**Student Name: Quist Mirable Jethro**

**Student ID Number: UD66933SC175995**

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**Introduction**

The 4th Human Right is that of Freedom from Slavery.

Article 4: Freedom from Slavery: Men were bought and sold like commodities, held for years against their will on fishing boats off Thailand. Yazidi women sold into sex slavery, raped daily and passed from owner to owner. Human beings offered as birthday gifts to children. Article 4 is clear: Nobody has the right to make any human being a slave and we cannot brand anyone any body’s slave. But if I thought slavery disappeared with the end of the Transatlantic slave trade in the 1800s, it may be a shock to learn of the abuse of fisherfolk who supply seafood to some of the world’s top supermarkets, the fate of women under socalled Islamic State or of migrant women in brothels in Europe and elsewhere; or current reality in Mauritania, the last country in the world to officially ban slavery. Enormous progress has been made in the 70 years since adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and indeed in the 150 years since entire economies were based on ownership of our fellow human beings, and religious leaders found divine inspiration for the oppressive system. Yet, slavery-like practices and trafficking in human beings continue to remain a reality of our time. In the words of British investigative journalist Ross Kemp, “There are more slaves today than there were at the height of the slave trade.” Nadia Murad, a Yazidi woman awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2018 (jointly with Congolese gynaecologist Denis Mukwege) for publicizing rape as a weapon of war, called her autobiography ‘The Last Girl’ because “I want to be the last girl in the world with a story like mine.” She was captured by ISIS in Iraq at the age of 21 and sold into sexual slavery, targeted because her family belonged to the minority Yazidi religion. Fully wiping out slavery – some two centuries after Denmark and France led efforts to outlaw it – is still a struggle. As recently as 2016, an estimated 40.3 million people were living in modern slavery, and 70 percent of them were women and girls. Persecution and migration have propelled many desperate people, unwittingly, into the hands of human traffickers. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), in the past five years 89 million people experienced some contemporary form of slavery for periods ranging from a few days to five years. The trafficking of people is truly global in nature, with victims of some 160 different citizenships detected in or repatriated from some 140 different countries, according to a report produced by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), which described this data as “only the tip of the iceberg.” However, while many victims from sub-Saharan Africa and East Asia in particular end up on different continents, the majority of people who are trafficked remain in their home countries or regions.

“For us, slavery was really a natural state. When one is born into a certain environment, it is considered the right one -- just and fair.” – Abdel Nasser Ould Ethmane, Mauritanian who received a slave for his 7th birthday and later became an anti-slavery campaigner.

The West African country of Mauritania – where certain people of sub-Saharan African origin have often been enslaved as domestic workers by groups with different racial and ethnic origins – became the last country in the world to abolish slavery in 1981. However, it was not until 2007 that criminal laws were passed to enforce the ban. Campaigners say the country has jailed more anti-slavery activists than slave owners. Elsewhere, cold hard cash is generally the reason slavery flourishes. Investigations by journalists, non-governmental organizations and the UN in 2014 and 2015 found that much of Thailand’s $7-billion fishing industry was based on kidnapping, violence and imprisonment. Poor men from southeast Asia were lured with promises of good jobs, but found instead 20-hour-shifts fuelled by methamphetamines, regular beatings, torture and execution-style killings. Many were freed thanks to the investigations. According to the ILO, the 60-75 million people working in the garment industry around the world – some 75 percent of whom are women and girls -- are particularly prone to exploitation and abuse. Research into the industry in various countries has revealed widespread deception over wages and working conditions, restrictions on workers’ movement, intimidation and threats, withholding of wages, and abusive working and living conditions. An estimated 92 percent of those engaged in forced labour in the accommodation and food services sector are women and girls, and the ILO estimates that 24 percent of all domestic workers – of whom the great majority are also women – are subjected to forced labour.

“Whenever I hear anyone arguing for slavery, I feel a strong impulse to see it tried on him personally.” – President Abraham Lincoln, who freed slaves in the United States.

