

Modern Slavery And Human Trafficking

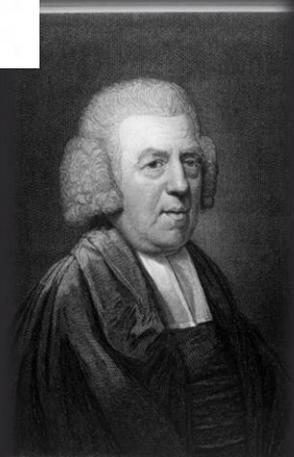
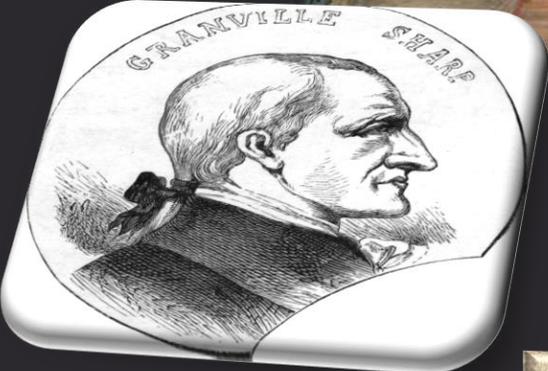
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...BUT SLAVERY HAS ENDED?

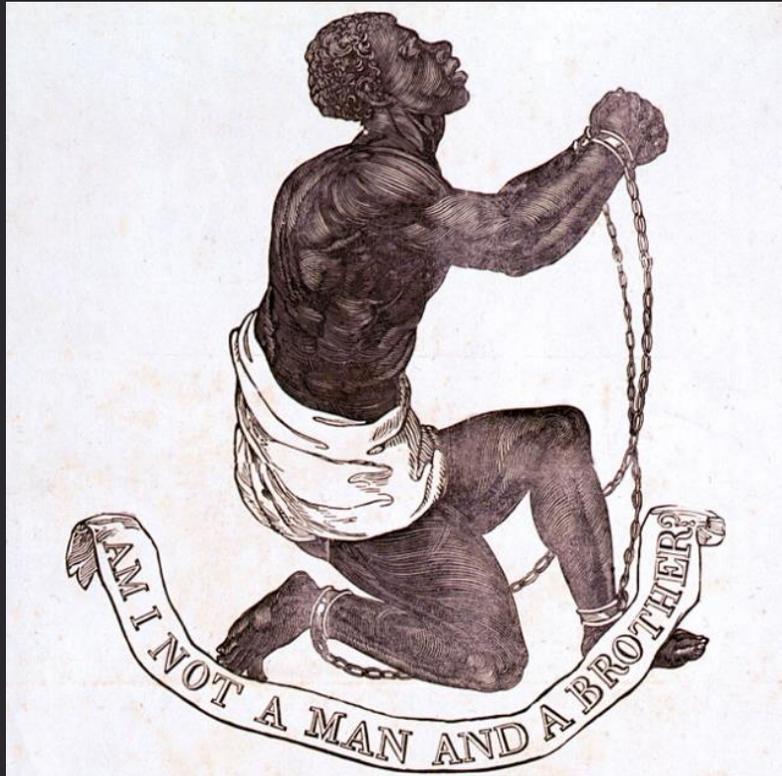
Slavery did not end in the 19th century. Today there are more slaves in the world than ever before. Slavery is a complex crime that is notoriously hard to measure. According to the most widely used current estimates around 40.3 million people are enslaved.



The Abolitionists The Quakers, William Wilberforce, Thomas Clarkson, Granville Sharpe, Olaudah Equiano, Josiah Wedgwood, John Newton, and the Liverpool MP William Roscoe. Abolition received Royal Assent on August 28th 1833.



ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.
The GLORIOUS 1st of AUGUST, 1833,
When it is confidently expected that the last vestige of SLAVERY will be swept away in all our West India Islands.
A Public Thanksgiving Service will be held in the ENGLISH WESLEYAN CHAPEL, on WEDNESDAY Evening next, AUGUST 1st. 1833, PRECISELY at 7 o'clock. Addresses in both Languages will be delivered on the auspicious occasion.
The attendance of ALL that feel interested in the welfare of 800,000 of their fellow-creatures who will shortly emerge from a state of SLAVERY into that of FREEDOM, is most earnestly requested.
Casson's, July 30th, 1833.
P.S.—A Collection will be made to defray the local expenses of the Committee Anti-Slavery Society, and in aid of the General Committee, in London, in their important and essential labours, in view to the Negro's possession of ACTUAL, as well as NOMINAL Freedom.



"I have no sufficient data to warrant calculation but I suppose not less than one hundred thousand slaves are exported annually from all parts of Africa, and that more than one half of these are exported in English ships." – John Newton



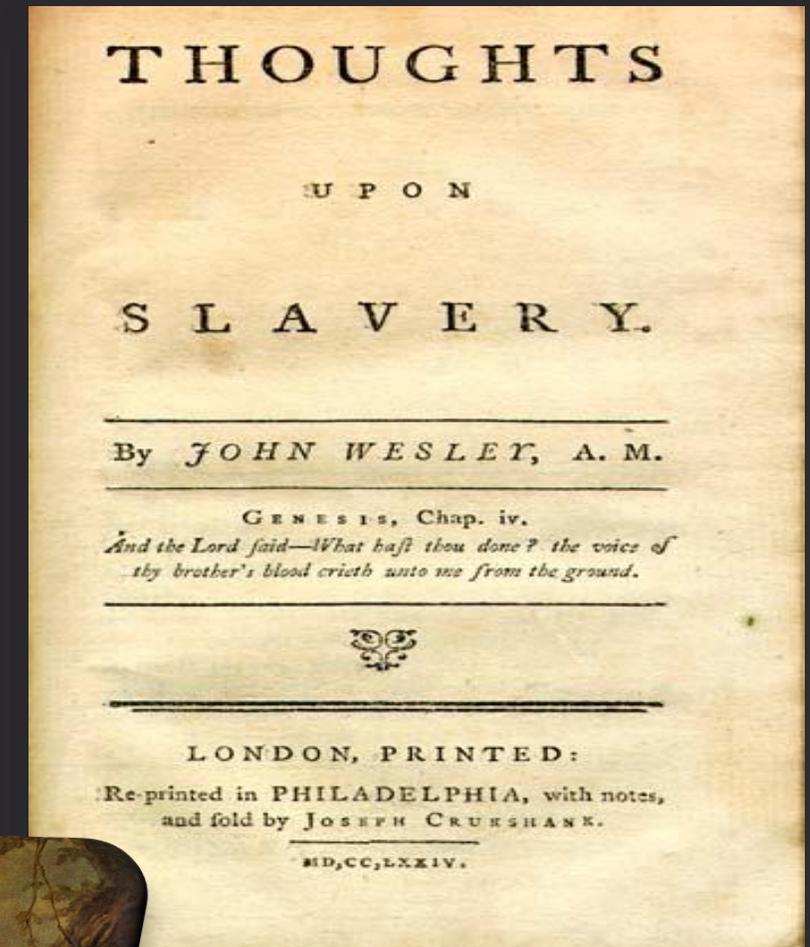
The last letter written by the great John Wesley – whose *“heart was strangely warmed”* on his conversion on May 24th 1738 was to Wilberforce and asked *“what villainy is this?”*

