

2014 Annual Report

Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women



CONTENTS

GLOSSARY	3
ABOUT GAATW	4
2014 Highlights	5
HERE ARE SOME OF OUR TOP HIGHLIGHTS... ..	5
strengthening our global alliance	6
INTERNATIONAL MEMBERS' CONGRESS (IMC).....	6
REFLECTIONS ON THE RESEARCH PROCESS.....	7
LOOKING AHEAD.....	8
INTERNATIONAL ADVOCACY IN 2014	8
POWER IN MIGRATION AND WORK	15
OBJECTIVES	15
STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF AGE-BAN POLICY IN NEPAL	15
ACTIVITIES.....	16
LOOKING AHEAD.....	16
WORK IN FREEDOM.....	17
ACTIVITIES.....	17
Participatory Learning.....	18
DANCE MOVEMENT THERAPYWORKSHOP	18
COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION EXCHANGE	20
ACTIVITIES.....	21
CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES	23
LOOKING AHEAD.....	24
ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	25
FINANCE AND FUNDRAISING	25
ACTIVITIES.....	25
SUCCESSSES	26
CHALLENGES	26
ADMINISTRATION.....	27
HIGHLIGHTS	27
LOOKING FORWARD.....	27
INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT AND ALLIANCE STRUCTURE	28
ACTIVITIES.....	28
SUCCESSSES	28
FINANCE REPORT SUMMARY	30
FINANCE REPORT.....	31
PHOTO GALLERY	32

GLOSSARY

ACTIP	ASEAN Convention on Trafficking in Persons
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
BPfA	Beijing Platform for Action
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
GAATW	Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women
ICRSE	International Committee on the Rights of Sex Workers in Europe
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMC	International Members Congress
IS	International Secretariat
IWRAW-AP	International Women's Rights Action Watch for the Asia Pacific
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MO	Member Organisation
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
OWG	UN General Assembly's Open Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNTOC	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
WIF	Work in Freedom

ABOUT GAATW

The Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women (GAATW) works to advance and protect the human rights of migrant and trafficked women around the world.

Representing a global movement of more than 120 non-governmental organisations, we focus on the issues of migration, trafficking in persons, and human and labour rights, with a special emphasis on women.

We use research, training, communications and advocacy to hold governments accountable, increase access to justice for migrating and trafficked women, and further the global debate on the issues. Working closely with our Member Organisations, who are engaged in advocating women's rights, safe migration and anti-trafficking work, GAATW's mission is to ensure that the human rights of migrant women are respected and protected by authorities and agencies.

We advocate for the incorporation of human rights standards in all anti-trafficking initiatives, including in the implementation of the UN Trafficking in Persons 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 and stop bad practices and prevent the harm they cause to women.

2014 Highlights

The year 2014 was a milestone year for Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women (GAATW) **as we celebrated our 20th anniversary**. The year also marked the beginning of a new three-year programme cycle of GAATW, building on our previous work to engage more directly with the migrant rights and labour rights movements and continue to push for a human-rights-based approach in anti-trafficking policies and practices. Our work in 2014 focused on the thematic areas of Accountability and Power in Migration and Work, as well as strengthening our global Alliance through communications, research and our International Members Congress.

HERE ARE SOME OF OUR TOP HIGHLIGHTS...

We marked the 20th anniversary of the Alliance with 120 participants from 40 countries at our **International Members' Congress** in September. Together with members, as well as partners and friends, we celebrated GAATW's 20th anniversary; reviewed our collective successes and setbacks; and began planning for the future.

We delivered **'training of trainers' sessions on safe migration** for ten organisations and three Trade Unions from Nepal, Bangladesh and India.

We **advocated for the rights of trafficked and migrant women** at three major international events, including the International Labour Conference, the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and the Asia Pacific Beijing+20 review.

We coordinated **two major research projects**: one to find out the views of trafficked persons on assistance services, and the other to look into the effects of the ban on women under 30 migrating for domestic work in Nepal.

We launched **issue 3 of the *Anti-Trafficking Review***, looking at funding and spending in anti-trafficking work, which gained coverage in *The Guardian*, *Reuters* and other media.

STRENGTHENING OUR GLOBAL ALLIANCE



GAATW is a global feminist network representing a diverse set of NGOs working on issues such as labour rights, migrant rights, women's human rights and anti-trafficking. The International Secretariat (IS) works to grow and strengthen this movement through communications, research, events and other activities. We create spaces for knowledge exchange through communication tools and events that amplify the voices of members, partners and affected groups at the local, regional and international levels. We also aim to continue producing strong and empowering resources for information sharing within the Alliance and use research and advocacy to identify GAATW as an authoritative and representative voice on anti-trafficking and related issues.

In 2014, GAATW welcomed two new Member Organisations from Bangladesh (Association for Community Development) and Serbia (ASTRA Anti-Trafficking Action). GAATW's members work at diverse levels (research, direct service provision, community development in women's rights, labour rights, and migrant rights) and with differing organisational structures (e.g. NGOs, national networks, self-organised groups of migrant or trafficked women and women in the informal sector). The Alliance comprises 124 Member Organisations in Africa (7), Asia (64), Europe (24), Latin America and North America (29).

INTERNATIONAL MEMBERS' CONGRESS (IMC)

More than 120 participants from 40 countries around the world gathered in Bangkok, Thailand, for our Intentional Members' Congress (IMC). Together members of the Alliance, as well as partners and friends, celebrated GAATW's 20th anniversary; reviewed our collective successes and setbacks; and began planning for the future.

Participants discussed topics on three themes: women, migration and work; funding for anti-trafficking efforts; and accountability in anti-trafficking work.

The IMC began with a look back over GAATW's history and Member Organisations shared their highlights and setbacks from the last 20 years. We heard a special anniversary message from Maria Grazia Giammarinaro, the new Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and viewed a celebratory '[GAATW@20' film](#). We also asked participants to consider their success and setbacks, and what work we still need to do in future.

Throughout the IMC we had many fruitful discussions on continuing areas of work such as: international advocacy opportunities; understanding trafficking in persons through a range of frameworks including human rights, women's rights, migrants' rights, labour rights, and development; recognising domestic work as work covered by labour laws; and challenging the 'end demand' agenda and decriminalising sex work. We also looked at our focus on accountability, and presented early findings from our research project looking at trafficked people's perspectives on anti-trafficking services and initiatives.

We also discussed new opportunities for the Alliance; for example, this was the first IMC where we have connected with partners from the Middle East. We also talked about a need to work with trade unions, including to strengthen self-organised groups; expanding our work on migrant rights to include labour rights; and looking beyond GAATW's focus on women to consider others who are trafficked - such as men, LGBTI people and indigenous peoples. The launch of issue 3 of the *Anti-Trafficking Review* also prompted us to think about how we can ensure greater transparency on the impact of anti-trafficking money (more below).

One of the most important outcomes was a call for continuing collaboration- within the Alliance and with external partners - and for relationship building between NGOs and donors.

All of these useful discussions will inform GAATW's strategy in the future. We would like to thank everyone who participated and made this year's IMC such a memorable and successful event. Please do check out our [Flickr account](#) for photos from the IMC and relive your memories!

