



**HUMAN RIGHTS**  
*at home  
abroad  
and on the way*

# 2011 ANNUAL REPORT

Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women

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## OVERVIEW

2011 marked the beginning of GAATW's 2011-2013 activity cycle. During this year, we began many of our programmes outlined in our multi-annual proposal.

Our 2011-2013 plans focus on creating and increasing spaces for civil society to influence global anti-trafficking efforts. This includes: (1) calling for accountability in anti-trafficking through the creation of an inclusive and transparent review mechanism to UNTOC, researching monitoring and evaluation methods in anti-trafficking; (2) strengthening women's power in migration and labour processes through our work on labour exploitation, smuggling, and the impact of demand discourses on sex workers; (3) engaging with UN Human Rights Treaty Bodies as a strategy for Members to access justice (e.g. capacity-building, compiling cases); and (4) ongoing communications work to produce and disseminate information within the Alliance and the broader anti-trafficking sector.

Instead of convening regional members meetings or global thematic meetings, IS staff spent more time working with members in specific countries. This resulted in some really good research publications that have now been disseminated widely. The round table we held on smuggling resulted in the UNOHCHR getting interested in the issue and a joint expert consultation in Geneva is being discussed. This new strategy of working closely with members and allies in their home country provided the IS with the much needed on-the-ground knowledge and understanding.

## ACCOUNTABILITY

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**Goal: To increase the accountability of anti-trafficking stakeholders in implementing both measures which directly focus on anti-trafficking and those which aim at related social, political and economic systems, ensuring that they are accountable to the persons whose human rights they purport to protect.**

A key focus of the 2011 Workplan was to engage with anti-trafficking policy makers on the Terms of Reference being drafted for a Review Mechanism to UNTOC. However, as the IS began to engage in discussions on this mechanism, we realized that civil society may not get to play a big role in the mechanism that will eventually be agreed upon by the states. While we decided to continue engaging with the negotiation process, we also felt that it would be necessary to begin a substantive discussion among our members and allies on mutual accountability, i.e. not just the accountability of states towards victims of trafficking but that of the civil society. Therefore, we decided to adjust our plans for 2011 to develop more enhanced systems for integrating trafficked persons' knowledge and involvement into monitoring and evaluation frameworks. And simultaneously, to facilitate a broader discussion amongst stakeholders on the means and value of trafficked persons' involvement in monitoring and evaluation in anti-trafficking. Specifically, this has meant the development of a stronger participatory research component of this programme (detailed below) which will take us beyond the review mechanism advocacy in 2012. We have also focussed the first edition of the *Anti-Trafficking Review*, GAATW's new journal, on the topic of accountability in anti-trafficking (see the Communications chapter for more details).

### MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In 2011, the bulk of the IS' work in the Accountability programme focused on developing a participatory process monitoring tool with Members and allies in India. In part, this was to generate an inclusive process monitoring example that could help support our review mechanism advocacy plans in 2012. This project also coincided with an opportune time to assess the anti-trafficking framework in India, in particular.

Our pilot in India began with a baseline context analysis where we interviewed several anti-trafficking stakeholders at the central and state level. That was complemented by a literature review. We worked with Praxis-India which is an organisation with extensive experience in designing and implementing participatory tools. Members and allies in the state of Odisha, India helped out by giving their inputs and volunteering to field test the tool. Five districts of the state were chosen for the pilot. A training was held for the researchers and data analysis and sharing was done. It was clear that huge gaps remain between what senior bureaucrats (Directors and Secretaries of the Ministries of Women and Child Development or Home, for example) and NGO heads on one hand and district level officials and service providing NGO colleagues, on the other. There are no services available for victims of trafficking who did not need a place in the shelter home. Supports from NGOs are dependent on project support from the Government or from international donors and no long term plan seems possible. As the pilot was held in areas where all trafficking takes place within the national borders, those cases which could not be booked under the Indian anti-trafficking legislation, could be dealt under other legislation such as domestic violence, child labor, kidnapping and labour exploitation. As a result of this pilot, NGO colleagues were able to get input from victims of trafficking for the first time. They also decided to continue this process annually so that they can track the progress.

