



2014

Homes of Hope: Youth Ambassador Training Report



Conducted in partnership with the International Labour Organization

1. Introduction

Child trafficking is an abomination that directly affects an estimated 1.2 million children at any given time. In 2005 it was estimated that the total illicit profits produced in a year by trafficked forced labourers totalled \$31.7 billion USD. This total includes profits from both adults and children, but as almost half of all trafficked persons are children, at least several billion USD of profit is made from trafficked children. Child trafficking is classified by ILO Convention No. 182 as a worst form of child labour (WFCL) to be eliminated as a matter of urgency, irrespective of a country's level of development. In 2006, ILO constituents committed to eliminating child trafficking, and all other WFCL, by 2016. 2 years remain to meet that challenge. (IPEC, 2010)

The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) is considered a serious violation of the human rights of children and adolescents and a form of economic exploitation similar to slavery and forced labour, which also implies a crime on the part of those who use girls and boys and adolescents in the sex trade. Urban migration, poverty, homelessness, and living away from parents are factors that increase a child's chance of being sexually exploited. The commercial sexual exploitation of children is through prostitution, pornography, and sex tourism. According to the U.S Department of State 2007 Report, children are also trafficked within Fiji for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation.

Child trafficking and CSEC are a violation of the United Nations Conventions on the Rights of a Child (CRC) which affirms the need to "protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation....and take measures to prevent ...the exploitative use of children in prostitution...pornographic performances..." (article 34); and Article 35 to "prevent the abduction of, sale of or traffic in children of any purpose or in any form". The CRC also provides for "the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development." (Article 32). The ILO Conventions complement the UNCRC and provide comprehensive international instruments to tackle the CSEC, child trafficking and child labour.

An ILO research titled *"A survey of working children in commercial sexual exploitation, on the streets, in rural agricultural communities, in informal and squatter settlements and in schools"*, found that too many children in Fiji are being put at risk of exploitation. Many children are missing out on their childhood and the benefits of education and countless others are victims of the worst forms of child labour, including commercial sexual exploitation and hazardous work. (IPEC, ILO 2010)

2. A National Response

Homes of Hope is a charity based in the South Pacific, working with single mothers and their children who are victims of or vulnerable to situations of forced Sex. Homes of Hope aspires to create a culture of freedom for these women and children. This is accomplished by rescuing girls, restoring their dignity and reintegrating them back into society. Homes of Hope is currently implementing an EU funded regional project called *"Creating Safety Nets to combat CSEC (Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children) and Trafficking in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Malawi"*.

The overall objective of the action is to eliminate the worst forms of child labour, particularly the commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking of children in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Malawi. The action addresses the ILO Child Labour Conventions 138 and 182, the Forced Labour Convention 29, Abolition of Forced Labour Convention 105 and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. The action specifically targets the removal of children from commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking, and

providing them with education and rehabilitation support, building community capacity and enhancing socio economic safety nets particularly for poor families and single parent households.

The government of Fiji has also ratified ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) and is in the process of capacity building work within its departments through the **National Plan of Action to Eradicate Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children**. An inter-agency workshop on the Fiji National Plan of Action to Eradicate Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, was also conducted concurrently on the 21st of August 2014 at the Holiday Inn. The workshop was hosted by the Department of Immigration.

3. Purpose of the Youth Ambassadors programme

The aim of the Youth Ambassador Programme is to establish a team of passionate champions who will speak up against CSEC and trafficking of children.

As part of the project activities, Homes of Hope facilitated a Youth Ambassadors Training Forum, supported by the ILO. The Youth Ambassador Programme is an integral part of the Safety Net project because of the absolute need for awareness on CSEC/trafficking to take place on various national platforms. The lessons learnt thus far from the project is that there is an overall lack of awareness at every level as well as disjointed information regarding CSEC/trafficking that is being presented.

Individuals participating in the training were young people who are able to have positive and strong influence in their area of expertise. The desire is that these individuals, once trained, will be a voice into the lives of not only their family, and colleagues, but because of their popularity their voices will be heard at the grassroots level – by children, youth and adults.

Participants from various professions and spheres who are well known persons within their respected fields were trained as ambassadors to raise awareness and advocate against the WFCL (CSEC and Trafficking) in their personal and public life. The ambassadors are expected to speak/write or perform publicly in forums to directly influence the audience in their thinking and behaviour towards the issue.

4. Objectives of Training

The youth ambassadors were trained and made aware of the main aspects concerning the commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking of children in the international and local context. This included laws, policies; current information on CSEC, trafficking and violence and sexual abuse against children; ethical guidelines on child protection/ working with children; ethical guidelines when reporting on children in the media; and role of being an ambassador for change.

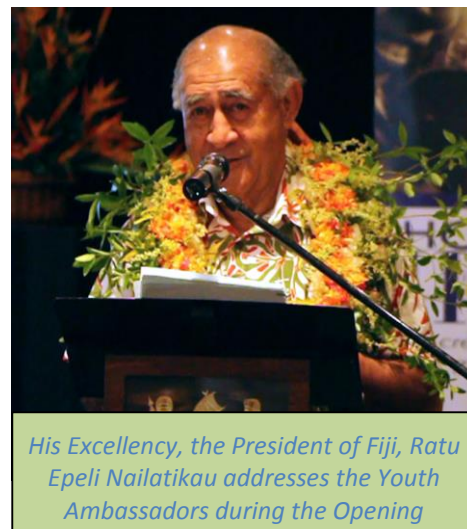
The training should enable these participants to have sufficient understanding to confidently raise awareness and advocate on the issue of CSEC and child trafficking in their communities, in discussions with their peers and in public forums.

5. Training Programme

| Time | Topics/Presentations | Presenter |
|---------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| 8.30 | Registration | HoH |
| 8.50 | Welcome remarks, prayer and garlanding of Chief Guest | HoH |
| 9.00-9.15 | Key note address and official opening: Role of being an ambassador for change | President of Fiji |
| 9.15-9.30 | Remarks: EU support for the programme | Ambassador for EU |
| 9.30-9.40 | Vote of Thanks & Group Photo Session | HoH |
| 9.40-10.00 | MORNING TEA | |
| Introduction & Overview | | |
| 10.00-10.10 | Participant Introduction and overview | ILO |
| 10.10-10.30 | Overview of HoH EU funded project; lessons learnt on CSEC and trafficking and the Safety Net project. | Homes of Hope |
| Concepts and Related Laws | | |
| 10.30-10.40 | International legal framework- Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention & Trafficking Protocol | ILO |
| 10.40-11.10 | Trafficking in Fiji and Related National Laws | Police (Human Trafficking Unit) |
| 11.10-11.40 | Child protection Issues in Fiji and Related National Laws | Department of Social Welfare |
| Issues and Ethics | | |
| 11.40-12.20 | Child protection and working with children – ethics and principles | UNICEF |
| 12.20-1.20 | LUNCH | |
| 1.20-2.00 | Ethical guidelines when working with children | Homes of Hope |
| 2.00-2.30 | Group work and plenary – profiling cases of CSEC and trafficking | HoH/ILO |
| Guidelines and Roles | | |
| 2.30-3.00 | Group work and plenary – Guidelines and ethics on CSEC and trafficking | HoH/ILO |
| 3.00-3.30 | Group work and plenary – Roles of Ambassadors for CSEC/ Child Trafficking | HoH/ILO |
| 3.30-4.00 | Round table discussions – where to from here? Closing remarks; certificate presentations; evaluation | HoH/ILO |
| 4.00-4.30 | AFTERNOON TEA | |

6. Training Opening and Introduction

The Youth Ambassador Training had the distinction of being opened by His Excellency, Ratu Epeli Nailatikau, President of the Republic of Fiji. His Excellency spoke on his desire to see “all the children of Fiji, irrespective of their socio-economic background, ethnicity or religious affiliation, given the proper foundation to excel in life and be the best that they can be in any field of endeavour”. His Excellency also highlighted the work done by the government and also emphasised that much still remained to be accomplished and the role of the Youth Ambassadors in this process;



The commercial sexual exploitation of children and forced labour are the most common forms of human trafficking in Fiji. Government is committed towards addressing the elimination of sexual exploitation through a number of key initiatives. Firstly, the bill of rights in Fiji's new constitution has for the first time in the history of our beloved nation and in response to the strong wishes of our people, provided for a wide range of socio-economic rights.

These rights include the right to education, access to health care, housing and sanitation, reasonable access to transportation, food security and safe water, and social security. Government's commitment for the protection of children's rights is also aligned to Fiji's ratification of the Convention on the Rights of a Child (CRC) as well as the International Labour Organization Conventions on Minimum Age and the Worst Forms of Child Labour. Under these obligations, the State provides periodic reporting to the United Nations to describe the progress made on key frontiers whether it be legislative, policy, programmes or services for the protection of children in Fiji. In this respect, I am pleased to note that Fiji has made significant strides in having a National Coordinating Committee on Children (NCCC) to advise, implement, regulate and monitor the rights, environment and welfare of children under the convention on the rights of a child.

Although much has been accomplished, more work needs to be done on this issue and the purpose of this workshop and the role of the youth ambassadors in particular are to highlight this issue in the community. I have every confidence that each of you will be very well informed about the intent of this training and the expected outcomes emanating from your discussions.

The individuals chosen for today's training are young people who are able to have positive and strong influences in your respective areas. Each of you has been specifically picked to be a youth ambassador for the elimination of commercial sexual exploitation of children and trafficking. You have been chosen from various professions and spheres and are well known persons within your respected fields. You will be trained as ambassadors to raise awareness and advocate against the exploitation of children in your personal and public life.

As youth ambassadors, you will be expected to speak, write or perform publicly in forums to directly influence the audience in their thinking and behaviour towards the issue. This is not an easy task but one that requires fortitude and strength of character.