REFLECTIONS ON THE RESEARCH PROCESS

Based on the evaluation forms for the data analysis workshops, researchers new to qualitative research reported that they found the skills training in systematising and analysing interview data most useful. Member Organisations with experience of qualitative research were actively involved in these workshops and often took the lead in assisting less experienced researchers to code and analyse data under various themes.

All partners found the research process valuable and made time for the interviews alongside their other work. They were very careful about interviewing trafficked persons who would join the research voluntarily and did not run the risk of being re-traumatised so the sample size was not big. Since the primary focus was on organisational learning, the Secretariat did not insist on uniform topics or research questions. As far as the process went, it was participatory and prioritised the need of the partner organisation. Most importantly, each organisation felt that the findings of the research contributed to their organisational learning.

However, this process clearly did not lend itself to preparation of a joint report. The partners in Asia and Europe could not make time to do organisational reports based on their research. Since the topics and research questions were varied, the Secretariat also

could not prepare regional reports for Asia and Europe. On the other hand, the partners in the LAC region decided to focus on the same themes and were keen on doing organisational reports. The Secretariat agreed to contract a consultant to prepare a regional report.

It is clear that the film *'Doing Better'* was a very useful output of this research. Many of the research partners have used it in their internal staff meetings and our research partner in the Netherlands plans to use the film in their volunteer trainings. One Colombian partner shared the film with other anti-trafficking NGOs in the run up to National Meeting of the Committee against Trafficking in Persons in Colombia, 22nd and 23rd of October 2014. A number of organisations in Europe have used the *'Doing Better'* film and PowerPoint presentations produced at the IS to share their learning with others in internal staff meetings.

LOOKING AHEAD

Most partners have plans to hold sharing meetings and/or carry out national level advocacy in 2015. The project will also be evaluated in 2015.

GAATW-IS plans to use the findings and key themes from the research in future work. For example, the IS will produce a briefing on media ethics when covering the issue of trafficking, an idea that comes from examples of breaches of privacy by the media in our research. The IS will also produce a briefing on the process involved in this research outlining the challenges, learnings and ethical concerns involved when conducting research with trafficked persons.

INTERNATIONAL ADVOCACY IN 2014

SETTING A PROGRESSIVE AGENDA FOR THE FUTURE OF WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHTS

The 20 year review of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action

In 2014, GAATW took part in the Asia-Pacific intergovernmental 20-year review of the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA), which remains our most comprehensive framework on gender equality.

Adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, China, in 1995, the BPfA was adopted by consensus by 189 states. Progress in the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action has been reviewed every five years during the UN [Commission on the Status of Women](#) (CSW).¹ Starting with national reports and [regional reviews](#),² the Beijing+20 review at the 59th session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW59) in March 2015 will not have a negotiated outcome. The Beijing+20 reviews coincide with the lead up to the adoption of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. As a result, Beijing+20 will culminate in the Global Leaders Commitment Summit in September 2015, which will follow a global civil society dialogue supported by UN Women. This political convergence is a critical moment for setting a progressive agenda for the future of women's human rights.

It should be noted that, though widely seen as a progressive document, the BPfA presents a challenge for anti-trafficking work as it pre-dates the adoption of the UN Trafficking Protocol, the internationally accepted and widely ratified law on the issue, in 2000. This

¹ <http://www.unwomen.org/en/csw>

² <http://www.unwomen.org/en/csw/csw59-2015/preparations>

means that its language reflects previous, limited understandings of trafficking and is not adequate for addressing the trafficking of women and girls across a wider range of labour sectors.

In 2014, GAATW was part of the Civil Society Beijing+20 Steering Committee for the Asia Pacific Region, a group of 18 NGOs who had responsibility for delivering a Civil Society Forum in November, as well as voicing civil society views at the intergovernmental *Asian and Pacific Conference on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Beijing+20 Review* that followed.³ The aim of the Steering Committee was to ensure that Asia-Pacific civil society was able to influence the review of progress on the implementation of the BPfA and to demand accountable, legitimate and binding processes that can finally deliver the promises governments 20 years ago.

The work on this started in August, at the third session of the ESCAP [Committee on Social Development](#),⁴ the preparatory body for the regional Beijing+20 Review. Working with other members of the Steering Committee and other NGOs, we participated in the advocacy work and joined the many [statements](#)⁵ that civil society was able to deliver during the session. Following the August meeting, GAATW was an active member of the Steering Committee, participating in four of six working groups that the Steering Committee established, namely the programme, media, advocacy and logistics working groups. This involved us directly in the work at the NGO forum and intergovernmental meeting.

In addition to the International Advocacy Officer and Communications Officer, other members of GAATW Secretariat staff joined the 480 women activists gathered in Bangkok from 14 to 16 November 2014 at the *Asia Pacific Beijing+20 Civil Society Forum*, working as volunteers. The Steering Committee delivered an interesting and comprehensive programme of plenary sessions and participatory workshops. With the resulting [Civil Society Forum Statement](#),⁶ activists made a strong demand for accountability of governments in the region to improve implementation of the Beijing agenda.

At the opening panel of the Asia-Pacific intergovernmental [Beijing+20 Review meeting](#),⁷ Eni Lestari from GAATW member organisation ATKI-Hong Kong delivered a [strong statement](#)⁸ linking her own experience as a migrant worker to broader structural factors. Abia Akram from Asia Pacific Women with Disability (APWWD) United was also able to deliver a second statement on behalf of the civil society steering committee, in which we expressed our [disappointment](#)⁹ in the outcome of the negotiations.

³ The Civil Society Steering Committee comprised representatives from: Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP); Asia Pacific Forum in Women Law and Development (APWLD); Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW); Asia Pacific Women with Disability (APWWD) United; Asia Pacific Women Watch (APWW); Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN); Diverse Voices and Action for Equality (DIVA for Equality); FemLINKPACIFIC; Fiji Women's Rights Movement; Foundation for Women; Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women (GAATW); Isis International; International Women's Rights Action Watch (IWRAP) Asia Pacific; Pacific Youth Council; Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF); Women's Alliance for Communities in Transition - South Asia (WACT-SA); Women's Global Network for Reproductive Rights (WGNRR); Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture & Natural Resource Management (WOCAN).

⁴ <http://www.unescap.org/events/committee-social-development-third-session>

⁵ <http://www.gaatw.org/events-and-news/68-gaatw-news/786-asia-pacific-governments-must-address-gaps-in-global-policy-framework-on-gender-equality-and-women-s-human-rights-say-400-women-activists-from-across-the-region>

⁶ <http://www.gaatw.org/resources/statements/788-outcome-statement-from-the-asia-pacific-civil-society-forum-on-beijing-20-november-2014>

⁷ <http://www.unescap.org/events/asian-and-pacific-conference-gender-equality-and-womens-empowerment-beijing20-review>

⁸ <http://www.gaatw.org/resources/statements/787-civil-society-statement-delivered-in-the-opening-ceremony-of-the-asian-and-pacific-conference-on-gender-equality-and-women-s-empowerment-beijing-20-review>

⁹ <http://www.gaatw.org/resources/statements/789-civil-society-organisations-express-disappointment-at-outcome-of-asia-pacific-intergovernmental-meeting-on-beijing-20-review>

During the negotiations, it was very positive to see how many Asia-Pacific states pushed progressive language and agendas. However their efforts were stymied by a minority of states who sought to undermine the Beijing consensus. Many issues were not given adequate consideration in the rushed negotiations. As a result, the outcome document from the regional review, the [Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration](#)¹⁰ on Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, makes no reference to the rights of women migrant workers, including migrant domestic workers, and states deleted the one reference in the draft to domestic work, in reference to the girl child, during negotiations. The language agreed in the Declaration politicises the issue of trafficking in persons, calling on states to 'eliminate demand for trafficking' rather than simply recommit to the broader agenda of ending trafficking in persons. The former is a limited approach that GAATW and others have shown to do harm to the rights of women and of migrants. It is sad that, 20 years since its adoption by consensus, the Beijing Platform for Action remains the most comprehensive women's rights framework. It is sadder still that this framework came under so many challenges - to existing commitments and to its application to newer challenges such as climate change. The civil society steering committee issued a [final statement](#)¹¹ reflecting on the process and the agreements reached in the Declaration.

