



FIGHT FOR FREEDOM



**The Salvation Army Guide to Fighting
Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking**

Part 1

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**WE NEED
TO WORK
TOGETHER
AS WE
EACH PLAY
OUR ROLE
IN THE
FIGHT**



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Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking**





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Weblink: www.salvationarmy.org/ihq/antitrafficking

INTRODUCTION



“The Spirit of the Lord is on me,
because he has anointed me
to proclaim good news to the poor.
He has sent me to **PROCLAIM
FREEDOM FOR THE PRISONERS**
and recovery of sight for the blind,
to **SET THE OPPRESSED FREE**,
to proclaim the year of the Lord’s favour.”

Luke 4:18-19 (NIV)

WHEN JESUS PUBLICLY ANNOUNCED his mission, he read from the prophesy in Isaiah 61:1-2. This mission is the same one that Jesus entrusted to the Church. These words are a call which is being fulfilled today: freedom for those living in oppressive circumstances, freedom for those who are enslaved by traffickers. There is good news: the Lord cares for individuals who are hurting and vulnerable and offers healing and restoration. This is good news that we as the The Salvation Army can share. By working together to end human trafficking, we are fulfilling Jesus’ mission in the world today.



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My employer immediately took my passport and phone and said I could not call my family



Jenny's story

MY NAME IS JENNY and for most of my life I have been happy. I have been fortunate to have a good education to degree level and have worked for many years as a teacher. As a single parent though there never seemed to be enough money and I was really worried about the bills. I started to look for jobs in the capital then one day I noticed a job being advertised as a maid in a private home in the United Arab Emirates. The pay was a lot more than I was getting here so I was pleased when I got the job.

But when I got there I realised very quickly that I had made a big mistake. My employer immediately took my passport and phone and said I could not call my family. I was forced to work long hours for very little money. I had to look after his two sons who saw how badly their parents treated me and thought they could do the same. The boys would fight and often used me as a punching bag.

One day I found out that I had been sold to another family and life was even worse. I had to sleep on the floor in an outhouse and was always starving. Often, I would just be given leftovers and felt so weak and tired. I was so embarrassed that I had been such a fool but decided to call my aunty at home. She was so upset but called the embassy who arranged for the police to rescue me and take me to a safe place until they were able to get me home.

Once home I was welcomed into a project run by The Salvation Army. I stayed with a host family whilst I got back on my feet. They didn't judge me but made me feel valued and like a normal person again. When I left them I was given money to start my own business. I am so grateful The Salvation Army helped to give me my life back.





The Salvation Army is deeply committed to fighting modern slavery and human trafficking. We have a theological and historical mandate. This is an international crime and we are an international Salvation Army. Today, around the world we have the passion, the people and the resources to stop this evil trade and exploitation of our brothers and sisters. We know countless stories similar to Jenny's – stories that are repeated over and over again around the world.

From its beginnings, The Salvation Army has fought against modern slavery and human trafficking. In 1885, in coalition with social campaigners such as William T. Stead, Salvationists exposed the entrapment, abduction and sale of young girls and women into London brothels and effectively campaigned for changes in the law.

Catherine Booth prophetically expressed her strong conviction that the battle for deliverance and dignity for the victims of slavery and trafficking was central to the Army's God-inspired mission:

'In a bad house, a wretched place somewhere, where the poor inmates were never allowed to go out of doors, but at certain times and under certain surveillance, there was a certain window with gratings where those poor girls could get a look at our soldiers as they passed by; and one of them, who is since converted, says: "We used to rush to those gratings, and press our faces against them, and watch until we could see the last cap of the last soldier pass by. We felt somehow that they were our hope, and were to be our deliverers."'

To this day, The Salvation Army believes in the biblical principles of the inherent and equal value of all persons and the duty to care for one's neighbour.

The exploitation of human beings commodifies and dehumanises the individuals who are trafficked, rewards the inhumanity of the traffickers and weakens the moral, social and economic fabric of society. We, followers of Christ, are called upon to fight for the elimination of all forms of slavery and human trafficking.

Right now, we are in the middle of the battle. We have come a long way and we can be triumphant in our successes, but we are not yet victorious.

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Around the world we have the passion, the people and the resources to stop this evil trade and exploitation

We need to work together as we each play our role in the fight. From a corps welcoming a survivor to ensuring every member knows what modern slavery and human trafficking is and how to protect themselves and their families. From a division that trains its officers and staff in slavery and human trafficking to delivering a widespread prevention programme. From a territory choosing to only buy fair trade products to running specialised recovery programmes for survivors of trafficking.

The international Salvation Army has a strategy and an International Positional Statement on Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking. These documents can be obtained from your leadership or from International Headquarters, and we encourage you to read both.

Both of these documents outline our framework for responding, grouped as the following areas: prayer, participation of the church, prevention, protection for survivors, prosecution, policy, partnership and proof.





MODERN SLAVERY AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING ACTION FRAMEWORK

Every corps is a resource in the battle against modern slavery and human trafficking. We are often serving in communities where no others are able to reach.



PARTICIPATION

Raising awareness and addressing the root causes of modern slavery and human trafficking is a vital element of prevention.



PREVENTION

The Salvation Army has a holistic view of health and seeks to assist survivors regain their physical, mental, emotional, relational and spiritual health.



PROTECTION



PROSECUTION

Support survivors through legal proceedings, enable the prosecution of offenders and work with offenders to restore a relationship with God and society.



PRAYER

This is an essential practice in the fight against modern slavery and human trafficking.



PARTNERSHIP

Be ready to collaborate and network with others to achieve our goal.



POLICY

Create internal policies and advocate for external policies which reduce modern slavery and human trafficking.



PROOF

Ensure our response both contributes to and receives from research.



The guide is in two parts. This first part provides the basic information that everyone in The Salvation Army should know and includes:

- What is Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking?
- A Theological Reflection
- A Prayer Response
- Prevention by Raising Awareness
- Making a Plan.

The second part, to be released at a later date, will include chapters that will support your work in the other areas of the modern slavery and human trafficking action framework.

Each chapter follows a similar format. We begin with a real-life story, followed by placing it within a Salvation Army context, a section to explain ‘What We Need to Know’, a Bible study and any relevant activities or resources.

No matter who you are in The Salvation Army, this guide is your starting place! It will help you understand modern slavery and human trafficking and will give you ideas of how to respond. You will also find contextual Bible studies and links to resources for individuals and groups.

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We need to work together as we each play our role in the fight



**WHAT IS
MODERN
SLAVERY
AND
HUMAN
TRAFFICKING**

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I had to wear just the underwear they gave me and be ready whenever men came to the house



Anna's Story

I MET GRACE WHEN I WAS WAITING FOR A BUS. We started talking and quickly became good friends. We would go to each other's houses and chat for hours. One day she said that her cousin could get me a job that would pay well and I would earn enough to send some money home to my family. It would mean travelling to another country where I didn't know anyone and I was a bit scared, but also excited. I didn't have a passport or money for a ticket, but Grace's cousin said not to worry and he would sort all that for me.

I trusted him and sure enough he arranged everything and when we said goodbye at the bus station I thought all would be okay. I was so wrong.