Your acceptance and attendance at this workshop speaks highly of your willingness to make a change. I end by reflecting that the future of our nation rests, in part, on you – our youth ambassadors. Please consider the important responsibility that has been given to you today to be a voice for the voiceless, the exploited, and the abused. Use every opportunity you can find to make a difference. (refer annex 3)

His Excellency, Ratu Epeli Nailatikau, President of the Republic of Fiji

EU Ambassador Andrew Jacobs is shown from the chest up, speaking at a podium. He is wearing a dark suit, a white shirt, and a patterned tie. He is adorned with a large, vibrant lei made of yellow and orange flowers and green leaves. Behind him is a dark blue backdrop featuring the European Union flag (a circle of twelve gold stars) and the word "EUROPEAN" in white capital letters. To his left, a portion of the flag of Romania (blue, yellow, and red horizontal stripes) is visible. A microphone is positioned in front of him on the podium.

*EU Ambassador Andrew Jacobs
addresses the Youth Ambassadors
during the Training*

"The European Union is very pleased to see that the ILO and Homes of Hope have worked together for this training. And I am happy to see that the ILO and Homes of Hope partnership is a solid legacy of the TACKLE program, an EU program tackling child labour that has been successfully implemented by the ILO in many countries over the past years."

The Youth Ambassadors were introduced to the EU funded programme that is currently being implemented by HOH Director Lynnne Roche who gave a brief outline of Homes of Hope activities. A short video was also played to familiarise and sensitise participants to the poignant realities of victims of CSEC and child trafficking.

7. Training Outcomes and Resolutions

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------|--------------|------------|---------------|----------|
| Inhumane | Sad | Selfish | Sick | Unacceptable | Scream | Change | Values |
| Greed | “Why Children” | Anger | Not Safe | Bad | Disturbing | “Rise Up” | Harmful |
| “What The Hell” | “Barter System” | Outrageous | | Action | | Heartbreaking | |
| “No Right To Sell Another Person” | | Protection | Seriously | | Evil | | Services |
| “Violation of Children’s Rights” | | | | | | | |

The intense feelings emanating during the introductions by the 22 Youth Ambassadors who attended the training, hinted at the resolve they felt on the need for action on the issues to be discussed. The participants were selected from different fields, including;

- TV reporters/journalists
- Musicians
- Community workers
- National Youth Council Representatives
- Youth movement members from various universities through Young Labour
- Participants from Non-governmental organisations
- Fiji Council of Church representatives
- The Juvenile Bureau

At the conclusion of the training workshop, the participants had come up with the following messages that they had resolved to advocate on. These were based on further discussions on their initial thoughts listed above and the circumstances surrounding these issues;

- Domestic violence, substance abuse, unemployment, create an environment that make children vulnerable to exploitation
- Education and awareness helps fight exploitation: RISE UP! SPEAK UP! DEFEND! - *“Take ownership”*
- Child Protection is everyone’s responsibility - nation wide
- To be *“Silent No More”* – create an environment for people to talk
- Advocate to the community about child law, conventions, legislations ,etc
- To understand the trafficking issues better
- Understanding partnerships, responsibilities and available network
- *“Make it or Break it”* – to take responsibilities as a participant from the workshop
- To *“Reach Out”* to those in need
- To work on *“Restoration”* for those who are victims of CSEC and trafficking

The Participants committed to do this through:

- Writing Songs
- Awareness campaign
- Social Media; Facebook/Twitter etc.
- News Bulletins on the TV, Radio, Papers
- Workshops on awareness and education
- Networking – community groups, old scholars associations, etc.
- Educating parents, school kids, youths church leaders, children org. involvement of community leaders
- The HoH school: train parents – good parenting thumbs up
- Going to the community: networks with community leaders on how to combat CSEC and Trafficking
- Meet with Youth Church Leaders: CSEC Indicators Training
- Meet with gate keepers: identify children who are vulnerable to CSEC and provide basic life skills training
- Share issues of CSEC with family members
- Conduct community visits during the school holiday and raise awareness on CSEC
- Train HoH male staff workers about male advocacy & CSEC.



Group work presentations by participants



8. Training Structure

a. Concepts and International Legal Framework

The international Conventions in relation to CSEC and child trafficking was discussed with the participants and how this related to policies at the national level. Ms Marie Fatiaki, Coordinator for the ILO Sub-regional Child Labour and Trafficking Programme, highlighted the relevant Conventions that relate directly to CSEC and Trafficking, including;

- **UN Convention on the rights of the child (1989)**- Defines rights of all children, including to be free from exploitation
- **Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography** - Defines sale of children as *“any act or transaction whereby a child is transferred by any person or group of persons to another for remuneration or any other consideration ... for the purpose of sexual exploitation... transfer of organs.. or forced labour”*.
- **ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)** - specifies that trafficking is, of itself, a worst form of child labour and helps to define ‘exploitation’
- **ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930, (No. 29)** - defines forced labour as “all work or service which is extracted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily”
- **Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (2000)** – aims to prevent and combat trafficking, protect victims and promote cooperation among State parties.
- **Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking, 2002** – (by OHCHR) do not have the status of an agreed treaty, but are an important complement to the Palermo protocol as focus on areas such as the status of the victims, recovery services, information and accompaniment of victims, confidentiality and privacy and witness protection.



Marie Fatiaki – Coordinator, Pacific Sub-regional Child Labour and Trafficking Programme discusses concepts at the training.

Ms Fatiaki also discussed the core issues related to CSEC and child trafficking and how these affected children. One of the pressing concerns also was the demand for such services and the perpetrators that continued to perpetuate the crime.

The factors that pushed or pulled children into such activities were also deliberated on and the participants were given pertinent examples of how easily children became involved and how hard it was for them to leave once they were in that cycle. *ILO presentation is available on Annex 5.*



Youth Ambassadors discuss presentations during the training

b. Trafficking in Fiji and Related National Laws

CSEC and trafficking at the national level was elaborated on by the Head of Department for the Human Trafficking Unit, Inspector Aminiasi Cula, who underlined the work done on preventing such cases in Fiji. He also noted that the relevant national legislations and policies have been amended to include provisions of CSEC and trafficking and Fiji has adequate laws to deal with these cases including the Crimes Decree 2009.

Inspector Cula also highlighted that although there weren't many cases that had been prosecuted, this did not mean that CSEC and trafficking was not occurring in the country. He presented findings from their own investigations that determined some preliminary case findings as well as causes. These are summarized in the table below: *(full presentation is available in annex 6)*

| Findings | Causes |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- There is a market for young girls- operate from Suva to Rakiraki- high demand of girls aged between 12- 18yrs on the streets- businessman and expatriates utilize their services- Upfront businesses are a cover for illegal activities e.g. massage parlors- The use of Social websites;<ul style="list-style-type: none">• to lure young girls into prostitution.• to Arrange services- victims are at health risk | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Sex trade does not differentiate the backgrounds of young girls involved (<u>anyone can be a victim</u>)- frequent changes of guardians- Marriage breakdowns- peer pressure- Lured by other friends into the business- \$\$\$... easy money- Friends, relatives or family members lure victims into the business- clients request for younger girls – lower the age the higher the price |

c. Child Protection Issues in Fiji and Related National Laws

The Department of Social Welfare (DoSW) also enlightened participants on relevant mechanisms that were in place to assist victims of CSEC and trafficking. Ms Ela Tukutukulevu, Assistant Director Child Services, highlighted that appropriate legislations had been reformed to cater for these needs through the Child Welfare Decree 2010. She also briefly discussed other relevant legislations, such as the Employment Relations Promulgations, the Social Justice Act, the Crimes Act, the Family Law Act and the Domestic Violence Decree which also protected the needs of children.

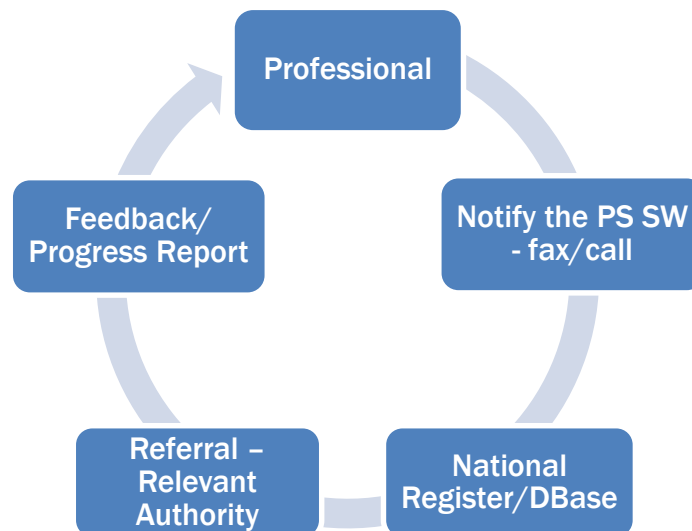
Ms Tukutukulevu also brought attention to the processes of the DoSW and resources allocated for CSEC and trafficking which the Youth Ambassadors can also refer to when advocating on the issues. What was also emphasized during the presentation was the sensitive nature of the cases and the fact that they were dealing with children who were extremely vulnerable, especially considering the ordeals that they would have had to deal with. Therefore there was a need for all relevant stakeholders to work together to ensure that cases were dealt with in the most effective and efficient manner keeping in mind the needs of the child to be paramount.



Ela Tukutukulevu explains DoSW processes with participants

Ms Tukutukulevu also highlighted the current laws that made reporting of child abuse cases to the Permanent Secretary of Social Welfare mandatory for all health professionals including; medical officers, police officers, teachers, welfare officers and legal officers. The option of reporting cases was also given to the participants if they came across any such cases. The purpose of reporting to the PS Social Welfare was so that cases could be given the highest priority after initial assessment and dealt with in the most efficient manner. The DoSW also had the relevant laws under which it operated and could call upon other agencies (such as the police) as and when required. The reporting process is highlighted below:

(DoSW presentation is available on annex 7)



d. Child protection and working with children – ethics and principles



UNICEF Child Protection Specialist Salote Kaimacuata discusses CSEC issues with participants

UNICEF Child Protection Specialist Salote Kaimacuata further reiterated the need for a cohesive effort in combating CSEC and trafficking in Fiji. She highlighted the work done by the National Coordinating Committee on Children (NCCC) in Fiji and the strategies being put in place for the near future. Ms Kaimacuata also stressed the need to have proper guidelines and provisions at all times when dealing with children, for both organisations but also for individual purposes as well.