A NEW FRAMEWORK ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS?

The draft ASEAN Convention on Trafficking in Persons

In 2014, GAATW explored with some of our members work on the *ASEAN Convention on Trafficking in Persons* (ACTIP) that is being negotiated by the 10 ASEAN member states. Urged on by our members in the ASEAN region at the IMC, we brought together some of our members from Indonesia, Cambodia and Thailand during the *Asia Pacific Beijing+20 Civil Society Forum* to discuss concerns about the draft ACTIP.

From our own observation, consultation with contacts in the region and members' experiences, we do not have any realistic expectation to be able to influence the text of the new Convention—due to the closed working methods of ASEAN and reports that negotiations are near completion. Therefore we advocated that rather than having expectations of influencing the draft, we should use this opportunity to develop our own analysis of the main elements needed in a regional standard as well as the rationale for them in order to inform our response to and support any further advocacy on this new sub-regional Convention.

Together GAATW and the Member Organisations involved identified some of the key minimum standards for the ACTIP, which we outlined in a [joint statement](#)¹² with GAATW members, Legal Resources Center (LRC-KJHAM) Indonesia, and Legal Support for Children and Women (LSCW), Cambodia: *10 years on from the ASEAN Declaration Against Trafficking in Persons: Civil Society expects progress in the forthcoming ASEAN Convention on Trafficking in Persons*.

If members are interested, we hope to build on this in 2015 in a meeting for more members and partners in the ASEAN sub-region where we will develop our own analysis of the main elements needed in a regional standard as well as the rationale for them.

¹⁰ <http://www.unescap.org/resources/report-asian-and-pacific-conference-gender-equality-and-womens-empowerment-beijing20>

¹¹ <http://www.gaatw.org/resources/statements/790-cso>

¹² <http://www.gaatw.org/resources/statements/794-10-years-on-from-the-asean-declaration-against-trafficking-in-persons-civil-society-expects-progress-in-the-forthcoming-asean-convention-on-trafficking-in-persons>

NEW HUMAN RIGHTS LEADERS

New Special Rapporteurs to the UN Human Rights Council on trafficking in persons and contemporary forms of slavery

This year's sessions of the UN Human Rights Council saw the renewal of many of the mandates for their independent experts and appointments of new mandate holders. Among them were the appointments of new mandate holders for two of the Special Rapporteurs that are most relevant to work on human trafficking: on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and its consequences, at the 25th session, and at the 26th session trafficking in persons, especially women and children. GAATW-IS liaised with civil society contacts across the world to analyse these new opportunities and the applicants.

Our focus was on the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons. This mandate is important because the mandate holder speaks for a group of people that are highly marginalised as a result of multiple levels of oppression and have little opportunity to advocate for themselves. The mandate links to several other thematic mandates including violence against women, contemporary forms of slavery, and the human rights of migrant workers, as well as the mandate on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. GAATW-IS organised a [joint NGO letter](#)¹³ to the President of the Human Rights Council emphasising the importance of ensuring that the person appointed would build on the vital work required to ensure that anti-trafficking in persons policies are designed within a human rights framework. We were happy to be able to [welcome the appointment](#)¹⁴ of the former OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, Maria Grazia Giammarinaro, as the new Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons at the end of that recruitment process in June.

We also look forward to supporting the work of Urmila Bhoola, Executive Director of International Women's Rights Action Watch for the Asia Pacific (IWRAP AP), as the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, and continuing to support the work of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, François Crépeau, the mandate for which was renewed at the 26th session in June.

A NEW TOOL FOR ACTIVISM FOR LABOUR RIGHTS

The 103rd Session of the International Labour Conference

Forced labour and trafficking are not the same, but there is some overlap as most trafficking in persons is for forced labour (but not all forced labour involves human trafficking). The [ILO estimates](#)¹⁵ that there are almost 21 million people in the world today from whom forced labour is exacted. Yet the international law on forced labour dates back to 1930. The ILO Forced Labour Convention 1930 (No.29) is today one of the most ratified (by [177 countries](#)¹⁶), but it was designed to respond to the issues of the time: addressing forced labour exacted by state actors from people in overseas colonial territories.

In June, GAATW-IS joined states, trade unions, employers and civil society in Geneva at the 103rd Session of the International Labour Conference to negotiate a new, binding,

¹³ http://www.gaatw.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=768:letter-to-the-president-of-the-hrc-on-the-recruitment-of-the-sr-on-trafficking&catid=68:GAATW%20News&Itemid=82

¹⁴ http://www.gaatw.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=767:announcement-new-sr-on-trafficking&catid=68:GAATW%20News&Itemid=82

¹⁵ http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/publications/WCMS_182004/lang-en/index.htm

¹⁶ http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:11300:0::NO::P11300_INSTRUMENT_ID:312174

protocol to update the Forced Labour Convention. We also gave a [joint statement](#)¹⁷ with Anti-Slavery International at the start of the session.

The negotiations sought to update the protections of the Convention to address today's reality where forced labour is found mainly in the private sector and in households. The proposal was to negotiate a new protocol that would be binding on states, and an accompanying recommendation that would provide guidance on implementation to states. These new standards also address gaps in the Convention around prevention, protection and remedies for people who have been subjected to forced or compulsory labour.

On 12 June, the International Labour Organization (ILO) adopted by overwhelming majority the new [Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930](#)¹⁸ and the accompanying [Forced Labour \(Supplementary Measures\) Recommendation](#).¹⁹

One of the improvements of the new protocol is that it demands of states that labour law must 'apply to all workers and all sectors of the economy' (Article 2(c)(i)) and includes a provision—further elaborated in the recommendation—on the need for states to regulate recruitment agencies and eliminate charging of recruitment fees to workers (Article 2(d)) of the protocol and article 3(i) of the recommendation). The protocol also requires that states have the measures in place to ensure that survivors of forced labour are not prosecuted for any unlawful activities they were compelled to commit as a direct consequence of being in forced labour (Article 4(2)). In its commitment to addressing the gaps in the Convention, the protocol calls on states to ensure that all victims of forced labour, regardless of their migrant status, have access to appropriate and effective remedies (Article 4(1)). However, both the protocol and the recommendation mention compensation only as one option and not as a requirement. Another missed opportunity was that neither the protocol nor the recommendation address forced labour in supply chains, an issue that has received considerable attention recently. This issue will instead be discussed separately at the general discussion on 'decent work in global supply chains' at the 105th Session of the Conference in 2016.