When I arrived I was met by a lady who took me to a house where there were three other girls. Straight away they told me what I would have to do. I was so frightened. I cried and cried but the man and lady, who I was told now owned me, beat me and said they could arrange for my family back home to suffer too.

This was the beginning of my nightmare. I had to wear just the underwear they gave me and be ready whenever men came to the house. I started work at around sunrise and finished past midnight. I would ask the men to help me but they never did. I wanted to die.

I was always locked up but over time they began to trust me to go to a little shop in the street.

One day I knew I had to take my chance. I asked the man in the shop to get the police. He said he always knew something was wrong. He was very kind and so

were the police when they came. They asked me lots of questions and said I would be safe now.

They took me to The Salvation Army where there were other girls like me. It was very hard at first as I didn't know who to trust, but they helped me to talk about what had happened. I am a lot better now. At last I feel I am getting my life back.



The Salvation Army Context

Since The Salvation Army's earliest days the battle against the evil act of the sale of human beings has been fought. Although the transatlantic slave trade had been abolished, The Salvation Army was aware that women and girls were still being bought and sold into the sex industry. This was a fight that the Army were determined to win and since then there have been many responses around the world.

Significantly, in May 2004, at the gathering of the International Leaders of The Salvation Army, they declared their commitment 'to combat the evil of human trafficking for sexual exploitation' and it became one of the five stated priorities of The International Salvation Army's Annual Report.

Salvationists around the world responded to this rallying cry and as awareness grew, and hearts were stirred, new initiatives began to spring up at every level. Territorially, divisionally and at corps and centres, there was a growing awareness of what trafficking looked like in their culture. Sometimes it was individual Salvationists who became aware and, depending on the need and resources available, took up this call to arms.

Now, The Salvation Army has an international strategy to respond to all forms of modern slavery and human trafficking around the world as well as a revised International Positional Statement.

This strategy will enable a strong and sustainable modern slavery and human trafficking response to embed within Salvation Army structures.



What we Need to Know

INTERNATIONAL DEFINITIONS

Modern slavery is not yet defined in international law. Rather, it is an umbrella term for the crimes of human trafficking and slavery practices, for example forced labour, forced marriage and debt bondage. Human trafficking however does have an internationally accepted definition.

Before we look at the official accepted international definition, we can state it simply with three easy-to-remember words: **TRICKED**, **TRAPPED** and **TRADED**.

In 2000, at a meeting in Palermo, Italy, the United Nations General Assembly, where all members of the United Nations have equal representation, agreed to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons. This protocol is often referred to as the Palermo Protocol or the Trafficking in Persons Protocol. Within this, human trafficking is officially defined as:

'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. 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.'

Any recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation by any means is human trafficking.

Elements of trafficking

From the definition given in the Trafficking in Persons Protocol we can see three key elements:

1 THE ACT (WHAT IS DONE)

The act of human trafficking includes recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, or receipt of a person to be exploited.

In our communities, we may hear how this happens in practice in varying ways. Some survivors say that they were tricked into accepting a job offer or a relationship. Others may say a person came to their community offering education for their children. Again, others have said that they were given drugs and can't remember how they were moved.

Traffickers will prey on a person's vulnerability in order to trick them. Vulnerabilities can vary but include a lack of access to education, lack of employment opportunities, or broken families.

The transportation of a person does not need to be across international borders, or at all. Movement is only one of the 'actions' included in the definition. In The Salvation Army, we hear of many people being trafficked from rural areas into major cities within a country.



2 THE MEANS (HOW IT IS DONE)

Human trafficking is achieved by 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. The victim is trapped with no choice or opportunity to refuse that which is demanded of them.

For many people who we have cared for in The Salvation Army, they have said that their 'chains' were not physical but metaphorical. For example, threats were made against their own life or the lives of people they love if they did not comply. Others are told that they will be reported to the police and imprisoned.

Some survivors have said that traffickers use intimidation, threats, create dependency on drugs and alcohol, and use psychological manipulation to gain control over them. This manipulation destroys a person's sense of self-worth and self-confidence. It makes them think they deserve the abuse and exploitation that they are receiving.

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Some survivors have said that traffickers use intimidation, threats, create dependency on drugs and alcohol



3 THE PURPOSE (WHY IT IS DONE)

The purpose for which traffickers use the people whom they exploit may vary, but ultimately the goal for all traffickers is the same: they trade and abuse other human beings for personal profit, which can be financial or material.

Human trafficking is a lucrative crime. The profits from this illegal trade in persons is currently estimated at billions of dollars, which places it in the top three income generators for international crime, the others being the illegal drugs trade and the illegal arms trade.

Examples of exploitation include:

- sexual exploitation
- forced labour, including exploitation in the agriculture, manufacturing construction, fishing, hospitality, mining or quarrying industries, begging or forced criminality.
- for the removal of organs
- domestic servitude
- using children as child soldiers or babies for adoption.



TRAFFICKING AND MIGRATION

As trafficking involves movement, it is often connected to the many other forms of legal and illegal migration that may use the same transport routes.

It is important to understand that smuggling and trafficking are different.

Smuggling differs from trafficking in that:

- People consent to the move. There is no force, coercion or deception involved.
- People always remain free to change their minds or stop their journey.
- It always involves crossing an international border.
- People are not exploited when they arrive at their intended destination.

It can be complicated, however, as some people may start by agreeing to be smuggled, and during their journey they may be trafficked.

THE SIZE OF THE PROBLEM

There is no place in the world that does not have or is not at risk of trafficking or slavery.

In The Salvation Army alone we have many stories of Salvationists who have been trafficked. We know people who use our services and institutions who have been trafficked and we know that people in our corps and communities are being trafficked.

There are a number of international organisations that try to understand how many people in the world are trafficked and are in slavery. There are estimates that on any given day, tens of millions of people are victims of slavery or trafficking.

You can look up trafficking statistics in your own country in the Trafficking in Person Report (TIP Report) or the Global Slavery Index. Enter either of these report names into your Internet search bar to find out more.



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As the very nature of trafficking and slavery is criminal, it is often hidden and therefore not always obvious

Other reliable websites for up-to-date trafficking statistics include United Nations offices: the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) or your country’s department or ministry responsible for anti-human trafficking.

‘NOT IN MY CORPS OR COMMUNITY...’

As the very nature of trafficking and slavery is criminal, it is often hidden and therefore not always obvious.

In many communities, there is a belief that trafficking is a far-off problem, or something that does not exist in their country. However, if you start asking questions you often find that someone has been affected or knows someone who has.

Sometimes the question might not be ‘do you know of trafficking?’, but it might be ‘has someone come into your community offering jobs or education opportunities? Have you heard from them since? Has anyone left your community and you haven’t heard from them since? Do you have children studying in the capital that was arranged by another person and have you confirmed that they are studying? Are you receiving payment for a family member in exchange for them working somewhere?’

Modern slavery and trafficking will look different in different countries, communities and contexts.

Modern slavery and trafficking can also adapt and change in a country or community depending on things such as technology, migration routes, the demand for exploitation or improved legal systems to prosecute traffickers.



Bible Study

The proposed Bible study session takes an interactive approach to sharing the Bible passage with a facilitator. It is recommended that the session includes prayer, the reading of the passage out loud and an encouragement for everyone in the group to take part in discussions initiated by the questions. It begins with attention to the particular Scripture text before going on to look at what the text might have to say to the contemporary context.

