



2019 Forum Report
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Introduction and Summary

Introduction

The anti-slavery movement is at a critical point in its evolution. There has been rapid growth in the number of organizations addressing various aspects of modern slavery. But the work is frequently uncoordinated, best practice literature is underdeveloped, and opportunities for peer-to-peer knowledge transfer are limited.

The Freedom from Slavery Forum was launched in 2013 to address these shortcomings. It creates a collegial space to learn and build lasting relationships among anti-trafficking experts from around the globe.

The 2019 Forum

Held at the United Nations Conference Center in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the three-day convening (December 10-12, 2019) attracted 58 registrants (30 women, 28 men) from 46 organizations in 18 countries (Africa (7), Asia (5), Americas (4), Europe (1), and the Middle East (see Appendix for participant list)).

Building an Agenda for Action

The 2019 event focused on developing concrete action steps that civil society organizations can take. Participants began with the Bangkok Statement of Principles for civil society groups, governments, unions and businesses, adopted at the 2018 Forum in Thailand, and mapped out 51 direct steps their groups could take to realize those principles in their area of operations.

Researching the Cost to Eradicate Forced Labor & Modern Slavery

Participants also helped create a taxonomy of interventions – from rights education to psychosocial care for survivors to advocacy with governments – so that follow-up researchers could begin the task of estimating what it might cost to liberate the world's 40 million enslaved individuals.

Learning from One Another

Presentations during the Forum covered a wide range of topics, including:

- Merging human rights and international development activities
- Using investigative journalism to persuade companies to clean up their supply chains
- Launching new technology to help companies comply with anti-slavery laws
- Educating school children about the risks of migratory labor
- Pursuing civil litigation to compensate slavery survivors
- Understanding the relationship between migration and trafficking
- Uncovering new patterns in international labor recruitment
- Ensuring that a gender focus informs anti-slavery work
- Learning the ethical challenges in data collection and case study storytelling
- Developing new paradigms for advocacy relationships with governments
- Establishing effective models for partnership in supply chain fair-trade certification

Building Visibility

For the first time, the Forum invited local journalists for a press conference and media interview availability. Ethiopia's leading newspaper, as well as government television and the leading independent television station, attended. A digital press release was published by more than 100 media outlets.

A video from the 2019 forum was filmed to be posted to Forum's website.





Theme One

Building an Agenda for Action

At the [2018 Forum](#) in Thailand, delegates approved a statement of principles to guide civil society organizations, businesses, governments and unions/worker organizations in the effort to confront modern slavery. This comprehensive list, known as the [Bangkok Statement](#) did not include detailed steps for civil society groups to take to turn the principles into action. Developing action steps was a major theme of the 2019 Forum in Addis Ababa.

Forum delegates developed log-frame formatted work plans for their organization. The task was to select one or two Bangkok Statement principles and craft concrete steps their organization could take to make progress in that area. Delegates were free to choose whichever principles made the most sense for their organization. The request was to be specific and realistic, and to take ownership of advancing action in key areas.

Work Planning Exercise Results

- **51 Action Steps Were Identified**
 - 30 for civil society organizations and how they operate
 - 15 for CSO engagement with governments on governmental action
 - 7 for CSO engagement with businesses for corporate action
 - 4 for CSO engagement with worker organizations and unions

- **Action steps for civil society organizations and how they operate**

- There is a great desire to ensure global best practices are infused into the way that CSOs work, including: missions, values, plans, personnel systems, operational structures, financial systems, use of external programmatic evaluators, victim and survivor protection codes
- Many delegates expressed a need for less competition and stronger coordination: working toward achieving collective impact locally and globally through regional collectives and building virtual meeting capacity for peer to peer exchanges.
- Delegates stressed the need for stronger survivor involvement in organizational leadership, survivor-informed design, and survivor-informed and involved program implementation.
- A common theme was CSO insistence on being involved in the development, validation and monitoring of national action plans, including getting financial support through national action plan development. Further, with regard to Alliance 8.7 Pathfinder countries, there was strong support for civil society to be part of the action planning process to ensure that government pledges are sufficient to end modern slavery.
- CSOs should grow the Freedom from Slavery Forum with working groups to develop uniform indicators of impact, should conduct regional convenings, and should ensure core attendance yearly to ensure continuity.