One of the guiding factors for this is the sensitivity of the issue involved and most importantly, the fact that children were victims or potential victims. Therefore the Youth Ambassadors were made aware of the fundamental principles that UNICEF adhered to when dealing with children. Emphasis was placed on the idea that children were more receptive to younger people as being of influence to them consequently the conduct of the Youth Ambassadors towards their target audience must always be above reproach.

Ms Kaimacuata also reiterated that through UNICEF's experience, they had found that young children and young adults now were more influenced by their peers rather than listening to what "older" people had to say therefore the role Youth Ambassadors was very critical from their perspective in getting the right messages across.

e. Ethical guidelines, indicators of CSEC and Trafficking

Homes of Hope programme team leader Sosaia Tapueluelu discussed with the participants the ethical guidelines that were used by the organisation when conducting their visitations and the issues that they needed to be mindful of. He emphasised the need for vigilance and awareness when talking to the communities on sensitive issues such as CSEC and trafficking.

Mr Tapueluelu reiterated that above all else, the safety of the child is of paramount importance and must be placed before any project awareness programme or any publicity objective. For the Ambassadors, it was important to be mindful of the complexity of the issues they were dealing with. For instance, it is extremely important to know when to push for more information from their audience and when not to when their target audience may be children. Asking them to provide further information of their activities or their clients may actually put those they are trying to help at more risk through retribution.

Mr Tapueluelu stressed that all actions carried out, whether directly or indirectly, actions must always be in the *“best interests of the child”*. For the Ambassadors, these could be observed by following these basic ethical rules:

- ***Do not harm any child*** – Avoid actions that endanger a child or make him or her vulnerable to discrimination and humiliation. During interviews, avoid judgemental attitudes and provocative questions.
- ***Respect the child’s dignity*** – Do not portray him or her as a helpless victim, and do not sensationalize through inappropriate images or words. Make every effort to portray the child in a positive light. (e.g. overcoming obstacles)
- ***Protect the child’s privacy and confidentiality*** – In certain cases, using a child's identity - their name and/or recognizable image - is in the child's best interests. However, when the child's identity is used, they must still be protected against harm and supported through any stigmatization or reprisals.
- ***Informed consent*** – Must be obtained from the child and his/her parents/guardians prior to any contact



Homes of Hope Director Lynnne Roche speaks to the Ambassadors

Homes of Hope presentations are available on annex 3 and 8 respectively.

f. Group activity – identifying CSEC and trafficking

For this group activity, participants were divided into four groups and given case studies of particular incidents of CSEC and trafficking. They were asked to identify the acts, means and purpose that would identify these as relevant cases. Their responses are tabulated below; ([see annex 9 for case studies](#))

| Was this a case of CSEC or trafficking? | Acts | Means | Purpose | Comments |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| Group 1 - Yes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ili organized the arrangement with Father - Ili facilitated movement & accommodation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ili threatens the children with violence - Abuse of power from Ili & father - Deception - Vulnerability of victims | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gain for Ili and Kamir father through forced Labour!! - Exploitations | Push Factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unemployed - Alcoholic - Poverty - Peer Pressure - Mental Instability due to alcohol consumptions |
| Group 2 - Yes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recruitment – by auntie transferred from 2 different provinces, organization | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deception – mislead to believe that education is awaiting them on the other side - Position of vulnerability – auntie vs nieces | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Free Labour - Pending Investigation | |
| Group 3 – Yes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anna is the victim - Organized Movement - Trickery - Manipulated - Border Crossing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deception - Threat - Abuse | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sexual Exploitation | |
| Group 4 – Yes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - B recruits D - C consented to the recruitment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deception through misrepresentation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monetary Gain to A,B,C while exploiting D | |

g. Group activity – role of Youth Ambassadors


For this group activity, the participants were divided into 5 groups according to their area of work/interest and were asked to develop strategies on how they broach the issue of CSEC and trafficking in their fields. Their responses are documented below;

| What can you do? | Ethical Issues | How will you get it across? | What problems/barriers might you face? | How can you overcome these barriers? |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Talk about the issues – Awareness / Education / Take Ownership | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value Youth, our future not a victim - Not alone but a survivor - Talk about it. Take responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Songs - Awareness campaign - New media; Facebook/Twitter etc. - New Bulletins e.g. docs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - how to portrait victim - Considering consequences for family - Information - Working with legal frame work - Funding - Time / Deadline - Expertise - Culture / Community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Networking / Proposals - Volunteers – New Media free - Education and Awareness with NGOs |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creating conversation – eliminating taboo, get talking <p>Create awareness - creatively and practically</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wear red card or something that triggers people to ask “what is that?” - Buddy system - Human trafficking dance – “Thief in the Night” | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Confidentiality - Informed consent - Impact of CSEC on children and their development - Impact on CSEC on Nation – e.g. Economy - Prevention of CSEC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Media – facebook, TV, Radio, Papers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Culture Resources | <p>Communicating for school social change – every time we talk about it we are working towards overcoming barriers</p> |

| | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meeting, workshops, talanoa session - Mobilize young labor members and FNU, USP, UNI Fiji, APTC students - Inform on issues of child protection (CSEC) - Get feedbacks during meeting - Training | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make it or Break It - Rise Up, Speak Up, Defend Them - Consistency, Prevention | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Workshop, awareness, education. National Holiday for youth | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Golden Rule applies which is whatever is in the best interest of the child - Resources “Malafadido” | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Networking, Principle of Reliance |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incorporate it in our own organizational workshops and outreach - Define so that people will understand what is CSEC – PowerPoint presentation - Panel discussions – Youth Coordinators, Sports Development Officers, Different Denomination Youth Leaders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fiji National Sports Commission – Equality for all children - Fiji Council of Churches – Break the Silence: break communication barrier of taboo [exception of the taboos is normal] - National youth Council – the law and the policy of CSEC to be made known to everyone [grassroots levels] - Disability Sector – nothing about us without us | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Networking - Writing letters to align Ministries - Social Media | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Religious, Cultural, Personal, Moral Values, Language - Old Leadership Style <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This is the way it is - This is the way it has been - This is the way that is always going to be | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creating movement awareness - Encouraging the involvement of the leaders and the community to take ownership - Dialogue - Empathy - Statistical data: based on research |



Youth Ambassadors take a break during group discussions

| | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Be agents of change: get out of the box- Do: Awareness, Education Training, Participatory & Engagement with stakeholders and community leaders and to those who have the same interest | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Consent forms signed by : parents, caregivers, guardians | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Educate: Parents, School Kids, Youths Church Leaders, Children Org. involvement community leaders- HoH School: Train Parents – Good Parenting / thumbs Up- Going to the community: networks with community leaders how to combat CSEC and Trafficking- Organizing with gatekeepers: CSEC Indicators- Meet with Youth Church Leaders: CSEC Indicators Training- Meet with old scholars & share- Meet with gate keepers : identify vulnerable children and provide basic life skills training- Discuss issues of CSEC with family members & responsibilities- Conduct community visits during the school holiday and raise awareness on CSEC- Train HoH male staff workers about male advocacy & CSEC. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Cultural, religion, resistance with Funding, etc, stigma, silence | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- through awareness, Training, Participation |
|  | | | | |
| <div>Homes of Hope staff during the training</div> | | | | |

9. ILO Recommendations for Homes of Hope *(and potentially other agencies working in this sector)*

The Youth Ambassador training was successful in introducing the participants to the concepts and knowledge that they needed to become good ambassadors. However, the work on this is just beginning. The following are recommendations by the ILO on what is needed for the Youth Ambassador Programme to become a sustainable and effective tool in eliminating CSEC and Trafficking from our communities in the long term;

- Continue to up-skill Youth Ambassadors in learning as much as possible on the issue, policy responses and strategies for CSEC and Trafficking
- Work with Youth Ambassadors to develop an effective Communications and Advocacy Strategy for CSEC and Trafficking
- Commit to supporting actions planned to be implemented by Youth Ambassadors
- Meet regularly (with Youth Ambassadors) as a group to discuss issues and difficulties and how these can be overcome
- Determine innovative and appealing methods of taking the message out to different audiences, e.g. rural communities, urban settlements, university campuses, the general public. etc
- Explore possibilities of using social media as an effective tool in awareness campaigns with younger audiences, e.g. Facebook pages, Twitter, Instagram, etc.

10. Conclusion

The Youth Ambassador Training concluded with the presentation of certificates by DoSW Assistant Director Child Services, Ms Ela Tukutukulevu. Participants also reaffirmed their commitment to become Ambassadors for change and to make a difference in their own spheres, drawing inspiration from His Excellency, Ratu Epeli Nailatikau.

The training was successful in providing the participants with the concepts and knowledge on advocating for the abolition of CSEC in our communities. Participants were also able to share their ideas and build a rapport with other members to identify how and when they could come together on collaborative work.

The Ambassadors also established a timeframe for their activities and determined to meet again in October to gauge their efforts and how this could be improved upon. It was agreed that, they would trial their ideas and seek assistance and guidance from the Homes of Hope as this was an area that not many of the Ambassadors had experience in.

It must be emphasised that the Youth Ambassador training is just the start, more work needs to be done in providing support to the Ambassadors and their advocacy work within their fields. Every opportunity must be explored in ensuring that these issues are continually highlighted and the public is aware of the extreme harm caused by CSEC and trafficking.

The Homes of Hope and the ILO sincerely acknowledge the remarkable commitment and fortitude shown by the participants in their willingness to accept the responsibility of being Youth Ambassadors.

Vinaka vakalevu!