Joseph – Genesis 37:1-30

Joseph's story begins when he is 17-years-old (Genesis 37:2) and his story is a long one filled with heartache and redemption. Joseph's brothers saw him as a nuisance and sold him into slavery. The traders saw him as a source of profit. Joseph being sold into slavery by his brothers parallels the circumstances of many who are trafficked today.

Joseph is the next to youngest in a family of 12 sons. His father, Jacob, has openly expressed his preferential love for Joseph over his other brothers, and we come to realise that Joseph uses his special status with Jacob over the other 11 brothers, resulting in hatred and jealousy. By the time that Joseph is a young man, communication between him and his brothers has broken down and they begin to plot ways to kill him. Two of the brothers, Reuben and Judah, intervene to keep the rest of the brothers from killing Joseph. In fact, they sell him to traders that happen to stop by en route to Egypt. The older brother, Reuben's intention was to go back

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We are called to act, not to be silent, not to be passive

for Joseph and to release him from captivity, but the wheels of this evil plot had already been put in motion.

The story is about family and the breakdown of family life, about the intricacies of relationships and of our ability to misunderstand and misuse each other. God's Word teaches us that we are a family, all of us, and that we are responsible for each other, no matter who the other is. We are called to act, not to be silent, not to be passive, not to be frightened to stand out from the crowd, but to act and to love.

▶ Consider the following questions:

1. What are some main points of this story that stand out to you?
2. What were the family relationships like in Joseph's family? How did they contribute to the vulnerability of Joseph to being trafficked?
3. What do you think about the role of lies and deceit in this story? How do you think Joseph felt about what was happening to him?
4. How do you think Reuben and Jacob felt about the story they were told?
5. How does this story help us engage with issues of human trafficking today?





Activities and Resources

ACTIVITY 1

Answer the following questions as you reflect on the story of Anna, and what you have learnt here:

- What makes people vulnerable to trafficking?
- What methods do traffickers use to trick people into being trafficked?
- Do you think that your corps or community could help people who are vulnerable to being trafficked? What could you do?

ACTIVITY 2

The TIP Report is an annual report which ranks governments based on their efforts to combat human trafficking.

Countries are categorised into tiers '1', '2', '2 Watchlist' and '3'. Tier 1 is given to countries which fully comply with minimum standards and tier 3 given to countries which do not comply and are not making efforts to do so. Using the Internet, look up the TIP report for your country.

- What tier has your country been placed in?
- Is your country a source, destination or transit?
- What does your country do well?
- What improvements can your country make?



ACTIVITY 3

Human trafficking takes place all over the world in our neighbourhoods. Do you know of a story or can you find a story of human trafficking in the media? Share your findings with others in a small group.

Can you identify the Act, Means and Purpose in the story you have found?

ACTIVITY 4

Some common terms in modern slavery and trafficking that you may come across as you learn more include:

- Source, transit and destination
- Supply and demand factors
- Vulnerability and protective factors
- Internal and external trafficking.

Look at the glossary and see what each of these terms means. See if you can make up a game to test yourself on the definitions.





A THEOLOGICAL REFLECTION

This chapter will help you understand the theological reasons for The Salvation Army's fight against modern slavery and human trafficking

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We were always hungry and afraid. Some got beaten up, punched in the head or kicked



Michael's Story

I HAD A GOOD LIFE. NOT GREAT BUT GOOD. It was a shock when my wife left me. I started drinking too much and lost my job then my house. Living on the streets I sometimes felt invisible. I thought things couldn't get worse. Little did I know.

Some Salvation Army people used to give out free hot food in the church yard. I was at the end of a long queue when two men came up and offered me work. They said it would be long hours but I didn't care, it was good money and a chance to turn my life around. After I'd eaten, three of us got in to their van. They took us to a kind of camp where we stayed in an old shed. I couldn't believe it. We had to sleep on stinking mattresses. There were no toilets and nowhere to wash. You wouldn't keep a dog in a place like that.

Every day we left the camp very early and then knocked on people's doors asking if they wanted any work doing, mending roofs and digging gardens. We were picked up when it got dark. We were always hungry and afraid. Some got beaten up, punched in the head or kicked. We worked six days a week and were given money for cigarettes and beer. Someone tried to escape but was beaten with a spanner. It was like they had a hold over us.

Isaiah 42:22: 'But this is a people plundered and looted, all of them trapped in pits or hidden away in prisons. They have become plunder, with no one to rescue them; they have been made loot, with no one to say, "Send them back."'

Joel 3:3: 'They cast lots for my people and traded boys for prostitutes; they sold girls for wine to drink.'

The Bible is emphatic about the injustice of this. No one should be exploited or damaged. The Christian conviction is that the present broken and sinful state of the world is not the last word. God made each one of us and wants no one to be lost. We are inspired by a great vision of God's intention for humanity – a world where people live peacefully in community, with the ability to enjoy the fruits of their labours (Isaiah 65:17-25).

Jesus came into the world that everyone might have life in all its fullness (John 10:10). He said: 'The Lord has sent me to announce freedom for prisoners, to give sight to the blind, to free everyone who suffers, and to say, "This is the year the Lord has chosen"' (Luke 4:18-19 CEV). When Jesus said this, he was quoting Isaiah 61:1-2. Later in Isaiah are these words, 'I, the LORD, love justice! But I hate robbery and injustice' (61:8 CEV). Micah 6:8 asks, 'What does the LORD require of you?' and answers: 'To act justly and to love mercy and to walk humbly with your God.' The neighbour is to be loved as one loves oneself (Luke 10:27; Leviticus 19:18).

Consequently, Christians are called upon to work to wipe out of all forms of slavery and human trafficking.



Bible Study

The Good Samaritan – Luke 10:25-37

When asked what the most important commandment was, Jesus said that it is to "Love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul, and with all your mind" and the second to "Love your neighbour as yourself" (Mark 12:30-31). Jesus was then immediately asked who counts as a neighbour and he responded with a parable.

The person who posed the challenge was a lawyer who specialised in understanding and interpreting the Law of Moses, the accepted foundation of social and economic life. Being a neighbour for him meant belonging to one's tribe and one's race with a responsibility to look after them.

