



# Trafficking Watch

International Rescue Committee

Issue No. 11, Summer 2007

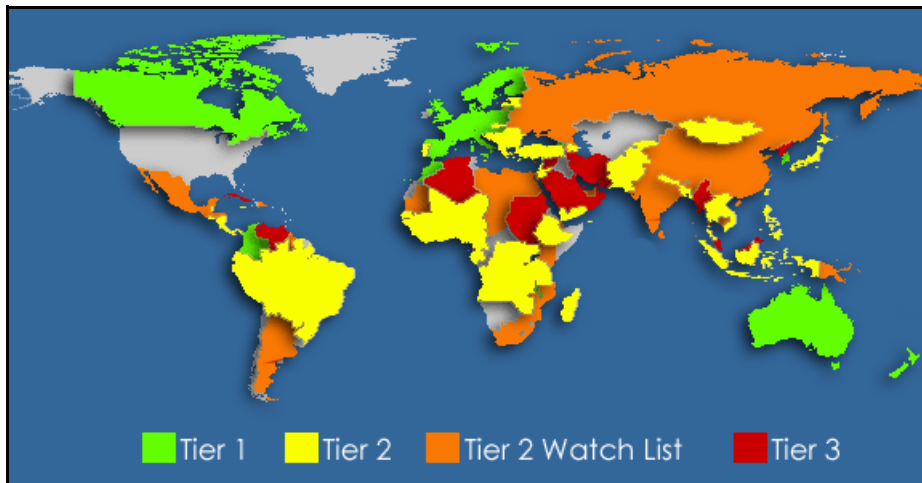
## 7TH ANNUAL TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS REPORT RELEASED

On June 12, 2007, Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice and Ambassador-at-Large to the U.S. Department of State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons ("TIP" Office) Mark P. Lagon released the seventh annual Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report. As required by the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA), the annual reports are intended to raise international awareness about, and compel effective government response to, human trafficking. The 2007 Report covers the period from April 2006 through March 2007, and comprehensively analyzes human trafficking and government efforts to combat it in nearly 85% of the world. Specifically, this report assesses 164 countries, an increase of 15 countries since last year.

## Country Assessments

This year, Hungary, Georgia, and Slovenia were placed on Tier 1 for the first time, and the Czech Republic returned to the Tier 1 after being placed in Tier 2 in 2006. Belize improved its record climbing into Tier 2 after being placed in Tier 3 in

remained in Tier 3 from previous years. For Burma and Cuba, they remained in Tier 3 for the seventh and fifth year, respectively. Tier 3 countries now face not only withholding of non-trade-related assistance from the U.S., but beginning in October, 2007, the U.S. will also oppose assistance from international financial institutions such as the IMF and World Bank.



the 2006 Report. 32 countries were placed in Tier 2 Watch List. Of these, 17 will receive an interim assessment by the State Department by February 1, 2008. India was placed in Tier 2 Watch List for the fourth consecutive year.

The 2007 Report listed 16 countries in Tier 3. Some of these countries, such as Algeria and Bahrain have dropped into this category from Tier 2. Others, such as Burma and Cuba,

## Topics of Special Interest

*Random Factor in Transnational Trafficking:* The globalization of markets and labor forces has fueled new and increased trafficking scenarios. Increasing ethnic and cultural diversity exists among

## Inside this Issue:

- Interview with Ambassador Lagon 3
- Spotlight: Not for Sale Campaign 4
- Spotlight: Student World Assembly 5
- Newsbriefs 6
- Resources & Events 7

trafficking victims in a wider variety of countries than ever.

*Servitude at High Seas:* Lured into supposedly well-paying fishing jobs, fisherman and their children at high seas are particularly vulnerable to exploitation. There is minimal threat of escape or law enforcement action. The exact number of trafficked victims in the fishing industry is unknown, but known cases are becoming more frequent. Recent ILO research indicated that up to 40 percent of workers in some fishing industries are minors.