GAATW welcomes the adoption of this new binding protocol and the accompanying recommendation to guide states' implementation. However, a binding protocol means nothing until states have ratified it, and we hope that this new treaty will be at least as widely ratified as the Convention it updates. And even that is just the start. States need to implement the provisions—at the very least. As with all treaties, and as was pointed out several times during the negotiations, the protocol sets only the minimum standard that ratifying states should attain. The protocol has the potential to be a powerful tool, but states, businesses and civil society need to use it. At time of writing, no state has [ratified](#)²⁰ the new protocol.

PURSuing STATE ACCOUNTABILITY FOR ANTI-TRAFFICKING INITIATIVES

The Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto

In October, GAATW's International Advocacy Officer and representatives from GAATW member organisations: La Strada International (Netherlands), LEFÖ-IBF (Austria), Ban Ying

¹⁷ http://www.gaatw.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=766:call-for-action-against-forced-labour&catid=102:Briefers&Itemid=22

¹⁸ http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_246615.pdf

¹⁹ http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_246617.pdf

²⁰ http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:11300:0::NO:11300:P11300_INSTRUMENT_ID:3174672:NO

Coordination and Counselling Center Against Trafficking in Persons (Germany), Legal Support for Children and Women (LSCW, Cambodia), and CHS-Peru, participated in the [seventh session of the Conference of the Parties](#) (COP)²¹ to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and the Protocols Thereto.

GAATW has been following the discussions on a possible review mechanism to the UNTOC and its Protocols since 2008, when states at the fourth session of the COP acknowledged that it was difficult to measure progress made in their implementation of these treaties without an effective monitoring mechanism. We view it as a necessary and overdue step towards accountability for anti-trafficking initiatives. However, at the sixth session of the COP in 2012, States were unable to agree terms for such a process. On 8 October 2014, GAATW delivered a [statement](#)²² to the plenary emphasising the importance of a review mechanism civil society participation in that process. As with previous negotiations on this, we heard that for most of the week states were locked in stalemate over the issue of civil society participation. In the resolution finally adopted at the session, states agreed to have an intergovernmental meeting before the next COP in 2016 to agree concrete recommendations for reviewing the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols. The text of the resolution does provide a basis for civil society involvement in a prospective review mechanism.

In addition, GAATW members spoke at [side events](#)²³ addressing the links between corruption and organised crime, and on trafficking in persons.

CHALLENGES OF THE CRIME CONTROL APPROACH TO ANTI-TRAFFICKING

Preparing for the 13th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

GAATW's International Advocacy Officer attended the Asia and Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting for the 13th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in January in Bangkok, Thailand. These congresses are one of the main periodic conferences of the UN. They play a major role in international standard-setting and policy-making in crime prevention and criminal justice. With the UN Trafficking Protocol sitting under the mantle of crime control within the UN system, these are important advocacy spaces for anti-trafficking work.

The [13th Crime Congress](#)²⁴ will take place in Qatar in April 2015. GAATW will be there to discuss the state of anti-trafficking work after 15 years of the UN Trafficking Protocol. We will also launch the fourth issue of our journal *Anti-Trafficking Review* which is looking at that issue. We will also run a session looking at human rights at international borders, focusing on issues of smuggling, irregular migration and human trafficking. The regional preparatory meeting was a useful space to learn more about the congress itself and to start to hear about UN, member state, and civil society preparations.

ADVOCATING FOR CONCEPTUAL CLARITY ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

Challenging the conflation of sex work and trafficking in persons

²¹ <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CTOC/CTOC-COP-session7.html>

²² <http://gaatw.org/resources/statements/779-joint-statement-to-the-seventh-session-of-the-conference-of-the-parties-to-the-united-nations-convention-against-transnational-organized-crime-and-the-protocols-thereto>

²³ http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/CTOC_COP_2014/Programme_Events.pdf

²⁴ <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime-congress/13-crime-congress.html>

At the start of every year we see a resurgence of what GAATW has previously documented as one of the myths about trafficking in persons—that persistent rumour that there is a rise in ‘demand’ for women and girls to be trafficked into the sex sector corresponding with major sporting events. As the hype builds in the USA towards the annual Super Bowl, there is always a surge in these stories. Increasingly, there is also more critique of these undocumented claims and we collated some of them in our statement, [Super Bowl? Or Super Hyperbole?](#)²⁵

GAATW-IS also endorsed a letter organised by the International Committee on the Rights of Sex Workers in Europe (ICRSE) and signed by [560 NGOs and civil society organisations](#)²⁶ opposing the European Parliament vote in favour of criminalising clients of sex workers. In spite of this support for sex worker rights and another letter and counter-report by 94 academics and researchers, the Members of the European Parliament decided to vote against the evidence and the rights of people who sell sex. We are thankful that this vote is not binding and does not initiate a new Europe-wide approach but we will be working with GAATW members in Europe to strategise on how we can respond to this move.

In July, at the behest of one of our member organisations, GAATW published a [joint statement](#)²⁷ with the US-based Freedom Network, again seeking to ensure that the work against trafficking in persons is not used as a pretext for anti-prostitution initiatives: *US bill to pressure countries that do not criminalise the purchase of sex must be dropped, say rights groups*.

In response to a Supreme Court ruling in the [Bedford](#)²⁸ case last year that struck down the existing laws on prostitution, the Canadian government adopted the Protection of Communities and Exploited Persons Act ([Bill C-36](#))²⁹. The new act will criminalise the purchase of sex, communicating for the purpose of selling sex, gaining material benefit from sex work, and advertising sexual services. GAATW shares the concern expressed by activists in Canada that there has not been adequate meaningful consultation on the bill and that the measures will violate the rights of individuals who sell sex. The provisions in the new bill are more restrictive than those struck down by the Supreme Court in the *Bedford* case decision. As with many such initiatives, advocates for the new law cited efforts to eradicate trafficking in persons as part of the reasoning for the legislation. GAATW-IS and GAATW-Canada submitted a [brief](#)³⁰ entitled *Criminalising Clients Endangers Sex Workers and Creates Barriers to Exiting Sex Work: Lessons Learned from the Anti-Trafficking Industry* to the Senate Legal and Constitutional Affairs Committee outlining some of our concerns.

²⁵ http://www.gaatw.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=761:super-bowl-or-super-hyperbole&catid=68:GAATW%20News&Itemid=82

²⁶ <http://www.sexworkereurope.org/news/general-news/560-ngos-and-94-researchers-demand-members-european-parliament-reject-ms-honeyball>

²⁷ http://www.gaatw.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=771:us-bill-to-pressure-countries-that-do-not-criminalise-the-purchase-of-sex-must-be-dropped-say-rights-groups-gaatw-and-the-freedom-network-call-on-the-us-house-of-representatives-to-drop-hr4703&catid=102:Briefers&Itemid=22

²⁸ http://www.pivotallegal.org/canada_v_bedford_a_synopsis_of_the_supreme_court_of_canada_ruling

²⁹ <http://openparliament.ca/bills/41-2/C-36/>

³⁰ <http://gaatw.org/events-and-news/68-gaatw-news/774-gaatw-brief-to-the-canadian-senate-committee-hearings-on-bill-c-36-protection-of-communities-and-exploited-persons-act>

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.