He told Wilberforce to put his trust in God and to work for an end to such evil –

“a scandal of England of religion and of human nature.”

He told Wilberforce to be a force for change and an *“Athanasius contra mundum”*

– literally to be like the 4th century Christian Bishop, Athanasius, *“Athanasius against the world.”*





Liverpool was at the epicentre of the trade. Even so, brave men such as William Roscoe would not countenance support for slavery, and he voted with Wilberforce. In his epic poem, *The Wrongs of Africa*, which was published in 1787, Roscoe wrote of the iron hand crushing the people of Africa. He devoted the proceeds of the poem to the London Committee for the Abolition of the Slave Trade He wrote:

"Blush ye not To boast your equal laws, your just restraints, Your rights defined, your liberties secured, Whilst with an iron hand ye crush to earth The helpless African; and bid him drink That cup of sorrow, which yourselves have dashed, Indignant, from oppression's fainting grasp".

With great strength and clarity, the final stanza of part 1 of this 35-page poem warns its readers:

"Forget not, Britain, higher still than thee Sits the Judge of Nations, who can weigh The wrong and can repay".

Hansard records that, on 23 February 1807, Roscoe told the House of Commons that the slave trade had *"disgraced the land"*, and he condemned what he called an *"inhuman traffic"*.

After his vote and on return to Liverpool, Roscoe was assailed by the mob and was never returned again to Parliament. It is important that stories like his are not forgotten.

-House of Lords 2010

HOW MANY SLAVES ARE THERE IN THE
WORLD NOW?

40.3
million
people



40,300,000

The top foreign countries for those exploited in the US are Thailand, Mexico, Philippines, Haiti, India, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic - a large proportion of those exploited are US citizens

In the UK – Nigeria, Poland, Albania and China





According to the Global Slavery Index, the top 10 countries globally by prevalence are

- North Korea, Eritrea, Burundi, CAR, Afghanistan,
- Mauritania, South Sudan, Pakistan, Cambodia and Iran. The top 10 in absolute terms are: India, China,
- Pakistan, North Korea, Nigeria, Iran, Indonesia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Russia, and the Philippines.
- Together these account for 60% of people living in modern slavery, and about 50% of the world's population.

WHERE ARE THERE SLAVES?

EVERY
COUNTRY

136,000
people in the
UK

400,000
people in the
US



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WHAT IS SLAVERY?

Enslavement involves the coercive, involuntary, imposition of ownership by one person over another. This can involve forced labour, enforced sexual exploitation, or even organ trafficking.

Modern slavery can affect someone of any gender, race or age – most commonly affecting the vulnerable; often driven by grinding poverty and is the opposite of a life choice.

WHAT IS THE LINK WITH HUMAN TRAFFICKING?

Human trafficking also involves coercion and exploitation and has its own legal definition: 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*".

WHAT IS SLAVERY?

Slavery is a hidden and complex crime. Here is some data:

CHILD EXPLOITATION

Children are among the most vulnerable to slavery. There are 8.4 million children currently suffering exploitation all over the world.

ORGAN TRAFFICKING

No reliable global estimates exist on organ harvesting. Of all of the types of slavery and trafficking, this crime is the most hidden and difficult to measure.

SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

Right now, at least 4.8 million are enduring sexual exploitation.

FORCED LABOUR

There are an estimated 20.1 million in people forced labour. They are coerced through violence, intimidation or subtler techniques such as debt-accumulation or the retention of documents.

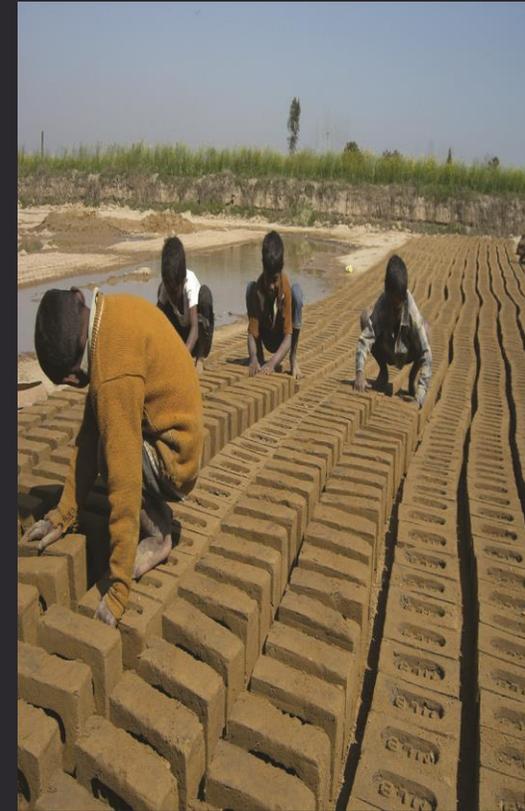
8.4
million
children





India, Pakistan and Bangladesh - the Dalits and the Caste System – Broken or Crushed

- 170 million people remain in India as Dalits
- *“...every single day in India every 18 minutes a crime is committed against a Dalit; every day three Dalit women are raped; two Dalits are murdered; two Dalit houses are burned; 11 Dalits are beaten; that many are impoverished; some half of Dalit children are under-nourished; 12% die before their fifth birthday; vast numbers are uneducated or illiterate; and 45% cannot read or write it is quite clear that we do not need more inquiries or studies.” – Lord Alton: House of Lords*