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Beneficiaries</b>
Scoping research and developing research partnerships in Odisha, India.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposal for a participatory monitoring and evaluation project in India;</li> <li>• Joint research plan;</li> <li>• Contact with stakeholders at the local and national level</li> </ul>	IS
Research on the anti-trafficking framework in India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Notes from interviews and discussions with members and allies in Odisha, India.</li> </ul>	IS
Joint development of principles and indicators for a monitoring and evaluation framework of the Indian anti-trafficking model.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Framework on which participatory methods can be developed with anti-trafficking stakeholders in Odisha.</li> </ul>	IS, MOs
Development of a semi-structured interview guide for baseline research in Odisha, Mumbai and Delhi.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Semi-structured interview guide for baseline research.</li> </ul>	IS
Organising research methodology training for NGO colleagues - (Oct; Odisha)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explanation of the tool, conceptual clarity on trafficking, migration and labour, updates on current legislation.</li> </ul>	Training participants
Participating in a consultation on India's Universal Periodic Review (UPR)		
Research on 3 stakeholder groups' perceptions (trafficked persons', NGOs, district-level government representatives) on the growing anti-trafficking sector in India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Notes from interviews and focus group discussions with trafficked persons, NGOs and district-level government representatives;</li> <li>• Data analysis by IS staff and allies in Odisha, India.</li> </ul>	IS and NGOs
Organising meeting to share research findings with NGOs and government representatives (Dec; Odisha)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting to share research findings;</li> <li>• Short report on research findings.</li> </ul>	IS, NGOs, government representatives, other meeting attendees.

The outputs of the activities have helped to strengthen GAATW's efforts to increase the accountability of anti-trafficking stakeholders towards the persons whose human rights they purport to protect, by ensuring space for those affected by anti-trafficking responses to actively evaluate how anti-trafficking frameworks are impacting on their rights.

### LOOKING AHEAD

The findings from this project may be useful for GAATW's review mechanism advocacy in 2012. Although the discussions around the proposed TOR to be set up by the states indicates that there may not be any room for NGO participation in the review process, sharing the example of this pilot and of similar experiments in other countries would serve as good examples for states. The central message of our review mechanism advocacy has called for centring trafficked persons' knowledge, experiences and involvement in anti-trafficking responses. This project will provide a valuable example of the benefits and challenges in developing participatory anti-trafficking responses.

# ACCESS TO JUSTICE

## ACCESSING JUSTICE THROUGH UN HUMAN RIGHTS TREATY BODIES

**Goal: To increase and broaden spaces within which trafficked persons and migrant workers can access their full gamut of rights.**

GAATW has found that for many trafficked persons and affected migrant workers, access to justice is not realised in practice.<sup>1</sup> The vast majority of trafficked persons do not enjoy their right to justice due to problems with identification, limited legal knowledge, inadequate training and resources within law enforcement systems, poor prosecutions, weak legal systems, discrimination and other factors. Justice, predominantly defined in terms of law enforcement and prosecutions rather than the enjoyment of rights, has also been identified as a barrier. GAATW's research<sup>2</sup> further identified discrimination (e.g. gender, socio-economic status, race, legal status and work sector/site of exploitation) as obstacles to rights fulfilment. Feminist Participatory Action Research (FPAR) with member organisations and allies in 2009-2010 found that discrimination affects the services accessed by trafficked people and migrant workers, their right to effective remedies as well as the prosecution of traffickers and its impact on migrants, particularly migrant workers, considered at once 'vulnerable' to trafficking and a 'threat' to national security or identity.

Discussions at GAATW's 2010 International Members Congress found that many Member Organisations were frustrated with the barriers preventing them from better assisting trafficked persons and affected migrant workers from seeking meaningful remedy. Some had exhausted national level remedies with no successful outcome and sought to raise cases at regional or international levels but want assistance to do so. An access to justice programme which focuses on increasing access to justice for trafficked persons and migrant workers through regional and/or international human rights bodies was recommended.

Activities	Outputs	Beneficiaries
Background research exploring discrimination as a cause and consequence of trafficking and a barrier to trafficked persons rights.	Literature review	IS
Collecting case studies highlighting discrimination as a cause and consequence of trafficking.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Written statement for the 17<sup>th</sup> Session Human Rights Council: <a href="http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G11/134/93/PDF/G1113493.pdf?OpenElement">http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G11/134/93/PDF/G1113493.pdf?OpenElement</a> ;</li> <li>Literature review;</li> <li>Notes from interviews and discussions with Members and allies;</li> <li>Case studies will inform information resources and discussion with human rights stakeholders in general.</li> </ul>	IS, MOs
Developing a case law toolkit on using individual complaint mechanisms within	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Series of online guides and handbooks on individual complaint mechanisms within CEDAW, CERD, CAT, and ICCPR</li> <li>Compilation and analysis of relevant international</li> </ul>	IS, MOs, practitioners, civil society, general public

<sup>1</sup>E.g. GAATW's 2006 Global Consultation on Access to Justice for Trafficked Persons, 2007 National Consultations on Access to Justice in Nepal and Nigeria, 2007 research Collateral Damage, and 2009-2010 Feminist Participatory Action Research.