OBJECTIVES

- To deepen understanding and analysis of how **labour exploitation is defined and experienced** by trafficked persons and migrant workers. This includes analysing the effects of labour-related legislation and policies on trafficked persons and migrant workers, denouncing their harms and advocating for the centrality of the human rights of all persons in the workplace regardless of their migration status, and to support Member Organisations engaging with this issue.
- 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.

STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF AGE-BAN POLICY IN NEPAL

GAATW-IS carried out a study on the impact of the Nepal government's policy to ban women under the age of 30 years to migrate for domestic work in Gulf countries. This new restriction on women's migration came less than two years after the government had removed all forms of restrictions on women's migration for work. The government defended its policy as protection for women against the report of abuse and exploitation migrant domestic workers were facing at their work places in destination countries. However, the civil society organisations and women's rights defenders raised concerns that the policy infringes on women's right to migrate and to choose livelihood options. There were concerns that the policy was not only ineffective but it in fact encouraging irregular channels of migration, making women's migration for work riskier. Several reports have made anecdotal references to the negative impact of the policy on women's migration in this respect. From May until December 2014, and with support from ILO, GAATW-IS carried out a systematic study on the overall impact of the policy, the result of which can inform policymakers in the process of revising it. A study of this nature was previously lacking.

Three individual researchers from Nepal were contracted and trained by the IS on delivering interviews with women migrant workers and conducting focus group discussions. The data collection was conducted from June to August 2014. In-depth interviews were conducted with 74 migrant women, who had either returned to Nepal or were at the pre-migration stage, and a further 34 women participated in 5 focus group discussions—conducted in Kathmandu, Morang and Rupendehi. The researchers also interviewed 30 representatives from various stakeholders such as government ministries, district officers and village development committees, NGOs, INGOs, trade unions and recruitment agencies. Data analysis and report writing was carried out from August–November together with a consultant.

The study showed that the age-ban policy has not fulfilled its purpose of protecting women from abuses they face at work. Women have continued to travel in contravention of the ban and, as interviews and discussions with potential migrant women showed, they intend to continue to do so. Irregular channels of migration meant that women migrants faced increased risk of exploitation and abuse during the process of migration. The study concluded that restrictions forced women to face a disempowering process of migration—one where women migrant workers are deprived of information and trainings that may help them negotiate better conditions with their employer; where they are deprived of state protections throughout their migration process; and where women were forced to feel like ‘wrongdoers’ for making the decision to migrate.

The reports urge the Nepal government to recognise women’s contribution to the national economy through migration and take substantial steps for the protection of migrant women’s rights, including the rights to access work and safe migration. For this the government needs to make substantial investment in quality skills and language training and better mechanisms for protection of women migrant workers both in Nepal and at destination countries.

ACTIVITIES

Activities	Outputs	Beneficiaries
Selection and training of three researchers in Nepal.	Research report by end of December 2014.	Member organisations in Nepal, policy makers, other stakeholders.
In-depth interviews and focus group discussions with migrant workers (including those that have returned and potential migrant workers) in Kathmandu, Morang and Rupandehi.		
Interviews with stakeholders in Kathmandu and in the two districts.		
Data Analysis and report writing.		

LOOKING AHEAD

This study was commissioned by ILO so publication and publicising the report will need to wait for approval from their internal committee. This report will provide a basis to advocate for better protection and rights enhancement for Nepali women migrant domestic workers. Furthermore, the experiences of women migrants documented in the report can also be linked with experiences of women domestic workers in the South Asian

region. The year 2015 will see the IS working extensively in South Asia with women migrant workers, specifically those migrating for domestic work. The recommendations made by the study for Nepal government should be relevant in other South Asia countries.

During the course of the data collection, it was found that women have been migrating multiple times as domestic workers, and they spent their earnings for the ‘future’ of their family, mostly for their children. However, upon their return, although they had experienced ‘successful migration’, there seems to be very few changes in the social status of the women themselves. There were instances where all their earning was used up by other family members and they were pressurized to migrate again. The research underscored the need for better reintegration activities for returnee migrants—where they may get some opportunities to utilise their newly acquired skills and knowledge for earning a livelihood in the country.

WORK IN FREEDOM

The Work in Freedom (WIF) is a project funded by DFID-UK and ILO is the main implementer. The overarching aim of the project is to reduce the incidence of trafficking of women and girls from Bangladesh, India and Nepal in the domestic and garment work sectors. The project focuses on internal and overseas migration in India and overseas migration to Lebanon and Jordan from Nepal and Bangladesh. GAATW-IS is one of the global partners of ILO.

Our component started in June 2014 and will end in December 2015. We aim to enhance the capacity of field workers so that they can 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.

In July 2014, GAATW-IS, in collaboration with local NGO partners in Bangladesh, India and Nepal, held a Regional Training of Trainers (ToT). The training aimed to impart conceptual clarity and relevant information and skills to the community workers. Following the training the trainees worked together in national groups to create a shorter, country specific module for district/community level trainings. By the end of December 2014 partners in Nepal and India had completed their district level trainings and work in communities had begun.

ACTIVITIES

Activities	Outputs	Beneficiaries
Regional Training of Trainers, July 2014.	Workshop report.	21 participants from 10 organisations and 3 Trade Unions from Nepal, Bangladesh and India.
6 District Level Trainings in Nepal and India (Tamil Nadu), August-November 2014.	Workshop modules and report.	24 participants from India-TN, 147 trainers and participants from Nepal
Preparation for donor reporting.	1 st Progress Report and Finance Report, October 2014.	Donor agency and partner organisations.
Regular communication with all partners.		Partner organisations, IS team.

PARTICIPATORY LEARNING



Goal: To enhance the skills of and bring about attitudinal change among trafficking survivors, migrating women, and those that work for them, so they can make informed decisions or do their work more efficiently.

Objective

- To ensure capacity building of care-givers, legal service providers and self-organised groups through enhancing practical skills in the area of direct assistance to their target groups, effective communication and legal aspects to promote accountability and strengthen evidence based advocacy.

DANCE MOVEMENT THERAPY WORKSHOP

Dance Movement Therapy (DMT) offers people who have been trafficked the opportunity to be expressive, release tension or trauma, find their inner voice and gain their independence. It can be practiced both as an individual and within group therapy in health, education and social service settings. It is founded on the principle that movement reflects an individual's patterns of thinking and feeling. DMT can help participants shift to a more positive self-image, change less satisfying behaviours to healthier expressions, and work through social struggles through alternative movement outlets. Psycho-physical techniques can provide new hope and possibilities for people who suffer from the pain and hardship of life's psychological and social problems.

From 17-25 February, GAATW-IS and Kolkata SanveD co-organised a DMT Workshop for women colleagues providing psycho-social assistance to trafficked and/or abused women migrant workers in Asia. With funding support from Women's World Day of Prayer (WWDP), twenty colleagues from Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Mongolia, Nepal, the Philippines and Thailand participated in the workshop.

The workshop aimed at training direct service providers in delivering DMT activities, to enable them to bring the benefits of this method of therapy to trafficked and/or abused women migrant workers in their countries. The programme was designed to help participants in incorporating DMT into social development initiatives by their respective organisations. The nine-day workshop introduced a focused module to build the capacity of participants.

