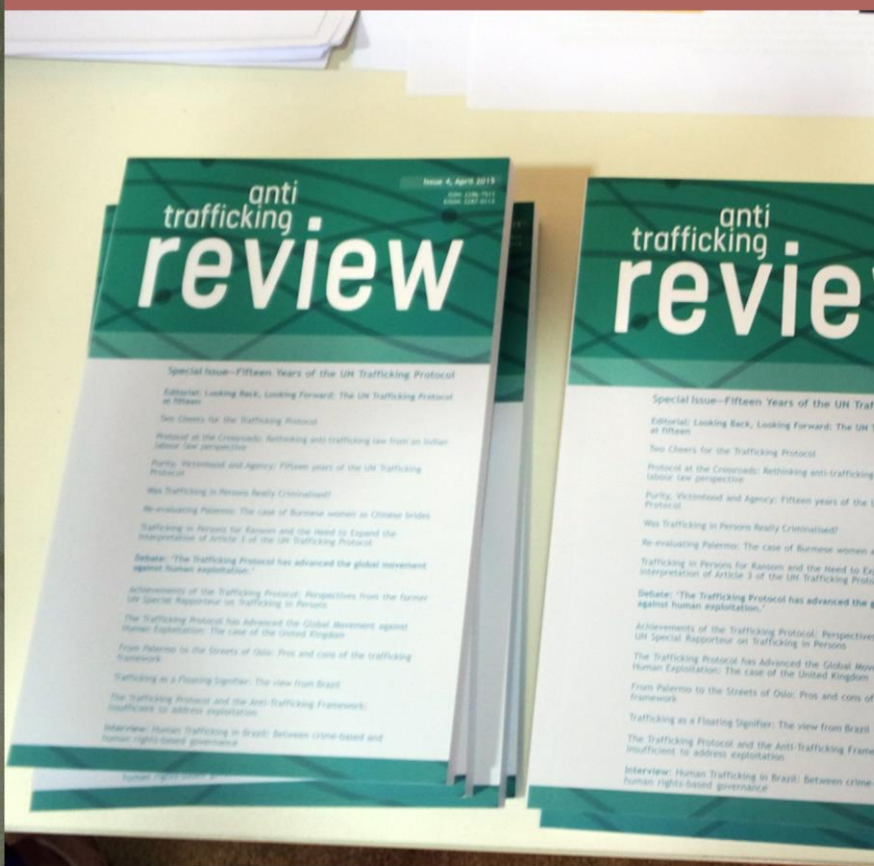
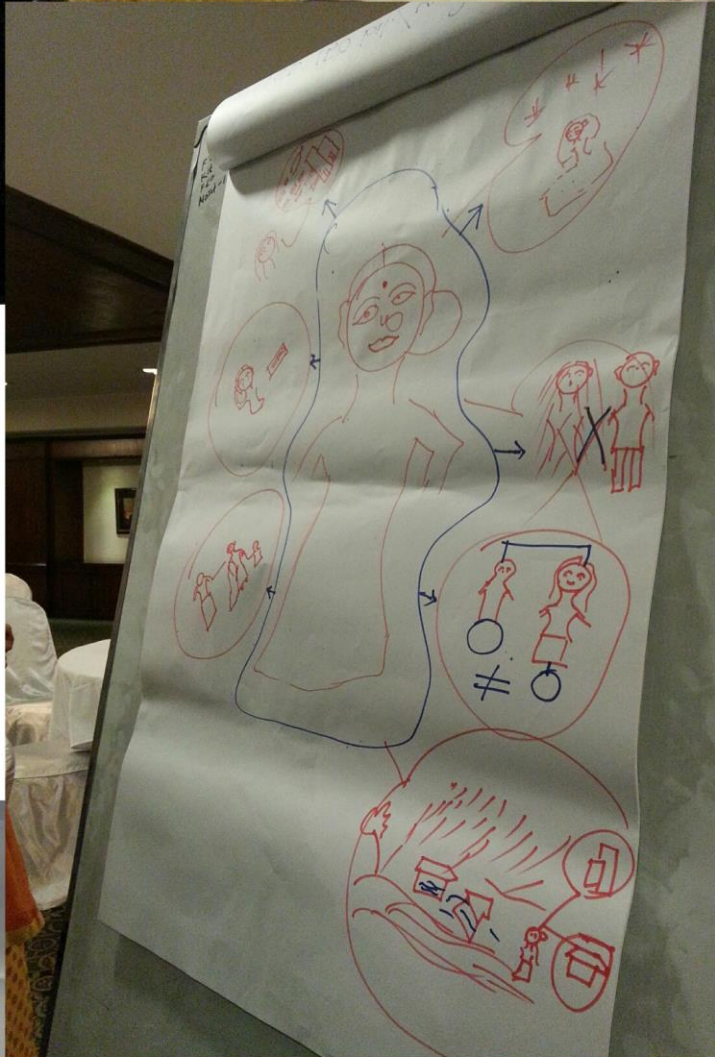
Power in Migration and Work

Making Informed Decisions: Working with women in source communities at the pre-migration and pre-decision-making stage





Advocacy, Communications and Participatory Learning





GAATW in 2015



HUMAN RIGHTS

at home, abroad and on the way



Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women

P.O. Box 36 Bangkok Noi Post Office

Bangkok 10700 Thailand

Tel: +66-2-8641427/28 Fax: +66-2-8641637

Email: gaatw@gaatw.org Website: www.gaatw.org