KEY: MODERN SLAVERY-THE BASICS

STUDENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO GIVE ALL OF THIS INFORMATION, but they should have a few facts. While you may find the key useful, it is not necessary to grade this completely for correct answers.

MODERN SLAVERY: THE BASICS

TASK: Fill in this worksheet to learn about the basics of modern slavery. You will find the information in each cited web site. This will also familiarize you with authoritative websites that you will use later in the unit for additional research.

<https://www.state.gov/what-is-modern-slavery/>

1. Define or give facts about each of the following

* SEX TRAFFICKING

When an adult engages in a commercial sex act, such as prostitution, as the result of force, threats of force, fraud, coercion or any combination of such means, that person is a victim of trafficking. Under such circumstances, perpetrators involved in recruiting, harboring, enticing, transporting, providing, obtaining, patronizing, soliciting, or maintaining a person for that purpose are guilty of sex trafficking of an adult. Sex trafficking also may occur through a specific form of coercion whereby individuals are compelled to continue in prostitution through the use of unlawful “debt,” purportedly incurred through their transportation, recruitment, or even their “sale”—which exploiters insist they must pay off before they can be free. Even if an adult initially consents to participate in prostitution it is irrelevant: if an adult, after consenting, is subsequently held in service through psychological manipulation or physical force, he or she is a trafficking victim and should receive benefits outlined in the Palermo Protocol and applicable domestic laws.

Child Sex Trafficking

When a child (under 18 years of age) is recruited, enticed, harbored, transported, provided, obtained, patronized, solicited, or maintained to perform a commercial sex act, proving force, fraud, or coercion is not necessary for the offense to be prosecuted as human trafficking. There are no exceptions to this rule: no cultural or socioeconomic rationalizations alter the fact that children who are exploited in prostitution are trafficking victims. The use of children in commercial sex is prohibited under U.S. law and by statute in most countries around the world. Sex trafficking has devastating consequences for children, including long-lasting physical and psychological trauma, disease (including HIV/AIDS), drug addiction, unwanted pregnancy, malnutrition, social ostracism, and even death

* FORCED LABOR

Forced labor, sometimes also referred to as labor trafficking, encompasses the range of activities—recruiting, harboring, transporting, providing, or obtaining—involved when a person uses force or physical threats, psychological coercion, abuse of the legal process, deception, or other coercive means to compel someone to work. Once a person’s labor is exploited by such means, the person’s prior consent to work for an employer is legally irrelevant: the employer is a trafficker and the employee a trafficking victim. Migrants are particularly vulnerable to this form of human trafficking, but individuals also may be forced into labor in their own countries. Female victims of forced or bonded labor, especially women and girls in domestic servitude, are often sexually abused or exploited as wel

* BONDED LABOR/ DEBT BONDAGE

One form of coercion used by traffickers in both sex trafficking and forced labor is the imposition of a bond or debt. Some workers inherit debt; for example, in South Asia it is estimated that there are millions of trafficking victims working to pay off their ancestors’ debts. Others fall victim to traffickers or recruiters who unlawfully exploit an initial debt assumed, wittingly or unwittingly, as a term of employment. Traffickers, labor agencies, recruiters, and employers in both the country of origin and the destination country can contribute to debt bondage by charging workers recruitment fees and exorbitant interest rates, making it difficult, if not impossible, to pay off the debt. Such circumstances may occur in the context of employment-based temporary work programs in which a worker’s legal status in the destination country is tied to the employer so workers fear seeking redress

* DOMESTIC SERVITUDE

Involuntary domestic servitude is a form of human trafficking found in distinct circumstances—work in a private residence—that create unique vulnerabilities for victims. It is a crime in which a domestic worker is not free to leave his or her employment and is abused and underpaid, if paid at all. Many domestic workers do not receive the basic benefits and protections commonly extended to other groups of workers—things as simple as a day off. Moreover, their ability to move freely is often limited, and employment in private homes increases their isolation and vulnerability. Labor officials generally do not have the authority to inspect employment conditions in private homes. Domestic workers, especially women, confront various forms of abuse, harassment, and exploitation, including sexual and gender-based violence. These issues, taken together, may be symptoms of a situation of domestic servitude. When the employer of a domestic worker has diplomatic status and enjoys immunity from civil and/or criminal jurisdiction, the vulnerability to domestic servitude is enhanced.

* FORCED CHILD LABOR

Although children may legally engage in certain forms of work, children can also be found in slavery or slavery-like situations. Some indicators of forced labor of a child include situations in which the child appears to be in the custody of a non-family member who requires the child to perform work that financially benefits someone outside the child’s family and does not offer the child the option of leaving, such as forced begging. Anti-trafficking responses should supplement, not replace, traditional actions against child labor, such as remediation and education. When children are enslaved, their exploiters should not escape criminal punishment—something that occurs when governments use administrative responses to address cases of forced child labor.