- **Action steps for CSO engagement with governments for governmental action**

- CSOs should advocate for governments to get new technology deployed at the field level so evidence can be effectively collected for analysis, and governments must ensure data is then accessible and available to CSOs for policy advocacy.
- CSOs should advocate for governments to ensure that services (legal aid, psychological services, social assistance and reintegration assistance) and service referral networks (many run by CSOs) are adequately funded. One proposal was that “perps pay” to fund survivor services through government-imposed fines.
- CSOs should advocate for governments to hold corporations accountable through legal and international trade mechanisms.
- CSOs must ensure they are invited to national action planning to ensure that plans address root causes of slavery and trafficking.
- Governments should prioritize survivor involvement in planning and service delivery.

- **Action steps for CSO engagement with businesses for corporate action**

- CSOs should help with the seeding of ethical recruitment firms rather than just calling out poor business practices.
- CSOs can help with development of new methods to measure accountability and compliance.
- CSOs should encourage sectoral confederations and codes, including sub-categories, to improve compliance.
- CSOs can create sample codes of conduct about labor treatment and train HR departments, offering expertise to corporations who want to do better, and present human rights material at business conferences.

- **CSO engagement with worker organizations and unions**

- CSOs should advocate for the regulation and capacity to monitor labor recruiters.
- CSOs should advocate for the ratification of Convention 189 on domestic work
- CSOs should train unions on forced labor so their members can be eyes and ears for identifying abuses.

Follow Up

The action planning forms were scanned by the secretariat and redistributed back to delegates. The secretariat will remain in contact with 2019 Forum delegates periodically to document progress on action steps and disseminate updates to the group.

The action steps were shared with the broader anti-slavery movement via the [Freedom from Slavery Forum website](#) and through briefings to the Global Coordinating Group of Alliance 8.7.



Theme Two

Researching the Cost to Eradicate Forced Labor & Modern Slavery

One of the major challenges for the anti-slavery movement is to operate at scale. To do that, the movement must attract substantial increases in funding. The big question is how much funding is actually needed to achieve U.N. Sustainable Development Goal 8.7, the end of child labor worldwide by 2025 and modern slavery by 2030?

Theme Two of the 2019 Forum began to answer that question, with an extensive exercise to develop a comprehensive road map of services and interventions that will be required for global slavery eradication. Delegates were told to leave their “scarcity mindset” behind and “think big.”

Delegates broke into several teams to chart a taxonomy of interventions that are needed to liberate the enslaved, provide services for survivors, prosecute perpetrators, clean-up supply chains, advocate for governmental change and strengthen the anti-slavery movement.

The lists will be used by researchers to investigate the costs of accomplishing each task at a national level. The researchers plan to conduct a focused costing study in select [Alliance 8.7 Pathfinder countries](#).

Delegates broke into five teams: 1) survivor support, 2) prevention programs, 3) access to justice, 4) supply-chains/demand, and 5) movement building/advocacy.

Survivor Support

- Many current challenges were identified, including that survivors are not in control of their situation and lack safe spaces. There is a lack of services and expertise, a lack of legislation to protect survivors and criminalize perpetrators, a lack of coordination for service providers and survivors, and a lack of coordination between governments for transnational cases
- Services that are needed for survivor support include: shelters (temporary, long-term, and transitional); social-economic integration programs through occupational training; psycho-social counseling and mentoring; medical care (both mental and physical); comprehensive rehabilitation to ensure readiness for reintegration; national referral mechanisms; witness preparation programs (for testimony in court); case management systems and helplines; and reintegration programs to family and community.
- Policies and practices needed for survivor support include: comprehensive compensation packages that empower survivors (at national, regional, international, and bilateral levels); residency and unlimited employment allowances; an increase in survivor voices (advocacy and mobilization for more survivor leadership programs and interventions); education about and promotion of safe migration; opportunities and conditions for better living; and efforts to make concerned agencies responsible for service delivery.