11. Annexes

Annex 1: Session Guide

Annex 2: His Excellency, Ratu Epeli Nailatikau, President of the Republic of Fiji – Opening Address

Annex 3: List of Participants

Annex 4: Homes of Hope: Creating Safety Nets

Annex 5: ILO Presentation – Concepts and Legal Framework

Annex 6: Police (HTU) Presentation – Human Trafficking

Annex 7: Department of Social Welfare Presentation – Child Services Unit

Annex 8: HoH Presentation – Actions Against Sexual Exploitation – Ethical Guidelines

Annex 9: Case studies for group activities – Identifying CSEC and Trafficking

Annex 1:

Session Guide



TRAINING OF YOUTH AMBASSADORS

AUGUST 21st 2014

Holiday Inn

**Creating Safety Nets to Eliminate the Worst Forms of
Child Labour: Commercial Sexual Exploitation and
Trafficking of Children**

Official Opening

- President of Fiji: Ratu Epeli Nailatikau
- Ambassador for the EU Delegation for Pacific Island Countries: Mr Andrew Jacobs
- Video Clip & Vote of Thanks: Homes of Hope
- Group photo
- Morning Tea

Objectives

- Provide Youth Ambassadors with the necessary knowledge on commercial sexual exploitation and child trafficking
- Determine the role of Youth Ambassadors in combating commercial sexual exploitation and child trafficking

Resource Folder

- Forum Information Brief
- Programme
- Reading materials
- PPTs
- Resource CD with presentations

Sessions

- Session 1: Workshop overview and introduction of participants
- Session 2: Lessons learnt on CSEC and trafficking
- Session 3: International laws
- Session 4: Trafficking in Persons esp. children- Fiji & relevant laws
- Session 5: Child protection issues- Fiji & relevant laws
- Session 6: Groupwork and plenary
- Session 7: CSEC and trafficking: Risks and vulnerabilities
- Session 8: Child protection and working with children: ethics and principles
- Session 9: Groupwork and plenary: Guidelines and ethics
- Session 10: Groupwork and plenary: Guidelines and roles of Ambassadors
- CLOSING & AFTERNOON TEA



Introduction of Participants

- Think of the terms
 - *“Commercial sexual exploitation of Children”*
 - *“Child Trafficking”*
- Write one word that comes to mind
- Blue card- commercial sexual exploitation of children
- Yellow card- child trafficking



Session 2: Lessons learnt on CSEC and trafficking

- Homes of Hope
 - ◆ Co-Director: Lynnie Roche



Session 3: International Laws

- ILO
 - ◆ Coordinator ILO Pacific Sub-regional child labour and child trafficking Programme: Marie Fatiaki



Session 4: Trafficking in Persons esp. children- Fiji & relevant laws

- **Human Trafficking Unit: Fiji Police**
 - ◆ **Head of Department: Inspector Aminiasi Cula**



Session 5: Child Protection Issues- Fiji & relevant laws

- **Department of Social Welfare**
 - ◆ **Ms Ela Tukutukulevu – Assistant Director Child Services (DSW)**



Session 6: Understanding the concepts & laws

- **Group work and plenary**
- Study the case study & answer the questions on the case study
- From the previous sessions, each group to discuss and list 3 key messages on CSEC and trafficking of children



Session 7: CSEC and Trafficking: Risks and Vulnerabilities

- **Homes of Hope**
 - **Project Team Leader: Sosaia Tapueleuelu**



Session 8: Child protection: working with children: ethics and principles

- **UNICEF**
 - ◆ **Child Protection Specialist: Salote Kaimacuata**



Session 9: Guidelines and ethics

- **Group work and plenary**
- Using the vulnerability indicators cards, select a community or target group and rank the indications that apply to this group (from the most to least)
- Select the top 5 indicators of vulnerabilities.
- Discuss two practical solutions that could be taken to address these vulnerabilities.
- What are some of the ethical issues you need to consider when trying to address these issues?



Session 10: Guidelines and roles of Ambassadors

- **Group work and plenary**
- Select a target group
- Outline the key messages that you think should get across to this target group
- Discuss what you can do to get these messages across and how?
- What problems/ barriers might you face?
- How can you overcome these barriers?



Roundtable discussion

- Where to from here?



CLOSING

- Evaluation
- Closing remarks
- Certificate presentations



Annex 2:

His Excellency, Ratu Epeli Nailatikau, President of
the Republic of Fiji – Opening Address

H.E. RATU EPELI NAILATIKAU - ADDRESS AT THE OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE YOUTH AMBASSADORS TRAINING ON THE ELIMINATION OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND TRAFFICKING OF CHILDREN

8/21/2014

HIS EXCELLENCY RATU EPELI NAILATIKAU
CF, KStJ, LVO, OBE (Mil), CSM, MSD
President of the Republic of Fiji

ADDRESS AT THE OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE YOUTH AMBASSADORS
TRAINING ON THE ELIMINATION OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND
TRAFFICKING OF CHILDREN

Holiday Inn Thursday, 21 August, 2014, 9.00a.m.
SUVA

- His Excellency Mr Andrew Jacobs, the Head of Delegation of the European Commission to Fiji;
- Inspector Cula, Representing the Fiji Police Force's Human Trafficking Unit;
- Ms Ela Tukutukulevu, Assistant Director, Ministry of Women, Social Welfare and Poverty Alleviation
- Mr Atish Kumar, Officer in Charge of Child Labour, Ministry of Labour Industrial Relations and Employment
- Ms Lynn Roche of the Homes of Hope
- Youth Ambassadors
- Distinguished Guests
- Ladies and Gentlemen

Good morning, ni sa bula vinaka, salaam alaykum, namaste. I am indeed honoured to join you this morning and to officially open this training workshop for youth ambassadors who will help eliminate the sexual exploitation and trafficking of children in Fiji.

Having just returned from China yesterday, I wish to share with you my experience whilst watching our youths representing our nation at the 2014 Youth Olympic Games – the highest international sporting event for young people like you.

It was a very moving and proud moment for me to see the youths of Fiji flying our flag. That moment strengthened a long-held desire to see that all the children of Fiji, irrespective of their socio-economic background, ethnicity or religious affiliation, are given the proper foundation to excel in life and be the best that they can be in any field of endeavor.

The sad reality is that some of our children will not have this opportunity because of limiting factors including in particular child trafficking and sexual exploitation.

In accepting the invitation to open this youth ambassadors training, I wish to call on the entire

nation of Fiji to work together to completely eradicate child trafficking and the sexual exploitation of our children.

Our children are the most important resource for our nation. They are our future leaders. Their right to a decent living, education, and holistic development must be provided. Their welfare must be our priority. And, their safety must be our concern.

The sexual exploitation of our children and trafficking are abhorrent violations of children's rights. Internationally, sexual violence against children is recognized as the most severe violation of their human rights and the worst form of child abuse and exploitation. It can have severe, long-term and even life-threatening effects on a child's physical, psychological, spiritual, emotional and social development.

Moreover, the sexual exploitation and the trafficking of children for commercial purposes are heinous crimes against our nation's children. This is the worst possible form of child exploitation and child labour.

The commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking of children constitutes a form of coercion and violence against children, and amounts to forced labour and a modern form of slavery. The three primary forms of commercial sexual exploitation of children include child prostitution, child pornography, and trafficking of children for sexual purposes. Other forms of commercial sexual exploitation include child sex tourism and child marriage for the purposes of sexual abuse or sexual exploitation.

In our efforts to mitigate the issue, it is important to become educated to the contributing factors as to why children become victims of abuse and exploitation.

Some of the factors include but are not limited to societal changes. These have severely affected the traditional village and extended family-based structures. Effects of these changes include increased child abuse and a growing number of homeless youth in urban areas. Homeless children are often seen working on the street or involved in prostitution. Because of this, children in Fiji are particularly vulnerable to commercial sexual exploitation.

The commercial sexual exploitation of children and forced labor are the most common forms of human trafficking in Fiji.

Children in Fiji often become involved in prostitution because of poverty, boredom, the desire to earn extra spending money, the demand by tourists/adults, and the lack of enforcement and education.

The commercial sexual exploitation of children is a problem in Fiji and we have made inroads while trying to address this issue, for instance:

- Our penal codes have been updated and reflect the international standards on child labour and particularly its worst forms.
- The establishment of the first child labour unit at the Ministry of Labour has improved knowledge of child labour and brought attention to the importance of prevention work and the importance of keeping children in school.

- The establishment of a special committee on children by the department of social welfare and a human trafficking unit by the Fiji Police Force have been key in strengthening the structures to combat exploitation and trafficking of children.
- Teachers have been provided training on child protection and child labour issues and school-based child protection policies have been developed.

One of the biggest problems currently faced is demand which contributes greatly to the existence of commercial sexual exploitation of children. Without the demand and perpetrators willing to pay for it, children would not be in the industry. Demand is what fuels the entire industry, whether it is individual, organized, or forced slavery.

Government is committed towards addressing the elimination of sexual exploitation through a number of key initiatives.

Firstly, the bill of rights in Fiji's new constitution has for the first time in the history of our beloved nation and in response to the strong wishes of our people, provided for a wide range of socio-economic rights.

These rights include the right to education, access to health care, housing and sanitation, reasonable access to transportation, food security and safe water, and social security.

Government's commitment for the protection of children's rights is also aligned to Fiji's ratification of the Convention on the Rights of a Child (CRC) as well as the International Labour Organization Conventions on Minimum Age and the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

Under these obligations, the State provides periodic reporting to the United Nations to describe the progress made on key frontiers whether it be legislative, policy, programmes or services for the protection of children in Fiji.

In this respect, I am pleased to note that Fiji has made significant strides in having a National Coordinating Committee on Children (NCCC) to advise, implement, regulate and monitor the rights, environment and welfare of children under the convention on the rights of a child.

Although much has been accomplished, more work needs to be done on this issue and the purpose of this workshop and the role of the youth ambassadors in particular are to highlight this issue in the community.

I have every confidence that each of you will be very well informed about the intent of this training and the expected outcomes emanating from your discussions.

The individuals chosen for today's training are young people who are able to have positive and strong influences in your respective areas. Each of you has been specifically picked to be a youth ambassador for the elimination of commercial sexual exploitation of children and trafficking.

You have been chosen from various professions and spheres and are well known persons within your respected fields.

You will be trained as ambassadors to raise awareness and advocate against the exploitation

of children in your personal and public life.

As youth ambassadors, you will be expected to speak, write or perform publicly in forums to directly influence the audience in their thinking and behavior towards the issue. This is not an easy task but one that requires fortitude and strength of character.

Your acceptance and attendance at this workshop speaks highly of your willingness to make a change.

I end by reflecting that the future of our nation rests, in part, on you – our youth ambassadors. Please consider the important responsibility that has been given to you today to be a voice for the voiceless, the exploited, and the abused. Use every opportunity you can find to make a difference.