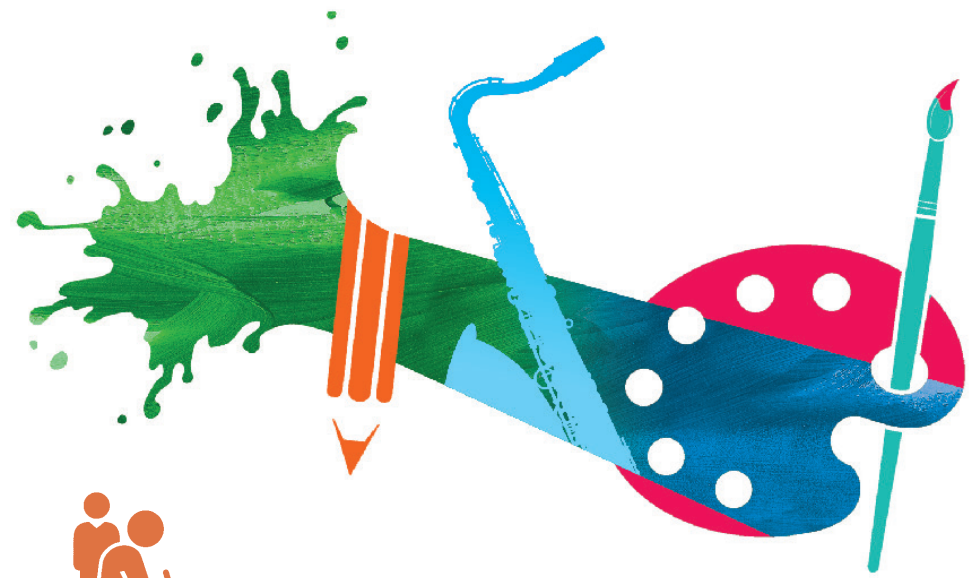
Jesus' story takes place on the road between Jerusalem in the mountains and the city of Jericho, about 20 miles away. The ground between the cities was rough, with few inhabitants. It was frequented by thieves. Different people are mentioned in the story. The person who is mugged would be understood to be a Jew. The priest and the Levite are Jewish religious leaders who have a good knowledge of God's laws. The final person in the story is a Samaritan, a person from the province of Samaria. The relationship between the Jews and Samaritans was marked by strong cultural prejudice, but the Samaritan's actions inspire us to care for those in need, whoever they might be.

He offered practical help which involved accepting responsibility that the person was provided with the care and the resources to put him on his feet again; personal help, encouragement, friendship and, dare we say it, love.



Consider the following questions:

- In the command 'love your neighbour as yourself' where do you draw the line? Who am I meant to love?
- Can you think of people in your country who you consider to be 'outsiders'?
- How would you describe the care that the Samaritan gave the injured man? Do you think that it was adequate?
- What does this say about the care you should give to others today?
- The relevance of the parable today is evident. As you encounter people who have been robbed and battered, potential victims of human trafficking, what can you do?



Activities and Resources

ACTIVITY 1

Answer the following questions as you reflect on the story of Michael, and what you have learnt here:

- How does Michael's life compare with God's intention for humankind?
- Can you think of people in your community who might find themselves being abused by human traffickers?
- What needs to happen to help Michael recover from his experience?
- In your corps or centre how do you think people like Michael would be viewed?
- In what ways might you be able to demonstrate Kingdom values in your community?

ACTIVITY 2

Creatively express who you are in relation to God; for example, a song, a poem, a drawing, a dance, a drama. Share what you have created with your group.



A PRAYER RESPONSE

Our focus will be on prayer within The Salvation Army as we respond to Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking

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I was not allowed to return before nightfall and I was beaten if I did



Amos's Story

I GREW UP IN A RURAL VILLAGE. My parents passed away when I was young. There was an HIV/Aids crisis in our village and there were many of us who were left orphaned. My uncle took me in and I joined his large family. There was not a lot of food for us all and I knew that my uncle was struggling to provide for us. There was not enough money for us to buy the textbooks or uniforms to go to school.

One day a man from my country, but not my village, came to the village leader and requested young men for employment on his farm. He promised that his employees would attend school during the day and then work for a few hours in the afternoon.

I thought this was a great idea. I felt like a burden on my uncle and I knew that there was no other way I would be able to complete secondary school. Our family all attend church. I spoke to our church leaders and let them know that I had been offered a job and would leave the next day with six other boys.

Everyone at the church thought that this was incredibly exciting for us boys and for the whole community. We were prayed for and we celebrated together as we prepared for our journey.

When we arrived at the farm we were forced to start work immediately. I was responsible for looking after his cattle from morning until the evening. I was not given any food or water during the day. I was not allowed to return before nightfall

and I was beaten if I did. We all slept with the animals and were given one bowl of cornmeal and vegetables in the evening.

At the same time that Amos was trafficked and being exploited, Salvationists in the area were praying about how to respond to the overwhelming number of children, mostly orphans, who were going missing from villages. The corps decided they needed to do something about this. Firstly they prayed, bringing to God their concerns and seeking his help to find a way forward. Then they started talking to the villagers about what was happening to their children.

They worked out how the children were being moved in public minibuses and on motorbike taxis, and started talking to the drivers about what was happening and asking them to report if they saw something suspicious. They went to speak to the community leaders to tell them what was happening.

The community leaders agreed to set up a committee whereby from now on any boys wanting to leave home for employment would need to meet with them first to assess if it was safe to go.



The Salvation Army Context

The Salvation Army has been described as an Army fighting on its knees!

An early response following the momentous meeting of international leaders in which they committed the Army to combatting human trafficking was to dedicate one specific Sunday every year as an International Day of Prayer for victims. Of course it does not mean that we only pray for this subject on this day, but that around the world, in every corps and centre, attention is focused and hearts and minds united as we focus on human trafficking and modern slavery. The online resources, hosted on the International Headquarters' website, are invaluable in providing education, prayers, Bible readings and reflection, sermon starters, songs and creative activities.

You are encouraged to use this resource on the annual Day of Prayer, but also any time you want to focus your prayer time on this area of mission and ministry.



What we Need to Know

The following can help in thinking about how to pray to combat modern slavery and human trafficking:

It is important that we pray in line with what we know about God and what we know God created humankind to be. This is where an understanding of our theology is essential. The previous chapter will be helpful in this.

Think carefully about where you live and what practices and belief systems might actually promote human trafficking and negatively impact the recovery of survivors.

Our prayers should also reflect our care and concern for those people within our community who are vulnerable to being trafficked and exploited. Our prayers should be matched by our actions in keeping people safe.