• Prevention Programs

- Fundamentals were identified for prevention programs, including: determination of the proper targets, actors, mechanisms and processes for prevention; conducting necessary research (context, analysis, strategies); developing prevention strategies (e.g. formation of community groups, education of vulnerable groups, strengthening educational systems, access to information and tools, rights and obligations and responsibilities).
- Operational needs were identified, including: creating vital registration systems (e.g. birth certificates, etc.); conducting training for government front-line social workers and helpline staff; running public-facing awareness raising campaigns; creation of income generation programs for the vulnerable; engaging the informal sector; establishment of prevention mechanisms (complementary government structures, mobilization and sensitization of social/cultural/religious leaders, media mobilization and engagement); and the creation of M&E programs (development of adequate models, implementation of the models, external evaluations).

- **Access to Justice**

- Training and support needs were identified, including: sensitivity training for law enforcement, judges and prosecutors; training and establishment of jurisdictions for labor investigators; victim identification training (of all victim types: labor, sex, migrants, LGBTQI, and boys—with survivor input on all trainings); research and training on alternative types of evidence (to stop forcing victims to testify as the only evidence at trial).
- Specific operational interventions were identified to improve the functioning of rule-of-law systems, including: funding for proactive/advanced investigations, to include technical support, equipment and resources; better integration of social services to help survivors meaningfully access justice; improvement of physical access to justice (and not just in capital cities) by using video link testimony (e.g. link rural areas to capitals or link destination city to source city); and funding for strategic litigation to prosecute corporations, provide lawyers for victims and better integrate legal services and CSOs.
- Policy needs were identified, including: changes in immigration policies that prevent victim identification (e.g. deportation, detention, lack of work authorization for migrant victims); removal of physical presence requirements; holding state actors accountable by providing funding for legal challenges; conducting assessments to learn what justice means to survivors in various jurisdictions (beyond criminal prosecution); creation of trauma-informed criminal justice systems; support for *vacatur* and expungement laws; empowerment of community workers as paralegals by reassessing unauthorized practice of law restrictions; creation of a specialized forum for legal intelligence and best practice sharing among law enforcement actors (suggested topics: sentencing guidelines to assess if current laws effective as deterrents, witness protection for victims and their families and whistleblower protections); compensation for victims (including restitution, compensation funds, victim trust funds, robust and rapid asset seizures, financial investigations of suspects); anti-corruption standards for anti-trafficking units and establishing a culture of anti-corruption; specialized human trafficking courts (where cases are expedited, including the use of mobile courts and not just in the capital city); moving beyond traditional criminal justice structures to consider alternative forms of access to justice at community level; legislation review to include best practices analysis and sharing among jurisdictions; recognition of invisible work and corresponding legal protections (e.g. domestic workers); and analysis of policies that could be triggering/causing/enabling human trafficking (e.g. China one-child policy leading to forced marriage and trafficking, etc.).

- **Supply Chains / Demand**

- Needed interventions include a reduction of demand for all forms of slavery at all levels, (including middlemen, farmers, brokers, agents, etc.); outreach to companies

to provide procedures and training to reduce forced labor, including training on the role of labor recruiters; a focus on addressing where there is sex trafficking demand (pornography, strip clubs, games) by educating police and event organizers and conducting public education campaigns with men; and consumer outreach to build awareness that they are connected to labor slavery and to influence them to not buy tainted products