I wish to acknowledge the organisers of this gathering - the Homes of Hope and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) - for coordinating a specific training programme that utilises our very own young people as a vital resource in the advocacy against the sexual exploitation and trafficking of children in Fiji.

I also acknowledge the European Union for funding the Homes of Hope Safety Net project, which covers a wide range of actions to combat the exploitation and trafficking of children, including this training of youth ambassadors.

I now have much pleasure in officially opening the training workshop for youth ambassadors on the elimination of sexual exploitation and trafficking of children in Fiji.

Thank you, vinaka vakalevu, sukria, bahoot dhaynavaad.

Annex 3:

List of Participants

Participants

| | Name | Organization | Contact |
|-----|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. | Elena Baravilala | Musician | 835-5949 |
| 2. | Savuto Vakadewavosa | Musician | 907-5883 |
| 3. | Ravai Vafo'ou | Fiji T.V. | 330-5100 |
| 4. | Mere Fonua | FENC (NGO) | 310-0660 |
| 5. | Ani Tokalaulevu | Fiji Council of Churches | bubutinanisolo@gmail.com; 310-0551 |
| 6. | Emily Erasito | National Youth Council | Emily.erasito@govnet.gov.fj |
| 7. | William Nayacatabu | Pres. Of National Youth Council | wnayacatabu@gmail.com ; 938-6042 |
| 8. | Frances Malani | Student Lawyer | 971-7094 |
| 9. | Clarence Dass | FBC T.V. | 331-4333 |
| 10. | Manasa Vatunitawake | Pacific Council of Churches | emberson@pcc.org.fj |
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| 12. | Celesiga Drauna | FDPF | |
| 13. | Turenga Nakalevu | | 934-1557 |
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| 18. | Orisi Tukana | Fiji Police- Juvenile Bureau | 9071562, 3312098 ojtukana@gmail.com |
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| Homes of Hope | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--|
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| 21. | Eroni Toutou | HoH Trainer | emtoutou@gmail.com ; 860-8872 |
| 22. | Nanise Rasuaki | HoH Reintegration | nanisehope@gmail.com ; 930-2379 |
| 23. | Lynnie Roche | HoH Project Coordinator | lynnieroche@gmail.com ; 925-1299 |
| 24. | Ro Va Leleca | HoH Field Worker | Ro4leca@gmail.com ; 979-6757 |
| 25. | Solomoni Laukoko | HoH Community Worker | Faddasolo444@gmail.com ; 991-5101 |
| 26. | Oli Yalikanacea | HoH Campus Leader | ollyyalikanacea@yahoo.com ; 981-8738 |
| 27. | Acacia Roche | HoH Database | Zoehic14@gmail.com ; 933-2600 |
| 28. | Jessica Severin | Homes of Hope | jlseverin@gmail.com ; 332-2033 |

Annex 4:

Homes of Hope: Creating Safety Nets

Homes of Hope:

Creating Safety Nets

Creating a Culture of Freedom where Women and Children are free from the Stigmas and Cycles of Forced Sex.

Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC)

- A fundamental violation of children's rights. It comprises *sexual abuse* by the adult and *remuneration in cash or kind* to the child or a third person or persons. **The child is treated as a sexual object and as a commercial object.** The commercial sexual exploitation of children constitutes a form of coercion and violence against children, and amounts to forced labour and a modern form of slavery.

- 12 & 14 year old sisters, not attending school.
- No one in the home works.
- Daily, the mother forces them both out of the home, arranges the taxis, collects the money.
- Each girl receives between \$5 - \$10 dollars per "job".

"Commercial Object"

Human Trafficking - has three elements:

- [1] The Act (what is done)
Recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons - **movement**
- [2] The Means (how it is done)
Threat or use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability, or giving payments or benefits to a person in control of the victim - **force**
- [3] The Purpose (why it is done)
For the purpose of exploitation, which includes sexual exploiting the prostitution of others, exploitation - **gain**

- At the age of 8, the auntie began to “give” the girl to neighbors
- Girl was not allowed to refuse
- The Auntie received: favors; money; rent paid; groceries
- Continued on until the girl gave birth at 17 years – then kicked out of the house

“Movement, Force, Gain”

- Mother (prostitute) sold daughter to sailor at the age of 14 years for \$1,000 (with which she promptly bought groceries)
- “Husband” left the girl after impregnating her
- Girl entered into prostitution to support herself and her new baby

“Movement, Force, Gain”

- **Homes of Hope Safety Net Project**

- [1] Withdrawal
- [2] Prevention
- [3] Community empowerment
- [4] Awareness and advocacy
- [5] Expansion: Solomon Islands and Malawi


Thank you for listening.

Rise up, speak out,
defend.

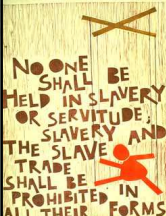
**Homes of Hope ::
Creating Safety Nets**

Annex 5:

ILO Presentation – Concepts and Legal Framework



The worst forms of child labour:
Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children & Child Trafficking
 An overview of concepts and legal frameworks



Marie Fatiaki
 International Labour Organization
 International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)
 Suva
www.ilo.org/ippec

Session Overview

- What is commercial sexual exploitation of children and child trafficking? How is this related to child labour?
 - Concepts
 - International laws (ILO WFCL , UNCRC Protocol, Trafficking Protocol)
 - Some examples

2

- When you think of **commercial sexual exploitation of children** and **child trafficking**, what is one word that comes to mind?

3

Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC)

- Is the exploitation of any child- male or female- under 18 years old in sexual activities remunerated in cash or in kind
 - Child prostitution
 - Child sex tourism
 - Children trafficked for prostitution/ sex trade
 - The production, promotion and distribution of pornography involving children
 - The use of children in sex shows (public or private)

4

ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182

- (a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery,
 - such as the sale and trafficking of children,
 - debt bondage and serfdom and
 - forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- (b) the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
- (c) the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs ...;
- (d) Work likely to harm a child's health, safety or morals

Applies to all children under 18 years old, including children above the minimum age of employment (14, 15 or 16 years)

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)

- The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UN CRC) has been ratified by all except two of the United Nation's member States and outlines all the rights that children have as a consequence of being children.
- states that all people up to the age of 18 are considered children unless a ratifying state fixes a different age of majority.

UN CRC

Relevant Articles:

- Right to protection from economic exploitation, hazardous work, work that interferes with education or is harmful (Art.32);
- Right to education (Art.28 and 29);
- Right to be protected from all forms of sexual abuse and exploitation (Art.34);
- Right to be protected from abduction, sale or traffic of children (Art.35);

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the *sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography* (2002)

- The Protocol defines the sale of children as “any act or transaction whereby a child is transferred by any person or group of persons for remuneration...
 - (i) offering, delivering or accepting, by whatever means, a child for the purpose of
 - (a) sexual exploitation of the child,
 - (b) transfer of organs of the child for profit,
 - (c) engagement of the child in forced labour; or
 - (ii) improperly inducing consent, as an intermediary, for the adoption of a child in violation of applicable international legal instruments on adoption.
- ... the sale of children, attempts to sell, and complicity or participation in the sale of children is a serious criminal offence.

UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000)

Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children

- Known as the Trafficking Protocol or Palermo Protocol
- “*Trafficking in persons*” shall mean the **recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.**

• “Smuggling of migrants”illegal entry of a person into a State of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident.

Definition of (child)trafficking

3 components or elements:

- **ACT:** The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons; Implies some movement/ transaction
- **MEANS:** By means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person; ‘Means’ or ‘methods’
- **PURPOSE:** for the purpose of exploitation (shall include, at a minimum the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour, or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs) End result is exploitation

FOR CHILDREN UNDER 18, THE MEANS IS IRRELEVANT!!!

How trafficking works

1. Child trafficking begins with recruitment

- Family pressure on child to find employment – parents helps to identify recruiter, or might be approached
- Child decides independently to leave home and approaches somebody for help
- Children can be trafficked with their parents as the whole family is recruited and promised opportunities elsewhere
- Children can be kidnapped, particularly in conflict areas
- Relationship of trust
 - *For children: Consent is irrelevant*

How trafficking works

2. Child trafficking involves movement

- Using various form of transport (taxi, bus, private car, train, boat, air) or on foot
- Within a country or across international borders
- When children move away from a familiar and protective environment their vulnerability increases
- NOTE: For prosecution purposes, the USA defines trafficking wider (i.e. movement is irrelevant)

How trafficking works

3. The purpose of child trafficking is exploitation

- **End result: Exploitation**
 - Not just sexual exploitation
 - Also labour related exploitation
- Both boys and girls are trafficked, but their profiles depend on the demands at destination.
- The situation of children who commit criminal offences during the "trafficked situation", or have crossed international borders illegally, is often difficult. YET, they are first and foremost VICTIMS.

Who are the traffickers ?

- Traffickers = people who contribute to child trafficking with the intent to exploit. They can be:
 - recruiters,
 - intermediaries,
 - document providers,
 - transporters
 - corrupt officials
 - Unscrupulous employers
- Most of these people only take part in one element of the whole trafficking process

Who are the traffickers ?

How traffickers organise themselves

- **The Corporate model / highly organised** – involves professional criminal groups organised in pyramid-like structure (often cross-border)
- **The Small-group model** – well organized criminals in small networks
- **The Amateur model** – individuals selling single services, MOST COMMON MODEL!