- A pot must be broken if a Dalit – an untouchable – has drunk from it.
- **It's not the terracotta pots that need breaking but a caste system which deems people to be untouchable and enslaves them. Human rights are violated and denied in innumerable ways.**





<https://www.arise.foundation/news/house-of-lords-debates-faith-targeted-human-trafficking>

July 22nd 2019: Debate in the House of Lords: Pakistan

What are we doing for the “children from minorities working in brick kilns, workshops, and factories or as domestic servants; children like Iqbal Masih, an incredibly brave 12-year-old Christian boy, shot dead for rebelling against enslavement; or the girls from minorities now being sold in faith-led trafficking to Chinese gangs; and those minorities who are ghettoised into squalid colonies and forced to clean latrines and sweep streets.” – Lord Alton of Liverpool

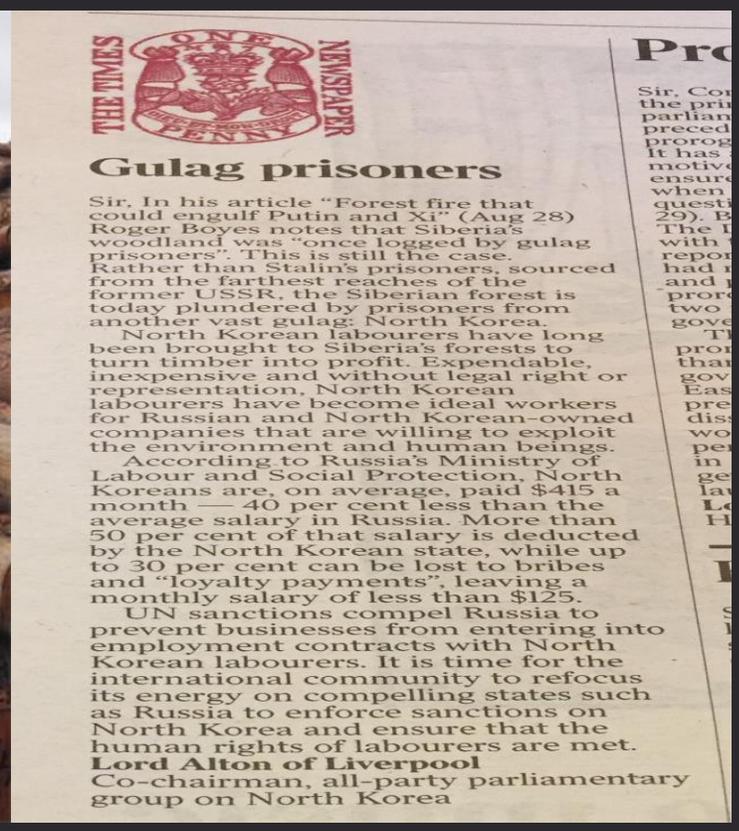
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Wilberforce on Caste



On 22 June 1813, Wilberforce made a major speech in the House of Commons about India. In his remarks he said that the caste system, *"must surely appear to every heart of true British temper to be a system at war with truth and nature; a detestable expedient for keeping the lower orders of the community bowed down in an abject state of hopelessness and irremediable vassalage. It is justly, Sir, the glory of this country, that no member of our free community is naturally precluded from rising into the highest classes in society"*. Two centuries later, President Dr Manmohan Singh has trenchantly argued that, *"untouchability is not just social discrimination; it is a blot on humanity"*.

North Koreans subjected to modern day slavery in Siberian saw mills and through logging – letter to The Times, August 2019



What does it look like now?

My Lords, Article 4 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states:

“No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms”.

Since those words were crafted in 1948, many new forms of slavery and human trafficking have emerged – David Alton , House of Lords 2014

What does it look like now?

People trafficking had become the fastest growing facet of organised crime, generating around **£4.3 billion a year** – the third largest source of profit for organised crime after the trafficking of drugs and firearms.

In 2002 I told the story of how **an Albanian woman**, kidnapped, raped and believing she had been rescued, was brought to London only to be forced into prostitution by her trafficker.

A year later, I described **Saw Naing Gae, an eight year-old Burmese child** whose parents were shot dead by the Burmese military. He was then trafficked across the border and sold to a Thai family.

Those are two cases among hundreds of thousands, cases which demonstrate that this is a global issue demanding global solution – David Alton, House of Lords 2010.

What does it look like now?

Back in 2002, my amendments called for the **proceeds of trafficking** to be channelled into the **support of victims** and the resourcing of a strategy to tackle this scourge at source...

Part of the hold over migrant workers such as the cockle pickers is **debt bondage**, which affects more than **20 million people**. Modern day forms of slavery, based on discrimination because of racial origin, forced labour, child labour, trafficking and debt bondage, all underpin the economic and trade relationships from which we, and many other countries, continue to benefit. David Alton House of Lords, 2014

What Does It Look Like Now? ILO say \$150bn in profits from forced labour alone - \$99bn from sexual exploitation

Many of our predecessors in this House, back in the 1820s and 1830s, argued against repeal of the then slave laws, insisting that to do so would spell ruinous economic disaster for England and her empire. Economic interests remain a potent factor in the continuation of slavery. That is why today even more people are enslaved than in those distant times.

According to the International Labour Organisation, around 21 million men, women and children around the world are in a form of slavery, estimating profits generated of around \$150 billion a year.

It is significant that Rathbones, which can count Liverpool's William Rathbone IV as one of the strong voices raised against historic slavery, has been at the forefront of the campaign for transparency in supply chains. It says:

“The power of business needs be enlisted in the fight against modern slavery, as only business has the global reach and necessary resource to make a genuine difference”

– David Alton, House of Lords 2010.



Using Parliament Or Congress To Change Attitudes and Laws

91 Parliamentary Interventions since 2000

Using Parliament To Change Attitudes and Laws

Philippines - Question for Short Debate (24 Jan 2019)

Lord Alton of Liverpool: ...should be officially designated as a country of concern. That would be a positive outcome of today's debate. I have a non-pecuniary interest as a trustee of the Arise Foundation, an anti-slavery charity with a brilliant team that does superb work in various countries of origin for trafficked people, including the Philippines. In addition to the human rights abuses in the Philippines...