Domestic workers are one of the groups most vulnerable to what is perhaps the least known form of modern-day slavery, known as ‘debt bondage’, where a person is forced to work to pay off a debt – which grows steadily, and which they can never actually discharge. It still flourishes in the brick kilns, mills, mines and factories of South Asia, as well as in other parts of the globe. It is also rampant in the agricultural sector, where a number of cases involving migrant workers have recently come to light in various European countries where it is also frequently used by traffickers to ensnare women and girls into prostitution. Many argue that the ‘kafala’ system operating in a number of Gulf States – where employers have complete control over their domestic workers – is also a form of slavery. Social media in Saudi Arabia, for example, has featured posts by people offering domestic workers “for sale.” “For us, slavery was really a natural state. When one is born into a certain environment, it is considered the right one -- just and fair.” – Abdel Nasser Ould Ethmane, Mauritanian who received a slave for his 7th birthday and later became an anti-slavery campaigner. “Whenever I hear anyone arguing for slavery, I feel a strong impulse to see it tried on him personally.” – President Abraham Lincoln, who freed slaves in the United States Armed with Article 4 of the UDHR (and the legally binding International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which flows from it), abolitionists continue the fight. Contemporary forms of slavery – whether bonded labour, involuntary servitude, or sexual slavery – are crimes and should no longer be tolerated anywhere in any form, and UN Secretary-General António Guterres has urged everyone to “come together around the key issues of prevention, protection and prosecution to build a future where this crime cannot exist.”

<https://www.standup4humanrights.org/layout/files/30on30/UDHR70-30on30-article4-eng.pdf>

Slavery still occurs today. It is a painful authenticity. Universal estimates indicate that there are as voluminous as forty million individuals existing in numerous forms of exploitation identified as modern slavery. This comprises victims of forced labor, debt bondage, domestic servitude, human trafficking, child labor, forced marriage, and descent-based slavery.

Assumed America’s history with descent-based or chattel slavery in which people were classified as slaves at birth, treated as property, and denied human rights, it is predominantly difficult to know that there are still places in the world today where people are born into hereditary slavery. They are treated as property and subjected to sexual and physical abuse because their ancestors were and the same fate befalls their children.

While slavery has been legally abolished generally, it has yet to be eliminated according to the UN Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, Including its Causes and Consequences. For example, in September 2020, the Special Rapporteur called on Mali to finally end slavery after four men who were regarded as having been born as slaves were beaten to death. The situation in Mali illustrates the problem. The country outlawed slavery in 1905 and the Malian Penal Code lists slavery as a crime against humanity. So far, over one hundred years later, people are still trapped in this system. This condition, which is not unique to Mali, demonstrates the need not only for additional legislation criminalizing slavery, but for a willingness to punish those who perpetrate it on others.

As another example, Mauritania was the last nation to abolish slavery, which it did in 1981. However, it did not pass a law criminalizing the practice until 2007. Though the [Global Slavery Index](https://www.globalslaveryindex.org/) for 2018 estimates that 90,000 people in Mauritania are living as slaves, there have only been a few prosecutions for the practice.

One Mauritanian woman who escaped slavery with the help of an anti-slavery organization reported how one of her children was killed. She had become pregnant with this child after being raped by her master. One day, she was not permitted to take her baby with her to the field. The master said that she would work faster without the child on her back. When she returned, she found that her baby girl had been left out in the hot sun where the child died and was being eaten by ants. The mother asked if she could take a break to bury her baby, but she was told to get back to work. Later that day, she dug a shallow grave and buried her. Two of her other girls are the children of the master’s oldest son who threatened to behead her if she told anyone they were his kids. When she was sent to work for another family, the new master forced her young daughter to marry him and raped her and her daughter at gunpoint. Thankfully, both she and her daughter are free today and she has been brave enough to communicate her story to the world. This is the plight of many who continue to live in slavery.

Despite the fact that an estimated 10%-20% of the population exists in slavery, Mauritanian officials frequently deny that slavery still exists. Human rights defenders are arbitrarily jailed. There are even reports that some enslaved children who have escaped and gone to the police for assistance have been returned to their masters. Despite these abuses, Mauritania joined the UN Human Rights Council in February 2020. The issue of slavery is one that highlights the dangerous service provided by human rights and humanitarian organizations. These organizations are working to raise awareness about modern slavery round the world. They are assisting people gain freedom and providing economic and educational support. They are pressing for additional legislation and seeking justice for victims. May their efforts hasten the eradication of descent-based slavery and help stem the tide of other modern forms of exploitation.

https://globaljustice.regent.edu/2021/01/slavery-still-exists-today/#:~:text=Slavery%20still%20exists%20today.%20It%E2%80%99s,other%20modern%20forms%20of%20exploitation.