*Trafficking of Migrant Laborers: The Onus on Source Governments:* Source countries have an obligation to protect workers' interests by limiting pre-departure fees to reasonable levels that do not contribute to debt bondage, negotiating agreements with destination countries to obtain formal guarantees of their citizens' rights abroad, and providing access to consular and legal offices for victims.

*Trafficking of East Asian Women through Brokered Marriages:* Many brokered marriages lead to trafficking in women for sex and/or forced labor. For example, large numbers of Vietnamese women have married men in Taiwan through Taiwanese-based marriage brokers. In response, the Taiwan Bureau of Consular Affairs has enhanced interview and other eligibility requirements for spouse-based visas. In 2006 Taiwan barred the registration of any new international marriage broker companies and pledged to monitor the existing companies more closely.

*Child Soldiering: The Challenge of Holding Perpetrators Accountable:* Courts

rarely provide justice for victimized children soldiers. Often all parties involved in the conflict are guilty in the perpetration, and often negotiated peace agreements include integrating rebel leaders into the government and provide for amnesty from war crimes charges. Additionally, political disorganization and the destruction of national infrastructure weaken the judicial system. There are several recent positive examples of rebel leaders being held accountable for unlawfully conscripting children, including in Congo and Uganda.

*Sponsorship Laws:* Certain countries have sponsorship laws which give employers the authority to provide migrant workers with identity cards and/or control whether workers can leave their work sites, jobs or the country. Such authority is often abused: workers are not provided proof of employment, workers' travel documents are withheld, and employers threaten deportation if inhumane work conditions are complained about. The right to control worker flow into a country should be balanced with rights given to workers to seek legal redress for unlawful exploitation.

*West African Child Trafficking Victims and the Cocoa Industry:* Following 2002 media reports of widespread child labor abuses in West African cocoa farms, two of the cocoa industry's largest groups forged a voluntary plan of action- the Harkin-Engle Protocol- obliging the industry to take certain actions to combat labor exploitation. It included a pledge to certify cocoa products as child- and forced-labor free by July 2005. The large number of farms (estimated two million) and a rebel uprising impeded meeting that deadline, and

so a new deadline of July 2008 has been set.

*The Plight of the Burmese:* Burmese women and girls seeking economic opportunities in neighboring countries are being trafficked within and across Burma's borders in particularly high numbers. Within Burma, men and women of ethnic groups who face forced labor at the hands of the ruling military regime fled to neighboring Thailand. Many of them are being exploited in conditions of involuntary servitude. Government policies are not adequate to address the needs of Burmese trafficking victims.

### **Commendable International Efforts**

Malawi is commended for recruiting child protection officers who are trained to recognize child victims of trafficking, raise awareness at a grassroots level, and provide reintegration assistance to victims. South Africa's foremost soccer team inaugurated Awareness Week for soccer fans, and wore T-shirts with a counter-trafficking message and toll-free number on it during a nationally televised game. Vasa Prava is commended as the only NGO providing pro bono legal assistance to victims of human trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Czech Republic created a specialized police investigative department to combat human trafficking. Germany initiated an anti-human trafficking campaign during the 2006 World Cup for widespread education and participation. Childsafe Program, an NGO in Cambodia, is praised for training taxi drivers and guesthouse workers in identifying and protecting children at risk of commercial sex exploitation in a beach resort town. Action Pour

Les Enfants, an NGO also in Cambodia, is commended for working with local and foreign police officials, and providing representation to low income victims, in an effort to eradicate street-based sexual exploitation and child-sex offenses. Nepal's Shakti Samuha, the first NGO in the world formed by trafficking survivors, organized a conference for survivors to mark International Women's Day. A Burkina Faso NGO, Lutrena Project for the Mobilization and Building Capacity of Road Haulers, formed an alliance with the Truckers Union to intercept and repatriate trafficking victims.