Written Answers — Department for International Trade: Mining: Eritrea (26 Jun 2018)

Lord Alton of Liverpool: ...or indirectly involved in extraction or mining in Eritrea are compliant with (1) UN Security Council Resolution 2023, (2) the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, (3) the Modern Day Slavery Act 2015, and (4) anti-bribery legislation.

Calais: Refugees - Question for Short Debate (2 Nov 2017)

Lord Alton of Liverpool: ...children have disappeared from care in this country since 2015. I have sent the report to the Minister and told her of my intention to raise it today. The Home Office can be proud of its modern-day slavery and trafficking legislation, which fundamentally recognises that these challenges require international solutions, but the plight of these children makes a mockery of the laws we have

Queen's Speech - Debate (2nd Day) (Continued) (22 Jun 2017)

Lord Alton of Liverpool: ...declared in April 2016 has been underway in Iraq and Syria. The scandalous failure to provide justice or even to establish mechanisms for trying those responsible for mass executions, sexual slavery, rape and other forms of gender-based violence, torture, mutilation and the enlistment and forced recruitment of children shames us all. Looking to the future, perhaps the Minister will tell us...

Written Answers — Home Office: Refugees: Families (21 Mar 2017)

Lord Alton of Liverpool: ..., further to the answers by Baroness Williams of Trafford on 9 February (HL Deb cols 1860–1861) about unaccompanied child refugees, what is their response to the statement by the Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner published on 22 February, in particular with respect to his call to address the strain on the Dublin III system; and when they intend to consult him on his assessment of the...

Written Answers — Home Office: Refugees: Children (9 Mar 2017)

Lord Alton of Liverpool: To ask Her Majesty's Government how they plan to respond to the statement by the Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner, published on 22 February, concerning the protection of unaccompanied child refugees against modern slavery and other forms of exploitation.

Written Answers — Home Office: Refugees: Children (9 Mar 2017)

Lord Alton of Liverpool: To ask Her Majesty's Government how they plan to respond to the recommendations made by the Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner on 22 February, on (1) safe refuge for child refugees under section 67 of the Immigration Act 2016; (2) safe refuge for child refugees under the Dublin III Regulation; (3) working with partners to improve protections in Europe; and (4) working to address

Using Parliament To Change Attitudes and Laws

Burma: Rohingya - Question for Short Debate (12 Jan 2017)

Lord Alton of Liverpool: ...than 22 to wars and now three wars going on. In the last sixty years, we have buried thousands in these wars of mutual hatred, displaced millions ... Wars have exported our girls to modern forms of slavery ... At this very moment, thousands are refugees—they have no home”. We all have a responsibility to ensure that Burma’s history and present are not its future, and that the hopes...

Written Answers — Department for International Development: India: Slavery(6 Dec 2016)

Lord Alton of Liverpool: To ask Her Majesty’s Government, in the light of the fact that India has, according to the Global Slavery Index published in 2016, up to five times more people in modern slavery than any other country, why the UK Aid Match fund as updated on 21 November does not include work in India.

Immigration Act - Statement (16 Nov 2016)

Lord Alton of Liverpool: ...that children at risk of sexual exploitation will be included, but why does that not extend to children who might be trafficked, or involved in labour exploitation or other provisions of the modern slavery legislation?

Modern Slavery (Transparency in Supply Chains) Bill [HL] - Second Reading (8 Jul 2016)

Lord Alton of Liverpool: My Lords, it is a great pleasure to support the Modern Slavery (Transparency in Supply Chains) Bill, a Private Member’s Bill, which is being promoted by my noble friend Lady Young of Hornsey. She is a formidable and effective parliamentarian with a long track record in contesting modern-day forms of slavery. Her eloquent speech today was an impressive extension of that record. I support the...

Enslaved Africans: National Memorial - Question (28 Jun 2016)

Lord Alton of Liverpool: ...transported during the transatlantic slave trade were not the end of the story; the United Nations estimates that today some 30 million people are enslaved worldwide as a result of modern forms of slavery. She points rightly to the Modern Slavery Act, a showpiece Act piloted through both Houses of Parliament with all-party and cross-party support. She will be aware that on 8 July my noble...

Modern Slavery Act 2015 - Question (13 Apr 2016)

Lord Alton of Liverpool: ...can monitor and evaluate them to ensure that the intended action takes place”. —[Official Report, 25/2/15; col. 1750.] How does the Minister square what he told the House with what the anti-slavery commissioner, Kevin Hyland, said, which was quoted during those debates— “I can confirm I fully support the suggestion of a website as the central repository for reports”— and the...

Immigration Bill - Third Reading (12 Apr 2016)

Lord Alton of Liverpool: ...delighted when the Government had the good sense to appoint him as a Minister of the Crown. He has discharged his responsibilities in the House over the passage of time, particularly on the Modern Slavery Act and now on the Immigration Bill, with great distinction. We have huge admiration for the work that he is undertaking, which is to raise the peace pledge and the work of the Red Cross...

Using Parliament To Change Attitudes and Laws

Immigration Bill: Committee (4th Day) (3 Feb 2016)

Lord Alton of Liverpool: ...conservative estimate”. If thousands of child migrants have vanished in Europe, it is clearly not an issue about which we can be complacent. As we did with the human trafficking and modern-day slavery legislation, we must provide flagship legislation which other nations can emulate. Our practice here must be beyond reproach and we certainly must do all we can to safeguard children...

Immigration Bill: Committee (2nd Day) (20 Jan 2016)

Lord Alton of Liverpool: ...would be very useful to Members of your Lordships’ House if, for instance, Mr Ewins could also be invited to whatever discussions take place. When we looked at the previous legislation on modern slavery, the Minister was good enough to invite organisations such as Kalayaan to come and give first-hand evidence. Although that may not be appropriate at a joint meeting with Members of the...

Immigration Bill: Committee (2nd Day) (20 Jan 2016)

Lord Alton of Liverpool: ...is based not entirely on what I regard as the excellent report of James Ewins. I wonder whether the noble Lord has had a chance to read the recommendation of the Joint Committee on the draft Modern Slavery Bill, which looked at this issue and concluded: “In the case of the domestic worker’s visa, policy changes have unintentionally strengthened the hand of the slave master against the...