I believe everyone, everywhere has the right to a life free from slavery. But right now, millions of children and adults are trapped in slavery in every each country in the world. Including mine

Modern slavery is the simple exploitation of other people for personal or commercial gain. Modern slavery is all about us, but regularly just out of sight. People may become tricked manufacturing our clothes, serving our food, picking our crops, working in factories, or working in houses as cooks, cleaners or nannies.

From the outside, it may look like a normal occupation. But people are being controlled – they can face violence or threats, be forced into inescapable debt, or have had their passport taken away and are being threatened with deportation. Many have fallen into this oppressive trap simply because they were trying to escape poverty or insecurity, improve their lives and support their families. Now, they cannot leave.

40 million people are estimated to be trapped in modern slavery worldwide:

* 1 in 4 of them are children.
* Almost three quarters (71%) are women and girls.
* Over 10,000 were identified as potential victims by the authorities in the UK in 2019.

## Forms of modern slavery

Modern slavery takes many forms. The most common forms are:

* [**Human trafficking**](https://www.antislavery.org/slavery-today/human-trafficking/)**.**The use of violence, threats or coercion to transport, recruit or harbour people in order to exploit them for purposes such as forced prostitution, labour, criminality, marriage or organ removal.
* [**Forced labour**](https://www.antislavery.org/slavery-today/forced-labour/). Some work or services people are forced to do against their will under threat of punishment.
* [**Debt bondage/bonded labour**](https://www.antislavery.org/slavery-today/debt-bondage/). The world’s greatest widespread form of slavery. People trapped in poverty borrow money and are mandated to work to pay off the debt, losing control over both their employment conditions and the debt.
* [**Descent**–**based slavery**](https://www.antislavery.org/slavery-today/descent-based-slavery/). Most traditional form, anywhere people are treated as property, and their “slave” status was passed down the maternal line.
* [**Slavery of children**](https://www.antislavery.org/slavery-today/child-slavery/). Once a child is exploited for someone else’s gain. This mayh include child trafficking, child soldiers, child marriage and child domestic slavery.
* [**Forced and early marriage**](https://www.antislavery.org/slavery-today/child-marriage/). When someone is married against their will and cannot leave. Most child marriages can be regarded slavery.

People end up trapped in modern slavery because they are vulnerable to being tricked, trapped and exploited, often as a result of poverty and exclusion. It is these external circumstances that thrust people into taking risky decisions in search of opportunities to provide for their families, or are simply pushed into jobs in exploitative conditions.

Anti-Slavery International works with a movement of like-minded organisations to secure freedom for people in, or vulnerable to, modern slavery. All of us can change the systems that enable people getting trapped in slavery – social, economic, legal, political – so that people would live free from fear of being cruelly exploited.

By working together, untangling individual after individual from slavery and disassembling the systems that empower exploitation, we would deliver true freedom to individuals across the world.

<https://www.antislavery.org/slavery-today/modern> slavery/#:~:text=Anti%2DSlavery%20International%20works,people%20across%20the%20globe.

**Body**

The 4th Human Right is that of Freedom from Slavery.

- What does this mean to you?

Answer

The right to freedom from slavery prohibits individuals being held in circumstances in which the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised.

The right to freedom from forced labour necessitates that a person be free from work or service that is compelled under the threat of penalty and which the person has not offered to perform voluntarily.

https://www.ag.gov.au/rights-and-protections/human-rights-and-anti-discrimination/human-rights-scrutiny/public-sector-guidance-sheets/right-freedom-slavery-and-forced-labour#:~:text=The%20right%20to%20freedom%20from%20slavery%20prohibits,person%20has%20not%20offered%20to%20perform%20voluntarily.