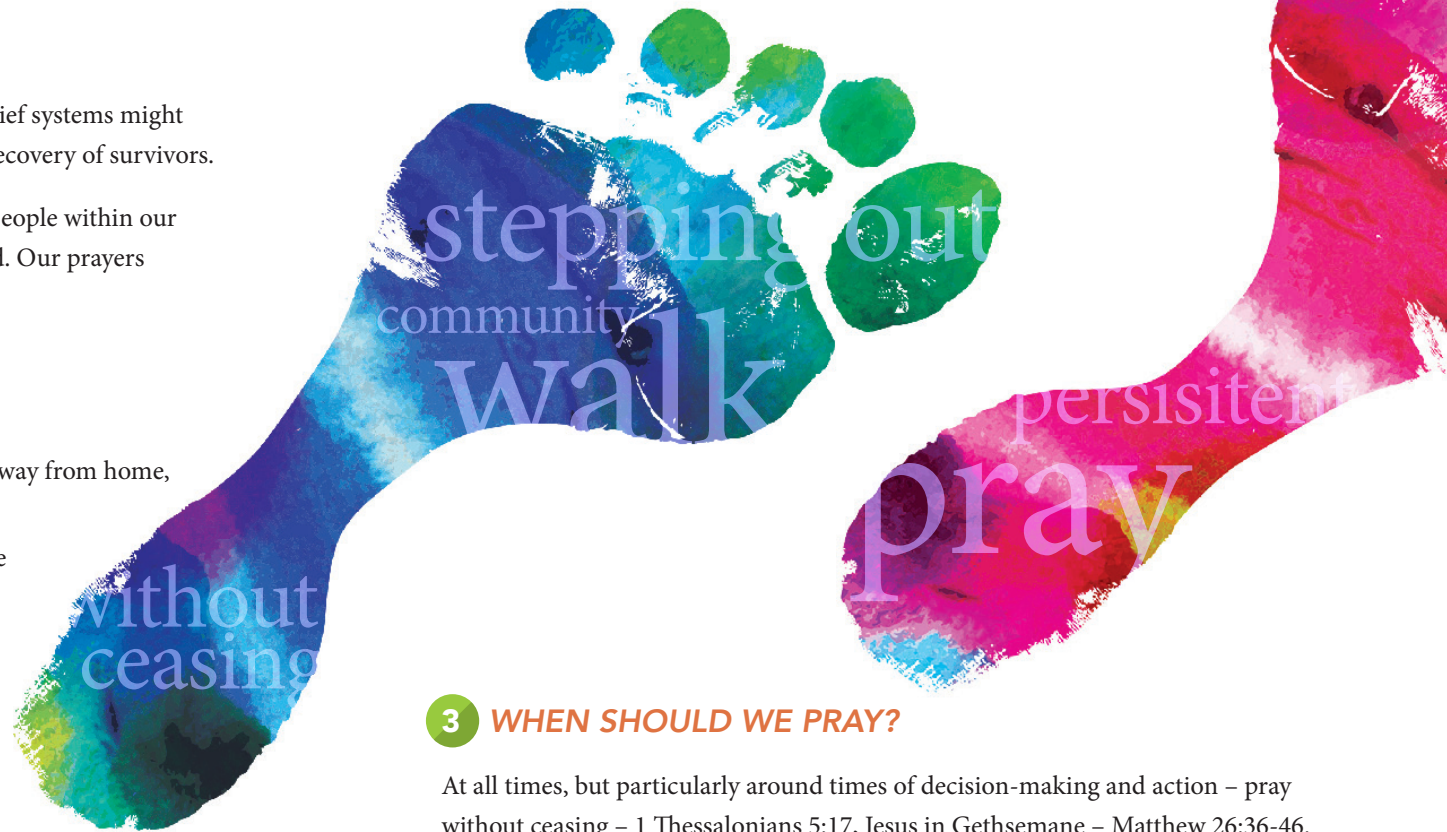
1 WHO SHOULD WE PRAY FOR?

- Those who are stepping out into the unknown – moving away from home, sometimes to a different country of culture
- Those who are so desperate and without hope that they are vulnerable to being exploited
- Those who come to us with requests for prayer about situations that may actually put them at risk of trafficking
- Those who are victims
- Those who are survivors
- Those who are traffickers or people exploiting others
- All of us who are intentionally or unintentionally creating demand
- Families and friends of victims and survivors
- Those involved in fighting against modern slavery and human trafficking

2 WHERE SHOULD WE PRAY?

We can pray anywhere, in our homes, our corps, and in our communities.

A practice of prayer that you might like to consider, either on your own or as a group, is prayer walking, praying as you go and walk in strategic places around your community.



3 WHEN SHOULD WE PRAY?

At all times, but particularly around times of decision-making and action – pray without ceasing – 1 Thessalonians 5:17, Jesus in Gethsemane – Matthew 26:36-46.

4 HOW SHOULD WE PRAY?

We need to be persistent in our prayer (widow and the judge – Luke 18:1-8).

We also need to be open to God when we pray. Prayer is a conversation with God where communication goes both ways. We may ask from God but God may also ask from us. We may be led in ways not previously considered.

Prayer could become part of your regular personal devotions or you may feel led to organise something with others, for example – an all-night prayer event, a prayer chain or a prayer walk.



Bible Study

The Lord's Prayer – Matthew 6:7-13

This Scripture is well known as the Lord's Prayer and Jesus is showing his followers how they should pray.

When Jesus spoke this prayer, some say that he intended that his followers would simply repeat the prayer, others have suggested that he was giving us a pattern to follow when praying, and others say both are true.

The first part of the prayer deals with the glory of God: 'your kingdom come, your will be done, on earth as it is in heaven.' The second deals with the wants of us, his people: 'Give us today our daily bread.'

When it comes to a global problem as big as modern slavery and human trafficking, we can start to feel very small and powerless. The Bible is full of situations where people faced challenges that were too big for them to handle and yet in partnership with God situations were transformed. Praying the Lord's Prayer is about aligning ourselves with what God wants.

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When it comes to a global problem ... we can start to feel very small and powerless



► Some questions to consider:

- Why do you think the disciples asked Jesus to teach them how to pray?
- Can you think of a more contemporary wording for the phrase 'hallowed be your name'?
- How would you describe the Kingdom of God to someone who has not heard that phrase before?
- The Kingdom is about real people and their relationship to God. When we pray 'your kingdom come, your will be done' what is God saying to you?
- In two of Jesus' parables the Kingdom is described as a small seed that grows into a large tree, or a small quantity of yeast that is mixed throughout some dough. Can you relate this to the idea of mission and specifically our response to the problem of modern slavery and human trafficking?



Activities and Resources

ACTIVITY 1

Answer the following questions as you reflect on the story of Amos and The Salvation Army in his community:

- What could the church have done differently when Amos approached them with his offer of employment?
- What prompted The Salvation Army in the area to start praying?
- Where did praying lead them?
- What would your prayer response look like if Amos came to your corps or centre following his rescue?
- Can you think of times in your corps or ministry with The Salvation Army when you were concerned that someone might be at risk of trafficking, slavery or exploitation?

ACTIVITY 2

There are many verses in the Bible where God speaks about wanting people to be free. Try opening your Bible and reading some of them out loud. Try these passages: Isaiah 61:1-3, Isaiah 49:8-13, Psalm 68:4-6, Psalm 146:6-9.

ACTIVITY 3

Are there places in your community where people are used and exploited? Go on a prayer walk to those areas.

The object of the walk is to pray for the places and people in the community impacted by modern slavery and human trafficking.

Plan or map out where you will do your prayer walk and have an agreed time frame when you will return.

As you walk, pray for the presence of God to change that place. You do not need to speak out loud, just loud enough for your other prayer walkers to hear you.

If you are with others, close the walk with a short sharing time and a group prayer.

ACTIVITY 4

As you go through your day, be alert to any object or activity that may in some way have involved trafficking. For example, what you wear, what you eat, what someone does for you.

▶ RESOURCE

Visit the international Salvation Army website where you will find an icon for 'Day of Prayer for Victims of Human Trafficking'.

On this page you will find a link to an online booklet, *The Fight for Freedom, Annual Day of Prayer for Victims of Human Trafficking*. This has excellent resources for worship and action.

If you are viewing this resource online, you can click on the direct weblink for this page here: <https://www.salvationarmy.org/ihq/antitrafficking>





PREVENTION BY RAISING AWARENESS

This chapter seeks to show how we can raise awareness about human trafficking and modern slavery in the local community and by so doing prevent it happening

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An event like this gives traffickers the chance to exploit many people, often young people like ourselves



Neymar's Story

I BELONG TO A CORPS THAT HAS A GREAT YOUTH GROUP. We have a lot of fun, but also try to do serious and important things too. Our officer told us about human trafficking and we were all very shocked and wanted to do something. One of the biggest events in our city is Carnival, a huge street festival, and we knew that thousands of people attend and take part. We were told that an event like this gives traffickers the chance to exploit many people, often young people like ourselves, who are promised jobs and a good time but have really been tricked. They then find themselves trapped in terrible situations that they can't get out of.