Children who have been trafficked may:

- Have no access to their parents or guardians
- Look intimidated and behave in a way that does not match behaviour typical of children their age
- Have no friends of their own age outside of work
- Have no access to education and no time for playing
- Live apart from other children and in substandard accommodations
- Eat apart from other members of the "family"
- Be given only leftovers to eat
- Be engaged in work that is not suitable for children
- Travel unaccompanied by adults
- Travel in groups with persons who are not relatives
- The discovery of cases involving illegal adoption may indicate that trafficking could be involved

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People who have been trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation may:

- Be of any age, although the age may vary according to the location and the market
- Move from one brothel to the next or work in various locations
- Be escorted whenever they go to and return from work and other outside activities
- Have tattoos or other marks indicating "ownership" by their exploiters
- Work long hours or have few if any days off
- Sleep where they work
- Live or travel in a group, sometimes with other women who do not speak the same language
- Have very few items of clothing or clothes that are mostly the kind typically worn for doing sex work
- Only know how to say sex-related words in the local language or in the language of the client group
- Have no cash of their own/ Have no access to their own income
- Be unable to show an identity document

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The following might also indicate that people have been trafficked for sexual exploitation:

- There is evidence that suspected victims have had unprotected and/or violent sex.
- There is evidence that suspected victims cannot refuse unprotected and/or violent sex.
- There is evidence that a person has been bought and sold.
- There is evidence that groups of women are under the control of others.
- Advertisements are placed for brothels or similar places offering the services of women of a particular ethnicity or nationality or providing services to a clientele of a particular ethnicity

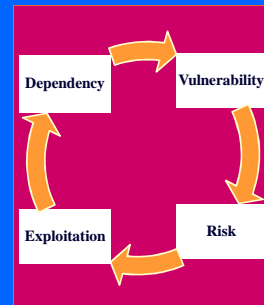
18

Supply of and demand for children

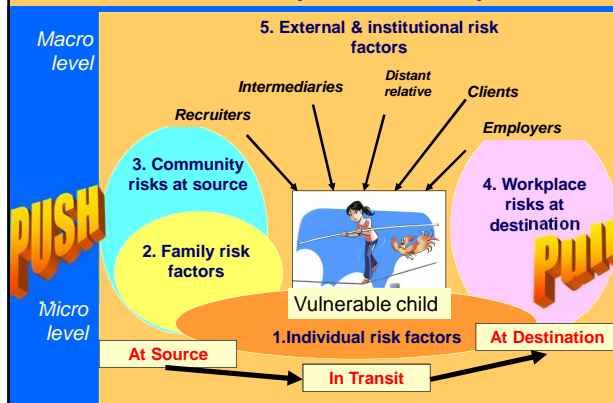
- **Supply** – the trafficked or exploited children / source of young people at risk
- **Demand**
 - Consumer demand – generated by people who buy the products or services of exploited or trafficked children
 - Derived demand – generated by people who make the profit from the trafficking, i.e. pimps and brothel owners, plantation owners or factory owners who exploit trafficked labour to keep their costs down, intermediaries.

Who are the children/ young people at risk of CSE and trafficking?

- Runaways
- Children from dysfunctional families
 - Family trauma
 - Parental Neglect
- Children of sex workers
- Homeless children
- AIDs Orphans
- Migrant children
- Poor, illiterate, unemployed
- Out-of-school children
- Girls in domestic labour, street vending, scavenging



Address vulnerability & risks at many levels



Case 1

- 12 year old Fran lives with her Dad who has taken care of her since her Mum passed away. Her Dad is a Security Guard and is able to pay for her to attend the nearby primary school. She is in Class 6 and is often absent from school (according to her cousins, Fran attends school regularly). Fran likes to hang around with her cousins who are both young sex workers. She has also joined them in the sex trade and works mostly nights, 3 days a week. Fran does not want her father to find out about her work.

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Case 2

- 17 year old Ili stays in a squatter settlement with his parents and 3 younger siblings. He dropped out of school in Form 4 because his parents could not afford to send him to school. He got involved in prostitution to be able to earn money to support his family. Ili is gay and works mostly at night, 5 days a week. Ili's family is very poor.

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Case 3

- Mate was 10 years old when his teacher introduced him to a male tourist from overseas and told him that he was very lucky as the tourist was going to take care of his education costs. He was told to take the tourist home to meet his parents. The tourist 'Joe' soon became part of the family and months later, Mate's new 'uncle Joe' and his father went into a farming business together.
- When back home, Uncle Joe would call the school regularly to talk to Mate. On Uncle Joe's visits to Fiji, Mate would accompany him to stay at the resort. Soon Uncle Joe was showing him porn movies which he said it was part of his 'growing up'. Mate was too ashamed to tell his parents.
- Later Uncle Joe took Mate for a trip home to meet his own family. While there he threw Mate a welcome party and invited his friends. It was at this party that Mate was propositioned by Uncle Joe for sexual acts which would make his friends 'feel very welcome'. When he came home and told his parents, they said that people make mistakes.

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Case 4

- I was trafficked from Nigeria two years ago. I was training as a primary school teacher. A man befriended me, offered a cleaning job in the UK earning me enough to go to university – my dream. Before leaving, he made me participate in a witchcraft ceremony, drinking a mixture of the inside of a hen, and making me promise never to disobey him or else I would go mad. I received false documents, including a script of what to tell border officials in the UK.
- I was picked up at the airport and driven to a house in London. I was locked in a room with three other women and then sexually exploited. The witchcraft ceremony back in Nigeria haunted me. I was moved to different flats, working as a sex worker in all of them. This went on for months.
- When the police raided our flat, I was placed in a detention centre and then a hostel. The traffickers threatened to harm my mother in Lagos if I didn't return as a sex worker. I had to go back. A further 7 months passed till I was rescued by a police raid. I was placed in City Hearts shelter, which helped and supported me. Perhaps, my university dream can now come true.

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Summary of relevant international treaties

- **UN Convention on the rights of the child (1989)**- Defines rights of all children, including to be free from exploitation
- **Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography** - Defines sale of children as “any act or transaction whereby a child is transferred by any person or group of persons to another for remuneration or any other consideration ... for the purpose of sexual exploitation... transfer of organs... forced labour”.
- **ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)** - ratifying states define the age at which a child is legally allowed to work, making it possible to define when a child is exploited in child labour
- **ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)** - specifies that trafficking is, of itself, a worst form of child labour and helps to define ‘exploitation’
- **ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930, (No. 29)** - defines forced labour as “all work or service which is extracted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily”

Summary of relevant international treaties

- **ILO Migrant Workers Convention, 1975 (No. 143)** – respect the basic human rights of all migrants.
- **UN Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families, 1990** – enshrines the principle that all people who move for work (legally or illegally), including children, have the same fundamental labour rights as all workers.
- **Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (2000)** – aims to prevent and combat trafficking, protect victims and promote cooperation among State parties.
- **Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking, 2002** – (by OHCHR) do not have the status of an agreed treaty, but are an important complement to the Palermo protocol as focus on areas such as the status of the victims, recovery services, information and accompaniment of victims, confidentiality and privacy and witness protection.

Thank you

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Annex 6:

Police (HTU) Presentation – Human Trafficking



Scope of Presentation

- Crimes Decree No. 44 of 2009
- US TIP Report -Tier Ranking
- Conditions for Tier 1
- Definition
- Elements
- Operation
- Stages of trafficking
- Forms of Trafficking
- Signs/indicators of trafficking
- Causes of Trafficking
- 2 successful cases of Trafficking
- Current Trend
- Forecast Trend
- Threat
- Challengers

Crimes Decree – 111-121

- Definition(111)
- Trafficking in Person(112) – 12 yrs
- Aggravated Trafficking in Persons(113) – 20yrs
- Trafficking in Children(114) – 25yrs
- Domestic Trafficking in Persons(115) – 12yrs
- Aggravated Domestic Trafficking In Person(116) – 20yrs
- Domestic Trafficking in Children(117) – 20yrs
- Debt Bondage(118) - 12 months
- Aggravated Debt Bondage(119) – 2yrs
- Extended Jurisdiction(120)
- Double Jeopardy(121)

US Trafficking In Persons Report

Tier 1

Tier 2 – 2011 - Fiji

Tier two watch list – 2010 - Fiji

Tier 3 – 2009

Conditions for Tier 1 Level

- international working group
- stake holders to work together
- successfully prosecuted cases
- witnesses allowances
- safe house
- work permit for victims
- temporary visa's
- awareness
- Trafficking Legislation – 111 to 121

What is human trafficking?

- When the Trafficker **organises** and **facilitates** the **recruitment** and **movement** of Victim through **threats, force or deception** for the purpose of **exploitation**.
- Exploitation shall include **sexual exploitation**, **labour exploitation** or for the purpose of **removal of human organs**.



STATS

| No. of Person Convicted | Offence | Term | Year of Conviction |
|-------------------------|--|-------------------|--------------------|
| Kadali Murti | Trafficking in Person | 6 Years | 2010 |
| Jason Zhong | 1. Domestic Trafficking 2. Aggravated Trafficking of Person | 10 Years 9 months | 2012 |
| Lum Bing | Trafficking of Persons | 10 Years | 2012 |
| Phanat Laojidanamee | Trafficking of Persons | 10 Years | 2012 |
| Zhang Yong | Domestic Trafficking | 6 years | 2012 |
| Inoke Raikadroka | Slavery/Domestic Trafficking of Children | 16 Years | 2014 |
| Moh. Sagaitu | Domestic Trafficking Children | 12 Years | 2014 |

Facts about Human Trafficking

- Globally, the average cost of a slave is \$90.
- Trafficking primarily involves exploitation which comes in many forms, including:
 - Forcing victims into prostitution
 - Subjecting victims to slavery or involuntary servitude
 - Compelling victims to commit sex acts for the purpose of creating pornography
 - Misleading victims into debt bondage
- According to some estimates, approximately 80% of trafficking involves sexual exploitation, and 19% involves labor exploitation.
- There are approximately 20 to 30 million slaves in the world today.
- According to the U.S. State Department, 600,000 to 800,000 people are trafficked across international borders every year. More than 70 percent are female and half are children.
- The average age a teen enters the sex trade in the U.S. is 12 to 14-year-old. Many victims are runaway girls who were sexually abused as children.
- Human trafficking is the third largest international crime industry (behind illegal drugs and arms trafficking).
 - It reportedly generates a profit of \$32 billion every year. Of that number, \$15.5 billion is made in industrialized countries.
- The International Labour Organization estimates that women and girls represent the largest share of forced labor victims with 11.4 million trafficked victims (55 percent) compared to 9.5 million (45 percent) men.
- Sources: [Initiative Against Sexual Trafficking](#), [End Human Trafficking Now](#), [Rescue Her](#), [CNN](#), [casact.org](#)

Elements:

| ACT | MEANS | PURPOSE |
|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Organising, | FORCE (compel, influence etc) | EXPLOITATION (ABUSE) |
| Facilitating, | DECEPTION (mislead to believe false story) | Includes |
| The movement, | THREATS (harm to victim, their family etc) | 1. Sexual Exploitation |
| Of victims, | * ABUSE OF POWER OR VULNERABILITY OF VICTIM (parents, guardians, spouse, employers etc) | 2. Forced Labour |
| from one place to another | | 3. Organ Removal |

INTERNATIONAL

“From one place to another...”