- **Movement Building / Advocacy**

- Capacity building needs for the anti-slavery movement were identified, including: strengthening individual CSO accountability and governance; forming strong coalitions and networking at the national, regional and global level, nurturing champions for national leadership, ensuring survivor leadership, and ensuring that research is conducted across all interventions (with an eye for cultural relativity, well-defined indicators and best practices).
- Operational needs for the movement were identified, including: conducting advocacy to be human rights defenders for cases involving individuals and CSOs; conducting media engagement through policy briefs, white papers and shadow reports; conduct awareness raising at all levels including the grassroots, including campaigns targeting youth; improving coordination and infrastructure to attract donors, establish M&E data hubs, conduct communications strategically, engage other sectors (such as education), facilitate networking and effectively engage all stakeholders (private, public, government); promote ratifications, domestication and implementation of U.N. treaties and conventions; ensure that Pathfinder Country criteria are adequate; and establish victim identification strategies by economic sector or industry to share a common understanding of victims, allow for technology to be utilized as a helpline, and foster community collaboration and coordination.
- Movement strengthening needs and suggestions were identified, including, facilitate learning from other movements/models (such as SDG 16.2, ICI, ATEST, LGBTQI, Global, disability, climate action); create an independent CSO secretariat that is multi-funded but without government funding, with a board and steering committee and rotating terms (a cooperative model: Equal Voice), to foster unification and a clear path forward, to encourage collaboration and non-competition, to link country work with regional and global work, and to ensure Alliance 8.7 reaches the grassroots; expand philanthropy beyond governments to create diverse and sustainable funding streams for CSO work; develop a common understanding of terms and their country-specific contextual implications for strategy (such as rescue, withdrawal, liberation, recovery, exit, escape) – including an understanding of who “liberates” (self, police, CSO, community or other government departments).



Theme Three

Learning from One Another

One hallmark of the Freedom from Slavery Forum is peer-to-peer learning. Throughout the three-day convening, speakers and break-out dialogue sessions provided delegates with a wide variety of opportunities to expand their knowledge and personal relationships. Below are some highlights:

Keynote Address: Assefa Bequele | Africa Child Policy Forum

Africa today is far more child-friendly than it was 30 years ago, Bequele says. Children are better fed, they're healthier, better educated, and their rights are more widely respected than 30 years ago. However, he noted, life for many children and young people remains arduous, and slavery is a very common practice for many hundreds of thousands of boys and girls. What can be done better, he asked? Nurture a culture of human rights for all, hold governments to account, and forge cross-sector partnerships that merge international development and human rights programs. Bequele's group has developed the Child Friendliness Index of African Governments. It is intended to measure, monitor and compare the performance of African governments against one another. He took the Convention on the Rights of the Child, itemized its components (education, health, etc.) and developed 40+ indicators. How do governments respond when you're comparing them with each other, he asked? It ends up inspiring them to take action.

“Marketplace Stations” | Delegates Rotated among Mini-briefings on Innovations

Station One: Natalia Suzuki | Reporter Brasil

Innovative strategies are needed to reach the public in ways that effect change. For example, most enslaved individuals are illiterate, so it is important to find ways to reach them that don't require literacy. More than 70 percent of forced labor victims entered the situation before age 8, so public school education about trafficking is a good way to reach a large and vulnerable population. More than 70 percent of those rescued from slavery are people of color, so race has to be taken into account when creating programs.

Station Two: Emily Wyman | University of Nottingham Rights Lab

Data news from India: the lab has started collecting survivor narratives to create a “voices database” of testimonies. Researchers mapped drivers of forced labor and trafficking, cross referencing them to various Sustainable Development Goals. Also, the lab is analyzing child labor census data from two states. The key results are that child laborers are more likely to be from a lower caste and out of school. Data news from the U.K.: the lab studied the benefits of providing 12 months of support to survivors instead of 45 days. Among other benefits, researchers found this decreased homelessness and increased employability and income tax revenue.