Immigration Bill: Committee (2nd Day) (20 Jan 2016)

Lord Alton of Liverpool: ...support Amendment 133, moved by the noble Lord, Lord Rosser, and to say a word in support of my noble friend Lord Hylton’s Amendment 134B. In March last year, at the last gasp of the then Modern Slavery Bill, your Lordships voted down the amendment that my noble friend has referred to, which would of course have provided greater protection for domestic migrant labour in the way that the...

Immigration Bill – Committee (1st Day) (Continued) (18 Jan 2016)

Lord Alton of Liverpool: My Lords, earlier today a number of noble Lords referred to their misgivings about the changes being made to the Gangmasters Licensing Authority. During the passage of the modern-day slavery and human trafficking legislation, I moved amendments on the GLA and queried its ability to meet its obligations because of the resources made available to it—a point referred to earlier by my noble and...

How do people get
enslaved?







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MODERN SLAVERY GLOBALLY

40.3 million currently estimated to suffer enslavement on any given day

- 1 in 4 modern slavery victims are children. Around 71% of all victims are female
- The nature of slavery has changed. During the Slave Trade of the 1800s slaves in the South cost the equivalent of \$40,000, and were seen as status symbols and long term investments. But now the average worldwide price for a slave is \$90 - making them disposable commodities (Free the Slaves)

MODERN SLAVERY GLOBALLY

- The average annual profits generated by each woman in sexual servitude (\$100,000) is estimated to be six times more than the average profits generated by each trafficking victim worldwide (\$21,800), according to the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE).
- Of the estimated 16 million forced labour victims worldwide, only 1,038 cases of forced labour were prosecuted globally in 2016 (US Department of State)

MODERN SLAVERY IN US

- DoJ secured convictions against 526 traffickers in 2018, with 501 of these being predominantly involved in sex trafficking (TIP Report 2019)
- The US National Hotline gets about 150 calls a day - with more than 49,000 cases reported to Hotline in the past 10 years (Polaris)
- Vast majority of reported victims are Latino or Asian (Polaris).
- The top 10 states by level of cases reported are: California, Texas, Florida, NY, Ohio, Michigan, Georgia, Nevada, Illinois, N Carolina.
- Average age of entry to sexual exploitation is 19 and for labour it is 23 (Polaris).
- Largest risk factors are: recent migration/relocation, substance use, runaway/homeless youth, mental health concern, and involvement in the child welfare system.

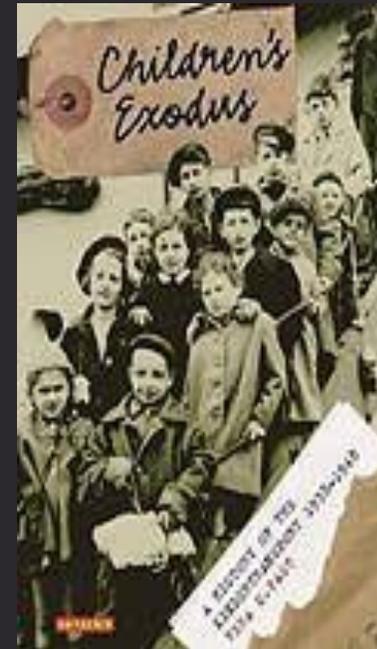
MODERN SLAVERY IN US

- Pennsylvania facts:
- From 2007-2018 there were 1,211 HT cases reported to the Hotline.
- Predominant type is sexual exploitation (accounting for 213 of the 275 cases reported in 2018 alone).

Most of these were exploited in illicit massage parlours, with residence-based exploitation as the second most common.

- Top venues for labour exploitation were domestic work and health/beauty services.
- Of cases reported, 67% were women and 32% were minors
- The US is also one of the largest consumers of goods linked to modern slavery. The top 3 at-risk countries are: China (\$122bn), Vietnam (\$11.2bn), and India (\$3.8bn).

Drivers For Human Trafficking and Modern Day Slavery: from Yazidis to Eritreans Vast Numbers are on the Move: it brings to mind Nicholas Winton and Kindertransport



Drivers For Human Trafficking and Modern Day Slavery

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PEOPLE ARE IN FEAR OF PERSECUTION

More than 800,000 people have crossed the Mediterranean into Europe so far this year, according to the UNHCR. The UN's refugee agency reports that 'the vast majority of those attempting this dangerous crossing are in need of international protection, fleeing war, violence and persecution'. LORD ALTON, crossbencher and vice-chair of the All-Party Parliamentary Group for International Freedom of Religion or Belief, has spent years highlighting human rights-abuses and persecution. He tells Philip Halcrow about some of the people seeking safety around the world



Lord Alton

Lord Alton, countries have been striking deals, negotiating and arguing about who, of the hundreds of thousands of people crossing into Europe, they should help. The definitions of the words 'migrants' and 'refugees' have been debated. In the House of Lords, you asked the Government about David Cameron's claim that 'the vast majority of people who are setting off into the Mediterranean are not asylum seekers'. What is your view on Britain and the rest of Europe's response to the crisis?

The debate about numbers and how many people are being taken by each country isn't very helpful, because it carries connotations of countries being overwhelmed by large numbers of people. It's more useful to think in terms of the most vulnerable. If we concentrated on the categories of people who need our help most rather than on numbers, it would make for a better debate.

What kinds of people need help?

Top of my list would always be children and unaccompanied minors. In Parliament, I raised the case of Rob Lawrie, a former soldier. He went into the refugee camp at Calais to take food and medicine, and he met a family with a four-year-old girl. He was asked whether he would take

the girl to the UK to relatives who were living here. Like anybody in that situation, his heart was touched. He was arrested for trying to take the child into the UK, and now he is facing a five-year prison sentence.

Even though he admits that he did a stupid thing, because he was breaking the law, it's easy to understand why he did it. What his case says to me is that we have not been doing enough to help children, especially unaccompanied children.



A boat carries people from North Africa to Sicily

12 December 2015 The War Cry INTERVIEW 9



Syrian refugee children play at a temporary camp in northern Iraq

Recently, I met with the charity Save the Children, who told me that, last year alone, 10,000 unaccompanied minors and children arrived in Europe, and, of those, 4,000 have gone missing – by which we can only assume that they've been sucked into human trafficking and exploitation.