<sup>2</sup>Collateral Damage (2007)

international human rights treaty bodies	and regional case law	(through online access).
Advocacy at the 17 <sup>th</sup> Session Human Rights Council session	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Written statement with Franciscans International: <a href="http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G11/134/93/PDF/G1113493.pdf?OpenElement">http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G11/134/93/PDF/G1113493.pdf?OpenElement</a> Oral statement with Franciscans International, in response to the Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons' report on right to an effective remedy for trafficked persons;</li> <li>• Side event with Franciscans International, "<i>Deported without Justice: Barriers to Migrant Workers and Trafficked Persons Accessing Remedies</i>";</li> <li>• Input into resolution on Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children: A/HRC/17/L.2<sup>3</sup>;</li> <li>• Input into the Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons' draft regarding basic principles on the right to an effective remedy for trafficked persons.</li> </ul>	Government delegates, Human Rights Council session participants, Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons
Advocacy at the 49 <sup>th</sup> CEDAW Committee Session	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Submitted shadow report with TWC2, a Singaporean Member Organisation, "<i>Discrimination against women migrant workers and human trafficking in Singapore</i>";</li> <li>• Increased knowledge of CEDAW Committee members on discriminatory practices which violate trafficked persons and migrant women's rights;</li> <li>• Developed and shared strategies with CEDAW Committee members on improving the realization of trafficked persons and affected migrant workers' rights;</li> <li>• Built relationships with CEDAW Committee members and identified members and strategies for future engagement;</li> <li>• Toolkit for members on how to report to CEDAW</li> <li>• Trip report.</li> </ul>	CEDAW Committee Members and session participants, TWC2 (MO).
Drafting an e-bulletin issue on Access to Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• June 2011 e-bulletin, available on the GAATW website. The issue featured Members' work on Access to Justice, an update on the IS' Access to Justice activities, and recommended resources on the topic.</li> </ul>	Mailing list recipients, including MOs, allies, practitioners, researchers, policymakers, students, general public.

Although not originally planned for 2011, collaborating with a Member Organisation on a CEDAW Shadow Report turned out to be a useful strategy in (1) achieving this program's objectives, (2) integrating the IS' and Members' work more closely, and (3) providing a useful example of how a Review Mechanism to UNTOC might function. Submitting a CEDAW Shadow Report also proved to be a very effective and sustainable way of influencing CEDAW Committee Members, made evident in the questioning undertaken by the CEDAW Committee and the Concluding Observations and Recommendations made to State parties. Many of the Committee Members expressed great interest in addressing trafficking in their work.

<sup>3</sup>See <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/LTD/G11/139/36/PDF/G1113936.pdf?OpenElement>

## LOOKING AHEAD

Due to significant changes in the global funding climate and reductions in GAATW's core funding for 2012, Access to Justice activities next year are contingent on finding additional project-based funding. At the beginning of 2012, the Access to Justice programme is not covered by core funding. As such, 2012 plans and activities have been scaled back and will focus on disseminating and using the information resources developed in 2011, integrating Access to Justice program messages into 2012 advocacy activities (where feasible), and seeking out project-based funding for the programme.

## POWER IN MIGRATION AND WORK

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

GAATW’s work sees anti-trafficking very much correlated to how much power people have in their migration and work. By emphasising power in migration and work in this activity cycle, we are shifting the conversation or discourses away from a vulnerability-based analysis to a power-based analysis. This re-framing allows us to focus on the control that people have or do not have over how, when and why they move, work and seek assistance.

### EXPLOITATION OUTSIDE THE SEX SECTOR

In 2011, this programme focused on research about trafficking for exploitation outside the sex work sector in Europe. This was the result of a specific recommendation from GAATW’s European Members. Members from Europe identified areas to address, including the lack of clarity on the concept of exploitation, the isolation of organisations in the region providing assistance, the absence of indicators of exploitation, the difficulties in identifying who’s been trafficked for this purpose, and the lack of understanding amongst the security forces and legal systems.

Activities	Outputs	Beneficiaries
Writing and producing Working Paper <i>More ‘Trafficking’, Less ‘Trafficked’</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reviewing literature on labour exploitation in Europe</li> <li>• Extensive electronic library and bibliography of collected resources</li> <li>• Field visits to European MOs - Ban Ying, La Strada Czech Republic, Bonded Labour in the Netherlands (BLinN), CoMensha, LaStrada International.</li> <li>• Research interviews regarding practitioners’ experiences, challenges and approaches to trafficking for labour exploitation</li> <li>• Working Paper <i>More ‘Trafficking’, Less ‘Trafficked’</i>, on emerging issues and challenges in countering trafficking for exploitation outside the sex work sector in Europe (to be printed and made available online)</li> <li>• Comprehensive and targeted distribution list</li> </ul>	IS, MOs, allies including practitioners, researchers, policymakers, general audiences (once printed and online)
Presentation on labour exploitation at the European Member Organisations’ Regional Meeting (Barcelona; March)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting minutes</li> <li>• Sharing experiences between Member Organisations</li> <li>• Discussion and feedback on the research proposal</li> </ul>	IS, European MOs
Drafting an <i>e-bulletin</i> issue on labour exploitation	May 2011 <i>e-bulletin</i> , available on the GAATW website. The issue featured Members’ work on Access to Justice, an update on the IS’ Access to Justice activities, and recommended resources on the topic.	Mailing list recipients, including MOs, allies, practitioners, researchers, policymakers, students, general public.
Participation at the 11 <sup>th</sup> OSCE Alliance meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting with European MOs at the event</li> </ul>	IS, MOs