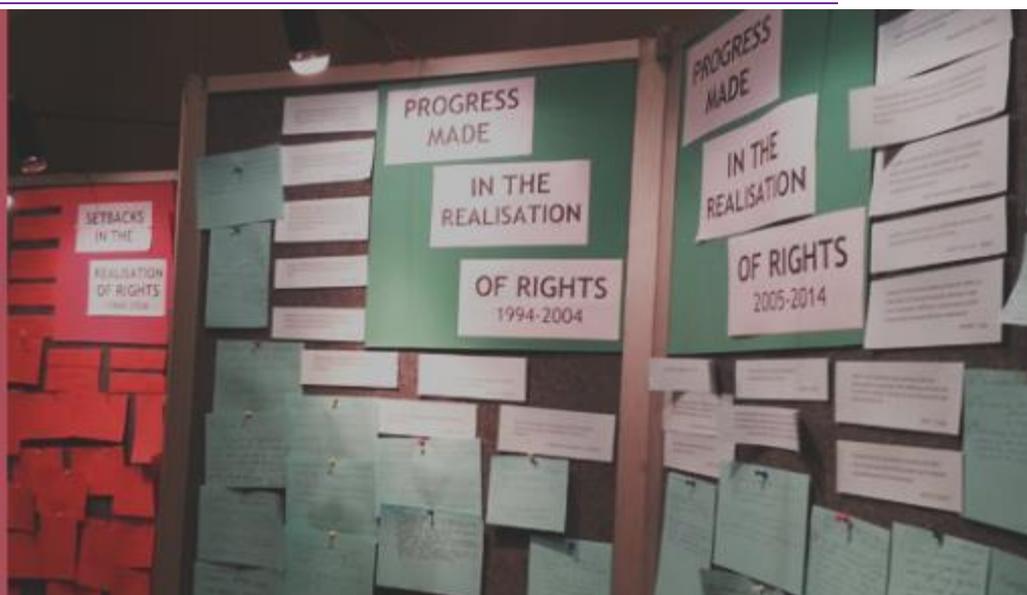
Months after the DMT workshop, participants used the DMT techniques not only in their own work but also in their daily routines. To continue the energy and enthusiasm from all the participants, an e-group was formed to remain updated about their action plans and follow-up activities. GAATW-IS also had the opportunity to meet with participants in their home countries for a feedback and update session.

In August, GAATW-IS staff initiated a follow up activity and encouraged Thailand-based participants to co-ordinate a DMT session in Phayao, Northern Thailand. The Secretariat together with the trainees from Gabfai, Foundation for Women-Maesot and Sana Yar Thi Pannheld a 2-day DMT workshop with 20 women returnees from 1-2 August 2014. The two-day workshop was co-organised by YMCA-Phayao, which provided logistical support and contact with migrant women.

The DMT training has proven to be a relevant and sustainable activity. The selection of participants was done very carefully and all our participants came from organisations which had shelters or were otherwise interacting directly with trafficked women or abused migrant women. Thus their newly acquired skills could be used without any further financial resources. Similarly, choosing more than one participant from each country allowed the trainees to connect with each other after the training and practise their skills. The resource persons from Kolkata-Sanved have also been generous with their support and kept in touch with all participants and provided them on-line training support.

COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION EXCHANGE

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.



Objectives

- To strengthen **spaces for knowledge exchange** by creating communication tools and online technologies that carry forward the voices of members, partners and affected groups at the local, regional and international levels.
- To continue **producing strong and empowering communication materials** for information sharing within the Alliance, research, advocacy, and to identify GAATW as an authoritative and representative voice on anti-trafficking and related issues.
- To **strengthen the capacity** of the IS and of interested Member Organisations to produce high-quality publications, information resources and multimedia tools.
- To increase **accessibility of information** through the use of various multimedia to reach to Member Organisations and partners
- To provide a space for the Alliance and her allies and donors to share knowledge and strategise collectively during a **Conference** at the end of 2014.

The overall communications focus for 2014 onwards is to refine GAATW's communication *channels* and *methods* of information collection, processing, formatting, and distribution. Strengthening access to information within GAATW's network will continue to be important for GAATW's very diverse Alliance that includes different communication styles, cultures, sectors, issues, and technological capacities.

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 (list serv, 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 website](http://www.antitraffickingreview.org)³¹ has moved to Open Journal System (OJS) platform to enable online article submissions as well as support the indexing of articles and references.

³¹ <http://www.antitraffickingreview.org>

- The IS also continues to receive new subscribers for the e-Bulletin and ATR mailing lists.
- Monthly *e-bulletins* or electronic newsletters reporting on Alliance activities, and production of materials for 2014 programme work and for IMC 2014.
- Event coordination for GAATW's 2014 Conference.

Anti-Trafficking Review, Issue 3 looks at the Spending on Anti-Trafficking Work

The 3rd issue of GAATW's peer-reviewed journal the ***Anti-Trafficking Review*** examines the critical questions about funding for the sector. For the first time, GAATW and journal authors attempt to look at the money spent on anti-trafficking work and reveal what kind of initiatives have been supported by anti-trafficking funding, and what work has been sidelined as a result.

This themed issue looks at money trails that reveal how anti-trafficking money has changed the world for the better or for worse. This issue is the first of its kind as to date there has been no research on how much is spent combating the human rights abuses that amount to human trafficking.

GAATW launched the journal 23 September at the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Thailand, Bangkok, to an audience of GAATW Member Organisations, partners and journalists. Around 99 people registered and the journal gained coverage in The Guardian³² and Reuters³³. The editors also wrote a blog post for The Trafficking Research Project³⁴.

ACTIVITIES

Activities	Outputs/Status	Beneficiaries
Panel and Launch of the <i>Anti-Trafficking Review</i> issue 3, 'Following the Money: Spending on Anti-Trafficking'	The latest issue of the <i>Anti-Trafficking Review</i> (www.antitraffickingreview.org), which includes 1 editorial, 11 peer-reviewed articles.	Practitioners, anti-trafficking advocates, academics, GAATW Member Organisations
Call for Papers for Issue 4, <i>Anti-Trafficking Review</i> on the theme: 15 Years of the Trafficking Protocol	Article submissions were sent to the Editor of the Review in mid-December. The 4 th issue will be published in April 2015 and launched at the UN Crime Congress.	Academics, practitioners, GAATW Member Organisations.
In-house design and layout	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 Annual Report and Work plan. • IMC visual materials and information display posters. 	Donor agencies, GAATW Member Organisations, migrant rights groups and activists, academics, practitioners.
Monthly e-Bulletins	Produced 9 e-Bulletins (English and Spanish), featuring IS activity updates, anniversary messages from Board and Members, opportunities for	e-Bulletin mailing list members including Member Organisations,

³² <http://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2014/sep/23/failure-victims-struggle-human-traffickers>

³³ <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/09/24/us-foundation-thailand-trafficking-idUSKCN0HJ00920140924>