Knowing how the UK so generously responded at the time of the Kindertransport for young Jewish children who were fleeing Nazism, surely we should be inspired to do something similar in our own time. There are plenty of families in the UK who would be willing to foster such children until the day when they could be reunited with their families, if they're still alive, or until they could get a fresh start.

After children, my next priority would be people who are in fear of persecution, whose lives are at risk. News reports have shown pictures of a church in the 'New Jungle' camp at Calais. Some of the people who have arrived in Europe are Christians, but have some people arrived in Europe because they are Christians?

I have raised this issue in Parliament and have been to see the ministers at the Home Office, the Department for International

Development and at the Foreign Office specifically to highlight the plight of Christians and of Yazidis. They are in fear of persecution not just in the countries from which they want to escape – Syria and Iraq – but also in the refugee camps.

Yazidis and Christians are too frightened to go into the camps

Many Christian and Yazidi refugees cannot be found in the camps in the Middle East. Because there are people in those camps who have a jihadist agenda, some refugees have never set foot in the camps and others have fled from them. So when the British Government says that it's going to take 20,000 refugees but it's going to take them from the camps, it won't find Yazidis and Christians, because they are too frightened to go into them.

Baroness Cox and I have written to the Prime Minister, asking how the Government plans to reach those people. Although the Government cannot prioritise rescuing Christians, for instance, it is able to prioritise those who are in fear of their lives – and that happens to be Christians and Yazidis.

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From page 9

but 40 per cent of those making the journey from Libya to places such as Lampedusa come from Eritrea. Five thousand people are leaving Eritrea every month.

In June, the United Nations brought out a report that said there are probably 'crimes against humanity' being committed in Eritrea every day. The country has haemorrhaged nearly a third of its population, because people are fleeing the conditions.

Eritrea has haemorrhaged nearly a third of its population

I don't understand why the European Union – including the UK – continues to pour money through aid programmes into Eritrea and into the pockets of the very people who are carrying out these human rights violations.

We have to make countries safer, more tolerant and better places for people to live and, in the meantime, create internationally achieving that at the moment.

What should the international community be doing? The answer surely is to stabilise countries and, in the meantime, create internationally protected safe havens in North Africa and the Middle East.

Personally, I think we need something bigger than that, something more like the Marshall



Salvation Army members distribute clothing to refugees arriving in Greece

Plan after the Second World War, when vast resources were poured into Europe to rebuild it and give people hope for their futures. To me, places in North Africa and the Middle East – particularly Syria – look very much like Cologne or Hamburg at the end of the war. We need to reconstruct those places, but we also need to think about how we can give people reasonable livelihoods.

Let's think outside the box. Why not create a new model city on the North African coast – perhaps modelled on a tolerant, coherent city state such as Singapore – with access to the

deserts so you could create a huge area for the production of solar energy that could be sold to Western Europe. If you did that, you'd be creating a place that did not emit carbon, that was creating jobs for people and that would bring prosperity to North Africa and give people a reason to stay.

It's a slightly off-the-wall example, but I give it because I don't think anyone is thinking in those terms at the moment – all we're doing is throwing up our hands in horror and saying, 'we want to join in the bombing.'

The answer to Isis is not going to be through aerial bombardment day after day. The answer is going to be through creating hope and producing opportunities that reflect the opportunities we have in our own lives. If we say our values are better than the values that Isis offers, let's show that they are.

An Eritrean woman in her ninth month of pregnancy lies next to her daughter on a German frigate that rescued refugees off the Libyan coast



The movement of people from North Africa and the Middle East is described with the term 'the refugee crisis' – but there are other refugee crises going on around the world. In the House of Lords, you asked the Government about its assessment of refugees who fled Pakistan for neighbouring countries. What is taking place in Pakistan?

In September, I visited a detention centre in Thailand to see the conditions which Pakistani Christians and other minorities are facing. They arrive in Thailand because of shocking events that

Drivers For Human Trafficking and Modern Day Slavery

Refugees and Migrants from Asia and Africa *Motion to Take Note*

2.18 pm: July 9th 2015

Moved by Lord Alton of Liverpool

That this House takes note of the displacement of refugees and migrants from Asia and Africa and to the long-term and short-term measures to address their plight.

I turn to the scale of the challenge facing us. At the conclusion of 2014, the United Nations' refugee agency, the UNHCR, reported that, worldwide, 54.9 million people were refugees, asylum seekers or internally displaced persons, with a further 59.5 million forcibly displaced. The UNHCR says that Africa has 4.6 million refugees and 10 million internally displaced people under its mandate. Darfur alone, where I visited refugee camps, has seen the loss of 300,000 lives, more than 2 million displaced, with 400,000 more IDPs added last year alone.



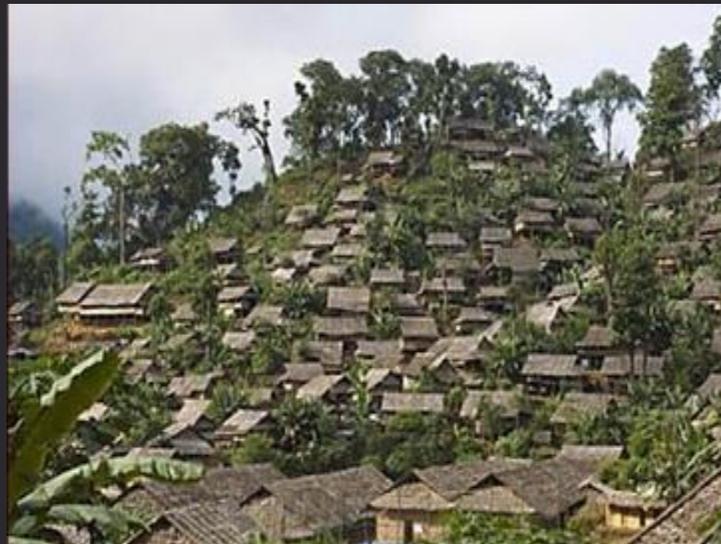
Drivers For Human Trafficking and Modern Day Slavery

Pakistani Christians kept like caged animals in detention centres



Drivers For Human Trafficking and Modern Day Slavery

“In Asia, there are 9 million refugees and 15 million internally displaced people. Afghanistan generates the second largest number of refugees worldwide, while Burma is awash with refugees, including thousands of Rohingyas, cast adrift in rickety boats in the Andaman Sea. These new boat people bring to mind the Vietnamese boat people, whose camps I visited as a young MP. I also served as President of Karenaid. There are 110,094 Karen refugees in camps, which I visited on the Burmese border. Some have been there for decades. - David Alton, House of Lords 2015



Drivers For Human Trafficking and Modern Day Slavery

“Some 46% of those making these perilous crossings originate from Eritrea or Syria, where we continue to witness the worst humanitarian catastrophe of our time. Human beings are being turned into flotsam and jetsam, with some 3,500 people fished from the sea, dead, with 1,800 corpses reclaimed this year alone. And who can forget the harrowing images of the hundreds who died in April when their fishing boat capsized, or the rescue from “Ezadeen”, a livestock freighter, when 360 Syrian refugees—including 70 children—were seized from the clutches of racketeers?