→ **ENTRY** into Fiji from another country

→ **EXIT** or depart from Fiji for another country

WITHIN FIJI

also known as DOMESTIC

→ Cities
→ Towns
→ Villages
→ Settlements

How do they operate?



Forms of Trafficking

SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

FORCED LABOUR

ORGAN REMOVAL



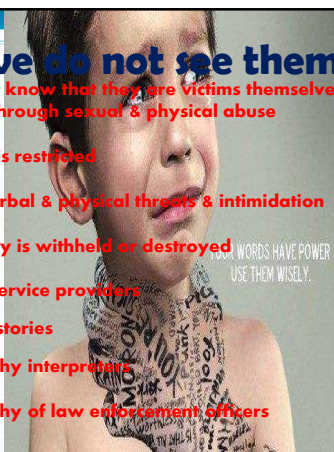
| Sexual Exploitation | Forced Labour | Organ Removal |
|--|---|---|
| <p>-worst form of trafficking</p> <p>-other offences stem out from here e.g. rape, drugs offences, money laundering etc.</p> <p>-mainly targets women and children</p> <p>-the extent to which the other person will be free to leave the place or area where the other person provides sexual services</p> <p>-Poor society are targeted by traffickers</p> <p>-Includes child prostitution & pornography</p> | <p>Debt Bondage (<i>Bonded Labour</i>) - situation where a debtor is unable to pay his debt and the Creditor takes advantage of this situation and tries to exploit the debtor who then becomes the Victim</p> <p>Debt Bondage amongst Migrants: Migrants take loans or are deceived into incurring debts from the traffickers to finance their travel to their destination country where in return, they are subjected to forced labour to recover the debt; Involuntary Servitude</p> <p>◊ Informal workplaces</p> <p>◊ The victims are usually forced to provide services (including sexual acts) which are either in excess or contrary to their initial employment agreement. - House girls/domestic help</p> <p>Nannies/babysitters</p> | <p>Trafficking in human beings for the purpose of using their organs, in particular kidneys is a rapidly growing field of criminal activity.</p> <p>Traffickers have seized this opportunity to exploit the desperation of patients and potential donors; most of whom agree to this "donation" due to their extreme poverty.</p> |

WHY IS CHILDREN VULNERABLE ?

- **Push factors:**
 - **Poverty**
 - **Poor education**
 - **Conflicts**
 - **Separation of parents**
 - **Absence of care givers**
- **Pull factors :**
 - **demand for sex**
 - **demand for cheap labour**
 - **huge profits**

Why we do not see them?

- **They do not know that they are victims themselves**
- **controlled through sexual & physical abuse**
- **Movement is restricted**
- **Constant verbal & physical threats & intimidation**
- **Their identity is withheld or destroyed**
- **distrust of service providers**
- **lies & false stories**
- **untrustworthy interpreters**
- **untrustworthy of law enforcement officers**



Poor Mental Health or Abnormal Behaviour

Is fearful, anxious, depressed, submissive, tense, or nervous/paranoid
Exhibits unusually fearful or anxious behaviour after bringing up law enforcement
Avoids eye contact

Poor Physical Health

Lacks health care
Appears malnourished
Shows signs of physical and/or sexual abuse, physical restraint, confinement, or torture

Lack of Control

Has few or no personal possessions
Is not in control of his/her own money, no financial records, or bank account
Is not in control of his/her own identification documents (ID or passport)
Is not allowed or able to speak for themselves (a third party may insist on being present and/or translating)
Claims of just visiting and inability to clarify where he/she is staying/address
Lack of knowledge of whereabouts and/or do not know what city he/she is in
Loss of sense of time
Has numerous inconsistencies in his/her story

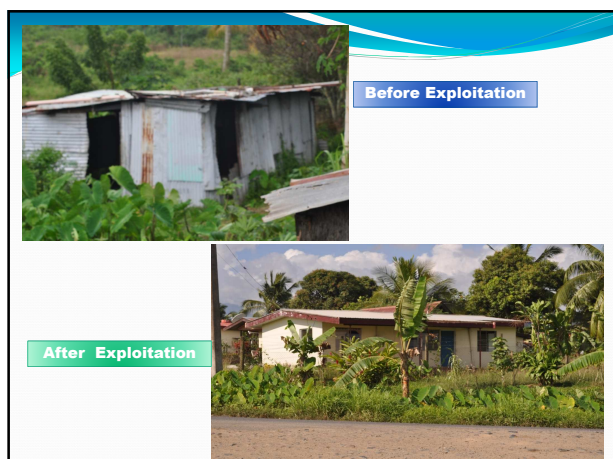
signs & indicators

Findings in Fiji – reported cases :

- market for young girls
- operate from Suva to Rakiraki
- high demand of girls aged between 12- 18yrs on the streets
- businessman and expatriates utilize their services
- Upfront businesses are a cover for illegal activities e.g. massage parlors
- The use of Social websites
 - to lure young girls into prostitution.
 - Arrangements of services
- victims are at health risk

Causes- reported cases findings:

- Sex trade does not differentiate the backgrounds of young girls involved (anyone can be the victim)
- frequent changes of guardians
- Marriage breakdowns
- peer pressure
- Lured by other friends into the business
- \$\$\$... easy **MONEY**
- Friends, relatives or family members lure victims into the business
- clients request for younger girls- lower the age the higher the price



First Conviction of Domestic Trafficking Of Children

Inoke Raikadroka



Moh. Shefaaz Sagaitu



CURRENT TRENDS

- **INDIAN NATIONALS** - Transit to Australia & New Zealand
- **CHINESE NATIONALS** - Commercial Sex
- **BANGLADESHI NATIONALS** - Study & "Migrate" to Australia & New Zealand

FORECAST TREND

- Introduction of super yachts
- Gambling Centers
- Increased tourist arrivals
- Increased tourism related Centers

Threat:

- Global threat to a country economy and security
- 3rd largest illegal trade after drugs and weapon smuggling
- fastest growing criminal activities in the world
- deprives people of their human rights and freedoms.
- can happen to anyone
- women & children are vulnerable
- has a devastating impact on individual victims, who often suffer from physical and emotional abuse, rape, threats against self and family members, and even death.
- increases global health risks, and fuels the growth of organised crimes.
- most flourishing and profitable criminal industries of the world

Challengers

- Budget allocation
- Resources
- Translators – foreign nationals
- Safe house - standard
- Training
- Working with other stakeholders

What can YOU & I do???

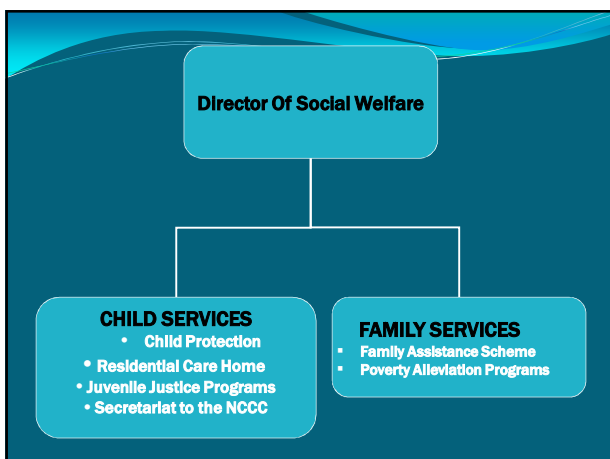
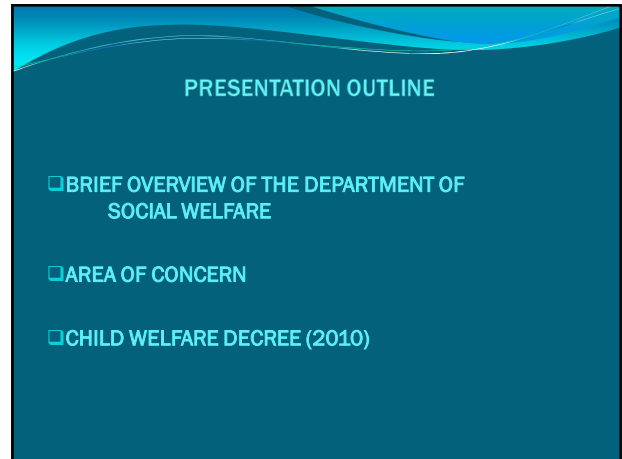
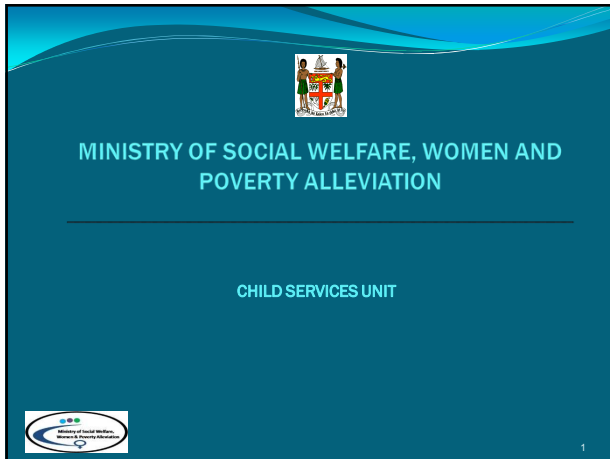
► Discussion



This is a wake up call

Annex 7:

Department of Social Welfare Presentation – Child Services Unit



5. Family Law Act
6. Domestic Violence Decree 2009
7. FNCDP Act
8. Social Justice Act
9. Crime Decree Act
10. Child Welfare Decree 2010