## INTERVIEW WITH AMBASSADOR LAGON

Melynda Barnhart, Director of Anti-Trafficking Initiatives at The IRC, and Sasha Wiener, Legal Intern at the IRC, conducted an interview with the newly confirmed Ambassador and Director of the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons Mark P. Lagon to discuss issues surrounding the 2007 Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report released on June 12, 2007. Ambassador Lagon, who assumed his position only twelve days before the report's release, elaborated on his goals as the new Ambassador-At-Large, and his perspective of the developments in domestic and international efforts to combat human trafficking.

Lagon stated that he did not intend a "marked departure" from former Ambassador Miller's approach. He began by commending Miller's work

with NGOs to raise the profile of human trafficking internationally, as well as his commitment to the victim-centered approach mandated by the TVPA, and furtherance of U.S. compassionate partnerships with foreign governments through economic funding. Lagon then added that he hoped to utilize his U.N. experience in international public diplomacy to further forge partnerships between the U.S. and foreign governments dedicated to combating trafficking in persons.

Regarding priorities in the U.S., Ambassador Lagon stated that regulations for T-visa holders to adjust status to legal permanent residence and eventually citizenship were currently "in discussion," and would be issued by the end of this year. He added that there was "no reason why those temporarily protected should not be able to become citizens." The Vermont Service Center will continue to extend T-visa status until such regulations are promulgated.

Ambassador Lagon recognized that, despite increasing domestic efforts to combat human trafficking, the U.S. still needs to do more regarding prosecution and victim identification, particularly of U.S. citizen victims. Although he did not explicitly locate the U.S. in the Tier system, he pointed to several sources assessing U.S. efforts to combat trafficking, including the section of the TIP Report titled "U.S. Government Domestic Anti-Trafficking



Efforts" and the Department of Justice's annual report. Lagon further noted that the U.S. is dedicated to setting an example of government involvement in combatting trafficking in persons, rather than sole reliance on NGOs.

Ambassador Lagon was asked to reconcile the TVPA mandated victim-centered approach with current domestic federal requirements that victims comply with law enforcement or prove that return to their home country would result in hardship. He responded that, while victims of all crimes should be encouraged to comply with law enforcement for purposes of trafficking prevention and criminal justice, this process should not be coercive or stand in the way of victims feeling "embraced and helped." Lagon stated that of primary importance is the treatment of trafficking victims as protected persons, rather than unlawful non-citizens or criminals.

In discussing his general response to the 2007 TIP Report, Ambassador Lagon noted that he was not at all

surprised to find that rule of law and democracy are crucial to combating human trafficking. He was surprised by the high degree of endemic corruption and government complicity identified in numerous foreign countries, including some with well-established democracies. Ambassador Lagon cited Cambodia and India as examples, particularly recounting the emblematic story of Kailash Satyarthi's thwarted efforts to combat forced and bonded child labor in India. After Mr. Satyarthi, recipient of the 2007 State Department's Heroes Acting to End Modern-Day Slavery Award, successfully rescued numerous children from forced labor in gold factories, Indian law enforcement failed to make any arrests of the trafficker-employers or the individuals who attempted to forcefully recapture the youth from their protective shelters.

This year marked the fourth consecutive year that India was placed on Tier 2 Watch List. When asked why India had not been moved to Tier 3, Ambassador Lagon responded that the U.S. government is "working in a partnership with India," and "communicating with the Indian government." While conceding that Tier 2 Watch List should not become a "parking lot" for countries, Ambassador Lagon reassured that India would be reassessed soon (the TIP Report lists February 1, 2007 as the deadline for Tier 2 Watch List interim assessments to be submitted to Congress), and that at that time the U.S. government will "walk through a specific action plan" with Indian government officials. Ambassador Lagon is also planning to visit India in the near future.