on trafficking for labour exploitation (Vienna, June)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trip report</li> <li>• Increased understanding on how labour exploitation is being addressed by IGOs, UN, governments and NGOs in the OSCE region</li> </ul>	
Participation at PICUM event, <i>Undocumented Migrant Women in Europe: Bridging local realities to the EU policy level</i> . (Brussels, December)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation on experiences of labour exploitation of undocumented migrant women in the agriculture sector, based on GAATW research, <i>Female Temporary Circular Migration and Rights' Protection in the Strawberry Sector in Huelva, Spain</i>.</li> </ul>	Event attendees (NGOs, EU, UN, Academics, Regional networks)
Creating a section for resources on exploitation outside the sex sector on the GAATW website	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Online library on the GAATW website</li> </ul>	IS, MOs, researchers, practitioners, students, website users.
Launching photo campaign, <i>Rights @ Work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Rights @ Work</i> Facebook page</li> </ul>	IS, MOs, Facebook friends including NGOs, allies, general public, researchers.

One of the important factors in this program's success has been Member Organisations' involvement in identifying the need for this work, assisting in the conceptualisation of the research, and providing the ground-level knowledge our research was based on. 2012 research fulfilled a number of objectives: (1) it allowed the IS to meet a need specifically identified by European Member Organisations, (2) it allowed the IS to formulate an analysis of exploitation outside the sex sector that is grounded in the experiences and knowledge of our Members, and (3) it strengthened the relationship between the IS and European Member Organisations. The process of this research presents a very useful model of how to more closely integrate the IS' work with Members' priorities.

## LOOKING AHEAD

While work on this research was going on we were wondering how to extend this to other regions. Towards the end of the year an opportunity presented itself; DFID floated a pilot project covering 3 South Asian countries and wanted to look at the domestic work and garment work sector. GAATW-IS was successful in getting financial support to carry out one of the pilots. Through this pilot we will be looking into exploitation in the domestic work sector.

## HUMAN SMUGGLING

A key conclusion from GAATW's 2010 *Working Paper on Exploring the Links Between Trafficking and Migration* and other 'Linkages' work in 2008-2010 emphasised that trafficking, smuggling and other categories of migration are not so dissimilar or isolated. Human trafficking and human smuggling in part are divided by a blurry line of consent. This line, established by the drafting of two separate Protocols on Trafficking and on Smuggling to the UN Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime, has meant that trafficked migrants are accorded many more rights than smuggled migrants. However, in practice it is often hard to distinguish who has been trafficked and who has been 'merely' smuggled. The GAATW-IS is in a unique position to contribute to international smuggling discourses, given the IS's presence at and specific knowledge of UNTOC, and knowledge of the blurred lines between human trafficking and human smuggling.

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Beneficiaries</b>
Reviewing literature on smuggling, focusing on anti-smuggling discourses and intersections with trafficking issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report (internal)</li> <li>• Report findings were incorporated into Roundtable content and Working Paper <i>Smuggling and Trafficking: Rights and Intersections</i></li> </ul>	IS, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR Bangkok)
Co-organising Roundtable on Smuggling with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR Bangkok)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concept note for Roundtable, providing conceptual clarity and rationale;</li> <li>• Presentations from GAATW and 13 participants, including governments, inter-governmental organisations, and civil society organisations;</li> <li>• Papers from 3 participants;</li> <li>• Meeting report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representatives from Malaysian, Thai, Australian, Canadian governments;</li> <li>• Representatives from UN offices: OHCHR, IOM, UNHCR, UNODC;</li> <li>• Representatives from NGOs: Human Rights Watch, Migrant Assistance Project, Migrants Rights Network;</li> <li>• IS</li> <li>• Members and allies</li> </ul>
Advocacy encouraging OHCHR to work on development of human rights, human smuggling, and border security policy guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concept note;</li> <li>• Legal note on gaps in policy guidance</li> <li>• Plans for a joint expert meeting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OHCHR</li> <li>• Government representatives</li> </ul>
Delivering 4 workshops on migration and smuggling at the MAP Foundation annual Women's Exchange (May)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workshop presentations and exercises</li> <li>• Workshop notes</li> <li>• Trip report</li> </ul>	120 Burmese migrant women
Surveying and discussing with Member Organisations working in areas where smuggling is high	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Written summary of discussions (internal)</li> </ul>	IS, MOs, allied organisations
Drafting an <i>e-bulletin</i> issue on human smuggling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• September 2011 <i>e-bulletin</i>, available on the GAATW website. The issue featured Members' work on Access to Justice, an update on the IS' Access to Justice activities, and recommended resources on the topic.</li> </ul>	Mailing list recipients, including MOs, allies, practitioners, researchers, policymakers, students, general public.
Working Paper <i>Smuggling and Trafficking: Rights and Intersections</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working Paper, available on GAATW's website</li> </ul>	IS, MOs, allies including inter-governmental organisations, government representatives, researchers, policymakers.
FAQ: <i>Human Rights in Human Smuggling</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Booklet based on Working Paper <i>Smuggling and Trafficking: Rights and Intersections</i></li> </ul>	IS, MOs, allies including inter-governmental organisations, government representatives, researchers, policymakers.
FAQ: <i>Smuggling and Trafficking Intersections</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Booklet based on Working Paper <i>Smuggling and Trafficking: Rights and Intersections</i></li> </ul>	IS, MOs, allies including inter-governmental organisations, government representatives, researchers, policymakers.