³⁴ <https://thetraffickingresearchproject.wordpress.com/2014/10/03/smarter-funding-for-anti-trafficking-work/>

	involvement, news on global developments affecting anti-trafficking work, advocacy statements and resources.	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.
Anti-Trafficking Review website.	Online journal is operational.	GAATW network, practitioners, academics, researchers, libraries.
Maintaining and developing social media profiles	<p>Facebook: From Jan-Dec 2014, around 570 individuals had joined the GAATW Group Page. More individuals are also sharing and commenting on GAATW/IS updates.</p> <p>Creation of a GAATW-IS twitter handle to reach out to more diverse online audiences, particularly journalists.</p> <p>YouTube - We uploaded new films to the YouTube profile.</p>	Member Organisations, journalists, academics and students.
Media work	<p>We produced press releases and statements for the following events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Launch of the Anti-Trafficking Review issue 3 (coverage in Reuters and The Guardian) - Beijing+20 Civil Society Forum (coverage in several Asia-Pacific news outlets including in BD News 24 in Bangladesh and The Hindu in India) - Statements on International Migrants Day and Human Rights Day - An op-ed piece by our consultant researcher on trafficking in Thailand, published by Reuters. 	
Films	<p>We produced two films:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 'GAATW@20' film - to celebrate GAATW's 20th anniversary. - 'Doing Better' - as already described, a film presenting our 	GAATW Member Organisations.

	accountability research project.	
Event management and planning.	Provided logistical, technical and facilitation support for GAATW activities and the IMC in 2014.	Member Organisations, partner organisations, donors.
Website Analytics	<p>Top 3 countries that visited the website: Ukraine, USA and Russia</p> <p>Top 3 downloaded GAATW publications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Demand Side of Trafficking, 2001-02 • What's the Cost of a Rumour: A guide to sorting out the myths and the facts about sporting events and trafficking • Moving Beyond 'Supply and Demand' Catchphrases: Assessing the uses and limitations of demand-based approaches in Anti-Trafficking 	

Other Activities

- Consulting member organisations prior to the International Members Congress (IMC) in September 2014.
- Finalising the GAATW-IS timeline for the GAATW website in preparation for GAATW's 20th year Anniversary at the IMC.
- Providing IT support to the IS team.

Human Resources

In July 2014, a new Communications Officer (Editing and Media) joined the IS team to take up work on communications focusing on media and editing tasks. Her main responsibilities involve copy editing for the *Anti-Trafficking Review*.

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Through our communications work, we facilitate sharing of expertise and knowledge throughout the GAATW membership, helping to strengthen the global movement. In 2014, we provided more space for members to be able to share their work on several thematic areas at the IMC. We also involved them throughout the organisation of the event to encourage more ownership in the IMC process.

Consultations with Member Organisations show their appreciation of receiving the e-bulletin during previous GAATW meetings. The e-Bulletin mailing list continues to grow at an average of 8 subscribers per month. Most of the feedback that we heard was positive and that it was useful for members. As the primary online communication to more than 1,000 contacts, we see this as an opportunity to share our learning from the ongoing and upcoming projects of GAATW. In 2015, we want to increase the effectiveness of the e-bulletin by sending shorter and timelier updates, as well as a longer version on a quarterly basis that will feature more in-depth and analytical articles.

In 2014, GAATW began to invest in raising its profile through increased media and online communications work. This involved building our press contacts database, releasing statements and cultivating relationships with journalists. In 2015 we want to build on this work and publish more briefings, op-ed and press releases in order to increase awareness of GAATW's work and help promote accurate reporting on trafficking and migration.

Resources for communications work, particularly for the Anti-Trafficking Review, will be a challenge in the coming year. The journal is gaining a lot of attention from various NGOs, the media and academics, however efforts to raise funds to ensure the journal continues but it remains a challenge for long-term funding unless we find more core support is given.

LOOKING AHEAD

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

Improving access to GAATW materials and having a well-planned communications strategy, which takes into account different communication styles, cultures, sectors, issues, and technological capacities, will be important for GAATW's very diverse Alliance.

Another equally important focus for the next three-year programme is to ensure clarity and accuracy in communicating our position as a human rights, feminist organisation within the anti-trafficking community and beyond.

ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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

International Members Congress



FINANCE AND FUNDRAISING

Objectives

International Secretariat:

- To maintain our high degree of interaction and cohesion among the programme and communication teams; a healthy balance between taking individual responsibility and working in teams; a supportive and collaborative work culture; and a diversity of national backgrounds and perspectives.
- GAATW-IS has sufficient human resources: staff who are capable of and committed to - in cooperation with various structures with the Alliance—planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating the activities that have been decided upon by the Alliance with high-quality sustainable output.

Finance and Fundraising:

- 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.

ACTIVITIES

Activities	Outputs	Beneficiaries
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily financial administration and management (all year through). • Maintain close budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget for 2014. • Quarter report for 2014. • Narrative report for donors. • Audit report for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget for 2014 sent to donors. • Budget for 2014 sent to Board members and approved, funds

<p>monitoring (monthly).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory of office assets and equipment (Annual). • Annual audit with management letter (Annual, around March). • Revise budget for the year and prepare detailed operational budget. • Submit donor reports (financial report linked to narrative report). • Submit finance and audit report to Thai Government (Annual). • Submit new proposals with estimated budget (As per need). • Organise a half-day workshop for all staff about the finance system in the IS. • Meeting donors' standards in reporting and budget management. • Identifying new potential donors and fundraising strategies. 	<p>2013 with management letter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual report for 2013. • Submitted funding proposals. • Inventory of office assets and equipment. 	<p>for 2015 secured <u>88%</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 audited report and annual report mailed to donors and Thai government. <p>IS, Donors, Thai Government</p>
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SUCSESSES

In 2014, GAATW financial reports were submitted on time to donor agencies and the Thai Government. The IS also had several meetings with prospective and current donors. The full team was also involved in the development of several project proposals for the next two to three years.

Now that the GAATW-IS is shifting to more project-based work beyond 2014, 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

HIGHLIGHTS

One of the highlights in 2014 is the IS team's participation in DCA's External Evaluation for its three-year project cycle (2011-2013). Themed 'Resilience in times of crisis', Asha d' Souza, the project evaluator gave positive feedback on GAATW's contributions to the discourse on trafficking. She added that 'GAATW has brought out more clearly the gender dimensions of migration, an aspect that was not sufficiently addressed previously. Its engagement in labour rights will be more effective if closer links are established between organisations in source, transit and destination countries, including Africa and the Middle East.' She also mentioned several challenges and recommendations that can be reflected on and taken up by the IS in its future programmes.

Also in 2014, IS staff individually reviewed and gave inputs on the existing Staff Policy Handbook. One dedicated staff was responsible for collating and reviewing the inputs of all staff for consideration and further discussion in 2015.

LOOKING FORWARD

GAATW-IS has always tried to run the office without too much bureaucracy. There are rules, regulations and policies but with some degree of flexibility. The last few years have thrown some new challenges as we need to work with a combination of project and core funding. All the projects we have at the moment require hands-on engagement with partner organisations. Hence staff needs to understand local realities and work more closely with partners. This is the right time to think of placing staff in the region. But we have not yet made the preparatory work for it. Staff policy documents need updating and this has not been done due to lack of time.