On a broader policy note, Lagon pointed out that economic sanction

is a "sharp tool," and that the U.S. is not in the business of dictating specific laws and regulations to sovereign nations. He used the example of Malawi, a Tier 1 country, and Equatorial New Guinea, a Tier 3 country with three times the Gross Domestic Product, to make his point that, in addition to economic incentive, "political will must be present." Ambassador Lagon stressed the importance of balancing a punishment-based system with a positive incentive-system in what he called a "carrots and sticks, honey and vinegar" approach. He suggested that the Tier placements themselves and the stigma they carry, as well as U.S. economic and program assistance to Watch List countries, are powerful non-sanction incentives.

Finally, Ambassador Lagon was asked to discuss the increased incidence of trafficking in Iraq and surrounding countries, and any potential solutions to the problem. With respect to the connection between the current situation of violence and increased human trafficking, Lagon pointed out that conflict areas struggling with violence and economic instability are often the most vulnerable to trafficking in persons. He stated that any solutions "lie in the general approach to dealing with internally displaced people and refugees," noting that the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugee is particularly dedicated to monitoring such cases. More specifically, Ambassador Lagon asserted that the solution rests in the U.S. "creat[ing] a stable situation in Iraq," and then "work[ing] with governments in the region to create solutions for refugees."

## IN THE SPOTLIGHT

### Not for Sale Campaign

When David Bastone read in a local paper that one of his favorite Indian restaurants was forcing trafficked Indian women into harsh labor and inhumane living conditions, he was so shocked that he had to act. His international expedition to learn about human trafficking revealed both the severity of the problem, and the extent and variety of anti-trafficking advocacy around the world. His discoveries inspired him to create Not for Sale Campaign, a small NGO dedicated to supporting people and organizations in their practi-



cal efforts to educate, inspire, and mobilize in the fight against human trafficking.

Despite only existing for about four months, Not for Sale Campaign has already been very successful in its efforts. For example, "Free to Play: Athletes" organized University of San Francisco to donate money and/or time to the campaign for every basket/goal scored by one of its teams in 2007-2008. (See <http://youtube.com/freetoplaycampaign>).

"Free to Learn: Notebooks" is a program under which every notebook purchased at a store is matched by sending a notebook to a youth anti-trafficking program in Asia or Africa. (See <http://notforsalecampaign.org/FreeToLearn.aspx>).

“Free to Work: Business Professionals”, compels international companies to commit to opposing forced labor in their own operations and among their subcontractors. (See <http://notforsalecampaign.org/Free-ToWork.aspx>).

“Free to Create: Creative Artists” encourages musicians to donate songs to the campaign, and a percentage of CD/DVD sales to Not for Sale Fund. (See [www.concerttoend-slavery.com](http://www.concerttoend-slavery.com)). Not for Sale Campaign is open to developing new platforms, or to expanding those already in existence, to channel people's interests towards combating human trafficking.

The following are some of the events and plans that Not for Sale has upcoming: (a) GenPlay Games is donating 50% of proceeds from a new cell phone game; (b) in August 2007 the Free to Learn notebooks will be available; (c) between August 25- October 15, 2007, there will be events at churches in 25 major metropolitan markets in the USA, to be followed by a Concert to End Slavery nightclub tour in 25 major metropolitan centers from October 16-December 1, 2007.

For more information, please visit the Campaign's website at <http://www.notforsalecampaign.org/>. To send an inquiry or information, please email [infor@notforsalecampaign.org](mailto:infor@notforsalecampaign.org), or write to P.O. Box 371035, 122 Seacliff Court, Montara, CA 94037.

## IN THE SPOTLIGHT

### Student World Assembly



The Student World Assembly (SWA), founded in 2003 by Paul Raynault, is a student-led movement that promotes global citizenship and international democracy through direct representation. Through the organization, over 14,000 students from over 1,500 schools, representing 152 countries (more than half of which are non-Western countries in the "global south") are taking action for global issues that matter most to them.