“South conflict has generated more than 2 million displaced people and half a million refugees. Every month around 5,000 people leave Eritrea—more than 350,000 so far—around 10% of the entire population. David Alton - July 2015 House of Lords



Drivers For Human Trafficking and Modern Day Slavery - Religious Persecution is a Key Driver for Forced Migration.

1 in 5

20% of all countries have suffered religiously provoked attacks since 2014

68 million

The number refugees worldwide.

(United Nations figures from 2015)

Throughout the world people are being persecuted because of their Faith. The young, the old, women and children, priests, Sisters and religious leaders are victims of kidnap, torture and death.

Drivers For Human Trafficking and Modern Day Slavery

Tackling the problem at source and remembering our own story

New Singapore-style safe city States: Is it so far-fetched to imagine creating some new city states – backed by the equivalent of a Marshall Aid Programme – where fleeing migrants could rebuild their lives and be given some sense of hope? Would this be so very different to those Scots who went to Nova Scotia, the Irish who fled famine to make new homes in America, the Welsh migrants who went to Patagonia, or the English who settled in Australia and Canada? An Internationally protected safe cities with opportunities for work and prosperity would be the perfect answer to the world's other new State - Islamic State.

Like those we created in the eighteenth century in Freetown, Sierra Leone, and the home created by the U.S. for freed slaves in Liberia – would offer an alternative to destitution, exploitation, years in refugee camps, death at sea, trafficking and modern day slavery.



Tackling the problem at source:

Development and Mass Migration

We will not properly address this crisis without some bigger-picture policies, which must include the aim of helping Africa become peaceful and prosperous, and therefore more attractive as a permanent home. This is where our development policies interplay with mass migration.

New Priorities

The bigger picture includes a Europe, US and Japan which make it harder for Africa to prosper by propping up murderous, corrupt dictators with our misguided aid and arms sales; dumping our subsidised agricultural surplus on their markets; and laundering money stolen by their elites. We also need to balance the work we have done in using development programmes to train women, which were admirable, when boys and men also need economically useful skills and a sense of purpose, too.

And Understand that Religious Persecution and the Conflicts it Creates is a Key Driver for Forced Migration and Subsequent Trafficking and Modern Day Slavery.



What can you do?

How can you help?

<https://www.arise.foundation/>

<https://www.arise.foundation/donate/donate/10/credit-card>

Every gift, large or small, means support to frontline groups. Your gift will make a difference where it matters most.

THE ARISE FOUNDATION: GRANT PORTFOLIO

In the past four years Arise has given away just over £352,000 in grants. Most of these have been

single year grants for around £10,000 a year.

- Grants are focused on frontline networked organisations in source countries (priorities: Albania, Brazil, India, Nigeria and the Philippines).

- The grants split into three categories:

- Direct Activities: 68% of grants. Two thirds of these grants are for prevention work.

- Capacity Building: 27% of grants. These are focused on building up network structures, including international and national network meetings.

- Research: 5% of grants. This is a new part of Arise's funding, with all projects beginning in 2019.

Arise's new focus on research came from an understanding that part of the problem for frontline networks is not being able to demonstrate their work through effective research.

THE ARISE FOUNDATION: GRANT PORTFOLIO

- Just under 50% of grants have been given to India - these include supporting the Northern India Migrant Project, capacity building support for Amrat, and programmes and research in Assam.
- 90% of grants have gone to faith based organisations.
- Currently there are three research projects underway:
- Research for CCAHT Network (Philippines): the Catholic Bishop's Conference of the Philippines are creating a new network against human trafficking, and asked for support to establish what each diocese is doing and where the gaps in response are.
- Tea Garden Research: Baseline study with NEWRaN (a consortium of three congregations) to establish the current situation surrounding exploitation in three tea gardens across Assam.
- Analysis of Domestic Worker Surveys: The Sisters of Mary Help of Christians (SMHC) have 11,000 records of domestic workers

Arise 's vision is a world without slavery in which the human dignity of every person is respected.

Yet we live in a world where human beings are bought, sold and forced into exploitation in their tens of millions.

Arise is active in its commitment to solidarity - convening and connecting people of good will across all social and professional boundaries.

It is person centred – knowing that no two cases of exploitation are the same.

Arise knows that the needs of survivors require unflinching attentiveness, tenacity and an entrepreneurial spirit – sometimes providing stable, unconditional accompaniment over long periods

Arise is patiently building networks based on the expertise of on the ground actors – and, where appropriate, as well as secular partners - in

80% have religious affiliations, utilising Faith-based players, adding capacity and support and enhancing effectiveness.

Arise's Approach

Abolition is a daunting task. But frontline organisations are making a real impact where it is most needed, enabling exploited people to move towards liberation, and creating the conditions for stronger laws to be implemented. Arise believes that slavery cannot be abolished unless people of good will across all sectors come together

Many of these frontline groups are formed into **networks** - structures which are increasingly seen as integral to abolition. But their institutions lack the skills and resources to make the most of their potential and to be self-sustaining.

These frontline networks are a hugely powerful, but marginalised and underdeveloped, resource.

Arise was established in 2015 to achieve abolition by developing and supporting these networks. Collaboration is at the heart of what we do, finding and developing dynamic alliances with networks of frontline abolitionists, catalysing and developing their work.

We do this by giving financial support or helping to deliver essential help on the ground. We also offer advice, administrative or capacity building support to build their power.