We decided that we wanted to warn young people who might be an easy target for traffickers as well as those at Carnival who might use victims not realising that they were being forced to do something that they really did not want to do. We thought hard about what we could do and prayed about it too.

On the first day of Carnival I was quite nervous, but we were ready. We all wore T-shirts saying, 'While you are happy, other people are crying. Human trafficking is a crime – speak out against it.' We also had leaflets with the same slogan that told people more about what human trafficking is. We took guitars and sang carnival

songs but changed the lyrics to tell people what trafficking is about and that it is happening right under our noses. Lots of people stopped and joined in with the dancing and singing because we had leaflets with our new lyrics on them. Some of the quieter people in our group held up big banners at traffic lights. This was good too because it seemed that everywhere you looked there was a message about human trafficking.

I think we did a good job at Carnival and I will definitely carry on telling people about human trafficking.



The Salvation Army Context

Modern slavery and human trafficking is an international problem and we are an international Salvation Army. We are therefore well placed to raise awareness in culturally relevant ways about the problem of modern slavery and human trafficking in the countries where we are.

With corps, community involvement and numerous centres and institutions in cities, towns and villages, we have the means to engage with people to educate and help to prevent as well as identify modern slavery and human trafficking.



What we Need to Know

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO DO IT?

Preventing modern slavery and human trafficking from happening to a person in the first place is always better than needing to rescue or support them after they have become a victim.

If individuals and communities are to be more able to protect themselves, having an understanding of modern slavery and human trafficking in their context is one of the first important steps.

We, as The Salvation Army, are rooted in communities. This often gives us a unique ability to prevent modern slavery and human trafficking through raising awareness.



WHAT IS AWARENESS-RAISING?

We use awareness-raising to communicate messages about modern slavery and human trafficking to an individual or group. These messages should have both an informative and an active element.

An informative message is asking the individual or group to understand new information.

An active message is asking the individual or group to make a change in their attitude or their behaviour.

Ideally, after providing new information to an individual or group we can encourage them to change their attitude or behaviour as a result.

HOW CAN WE RAISE AWARENESS EFFECTIVELY?

Read the chapter on ‘What is Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking?’ so that you have a good understanding of the problem.

Then, relate this to your local community or situation, as the more targeted our awareness campaigns can be, the more effective they will be. If we want people to take notice it is necessary to show them how it affects them and their families and communities.

Engaging our communities in conversations is important to our understanding of their current level of knowledge and whether or not they are able to identify slavery or trafficking in their context.

We can provide information on the kind of methods traffickers have used in the past or may use in our locality.

Often, we need to communicate a message several times in different ways; for example, when people are materially poor, have experienced conflict, natural disaster or broken relationships, they are willing to take greater risks.

Migration is increasing and therefore trying to convince people that it is not always safe to move away may not be effective. Instead, promoting safe migration may be the best thing we can do. This should include providing information on how to make informed and safe decisions and how to be well prepared.

DECIDING ON AWARENESS ACTIVITIES AND MATERIALS

Different individuals and groups will need different activities or materials in order to ensure that the message is understood and effective.

A variety of methods are useful including television advertisements and storylines in popular series, radio programmes, magazine articles, posters, cartoons, lesson plans for schools, pamphlets, community engagement through songs and drama and on social media platforms.

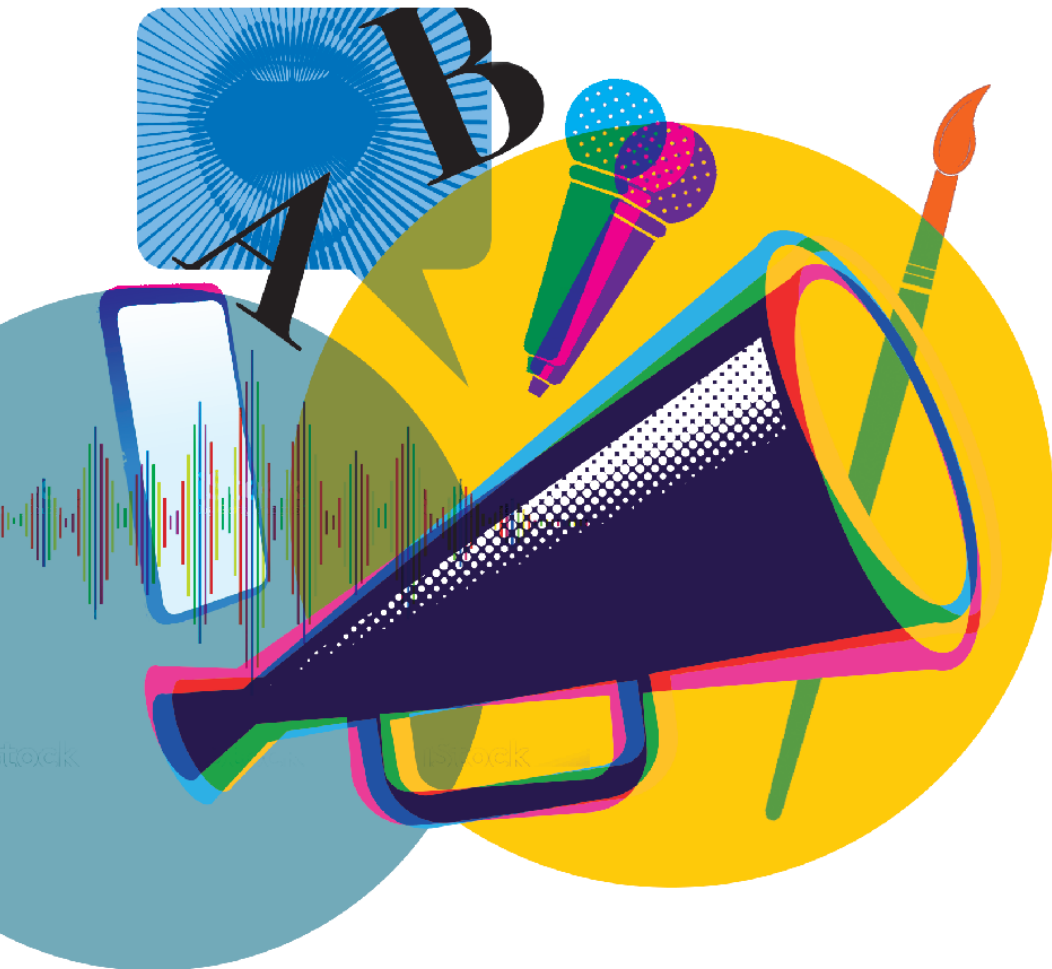
Many of these resources have already been created by others who are willing to share. It may not be required to make new materials or activities, however all materials used should fit the culture, language and type of exploitation in that community.

Here are some questions you can ask yourself when deciding on awareness activities:

- What is the purpose of your message?
- Who is your audience?
- What is the message?
- How do you want the person or group to change their attitude or actions?
- Do you and your community have the resources you need?

As you target your audience, choose effective means of communication for the specific groups. For example, many young people use social media and Internet communication, so using these as platforms to raise awareness is very effective for that age group.