Students who become active members participate in leadership trainings that provide guidance and resources to (a) critically assess an issue of interest, (b) educate their peers on the topic, and (c) engage their school faculty members, local religious leaders, academic experts, politicians and NGOs to develop networking and grassroots advocacy skills. Students then conduct regional events to raise awareness and take direct action on social and legislative levels. Participation in conferences around the globe allows members to forge connections despite their different cultural, educational, and social experiences.

The SWA has democratically selected human trafficking as the "Most Pressing Global Issue" for 2007. Because youth are often targeted as victims of trafficking, their

participation in addressing these violations is imperative. SWA student members evaluate their roles in their local and national economies, traditions, and social norms, and use their knowledge to challenge the human rights abuses in their communities and abroad. Their 2007 Annual International Convention in Ghana led to over 200 international delegates passing a resolution on fighting human trafficking. (For details see <http://www.studentworldassembly.org/conventions/07accra/resolutions.html>).

The SWA is committed to collaborating with partners in the field to combat trafficking in persons. For more information about The SWA, please visit <http://www.studentworldassembly.org>; to forge a connection with the organization, please contact [info@studentworldassembly.com](mailto:info@studentworldassembly.com).

## NEWSBRIEFS

### Third Meeting of UAE National Committee to Combat Trafficking

July 2007

On July 24, 2007, the United Arab Emirates' National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking met for its third meeting to discuss improving regulatory procedures, access to accurate data, and prevention mechanisms. A recent resolution permits the Committee to work with local and federal authorities to handle international requests and data inquiries relating to human trafficking. Additionally, the Committee plans to implement workshops and

speaking engagements to promote awareness of the issue to the public and specialists working in the fields of law enforcement, health, and social services. A new foundation has been established in Dubai to protect women and children victims of human trafficking. The Dubai Women's and Children's Foundation will serve as a shelter that provides a safe environment, emergency care, and rehabilitation assistance.

[http://uaeinteract.com/docs/UAE\\_National\\_Committee\\_to\\_Combat\\_Human\\_Trafficking\\_moves\\_forward\\_with\\_plan\\_in\\_3rd\\_meeting/26311.htm](http://uaeinteract.com/docs/UAE_National_Committee_to_Combat_Human_Trafficking_moves_forward_with_plan_in_3rd_meeting/26311.htm)

### **China Opens Anti-Trafficking Investigation**

June 2007

In June of this year, China opened a national investigation into a human trafficking ring where as many as 1,000 people were believed to have been kidnapped or falsely lured from Henan province and shipped to Shanxi province to be used as slave labor in brick kilns. Many of the victims were children, some as young as eight years old. The Beijing Youth Daily reported that trafficker-employers paid approximately \$64 per worker.

The workers were often forced to work from five in the morning to midnight or later, and were fed only bread and water to keep them alive and capable of working. Many were beaten, some were buried alive, and others who tried to escape had their legs broken. Many were emaciated and had sores all over their bodies. None had access to medical attention.

This latest trafficking scandal in China may not have been exposed if 400 fathers of missing sons had not sent a collective cry for help over the Internet. Prior to the raids, some fathers went searching for their sons, and even went undercover to learn more about the kilns. One father claimed that the inhumane treatment continued for so long at a certain kiln because the owner was the son of a local Communist Party official whom the police did not want to prosecute.

Once the situation was revealed, President Hu Jintao and Prime Minister Wen Jiabao ordered an investigation, compensation for victims, and prosecution of traffickers. Nearly 50,000 police went to about 10,000 kilns, and detained at least 140 suspected traffickers.

[http://seattletimes.nwsourc.com/html/nationworld/2003751147\\_slaves17.html](http://seattletimes.nwsourc.com/html/nationworld/2003751147_slaves17.html)

[http://news.indiainfo.com/2007/06/15/brick\\_slaves.html](http://news.indiainfo.com/2007/06/15/brick_slaves.html)

[http://www.mg.co.za/articlepage.aspx?area=/breaking\\_news/breaking\\_news\\_international\\_news/&articleid=311499](http://www.mg.co.za/articlepage.aspx?area=/breaking_news/breaking_news_international_news/&articleid=311499)

### **New York Legislation on Human Trafficking**

May 2007

On May 16, 2007, Governor Eliot Spitzer, Lieutenant Governor David Paterson, and legislative leaders announced an agreement on legislation to combat trafficking in persons. New York joins the federal government and 24 other states that have enacted anti-human trafficking legis-

lation. This is a particularly important step for New York given its position as a major destination port for trafficked victims.