Article 4 protects my right not to be held in slavery or servitude, or made to do forced labour

* Slavery is when somebody actually owns me like a piece of property.
* Servitude is similar to slavery - I might live on the person’s premises, work for them and be unable to leave, but they do not own me.
* Forced labour means I am forced to do work that I have not agreed to, under the threat of punishment.

My right to be protected against slavery and servitude is absolute, which means it can never be restricted. My right relating to forced labour is also absolute. However, it does not apply to work that:

* I have to do as part of a prison or community sentence
* the government requires me to do in a state of emergency, such as after a natural or man-made disaster, and
* It is part of normal civic obligations, like jury service.

This text is taken directly from the [Human Rights Act](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1998/42/schedule/1).

Article 4: Prohibition of slavery and forced labour

1. No body shall be held in slavery or servitude.

2. No body shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour.

3. For the purpose of this Article the term ‘forced or compulsory labour’ shall not include:

* any work required to be done in the ordinary course of detention imposed according to the provisions of Article 5 of this Convention or during conditional release from such detention
* any service of a military character or, in case of conscientious
objectors in countries where they are recognised, service exacted instead of compulsory military service
* Any service exacted in case of an emergency or calamity threatening the life or well-being of the community, or
* Any work or service which forms part of normal civic obligations.

Example case – Siliadin v France [2005]

A 15-year-old girl was brought to France from Togo by ‘Mrs D’, who paid for her journey but then confiscated her passport. It was agreed that the girl would work for Mrs D until she had paid back her air fare, but after a few months she was ‘lent’ to another couple. They forced her to work 15 hours a day, seven days a week without being paid, no holidays, no identity documents and without authorisation of her immigration status. The girl wore second-hand clothes and did not have her own room. The authorities intervened when made aware of the situation, but slavery and servitude were not a specific criminal offence in France at that time. The European Court of Human Rights held that the girl had been kept in servitude and that France had breached its positive obligations under the prohibition of slavery and forced labour. This was because French law had not given the girl specific and effective protection.

(Case summary taken from ‘[Human rights, human lives: a guide to the Human Rights Act for public authorities](https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/file/2501/download?token=cX71W4Bx)’*.*Download the publication for more examples and legal case studies that show how human rights work in practice.)

<https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/human-rights-act/article-4-freedom-slavery-and-forced-labour#:~:text=Article%204%20protects,03%20Jun%202021>

Human Rights and Slavery

Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of gender, nationality, place of residency, sex, ethnicity, religion, color or and other categorization. Thus, human rights are non-discriminatory, meaning that all human beings are entitled to them and cannot be excluded from them. Of course, while all human beings are entitled to human rights, not all human beings experience them equally throughout the world. Many governments and individuals ignore human rights and grossly exploit other human beings.

There are diversities of human rights, including:

* Civil rights (such as the rights to life, liberty and security),
* Political rights (like rights to the protection of the law and equality before the law),
* Economic rights (including rights to work, to own property and to receive equal pay),
* Social rights (like rights to education and consenting marriages),
* Cultural rights (including the right to freely participate in their cultural community), and
* Collective rights (like the right to self-determination).

Slavery is a Violation of Human Rights

Slavery, forced labor and human trafficking are violations of human rights because these acts strip human beings of their inherent rights. In fact, the [Universal Declaration of Human Rights](http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/) explicitly references slavery, stating in Article 4: [No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.](http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/)

Slavers and human traffickers grossly violate human rights since they claim ownership, labor and/or the humanity of another human being. The [human rights most relevant to trafficking](http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/FS36_en.pdf) are:

* The prohibition of discrimination on the basis of race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or other status;
* The right to life;
* The right to liberty and security;
* The right not to be submitted to slavery, servitude, forced labor or bonded labor;
* The right not to be subjected to torture and/or cruel, inhuman, degrading treatment or punishment;
* The right to be free from gendered violence;
* The right to freedom of association;
* The right to freedom of movement;
* The right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health;
* The right to just and favorable conditions of work;
* The right to an adequate standard of living;
* The right to social security; and
* The right of children to special protection.

Human Rights for Women and Girls

Many organizations and governments worldwide focus on improving the status of women and girls. According to the [International Labour Organization](http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/lang--en/index.htm), 11.4 million women and girls are victims of forced labor in different forms – including debt bondage, trafficking and forced prostitution. As global leaders seek to improve the status of women and girls, it’s critical to focus on decreasing women and girls’ exploitation in forced labor, trafficking and slavery.