Station Three: Sarah Bessel | Human Trafficking Legal Center

Examples of legal leverage points. Example 1): Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has National Contact Points for its 30+ member states. They are accountable for environmental and human rights abuses abroad. Interested parties can file petitions to hold corporations accountable for abuses. In one case, petitions asked those with pension fund investments in a company to hold that company accountable. It worked, and proved the idea that when talking about corporate accountability, we shouldn't just look at the companies themselves but should also look at who is funding them (go after investors, shareholders, etc.). Example 2): The U.S. Tariff Act prohibits products that have been made using forced labor and/or child labor from being imported into the United States. Five new product bans were enacted in October 2019, ranging from import categories that are super-specific like diamonds from particular Zimbabwe mines to a blanket ban on all tobacco from Malawi.

Station Four: Terry FitzPatrick | Free the Slaves

It is important to integrate anti-trafficking activities into international development projects. Slavery acts as a barrier that prevents potential beneficiaries from participating in health, sanitation, economic and food security aid programs. Integrating anti-trafficking work into these programs helps aid organizations reach more people, while also ending slavery. It is not just the right thing to do; it is the smart thing to do. The individual isn't the only victim; we should also consider the community to be victimized – what makes one person vulnerable also makes their entire family and neighbors vulnerable. By ending slavery at a community level, by changing the conditions that allow it to exist, we ensure survivors aren't re-trafficked

and that nobody takes their place in bondage. By ending slavery at a community-wide level, we see “freedom dividend” social benefits such as increased nutrition, health care and school attendance, stronger civic participation, and decreased household debt.

Open Space Dialogue | Delegates Suggested Themes and Formed Small Discussion Groups

Discussion Topics Suggested by Delegates:

- Relationship between migration and human trafficking
- Patterns and newer incentives of trafficking / slavery
- Anti-slavery Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation platforms
- National and sub-national forums to engage policy makers
- Ethical data practices
- Serving others beyond ourselves
- Child protection policy to local government in Nepal
- What do direct services look like for boys and men (labor and sex trafficking)
- Maximizing partnership through strategic stakeholder engagement at various levels
- Showing solidarity / support and/or learn from / connect with anti-slavery NGOs in China
- Popularization of anti-slavery policies among the local communities
- Integration of child slavery to other sectoral programs (i.e. education)
- What really are “human trafficking data?”
- Victimology vs. community vulnerability
- Local structures to combat modern slavery
- Emergency response and services for survivors
- How can we make sure survivors / those most affected are “in the room?”
- Human dignity perception and interventions
- Efforts of collaborations in India to combat human trafficking
- Building CSO movements locally
- Collaborative and competitive funding / fundraising

Brief Notes from Select Open Space Dialogues

- **Collaborative / Competitive Funding and Fundraising:** Have we hit “peak trafficking” in the funding space, delegates asked, have traditional funders of the movement already maxed out on their capacity to contribute? If so, the movement must expand the pool of philanthropy. We must be visible at philanthropic conferences to educate potential funders who do not see trafficking as a priority. Funding partnerships are needed: we need to build consortiums and then approach funders.
- **Migration and Human Trafficking:** Migration does not necessarily equal trafficking but can become trafficking under certain conditions such as the confiscation of travel documents, placing migrants in debt bondage for travel costs, and physical and sexual abuse. Many governments enable exploitation of migrants by having xenophobic and/or racist migration policies. We need to ensure we provide education (rights and policies) at the source to potential migrants. We need to provide opportunities inside source countries to minimize

need for migration. We need to clarify and enforce responsibilities of destination countries. We need to hold corporate entities accountable for worker protection throughout their entire supply chains.

- **Human Trafficking Data and Ethics:** Data collection is mostly done by front-line, grassroots NGOs that don't always have resources / technical training for robust data collection. A social worker's priority is service to the client, data collection is secondary. How can organizations prioritize key data variables -- data minimization -- to get what's needed without overly burdening the social worker? All stakeholders, including survivors, must be involved in all phases of data collection, including the design process. Data should not just reflect outputs / outcomes quantitatively, but must also capture the human story. A total prohibition of images or real names online is needed, unless survivors want to tell their stories so that laws could be changed. We need to explain the implications of going public and understand threat modeling. Consent is where the duty of care begins.