In many parts of the world, some people, especially girls and women, have never had the opportunity to learn to read and write. Drama, picture books and posters, songs and storytelling are far better ways to communicate in these circumstances than written text.



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As you target your audience, choose effective means of communication for the specific groups

WHAT HAVE OTHERS DONE?

A variety of awareness activities and materials have been used in The Salvation Army in the past. Here are a few examples:

- Awareness-raising at major sports events or festivals, knowing that the number of victims trafficked increases at such venues often for sexual and labour exploitation.
- Awareness-raising targeting young people in schools, after-school clubs, mentoring programmes and youth and children events.
- Campaigns to ensure taxi drivers know that they might be transporting victims of human trafficking.
- An online campaign to challenge manufacturers regarding fair and just working conditions.
- Raising awareness with farmers and rural community leaders to ensure that they know that they might inadvertently have workers on their land who are under the control of traffickers.
- Setting up information stands at job centres and university fairs to raise awareness about risky job offers when migrating.
- Providing training sessions on how to spot signs of modern slavery and human trafficking to healthcare and police enforcement professionals who may otherwise come into contact with victims without identifying them.



Bible Study

Jonah – Jonah 3:1-10; 4:1-11

Raising awareness is all about taking a message out to the community. The book of Jonah relates the story of the prophet Jonah who is called by God to go to Nineveh (a great Assyrian city) and take a message; to prophesy disaster because of the excessive evilness of the people in the city. So, he rushes down to Joppa and takes passage in a ship that will carry him in the opposite direction, thinking to escape God.

A great storm took place and the men decided Jonah was to blame, so they threw him overboard.

Jonah survives being thrown into the sea, swallowed whole by a large fish and housed in its stomach for three days. While in the fish, Jonah prays expressively to the Lord, thanking him for his hand of safety. After the three days the fish vomits Jonah back onto dry land unscathed.

Then, Jonah finally does what the Lord asks: he travels to Nineveh, an enemy of the Israelites, to declare God's judgement. The Ninevites believed Jonah, almost immediately repented and were shown mercy by God. The book ends with Jonah brooding over Nineveh, angry because God did not destroy the Ninevites.



Have we 'run away' from what can seem like the demanding responsibilities?



▶ Consider the following questions:

- Jonah was called by God to be a prophet to the people of Nineveh. Why was he sent there?
- Do you think the people of Nineveh had any knowledge of God or of their wrongdoing?
- Is there any similarity between raising the awareness of the people of Nineveh and raising awareness about human trafficking?
- Jonah initially ran away and tried to hide from what God had told him to do. Have we 'run away' from what can seem like the demanding responsibilities?
- Are there any principles that we can learn about God's provision for those who have no knowledge of human trafficking and for those called to act in raising awareness?
- What was Jonah's response to the people of Nineveh repenting? Are there any circumstances where we might respond badly to a result of our awareness-raising?



Activities and Resources

ACTIVITY 1

Answer the following questions as you reflect on Neymar's story of raising awareness:

- How does the story illustrate the process needed to raise awareness?
- What do you need to take into account when running a campaign to raise awareness?
- What was the informative and active message that they wanted to communicate?
- Was a carnival the right place to have a campaign? Give reasons for your answer.
- What do you think about a youth group doing something like this?
- Can you think of other methods they could have used?

ACTIVITY 2

Write across the top of a large sheet of paper 'Who', 'What', 'When', 'Where' and 'How'. After discussion, underneath each heading, answer these questions for your community:

- Who are the most vulnerable to modern slavery and human trafficking?
- What do the traffickers offer to those they are targeting?
- When do the traffickers lure those they are targeting?
- Where can modern slavery and human trafficking take place?
- How do the most vulnerable get tricked?

ACTIVITY 3

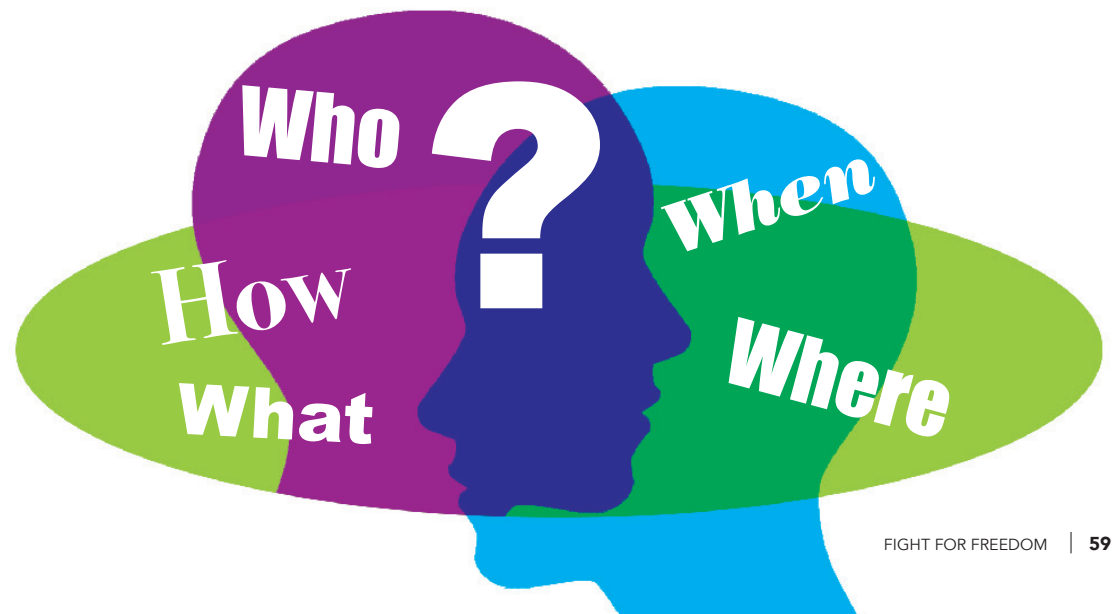
Think creatively in your group about ways that you can raise awareness in a targeted group in your community about the danger of human trafficking. Examples may include using dance, song, mime, artwork, posters and leaflets or a record-breaking attempt. Make plans to put these ideas into action.

ACTIVITY 4

Plan a worship service with a modern slavery and human trafficking theme. Ask your officer if this could be put into the corps diary.

ACTIVITY 5

Find out, using the Internet, what awareness-raising activities are taking place around the world and whether there are any suitable resources for your community.





MAKING A PLAN

'Something should be done and someone has to do it.' – William Booth

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I knew that the corps should and could respond to the challenge that trafficking brought to the area



Esther's Story

I am a lieutenant in a corps close to the border of my beautiful country. Following conversations with members of my community, I soon learnt that the area where the corps is located, is a low economy fishing area. This means that people are vulnerable to trafficking and are being tricked into slavery. From a previous appointment, I had learnt about trafficking when working with another international charity. I knew that the corps should and could respond to the challenge that trafficking brought to the area. The first thing I did was to start to raise awareness through a programme for children from all the churches in the area. I met with leaders from the other churches and each church agreed to support the programme. About 30 children began attending sessions where information was provided on human trafficking.