The New York legislation focuses primarily on trafficking in the sex industry. Traffickers who use coercion or force to compel commercial sexual activity can be convicted of the class B felony of Sex Trafficking. Traffickers who use similar methods to exploit workers can be convicted of a Class D felony. Knowingly selling travel-related services that facilitate prostitution can lead to a class D felony conviction of Promoting Prostitution in the Third Degree. Finally, patronizing a prostitute, which used to be a class B misdemeanor, is now elevated to a class A misdemeanor.

Under the new legislation, victims of trafficking who are not otherwise eligible for social services such as case management, temporary housing, and health and mental health care, can now receive such assistance from the state. It also provides for the creation of an interagency task force to implement the new law, collect data on trafficking, and recommend best practices to law enforcement, and social and legal services agencies.

### **Minneapolis Raid Targets Trafficking Brothels**

May 2007

On May 19, 2007 the Minneapolis Police Department joined Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) in raid on eight alleged brothels in Minnesota. On May 23, 2007, twenty-five men and women were arraigned in federal court on charges of prostitution and human trafficking, eighteen of whom were undocu-

mented immigrants. The arrested individuals allegedly lured women from primarily Central American and Caribbean countries, took their passports, and forced them to perform sexual acts for commercial gain. In addition to the prostitution and trafficking charges, five people were charged with immigration violations. The Police Department was criticized for enforcing federal immigration laws, in violation of the city separation ordinance. The Minneapolis Police Department insisted that the raid was aimed at combating prostitution and human trafficking, and not at targeting illegal aliens.

<http://www.pulsetc.com/article.php?sid=3225>

<http://www.tcdailyplanet.net/node/4830>

[http://minnesota.publicradio.org/display/web/2007/05/21/prostitution\\_ring/](http://minnesota.publicradio.org/display/web/2007/05/21/prostitution_ring/)

## RESOURCES

### **The U.S. Response to Trafficking: An Unbalanced Approach**

*The Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children*  
May 2007

This report by the US-based Women's Commission reviews the past six years of the United States' efforts to find and protect trafficked persons within the U.S. A great resource for policy-makers and anti-trafficking activists, this detailed report includes an assessment of the effects of current policies and recommendations on how the U.S. can

improve protections to improve the lives of trafficked persons in the U.S., and to encourage more trafficked people to come forward. This assessment and report is part of a global study of the nexus between refugee protection and trafficking.

The report is available at: <http://womenscommission.org/pdf/ustraff.pdf>

## EVENTS

### **Mekong Youth Forum on Human Trafficking**

September 2-8, 2007  
Bangkok, Thailand

13-19 year-olds from Cambodia, China, Laos, Burma, Thailand, and Vietnam will meet to address ways to improve participation of young people as policy makers in the fight against human trafficking, victim protection, education, rights to nationality and citizenship, and more.

RSVP: [dow@ilo.org](mailto:dow@ilo.org); [wannachan@savethechildren.or.th](mailto:wannachan@savethechildren.or.th)

### **Seminar on Effective Strategies to Combat Human Trafficking**

September 20, 2007, 9:30am  
Oba Akenzua Cultural Center (Royal Hall), Benin City, Nigeria

This seminar is intended to brainstorm effective strategies to reduce and prevent human trafficking, to raise awareness of the harmful effects of trafficking, to share best practices on combating trafficking, and more

More Info: <http://www.justiceanddemocracy.org>

### **A Dance for Bethany**

September 20-27, 2007  
Asheville Fine Arts Theater  
Asheville, NC

This performance will dramatize the story of a woman who assists sex trafficking victims out of the world of slavery. More Info: <http://rtbp.net>

### **International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect: Asian Regional Conference**

September 23-26, 2007  
Hotel Philippine Plaza  
Manila, Philippines

The International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect- will be holding its Asian Regional conference to discuss the protection of children from abuses of trafficking.