How You Can Help Arise

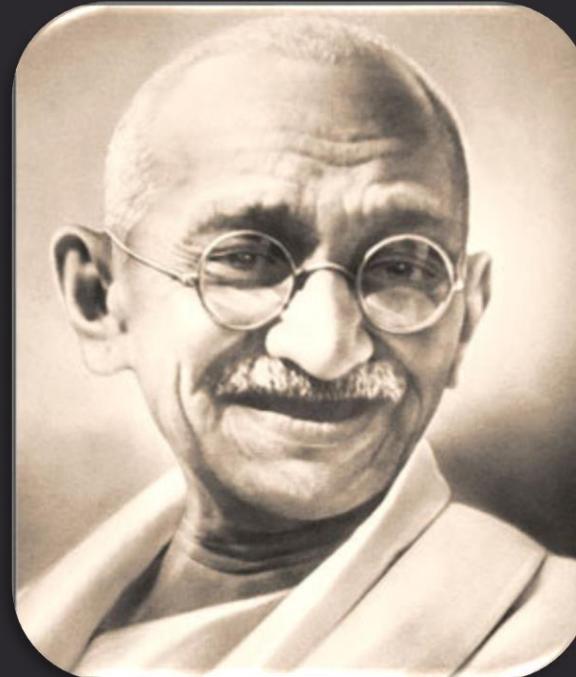
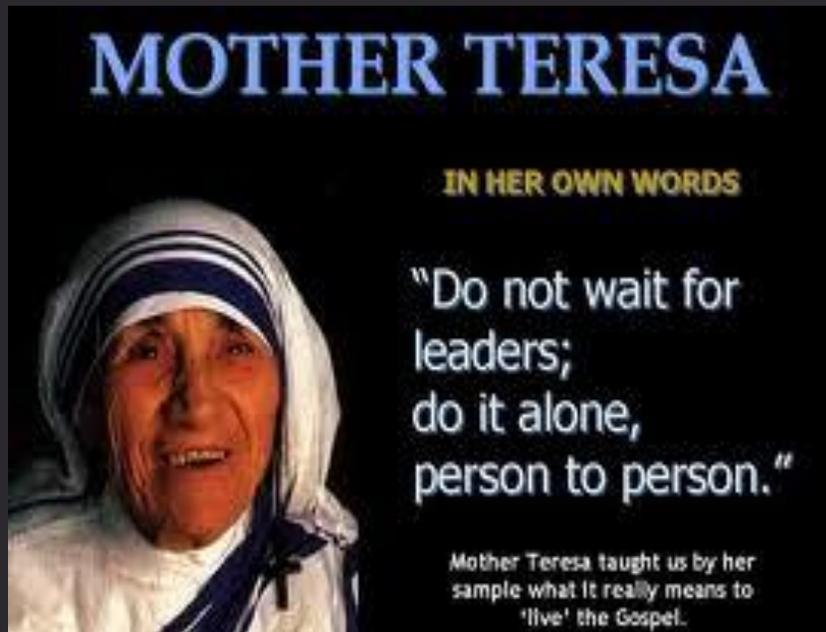


<https://www.arise.foundation/>

THE **ARISE** FOUNDATION

Some Closing Thoughts....

Mahatma Gandhi : *“You must be the change you want to see in the world”*



"I wish it need not have happened in my time," said Frodo.

"So do I," said Gandalf, *"and so do all who live to see such times. But that is not for them to decide. All we have to decide is what to do with the time that is given us."*





Don't be daunted by Seemingly Impossible Odds:

“Let no one be discouraged by the belief there is nothing one person can do against the enormous array of the world's ills, misery, ignorance, and violence. Few will have the greatness to bend history, but each of us can work to change a small portion of events. And in the total of all those acts will be written the history of a generation.”

“the man who saves a single life saves the world.”



Hillel: *“If I am not myself who will be for me?
But if I am only for myself, who am I?”*



Small Stones and Landslides: when small stones move, landslides happen

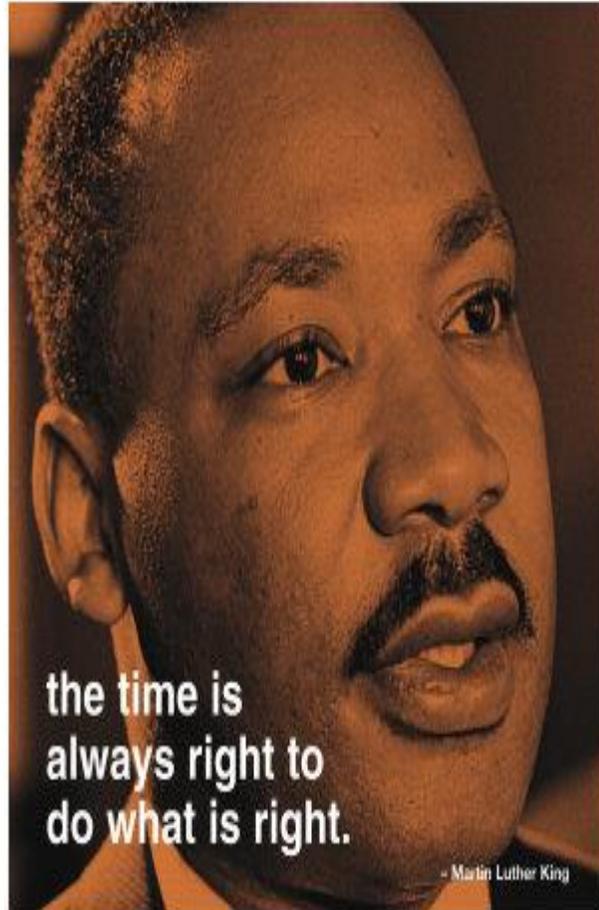


Albert Einstein warned of the consequences of doing nothing:



“The world is a dangerous place to live, not because of the people who are evil, but because of the people who don't do anything about it.”

“The price of liberty is eternal vigilance” - Thomas Jefferson.



the time is
always right to
do what is right.

- Martin Luther King



*Our lives begin to end
the day we become
silent about things
that matter*

- We have been the silent witnesses of evil deeds.
- What we shall need is not geniuses, or cynics, or misanthropes, or clever tacticians, but plain, honest, straightforward men.”
- “Not to speak is to speak; not to act is to act.”



www.davidalton.net

How you can help.

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