- In 2015, two new members will join the GAATW International Board.
- The IS will also recruit at least two new staff members in 2015.
- If funding permits the IS will hold a strategy meeting in the last quarter of the year to decide on a comprehensive advocacy plan.
- Staff policy documents will be updated.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT AND ALLIANCE STRUCTURE

ACTIVITIES

Activities	Outputs	Beneficiaries
Maintaining a database for the membership to share information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated regional members list. 	IS, MOs
Organising 2014 International Board Meeting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Board Meeting minutes; Staff presentations. 	IS, Board
Daily administration and maintaining staff documentation in Thailand.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff visas and work permits; Office maintenance. 	IS
Maintaining and strengthening institutional memory.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record management system; Staff weekly updates and staff meeting minutes. 	Alliance
Acceptance of two new members in the Alliance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two new members - Association for Community Development, Bangladesh and ASTRA Anti-Trafficking Action, Serbia. 	
Members' participation in GAATW sponsored events.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in different GAATW organised workshops. 	Alliance
Forum on <i>TRANSITions-Navigating Borders, Work, Law & Justice</i> organised by FIRST, a GAATW member.	Workshop presentations and recommendations on sex work policy in Vancouver	GAATW MOs in Canada, GAATW Associate (Julie Ham), forum participants
Recruitment of three IS staff (Communications Officer, Events Management Officer and Programme Officer) and four interns.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job description and contracts; Letter and visa support for interns. 	IS; students

SUCSESSES

The International Members Congress

The highlight of 2014 was the celebration of GAATW's 20th year Anniversary with members and friends at the IMC. Attended by 120 participants from 40 countries around the world, it was a moment for members, as well as partners and friends, to commemorate GAATW's founding and collectively review the setbacks and progresses in human rights of migrants and trafficked persons.

The IMC focused on three themes: women, migration and work; funding for anti-trafficking efforts; and accountability in anti-trafficking work. Throughout the IMC, many sessions focused on specific and broad areas of discussions seen as relevant and highly important by GAATW's members and the IS. Some are continuing areas of GAATW's work include:

international advocacy opportunities; understanding trafficking in persons through a range of frameworks including human rights, women's rights, migrants' rights, labour rights, and development; recognising domestic work as work covered by labour laws; and challenging the 'end demand' agenda and decriminalising sex work. We also dedicated sessions to discuss what accountability means, and presented early findings from GAATW's participatory research project looking at trafficked people's perspectives on anti-trafficking services and initiatives.

FINANCE REPORT SUMMARY

GAATW Finance Report 2014

Currency: Thai Baht (THB)

		2014	2014
	Budget line	Planned	Actual
International Secretariat			
International Secretariat		2,981,350	2,712,846
Governance, Guidance, Networking, Support to MOs		2,474,600	1,834,258
Subtotal International Secretariat		5,455,950	4,547,104
1. Accountability			
Participatory Research with Trafficked Persons		6,441,800	4,816,980
Program Cost (personnel, equipment, office, communication)		1,626,200	1,528,682
Subtotal Accountability		8,388,000	6,345,662
2. Participatory Learning (Training Programme for MOs)			
Participatory Training Workshops		915,000	881,848
Program Cost (personnel, equipment, office, communication)		993,800	934,195
Subtotal Participatory Learning		1,908,800	1,816,043
3. Power in Migration and Work			
Age Ban Study		796,500	441,532
Work with CBOs/South Asia		4,243,200	1,794,331
Program Cost (personnel, equipment, office, communication)		813,100	764,339
Subtotal Power in Migration and Work		5,852,800	3,000,202
4. International Advocacy			
International Advocacy		150,000	273,863
Program Cost (personnel, equipment, office, communication)		451,700	424,635
Subtotal International Advocacy		601,700	698,498
5. Communication & Information			
Communication & Information		1,128,600	909,421
Program Cost (personnel, equipment, office, communication)		2,168,300	2,038,241
Subtotal Communication & Information		3,296,900	2,947,662
Subtotal IS, I-III		25,504,150	19,355,171
Miscellaneous (5%)		1,275,213	
Total Expenditures (THB)		26,779,363	19,355,171

The above table is a summary of the 2014 Finance Report and accompanying notes. The full Financial Report is sent to the donors as per requirements, and is available upon request.

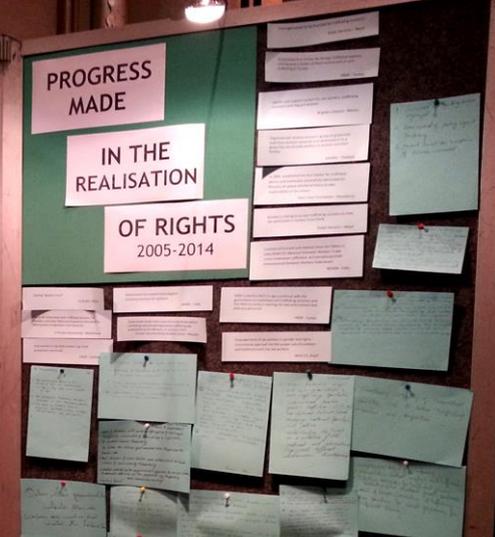
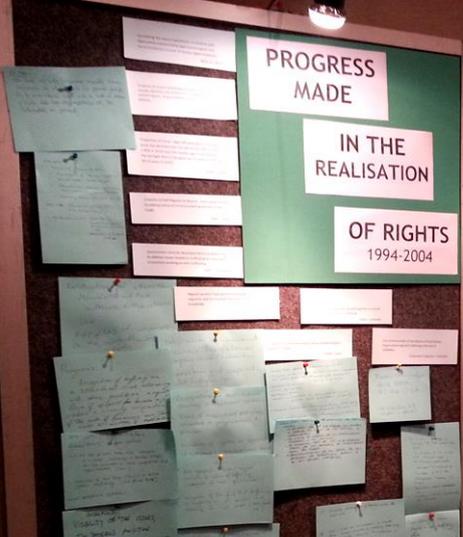
FINANCE REPORT

The Finance Report compares the planned and the actual expenditures per budget line in 2014. The Finance Report follows the same structure as the Narrative Report: it shows the program priorities (numbered 1-3), which are split up into objectives. This summarised version of the Finance Report is limited to a comparison of the expenditures per program priority. A detailed version is sent out to donors as per their requirements and is available upon request.



Highlights of our Work in 2014

GAATW International Members Congress
September 2014



GAATW International Members Congress





Power in Migration and Work



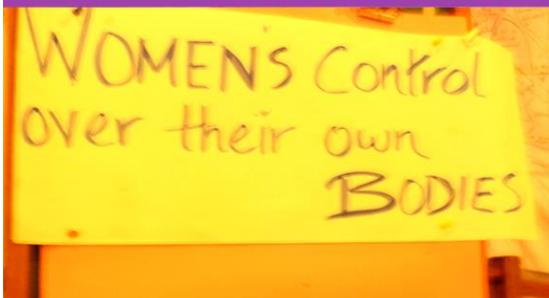


Accountability
Participatory Research on Anti-Trafficking Initiatives





Power in Migration and Work Regional Training of Trainers - Work and Freedom Project





Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women
GAATW INTERNATIONAL BOARD MEETING
4-6 March 2014
ibis Riverside, Bangkok, Thailand



Advocacy, Communications and Research





Participatory Learning
Dance Movement Therapy Workshop



HUMAN RIGHTS

at home, abroad and on the way



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