2. AREA OF CONCERN

| Nature of Case | ETHNICITY | | | GENDER | | AGE | | | | | | | REFERRAL AGENCY | | | | | | TOTAL |
|-------------------|-----------|----|--------|--------|------|-----|------|-------|-------|-----|------------|-----|-----------------|--------|---------------|---------|-------|-----|-------|
| | Tauaki | PO | Others | Female | Male | 0-5 | 6-10 | 11-15 | 16-18 | 19+ | Not Stated | DSW | Health | Police | Social Worker | Teacher | Other | | |
| Randomised | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child Neglect | 29 | 14 | 8 | 35 | 18 | 34 | 4 | 7 | 5 | | 3 | 15 | 34 | 3 | | | 1 | 53 | |
| Physical Abuse | 13 | 7 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 6 | | 11 | | 2 | 2 | 21 | |
| Sexual Abuse | 26 | 10 | 2 | 35 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 15 | 8 | | 1 | 13 | 5 | 19 | | 1 | | 38 | |
| Emotional Abuse | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic Violence | 26 | 3 | 3 | 32 | | | | 3 | 21 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 24 | 5 | | | | 32 | |
| Parental Suicide | 2 | | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 2 | |
| Parental Conflict | 1 | 3 | | 4 | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | | | 4 | | | | | | 4 | |
| Threat | 4 | 1 | | 2 | 3 | | | 1 | 4 | | | | | 5 | | | | 5 | |
| Others | 7 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | | | 2 | 4 | 3 | | 1 | | 10 | |
| Not Stated | 2 | | 2 | 4 | | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | | | | 3 | 1 | | | 4 | |
| TOTAL | 110 | 40 | 17 | 133 | 36 | 46 | 18 | 37 | 51 | 5 | 12 | 44 | 70 | 47 | | 5 | 3 | 169 | |

CHILD WELFARE DECREE (2010)

- Cabinet endorsed the Decree in 2010 – in response to concerns raised by health professionals with increasing incidences of child abuse cases;
- MANDATORY REPORTING to the Permanent Secretary of Social Welfare – ALL child cases;
- Reporting Professionals include :
 - ✓ Medical Officers
 - ✓ Police Officers
 - ✓ Teachers (new inclusion)
 - ✓ Welfare Officers
 - ✓ Legal Officers

HOW DO I REPORT A CASE?



HOW CAN YOU HELP?

- Raise Awareness – use your sphere of influence and disseminate what you have learnt and **Champion Child Protection – Be an Advocate ;**
- Encourage Reporting ;

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO NOTIFY PS SOCIAL WELFARE?

- Duty bound – every professional mentioned in the Decree has a duty to notify the PS of any child case - Mandatory;
- The Department of Social Welfare, being the Mandated Ministry for the care and protection of children, it is important that cases are referred to the Department so the issue can be addressed;
- Welfare Officers have processes to follow if a child is of high risk and warrants placement;
- These processes include applying for a Care Order, finding a suitable Residential Home if the child is to be removed and placed; working with the child and significant others on Child's Care Plan prior to placement, working with their families and so forth;
- Ensuring that child is not subject to further abuse;

- Further assessment if child is of High need – such as Care and Protection Allowance/ Poverty Benefit Scheme for the family
- Referral to the relevant agency;

WHAT HAPPENS IF I FAIL TO REPORT/ NOTIFY?

The Permanent Secretary of Social Welfare has the power to charge a professional who fails to report child cases upon receipt. If you fail to give notice under sections 4,5 or 6 of this Decree commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding \$5000.

It takes a community, a church, a family and a school to raise a child. Child Protection is everyone's responsibility.


Q & A

Annex 8:

HoH Presentation – Actions Against Sexual Exploitation – Ethical Guidelines

Creating culture of freedom

Action Against Sexual Exploitation



Children & Ethics

GOLDEN RULE

All actions, directly or indirectly concerning a child must be in the

"BEST INTEREST OF THE CHILD" (Article 3)

Children & Ethics

- Avoid exploiting or inflicting further harm
- The conduct of journalists, development agencies, and all individuals and groups involved in the communications process must adhere to strict ethical guidelines.
- A child's best interests are the top priority
- Protection of the child's interests is more important than a project's publicity objectives or promotion of child rights in general.
- Furthermore the child's view should be taken into account when determining what his or her best interests are.

Children & Ethics

- Do not harm any child
 - Avoid actions that endanger a child or make him or her vulnerable to discrimination and humiliation. During interviews, avoid judgemental attitudes and provocative questions.
- Respect the child's dignity
 - Do not portray him or her as a helpless victim, and do not sensationalize through inappropriate images or words. Make every effort to portray the child in a positive light. (e.g. overcome obstacles)
- Protect the child's privacy and confidentiality
 - In certain cases, using a child's identity - their name and/or recognizable image - is in the child's best interests. However, when the child's identity is used, they must still be protected against harm and supported through any stigmatization or reprisals.
- Informed consent
 - Must be obtained from the child and his/her parents/guardians prior to any contact

The distorting lens

An international NGO organised a media visit to a refugee camp, where photographers took pictures of weeping children. Their pictures appeared across the world the following day. The NGO press officer was mortified to discover later why the children were crying. They thought that the long lens cameras were guns and that the photographers were soldiers who had come to kill them. Photographers had created the very fear they thought they were simply recording.

"The exploitation of childhood constitutes the evil the most hideous, the most unbearable to the human heart ..."
Albert Thomas, first director of the ILO

5

Children & Ethics

- The media's role in the exposure and eradication of child labour is complex. On the one hand, they tell the stories of child exploitation, through news reports, photographs, documentaries, and drama.
- On the other, they can themselves put children at further risk, for instance by identifying them or encouraging them to expose those who exploit them.
- Child witnesses may make compelling television, for instance - not least because of their self-evident vulnerability - but the media cannot be there to protect them when retribution occurs.

Homes of Hope

**Action
Against
Sexual
Exploitation**



Annex 9:

Case studies for group activities –
Identifying CSEC and Trafficking

Group Activity: Identifying CSEC and Trafficking

Group 1: Do you think the following case is one of trafficking in persons? Is there an act, a means and a purpose? Can you identify them?

Kamir is 10 years old. He lives with his parents, two older brothers, one younger sister and his grandparents. His father, Niko, is unemployed and an alcoholic. His mother is sick and also unable to work. Kamir's older brothers are also unemployed. The family has constant struggles with money and Kamir and his siblings are beaten by their father regularly.

One day, Niko's old army friend, Ili, comes over. He promises Niko \$400 a month if he will "rent" Kamir to him to beg in the capital city. Ili promises to pay for Kamir's accommodation and food and promises to take care of him. Niko agrees.

One week later, Ili comes to pick up Kamir and gives his father \$200 in cash. There are three other boys in the van with Kamir. The next morning, the five of them arrive at their destination. Ili takes them to an apartment where the three boys share one room and Ili has another room. The next morning they "start work." Each day, they go to a different place to beg, Ili tells them where and escorts them there. They have to beg from 9am to 6pm every day and then find their ways home. If they earn less than \$100 per day, they get beaten by Ili. They are given enough food by Ili and there is no sexual abuse.

Kamir is not allowed to phone his family and does not know how long he must stay. Ili tells them if they are picked up by police to say that they are from out of town and waiting for their father. Ili threatens that if they gave any information to the police, he would injure the whole family.

Group 2: Do you think the following case is one of trafficking in persons? Is there an act, a means and a purpose? Can you identify them?

A Child Welfare Officer has received a report identifying two 15 year old girls who have been trafficked from another province to work in a Health & Beauty Parlour. To be able to gain access into the Health & Beauty Parlour, the Officer contacts the Labour Inspector. Together they visit the Health & Beauty Parlour and discover the two girls working as parlour maids. The Officers interview the two girls to determine their child labour situation and whether they have been trafficked. On interviewing the two girls they find out that they are from different provinces and were brought to work there by their Aunty who promised their parents that they would put the girls into school and pay for their school fees. Both girls have been working there for two years. It is possible they are involved in sexual exploitation. Their parents do not know the situation they are in.

Group 3: Do you think the following case is one of trafficking in persons? Is there an act, a means and a purpose? Can you identify them?

Anna is from an Eastern European country. She has worked in a factory since leaving school, but recently lost her job. She has two small children to support and has recently divorced

her husband. She knows it will be very difficult to find a new job in her country. One day, the brother of a friend tells her that she can make good money in a Western European hotel as a cleaning lady. She agrees and he promises to call his friend and make the arrangements.

A few days later, she leaves her children with her mother, promising to send money home, and drives with her friend's brother over an unmarked border, where she is transferred into a waiting van with six other women and girls and two men. Over a journey of several days, the women and girls switch repeatedly from vans into small boats and back again to move from one country to the next, always avoiding official border crossings. At times, the women and girls are locked in apartments or houses and are constantly guarded. They are disoriented and start to become suspicious and afraid.

Finally, the women and girls reach a house and are ordered to strip naked in front of a group of men. Anna does as she is told and is sold to the owner of a bar. The owner tells her that she is in the country illegally and must now work as a prostitute to pay off her travel and transportation debt. He tells her that she will be arrested if she leaves the premises of the bar and if she does not do what she is told, she will be beaten or sold to other "more dangerous" people who will treat her worse. She is forced to work every day, from 6pm to 6am, and is only given food once a day. She is fined for any wrongdoing and forced to buy lingerie and the food she eats, which are added to her debt.

Group 4: Do you think the following case is one of trafficking in persons? Is there an act, a means and a purpose? Can you identify them?

A runs a factory that weaves silk for dresses. The work is very delicate, the thread is very fine, requiring nimble fingers and good eyes. Silk weaving is very competitive, with cloth suppliers constantly offering lower and lower prices to the dress manufacturers. A decides to get a labour force that can do the fine work and do it cheaply: he decides to get some children to work in his factory.

A asks around and hears about a middleman, B, who has a good reputation for supplying weavers with young boys who learn quickly and cost little. A approaches B and asks him to find about a dozen boys to work in his factory.

B travels to the country, to a village he knows is very poor and the families are large. Many of the men are working away, often out of the country. He tells C, the mother of D (a nine-year-old boy), that he has work for D in the town. He will be apprenticed to a weaver and taught all there is to know about the job. D will have a bed, be paid a small wage and will be fed. B pays C about \$30 for D.

B takes D to the town and to A's factory. D is put to work with two older boys who show him what to do. He is fed on a weak stew most of the time. He sleeps on straw under the machinery. He is paid a coin a week.