## CHALLENGES AND CHANGES

We have adjusted our original plans to start production on a video comparing the rights violations and treatment of trafficked and smuggled persons. Staff first introduced this project to Burmese migrant women at a women's rights event in May. Many women were very sensitive and critical about being asked to document their experiences in a video. In addition to extreme security risks involved, some had had exploitative experiences with other NGOs who had used women's photos and testimonies to raise funds for their organisations. Based on these ethical issues around women's safety, privacy, and reciprocity, the IS decided to focus on print products for this program instead (i.e. Working Paper, FAQ booklets).

## SUCCESSSES

Discussions from the Smuggling Roundtable, which we co-organised with the OHCHR Bangkok office, were very useful in helping the IS deepen our understanding of anti-smuggling issues, test out preliminary analyses with allies, and formulate advocacy strategies. Discussions from the June Roundtable confirmed some of the issues we had already identified, and challenged other ideas we had been considering, such as emphasising smuggled people's victimhood or using the concept of aggravated smuggling as a way for smuggled people to access justice. A number of participants helpfully countered these ideas, and suggested that more empowerment rather than victimhood was needed in anti-smuggling discussions, and that introducing another category for migrants may not be prove to be practically useful.

## LOOKING AHEAD

There was no plan to develop this into a programme but we were trying to understand this better and trying to see whether human rights violations at the border could be curtailed. The UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, especially their Migration Advisor has taken an interest in this issue.

We are planning in conjunction with the OHCHR to hold an Expert Meeting on smuggling and border security issues in early 2012, with an aim to assess whether policy guidelines can be developed on human rights, human smuggling and border security. We are developing a legal paper on this to be ready at the beginning of 2012, which will assess what policy guidance exists, where gaps are and what opportunities exist and needs there are on this subject. This legal paper will set the agenda and framework for the Expert Meeting. A mix of legal and on-the-ground experts will attend the meeting in Geneva to decide on a practical route forward. We are hoping that solid policy guidance will emerge in the next two years that all stakeholders concerned about lack of rights protections in migration can use to influence policy and practice change.

We will also seek to incorporate smuggling-related advocacy messages for crime control, migration, and human rights fora, such as the UN Human Rights Council and/or the 6<sup>th</sup> Conference of Parties to UNTOC. These may include challenging smuggling stereotypes among policymakers; raising awareness around the violations experienced by and the rights of smuggled persons; and identifying how harsh measures against smuggled persons might actually be measures against unidentified trafficked persons who states or other parties have failed to identify.

## THE IMPACT OF 'DEMAND'-BASED DISCOURSES ON ANTI-TRAFFICKING AND SEX WORKERS' RIGHTS

At GAATW's 2010 International Members Congress and Conference, Alliance members present were asked how the Alliance should frame or address the issue of 'demand', i.e.

ending sex work by ending demand for paid sex and/or ending trafficking by ending demand for paid sex. While this softer, ambiguous language around ‘demand’ may not overtly target sex workers themselves, we have observed that the ‘demand’ discourse is being used to support anti-sex work agendas that may negatively impact women in sex work.

In 2011, we produced two publications to analyse current ‘demand’ discourses and its impact on sex workers’ rights, specifically within the context of anti-trafficking discourses that emerge around large sporting events (e.g. Olympics, World Cup). Thorough investigation and analysis of the ‘demand’ discourse is needed in order to effectively respond to contextual changes impacting sex workers rights and anti-trafficking movements.