* CHILD SOLDIERING

Child soldiering is a manifestation of human trafficking when it involves the unlawful recruitment or use of children—through force, fraud, or coercion—by armed forces as combatants or other forms of labor. Perpetrators may be government armed forces, paramilitary organizations, or rebel groups. Many children are forcibly abducted to be used as combatants. Others are made to work as porters, cooks, guards, servants, messengers, or spies. Young girls may be forced to “marry” or be raped by commanders and male combatants. Both male and female child soldiers are often sexually abused or exploited by armed groups and such children are subject to the same types of devastating physical and psychological consequences associated with child sex trafficking.

1. <http://slaveryfootprint.org/>

* We are all involved in human trafficking. How many slaves work for you? \_\_\_\_\_\_

**This number will be different based on how student answer questions on the on line survey.**

1. <https://www.state.gov/identify-and-assist-a-trafficking-victim/>

List 3 indications that a person is a victim of trafficking.



Living with employer, Poor living conditions, Multiple people in cramped space, Inability to speak to individual alone, Answers appear to be scripted and rehearsed, Employer is holding identity documents, Signs of physical abuse, Submissive or fearful, Unpaid or paid very little, Under 18 and in prostitution

List a question to ask someone to learn if they are a trafficking victim.

Assuming you have the opportunity to speak with a potential victim privately and without jeopardizing the victim’s safety because the trafficker is watching, here are some sample questions to ask to follow up on the red flags you became alert to:

Can you leave your job if you want to? Can you come and go as you please? Have you been hurt or threatened if you tried to leave? Has your family been threatened? Do you live with your employer?

Where do you sleep and eat? Are you in debt to your employer? Do you have your passport/identification? Who has it?

1. <http://www.againstourwill.org/take-action>

Write a sentence about one thing students can do to take action.

SPREAD THE WORD- Human trafficking is a hidden problem, so let's get it out of the shadows. Follow the #AgainstOurWill hashtag on Twitter and like the mtvU Against Our Will campaign on Facebook.

DIAL DOWN DEMAND

-Demand for goods and services produced by trafficking victims is what makes human trafficking a multi-billion dollar industry.

ADVOCATE- Because human trafficking is a hidden problem, it's often not a legislative priority. Find out ways to get your representatives to take notice below.

EDUCATE- Encourage your college to adopt one of the following curricula on the issues of human trafficking and modern-day slavery, and ask your professors to include the topic in class.

VOLUNTEER- There are a number of different ways that you can donate your time to help trafficking survivors or prevent at-risk children from becoming victims of trafficking.

ORGANIZE- There's power in numbers. Get tips on how to start or join a student group, read blog posts featuring timely actions, and find out how to contact our student organizing team here.

FUNDRAISE- There's a number of ways that you can raise money for organizations fighting modern-day slavery

REPORT IT- If you suspect trafficking is happening in your community, the most effective way to make a difference is by reporting it to one of the below organizations. Remember: never personally intervene in a situation where you suspect trafficking is happening.

1. <https://www.globalslaveryindex.org/2018/data/maps/#prevalence>

In the United States today, how many people live in modern slavery?

* 403,000

1. <https://www.antislavery.org/>

What is *descent based slavery*?

* Descent-based slavery describes a situation where people are born into slavery because their ancestors were captured into slavery and their families have ‘belonged’ to the slave-owning families ever since. Slave status is passed down the maternal line.

1. <https://www.freetheslaves.net/our-model-for-freedom/slavery-today/>

How is migration related to modern slavery?

* Millions are on the move from impoverished rural areas to cities, and from poorer countries to wealthier ones, in search of work. Traffickers are able to trick them by posing as legitimate labor recruiters. Migrants are especially vulnerable—they are often very far from home, don’t speak the local language, have no funds to return home, and have no friends or family to rely on.

1. <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/faqs.html>

What types of industries are involved with human trafficking?

* SEE FULL LIST ON LINE

1. <https://www.unodc.org/blueheart/en/-about-the-blue-heart.html>

What is the purpose of *THE BLUE HEART CAMPAIGN*?

The Blue Heart Campaign against Human Trafficking works to raise awareness of the plight of victims and to build political support to fight the criminals behind trafficking. The Blue Heart Campaign, supported by several countries all over the world, seeks to encourage involvement and inspire action to combat human trafficking

1. <https://www.house.gov/representatives>

Who is your House representative and what district are you in?

1. <https://www.senate.gov/general/contact_information/senators_cfm.cfm>

Who are your two senators?