More Info: [www.ispcan.org/asianconference2007](http://www.ispcan.org/asianconference2007)

### **Gender & Human Rights Training Program**

October 25-31, 2007  
Bangkok, Thailand

The Gender and Human Rights in Southeast Asia training program will enable participants to improve their gender and human rights competency and increase their knowledge of international human rights standards related to equality in the field of gender.

**International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect: European Regional Conference**

November 18-21, 2007  
Lisbon, Portugal

The International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect will hold their European Regional conference to discuss the impact of violence of on children's health, child trafficking, child abuse on the internet, and more.

More Info: [www.ispcan.org/euroconf2007](http://www.ispcan.org/euroconf2007)

**Global Institute Cross-Border Child Trafficking Meeting**

January 28, 2008  
Town and Country Resort & Convention Center  
San Diego, CA

This cross border meeting will bring together experts from difference countries, representing multiple disciplines, meet to discuss child trafficking across borders.

More Info: [events@ispcan.org](mailto:events@ispcan.org)

**United Nations Forum to Fight Human Trafficking**

February 13-15, 2008  
UN, Vienna International Centre  
Vienna, Austria

The United Nations' Global Initiative to Fight Trafficking will host an international forum to take stock of the progress made under the Initiative of 2007 and to set the direction for follow-up measures in 2008. The Forum will focus on three themes: the factors that make people vulner-

able to human trafficking, the impact of human trafficking, and the initiatives to be generated and implemented globally to combat trafficking.

More Info: [www.ungift.org](http://www.ungift.org)

**Webcast on identifying and responding to human trafficking**

Wednesday, September 12, 2007,  
2:00 - 3:30 p.m. EST  
Register to attend the Webcast at:  
<http://www.mchcom.com>

An informational Webcast on the identification and response to human trafficking by Vanessa Garza, Director of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Program at the Administration for Children and Families. The Webcast will be moderated and time will be provided for questions and answers from the audience.

More Info: Reem Ghandour at 301-443-3786 or [rghandour@hrsa](mailto:rghandour@hrsa).

*TRAFFICKING WATCH is a quarterly newsletter that reports primarily on news and developments relevant to human trafficking in the United States and also includes a compilation of resources drawn from diverse sectors and fields at the local, national, and international levels to promote the exchange of information, strategies, and good practices in order to effectively combat trafficking.*

*Managing Editors*  
**Melynda Barnhart**  
**Christine Petrie**

*Contributors*  
**Melynda Barnhart, Sasha Wiener**

*Design*  
**Kristy Gladfelter**

*Send comments, suggestions or announcements to: [listserv@ftp.theIRC.org](mailto:listserv@ftp.theIRC.org). To subscribe to Trafficking Watch, send an email to: [listserv@ftp.theIRC.org](mailto:listserv@ftp.theIRC.org) In the *body* of the message type: Subscribe traffickingwatch-list  
Firstname Lastname*

*Trafficking Watch can be downloaded from the IRC website (<http://www.theIRC.org>)*

*This publication was made possible with funding from the Office of Refugee Resettlement, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.*

*The International Rescue Committee serves refugees and communities victimized by oppression or violent conflict worldwide. Founded in 1933, the IRC is committed to freedom, human dignity, and self-reliance. This commitment is expressed in emergency relief, protection of human rights, post-conflict development, resettlement assistance, and advocacy.*



*International Rescue Committee*  
122 East 42nd St., 12th Floor  
New York, NY 10168  
Tel: 212-551-3000  
Fax: 212-551-3181  
<http://www.theIRC.org>