Activities	Outputs	Beneficiaries
Reviewing the literature and print media on (1) the link made between trafficking and sporting events, and (2) the concept of demand in anti-trafficking.	Review findings were incorporated into 2 publications below	IS
Meetings with sex workers groups and allies in the UK and Europe	Trip report; Discussion notes were incorporated into 2 publications below	IS
Writing and producing report, <i>What’s the Cost of a Rumour? A Guide to Sorting Out the Myths and the Facts About Sporting Events and Trafficking</i>	Publication available online (printing pending)	IS, MOs, website users, researchers, policymakers, media.
Writing and producing report, <i>Beyond ‘Supply and Demand’ Catchphrases: Assessing the Uses and Limitations of Demand-Based Approaches in Anti-Trafficking</i>	Publication available online (printing pending)	IS, MOs, website users, researchers, policymakers, media.
Drafting an <i>e-bulletin</i> issue on the concept of demand in anti-trafficking	November-December 2011 <i>e-bulletin</i> , available on the GAATW website. The issue featured Members’ work on Access to Justice, an update on the IS’ Access to Justice activities, and recommended resources on the topic.	Mailing list recipients, including MOs, allies, practitioners, researchers, policymakers, students, general public.

## LOOKING AHEAD

This project finishes at the end of 2011. However, we will continue to disseminate these publications and the research findings throughout 2012. For instance, a forum in London (UK) is planned for January 2012. This work comes at an opportune time when sex workers rights groups in North America, Europe and Australia are noticing the re-emergence of strong prostitution abolitionist sentiments in these countries. We have been in contact with these groups in 2011, in order to support their efforts to counter ‘end demand for prostitution approaches’ and to ensure that our research reaches the relevant stakeholders.

## COMMUNICATIONS

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

As the first year of the 2011-2013, many of the IS' activities were centred around conducting research and publishing research findings. As such, a substantial portion of the communications work in 2011 involved producing research-oriented outputs. These included IS reports, Members' research, and an academic-style journal, the *Anti-Trafficking Review* (which replaces GAATW's biannual magazine, *Alliance News*).

GAATW's Communications Unit continues to consistently produce high-quality, polished publications. Three of GAATW's regular communication products were transformed significantly. The GAATW website was re-vamped, making information and resources much more accessible. Programme staff became much more involved in the production of GAATW's monthly electronic newsletter, the *e-bulletin*, with each issue focusing on a GAATW programme theme. Most significantly, the IS decided to turn GAATW's biannual magazine, *Alliance News*, into a yearly journal issue, *Anti-Trafficking Review*. The *Anti-Trafficking Review* will explore an emerging or overlooked theme in the field of human trafficking, and showcase peer-reviewed research and analyses in order to strengthen the global evidence base on anti-trafficking. As with the *Alliance News*, the *Review* will continue to offer a unique space for dialogue between academics, practitioners and advocates seeking to communicate new ideas and findings to those working for and with trafficked persons.

# ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

## FINANCE AND FUNDRAISING

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

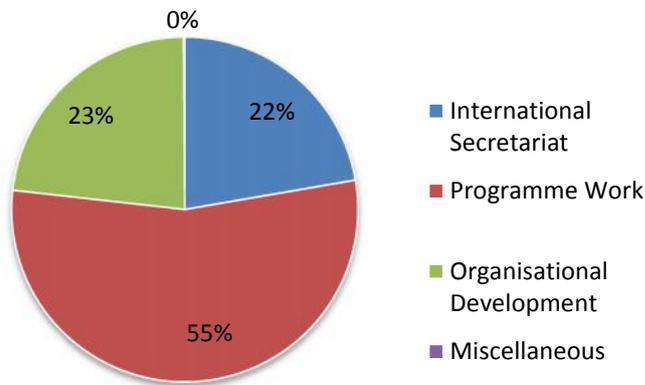
The Finance Unit is responsible for maintaining a clear and transparent finance monitoring system.

Activities	Outputs	Beneficiaries
<b>FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Daily financial administration and management</li> <li>• Preparing budgets in consultation with staff</li> <li>• Monitoring budgets (monthly)</li> <li>• Producing quarterly finance reports for staff</li> <li>• Annual audit</li> <li>• Preparing inventory of office assets and equipment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2011 budget (see 2011 workplan)</li> <li>• Quarterly finance reports</li> <li>• 2011 finance report</li> <li>• 2011 management letter for auditors</li> <li>• 2011 annual report</li> <li>• Inventory of office assets and equipment</li> </ul>	IS, donors, Thai government
<b>FUNDRAISING AND FUND MANAGEMENT</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintaining donor relations</li> <li>• Identifying and contacting new donors</li> <li>• Submitting donor reports</li> <li>• Preparing funding proposals</li> <li>• Collaborating with Members on joint funding proposals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Narrative and financial reports for donors</li> <li>• Funding proposals</li> <li>• General correspondence with donors and Members</li> </ul>	IS, MOs who collaborated on joint funding proposals

We continue to enjoy supportive relationships with our donors. Donors continue to express positive feedback about our financial management, accounting and reporting documents. Planning activities, monitoring, reporting and budgeting are systematic and linked, with involvement of staff, Members, and the Board. The functioning and accessibility of regularly updated internal procedures and PME systems are self-evident and operational for all staff.