When women and girls are enslaved or trafficked, they do not have access to programs aimed at women’s equality and development.

* Trafficked and enslaved women and girls oftentimes do not attend school. Many times these women and girls are illiterate.
* Trafficked and enslaved women and girls face gross sexual violence, whether in forced prostitution, forced marriage or during forced physical labor.
* Trafficked and enslaved women and girls are subject to domestic violence.
* Trafficked and enslaved women and girls do not have access to reproductive and maternal health. The physical and sexual abuse of their exploitation leads to many early pregnancies, forced abortions and exposure to HIV and other diseases.
* Trafficked and enslaved women and girls do not have access to healthcare.
* Trafficked and enslaved women and girls often face critical malnutrition.
* Trafficked and enslaved women and girls do not have access to anti-poverty programs, micro-loans or other economic development initiatives, leaving them dependent on their exploiters.

<https://www.endslaverynow.org/act/educate/human-rights-and> slavery#:~:text=Human%20Rights%20and,on%20their%20exploiters.

- How do we know when someone is being enslaved?

**Answer**

Exploiting the poor: sex slavery in Europe / DW Documentary

Sex slaves in the heart of Europe - whose lives count for nothing. He put a gun to my head and said he is going to shoot me. He took my cell phone and smashed it. I will throw you away, he said and no one will remember you. You never existed! They wanted to escape poverty. Instead they fell prey to sex traffickers. I resisted and cried and told him I did not want to do that. Then came the threats and brutality. He said he would tell everything to my family too. Sold into slavery. Treated as a commodity. They sell sex for less than a pack of cigarettes. Some women in our district are so poor the charge just 4 euros for sex. Germany is seen by many as Europe’s brothel. We meet a woman who is looking to change that.

Exploiting the poor sex living in Europe.

Report by Stefan Maiver Herbert Greenwald.

Julia Wege is a lifeline to them. Sascha and Eli escaped out of sex slavery thanks to her help.

They are boot from Bulgaria. They grew up in impoverished conditions in the countryside and each filled in love with a man who promised them alive in wealthy Germany. it was only when Sascha arrived here that she realized she would have to do sex work. Obviously, she refused. But he threatened to kill her and said no one would know where she was. He held her captive for two or three days. Then she was supposed to work. She was convinced-now- that he had actually planned it all along. But when you are in love you are just blind to everything else and do not realize it. The boyfriend model is a common method used by sex traffickers. Once they have got control over the woman, The beat her into submission. She has to serve at least 15 or 20 clients a day. So, she can reckon around 50 euros per a client. But at the end of the month, she was only given two or three hundred euros, He took everything else, everything.

Twenty clients a day, sweetie man does she was forced to have sex with, every day. An unimaginable trauma. As soon as the man comes into the room, she switched her brain off, in this sense that she was not there when it happens, you do 15 to 20 minutes just like that. She was not there in that place. It's like a protection for her mind. Sascha has a 1-year-old child in Eli supported her younger siblings back in Bulgaria. Both now have cleaning jobs. Money is tight but at least they are no longer in sex work. They say without Julia, they would never have escaped. “Amalie” It's an advice and support centre for women in sex with in the city of Manheim. It runs on public funds in private donations. Julia Wege set it up herself 7 years ago. At the time, she faced stiff opposition, because sex workers in Germany do not have lobby groups to represent their interests. At first, there were very few people who saw any point in Amalie. Many could not understand why sex workers would need help. I think people are more willing to part with their money, when it is for children or animals in the distress. Amalie gives out food, assists women in dealing with the authorities, arranges emergency accommodation, and helps do who want to exit the sex trade.

Sandra comes there nearly everyday. She loves to cook. Today, she is preparing a dish from her homeland Jamaica. There she feels accepted. Since the first day she walked in there - and she arrived with plastic bags and had no way to go-invest since then has been like miracle honestly. They take them in there and treat them like they nothing other than the person that they are. Out on the street, she says men only saw one thing in her: a hooker.