"Lightning" Talks: Short Plenary Presentations

Several delegates were invited to make brief presentations on their work and its contribution to the global anti-slavery movement.

Fan Yan | U.S. Department of Labor: The International Labor Affairs Bureau (ILAB) creates the [list of goods tainted by forced or child labor](#). An innovation is to look toward inputs into finished goods that are also tainted. To help consumers and businesses, ILAB has created the [Sweat & Toil App](#) and the [Comply Chain App](#). The U.S. innovation of Child Protection Compacts, which are government-to-government agreements to surge resources and activities in a particular country, is working to create child labor free zones.

Tina Frundt | Courtney's House: Several lessons are being learned from the child welfare and foster care system. "Hope Court" in Washington, D.C. has been created to divert local child trafficking cases from the main judicial system into a space where specialized services can be marshaled. The professionalization of the foster care system needs to occur, to provide foster parents with special training to both prevent children from leaving and becoming at-risk of trafficking, and to assist child survivors placed in foster care.

Daniel Melese | Freedom Fund: A major challenge in Ethiopia is the trafficking of women to the Middle East for domestic servitude. Alternative economic opportunities must be created to provide alternatives to migration.

Adrian Alexander | Caribbean Umbrella Body for Restorative Behavior: An NGO wanting to make a difference has to have a long term relationship with government officials, which means understanding the psychological dynamics of courting the government. A useful approach is "I-LOVE": I) have integrity, L) be on the lookout to be helpful, O) be open and respectful, V) understand that victory comes to those who endure, E) exhibit celebration of shared success. Sometimes a whisper can accomplish more than a shout.

Allie Gardner | Good Weave: The movement must capture the power of the market to improve worker conditions and create transparent supply chains. One technique can be to license the right to certify a product is free of child or forced labor. Any licensing program must be holistic and well structured, but it has the potential to reach far more products than an organization could reach on its own.

Janet Butler | United Way: UPS has helped launch the anti-trafficking work at United Way. Executives really were concerned about the reputational risks of being associated in any way with human trafficking. Overcoming the challenge took dialogue to get UPS on board, focusing on the need for global corporate leadership.

Ben Skinner | Transparentum: There is an increasing amount of power and wealth in the hands of private actors, so corporations are increasingly leverage points for social change. Transparentum takes a different approach to corporate engagement. It directly investigates a company's operations using the tools of investigative journalism, then confronts the company with the findings, and asks if it wants the story to go public or wants to fix the problems. The work so far has focused on the apparel, footwear and fashion accessories industries.

Purva Gupta | Global March Against Child Labor: Gender equality is much more than just working with girls or women – it has to do with looking at the differences between genders. Girls/women are the most marginalized, but working toward gender equality does not mean that you do not look at the situations of men and boys too. Understanding gender-based trends can inform project design to focus attention to where it is needed most. Some examples, women are more often diagnosed with mental disorders, women often get paid less for the same work, men often don't get child custody in a divorce, and the number of shelters for male survivors is tiny compared to the number for women and children.



Evaluation

Delegates engaged in an open conversation about ways to strengthen future Forums, and completed a brief anonymous evaluation form about the 2019 event.

During open dialogue, several delegates indicated they were “proud” to be part of an “inspiring” and “unique” global event run by civil society, where they “learned a lot from each other.” One long time Forum veteran said it is “gratifying to see how it’s grown and moved around the world.” A need for simultaneous translation services, increased survivor participation, and increased representation by civil society delegates from the region in which the Forum is held surfaced as strong recommendation for the future.

Survey scores gave the 2019 event strong marks, with an average aggregate score of 4.0 out of 5.0 for “meeting expectations,” and an average aggregate score of 3.9 out of 5 for the Forum’s content. In evaluation form remarks, the following elements surfaced as important takeaways: “building relationships, networking, learning, sharing, exposure to new research, intensity, diversity of presentations.” Evaluation form remarks identified the following areas for improvement: more technical learning and training, and greater agenda clarity and focus on outcomes for future events.