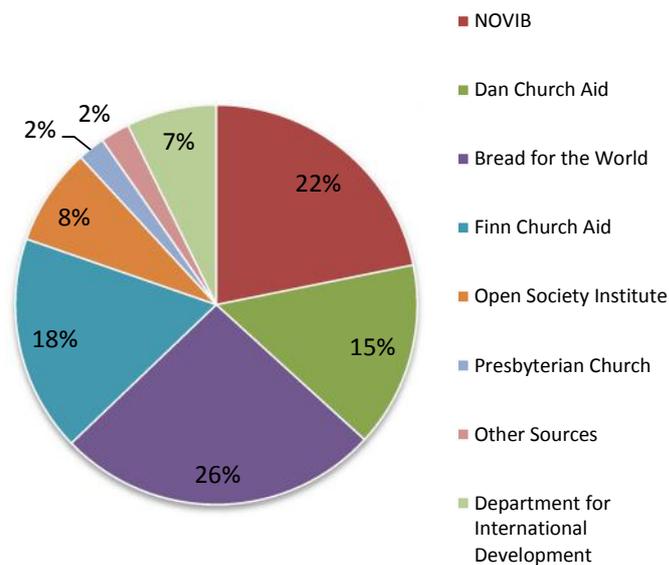
# FINANCE REPORT SUMMARY

## 2011 Expenditures (in Thai Baht)



2011 Expenditures (in Thai Baht)	
International Secretariat	2,691,810.00
Programme Work	
1. Accountability Programme	2,334,731.00
2. Access to Justice Programme	1,521,698.00
3. Power in Migration and Work Programme	2,729,722.00
Organisational Development	
4. Communication and Information	2,792,405.00
Miscellaneous	13,617.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,083,983.00</b>

## 2011 Income (in Thai Baht)



2011 Income (in Thai Baht)	
NOVIB	3,352,900.00
Dan Church Aid	2,303,192.36
Bread for the World	3,999,800.00
Finn Church Aid	2,692,164.82
Open Society Institute	1,210,200.00
Presbyterian Church	337,180.03
Department for International Development	1,115,485.34
Other Sources	361,248.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,372,170.55</b>