We try to use lots of videos to get the children interested. They make their own posters, magazines and paper chains so that they can go out and raise awareness with others. The younger children also make their own resources with balloons. We don't have many resources so we try and use whatever we have – whatever helps people learn so that they can be their own preventers. We also want them to take this home to their parents.

Following the success of the sessions with the children, my husband and I began running sessions for parents. Many parents believed that trafficking was not an issue that affected them, however conversations soon revealed that this wasn't the case.

A group was formed and we decided that another thing we could do was to go out into the community with the message. Women took the initiative to go out and cook for the community, with the words 'Stop human trafficking' on their aprons. It was a good conversation starter when people came to get food and then they talked about what was on the apron.



The Salvation Army Context

The International Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Response Strategy suggests that as a minimum every Salvationist, corps and territory can play a role in the fight against this crime through prayer and raising awareness.

The fact that you are reading this suggests that you are ready to respond.



What we Need to Know

Before you start making a plan of what you will do, it is worth taking the time to read through the rest of this resource and complete the activities if you haven't already.

DECIDE ON YOUR PURPOSE

It's important to be clear about what you are doing and why. This will help to explain to others as well as leadership, who ideally will support you.

- Why do you want to respond to modern slavery and human trafficking?
- Is there a story behind why you want to respond?

- What changes do you want to see after you take action?
- What will happen if you don't do anything?

BUILDING ON WHAT YOU HAVE

You cannot do everything, so it is good to see what resources, people and skills are available to you. Then you can assess whether you have something to add to what is already happening in your corps or centre, this time as a response to modern slavery and human trafficking. As you will probably need a team to work with, it is important that you are able to work with others.

- Who is responding with me? How and what can each of these people contribute?
- In your response, how can you keep people safe? Who needs protection? You should consider everyone who is involved.
- How will you share what you have learnt with all of those involved?

DECIDING WHAT TO DO

Having a clear plan will help everyone to know what they are doing and when.

- What do you need to do to achieve the outcome you want to see?
- Who needs to do what?
- When will you be able to start and finish each activity?
- What are the key risks, barriers or challenges to your actions and how could you avoid these? For example, how will the plan continue if the lead person is no longer available?
- What resources, including budget, are needed and where will these come from? What resources can the community provide?
- How can the wider community also have ownership of what is happening?

It may be helpful to make a chart of your response with the following columns:

WHAT?	WHEN?	WHO?	HOW?	ANY RISKS	BUDGET
Activities engaged in	Start date and achieved date	Who is responsible?	How will you know you have achieved this?	– and how to avoid them	Who is providing the resources and what is required?
1					
2					
3					

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Are there any sensitive issues you need to consider? For example, are children going to be involved and, if so, is the Territorial Child Protection Policy being adhered to?

Are there any security and safety issues you need to consider? For example, not leaving one member alone during an awareness-raising activity.

As you begin to pray in groups or raise awareness about modern slavery and human trafficking, it is not unusual to find that someone in the group is affected by this issue. It is useful to conclude by announcing to those gathered that there is a nominated member of the group who they can go to if they have been affected by any of the issues raised. Ensure that you know who that person is before you start and that they know who they should refer the person to if appropriate.

It is important to know of an organisation that you can refer survivors to for the trained support they will probably require.

REFLECTING ON YOUR WORK

Others can learn from you, so write down the lessons that you are learning as you go so that they can be shared. After each activity or event, consider:

- Are we doing what we said we would do?
- What went well and could it be repeated or developed?

- What did not work and needs to be changed or stopped?
- What could we do next?

MAINTAINING PASSION AND SPIRIT

Often change takes a significant amount of time and we need to be persistent and keep motivated in our efforts.

- Where is the passion for this response coming from?
- How can the passion for your response be sustained through faith and worship?
- How can you ensure that you and others involved are cared for, including self-care?



Bible Study

Esther – Esther 4:12-17

Have you ever looked into the life of Queen Esther and her bravery as told in the Bible? Held up as a heroine – a woman who took risks, spoke up when culture dictated that she should remain silent, but did so with wisdom and planning, at a crucial time for her people.

She was challenged by her cousin, Mordecai: “For if you remain silent at this time, relief and deliverance for the Jews will arise from another place, but you and your father’s family will perish. And who knows but that you have come to your royal position for such a time as this?” (Esther 4:14).

An entire nation was grateful for how Esther responded to Mordecai’s words. Their lives were spared. How many lives can be spared in the culture we live in today when we choose to step up to get involved in the fight against modern slavery and human trafficking?



Activities and Resources

ACTIVITY 1

Answer the following questions as you reflect on the story of Lieutenant Esther and her response to modern slavery and human trafficking:

- How and why did Esther plan the awareness programme for children?
- What changes do you think she wanted to see?
- What activities did she use?
- How did the activities use available resources?
- Were others involved?
- How were the activities enhanced?

▶ RESOURCE

Around the world and at all levels, The Salvation Army uses Faith-Based Facilitation (FBF) as a process to develop a plan of action. FBF has a website that can be accessed through this weblink:

<https://www.salvationarmy.org/fbf>

If you do not have access to the Internet, there is an FBF booklet which can be provided to you by request to your leadership.

SOME HELPFUL TERMS

in Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking

Child trafficking: Includes trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation, labour, domestic work, removal of organs, illicit international adoption, early marriage, recruitment as child soldiers, use in begging and recruitment of athletes. The age when someone is no longer a child varies around the world, so get to know your local laws.

Demand: The individuals and industries that seek people to exploit. Demand can both be intentional and unintentional.

Destination: The final location where a person who is trafficked stops and is exploited.

Domestic (internal) trafficking: When people are trafficked within their own country.

Domestic servitude: Performing a range of tasks in private homes under exploitative conditions including cooking, cleaning, laundry, taking care of children and the elderly, and running errands. In some contexts, it is known as 'house help'.

Forced labour: Any work or service which people are forced to do against their will and under threat. People often live in poor accommodation, work long hours, receive little food and little or no pay for their work.

International cross-border trafficking: When people are trafficked across the border into another country. People may transit through many countries before arriving at their final destination.

Organ trafficking: The illegal trade of organs, tissues or other body products, usually for transplantation. Their lives can be endangered in this process.

Protective factors: These are the physical, social, economic and environmental issues in an individual or group's life which protect a person from being tricked or forced into modern slavery or human trafficking.

Sexual exploitation: The exploitation includes, but is not limited to, forced prostitution, pornography, religious practices and sex tourism. The growth of the Internet and cyber technology has created new opportunities for exploitation.

Source: Refers to the location where a person was first trafficked from.

Supply: Refers to the people who are available to be trafficked. It generally refers to people who have vulnerability factors that can be exploited.

Trafficking routes: Many traffickers will use known transport routes where they can have transit points and people organised to keep captive or continue to transport people. Listening to many survivor's journeys we start to learn patterns of routes that are commonly used.

Transit: Refers to the locations along the journey where a person may stop before continuing to their final destination where they are exploited. A person may not stop or may stop many times on their journey. People may also be abused or exploited at a transit location.

Vulnerability factors: These are the physical, social, economic and environmental issues in an individual or group's background which may increase the chance that they can be tricked or forced into modern slavery or human trafficking.



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AROUND THE
WORLD WE
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PASSION, THE
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FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

**The Salvation Army Guide to
Fighting Modern Slavery
and Human Trafficking**