Participant List

Participant	Organization	Country
Adrian Alexander	Caribbean Umbrella Body for Restorative Behavior (CURB)	Trinidad and Tobago
Allie Gardner	GoodWeave International	USA
Allison Hammond	Free the Slaves	USA
Amanuel Mekonnen	Professional Alliance for Development	Ethiopia
Amanuelworque Abebe	Association of Forced Migrants	Ethiopia
Anita Nyanjong	EQUALITY Now	Kenya
Ashif Shaikh	Jan Sahas	India
Ben Skinner	Transparentem	USA
Bhanuja Sharan Lal	MSEMVS	India
Bhupal Dhakal	Center for Awareness Promotion (CAP) Nepal	Nepal

Participant	Organization	Country
Bukeni Waruzi	Free the Slaves	USA
Chonticha Tangworamongkon	Human Rights and Development Foundation	Myanmar
Chris Gay	Engage Now Africa	USA
Daniel Melese	Freedom Fund	Ethiopia
Emily Wyman	The Rights Lab - University of Nottingham	UK
Fan Yang	United States Department of Labor	USA
Flavia Amarorwot	Willow International	Uganda
George Chimanga	Tanzania Child Domestic Work Coalition	Tanzania
Gina Reiss	Free the Slaves	USA
Grace Westlake	Global Fund to End Modern Slavery	USA
Helen Sworn	Chab Dai	Cambodia
Janet Butler	United Way Worldwide	Ghana
Jasmine O'Connor	Anti-Slavery International	UK
Jennifer Fendrick	United States Department of Labor	USA
Jessie Brunner	Stanford University Center for Human Rights and International Justice	USA
Jitendra Kumar Singh	Prayas Juveniel Aid Centre	India
Joha Braimah	Free the Slaves	Ghana
Justa Mwaituka	Kihowede	Tanzania
Kalpana Karki	Community Self-Reliance Centre (CSRC) Nepal	Nepal

Participant	Organization	Country
Keshav Duwadi	Awaj Aviyan Nepal (AAN)	Nepal
Lawrenta Igoh	United Way Worldwide	Nigeria
Linda Al-Kalash	Tamkeen Fields for Aid	Jordan
Lucky Mbleol	Center for Youth Empowerment and Civic Education (CYECE)	Malawi
Luke Olynyk	Freedom Fund	U.K.
Mahlet Hailemariam	Organization for Prevention, Rehabilitation, and Integration of Female Street Children (OPRIFS)	Ethiopia
Makinde Mark Ajilogba	Dignity Foundation	South Africa
Mara Vanderslice Kelly	United Way Worldwide	USA
Meseret Bayou	Freedom Fund	Ethiopia
Nanimaya Thapa	Gramin Mahila Srijanshil Pariwar (GMSP)	Nepal
Narit Gessler	Free the Slaves	USA
Natalia Suzuki	Reporter Brasil	Brazil
Peter Bengsten	PeterBengsten.com	USA
Purva Gupta	Global March Against Child Labor	India
Renida Sarala Manavala	Women's Organization in Rural Development	India
Robert Beiser	Polaris	USA
Saajan Bahadur Thapa	READ Nepal	Nepal
Samuel Okoroji	Auxano Foundation for Empowerment and Development (AFED)	Nigeria

Participant	Organization	Country
Sarah Bessel	Human Trafficking Legal Center	USA
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Terry FitzPatrick	Free the Slaves	USA
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Tilaye Gizachew	MahibereHiwot for Social Development	Ethiopia
Tina Frundt	Courtney's House	USA
Toutou Ahmed Jiddou	Association for the Fight Against Addiction (ALCD)	Mauritania
Vandana Kanth	Regions Beyond Medical Union Society	India
Venkat Reddy	M.V. Foundation	India
Virginia Murillo Herrera	Defense for Children International, Costa Rica	Costa Rica
Willy Buloso	ECPAT International	Kenya