## PHOTO GALLERY

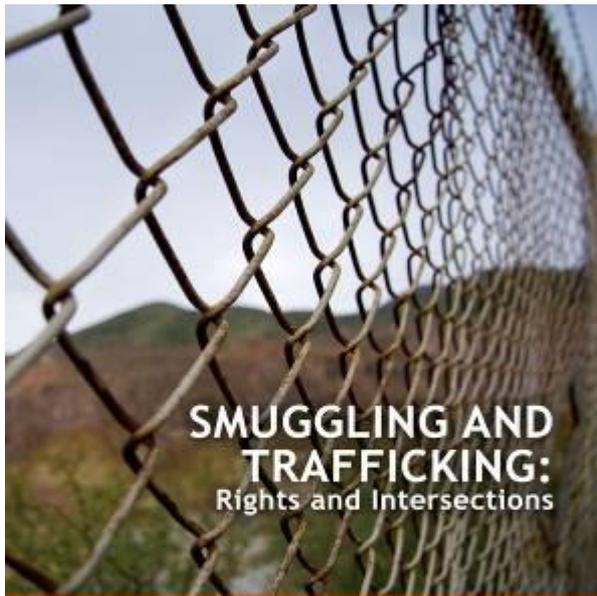


2011 Board Meeting

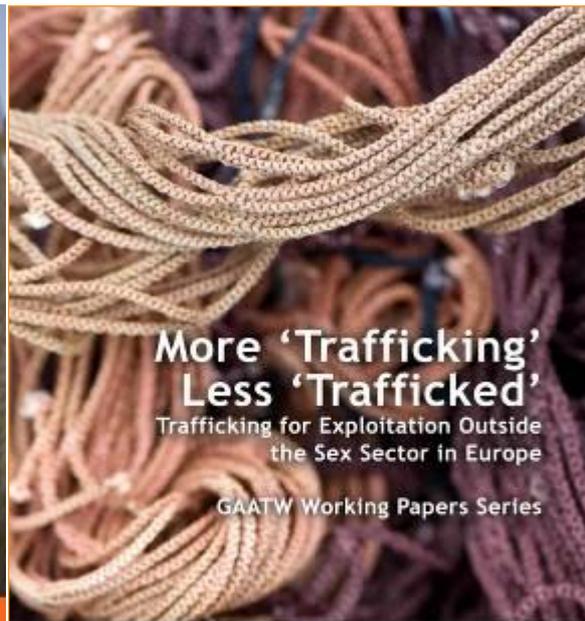


Regional Meeting

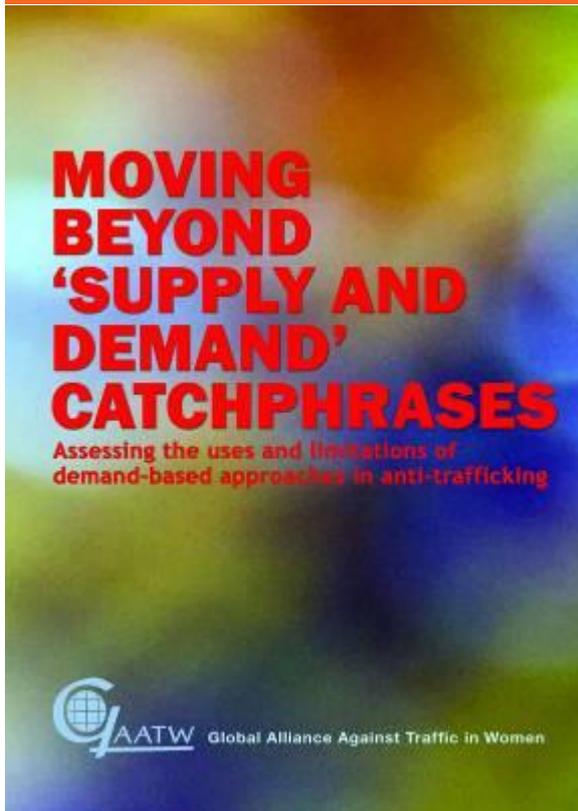
GAATW Publications in 2011



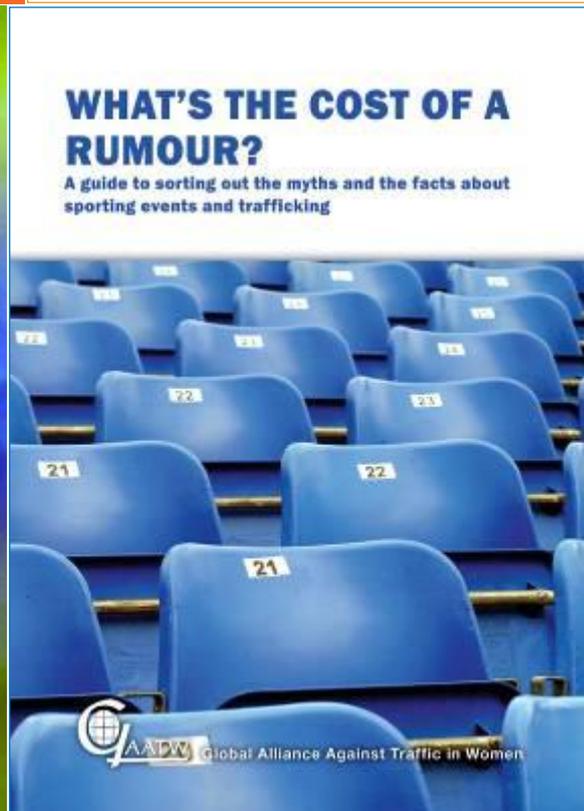
 Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women



 Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women



 Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women



 Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women

## GAATW STRUCTURE IN 2011

### The International Board

- Ms. ManassananPongnorrawish, Thailand - Chair
- Ms. ThipsudaTaweesaengsuksakul (Ching), Thailand - Vice Chair & Treasurer
- Dr. RatchadaJayagupta, Thailand - Secretary
- Ms Jacqueline Leite, Brasil
- Ms EniLestariAndayani Adi, Indonesia& Hong Kong
- Ms Victoria Nwogu, Nigeria
- Ms Bandana Pattanaik, India

### The International Secretariat

- AlfieGordo, IT and Production Officer
- Apivart (Nong) Chaison, Finance Manager
- Bandana Pattanaik, International Coordinator
- Caroline Hames, Advocacy Officer (Until September 2011)
- Fleur Dewar, Advocacy Officer
- Julie Ham, Programme Officer (Research)
- Naetima (Mui) Kosolsaksakul, Accountant (Part-time)
- NereaBilbatua, Regional Programme Officer - Europe
- NuttikanBoonpanyaraj, Office and Logistics Assistant
- Rebecca Napier-Moore, Programme Officer (Research)
- Xenia Commandeur, Programme Officer (Research) (Until June 2011)
- Consultant: JirapornSaetang (to support one of the member organisations)
- Intern: Ali Weiner (from November onwards)

# HUMAN RIGHTS

*at home, abroad and on the way*

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**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](mailto:gaatw@gaatw.org) Website: [www.gaatw.org](http://www.gaatw.org)