Sandra herself was born out of rape. She was conceived when her own grandfather abused her mother. Later he raped Sandra too. When a person is raped, their soul is raped too. She struggled with herself for a long time, whether she was good enough to be loved or whether she was only there for that one thing- because she got to know people but then they used her. And so, It is always like prostitution again. Wolf gang Heide is a gynaecologist from the neighbouring city of Heidelberg. He works for Amalie once a week on voluntary basis. Sandra only does sex work occasionally now, when she is especially short of money. She asks Wolf gang Heide to give her a routine check up. Everything was fine. That was quite unusual. Wolf gang Heide sees many of the sex workers he sees suffer from bleeding, pain and infections. And then, they are the emotional wounds. These women are very wounded, they are carrying a huge burden. Even if they appear normal and greet you cheerfully, there is part of them that is deeply sad. They suffer life long nightmares, it is like something is broken inside. They are no longer willing to commit to a relationship, They did not trust anyone and certainly not any men. It is destruction of the female soul. He believes it is not just the sex traffickers who are to blame but also those who pay! for the women's services. He thinks you have to approach the clients, so that they realize what they are doing. That is if they go to these places, do you think about the emotional recks. That is what they leave behind. These women are not machines, it is not just of fun, they are inflicting damage. And it is not voluntary, they basically allowing themselves to be raped for money.

The Manheim district of Neckar Stadt-West is home to 23,000 people from 160 nations. Many of them would prefer to leave. There are hardly any jobs, many apartments run down and over priced. Sex work is actually banned in this district, but it still goes on.

Julia Wege spends a lot of time out in the neighbourhood, seeking to win the women's trust. But it is not easy. They have certain preconceptions from their home, countries, like they have to bribe the police, That is the police would not help you. They are also not familiar with social work, so it is very difficult. It can sometimes take months or even years for a woman to develop trust in them and really believe, they can trust Amalie, they will help her.

Sedat Cakir runs a cafe in the neighbourhood. He trusts Julia in the work she does. He knows that area for 40 years. But when his daughter was born, he moved his home elsewhere. He said a year ago, someone was murdered right outside his café. And the sex workers continued despite the ban for this district. He thinks it is just a bit more private now. In the past it was official, now they do it illegally. That is the only difference. Business as usual, it is all still possible, whether out on the street or in hotels or private apartments, no problem at all. But the coronavirus pandemic has made a difference. A few streets further on, Manheim's red-height district, feels like a ghost town. All the brothels have been forced to close. Some owners are taking the opportunity to renovate.

No alternative to sex work.

Dan Popescu from ARAS says poverty amongst women is a much bigger problem there in Romania, than in Western Europe. And if the women get sent back there, there was no one to help them because sex work is still a taboo in Romania, he says. The European Union needs to take action to support the victims. If they get sent home, the land right back in the place they left to escape poverty. After all the did not leave because things were ok. So, they won't countries where sex work is better paid, by Germany, Switzerland, Belgium or France-or wherever their pimp takes them-where there is demand for their services and opportunity to carry them out. Sixty percent of sex workers in Europe come from Romania and Bulgaria. And nearly half of them are minors.

Liliana was still a child when she fell into the hands of a sex trafficker. Her mother had started a new relationship and give her to a man who offered her in the other girls to people traffickers. The pimp lined them in the middle of the street. They were 13 or 14 of them, she does not remember exactly. This stood there like chickens. And he asked the guy which one do you want? And the other guy pointed to her. She was a minor. A minor. They thought she was about 17 but she was not even 14. He had a passport made for her with her signature, although it would have needed her parent’s signature. She was taken to Italy. She was passed from one country to another, Italy, Hungary, Romania. Years of horror. There were many terrible moments. The worst moment was when a gun was put on her head. But was equally awful when she was left alone, when no one would have given a cent for her. When she was beaten. When she went to bed and then woke up being beaten. And when all those dirty pigs were allowed to touch her. She does not know what was worst in her life. But at the same time all those experiences have made her stronger. Because she was a human being with dignity. She holds her head high and would not bow to anyone. In the end, Lillian was freed by the police and found a place to live there at “Generatie Tanara”, or “the young generation”. It is a refugee that was set up by Mariana Petersel 20 years ago, offering protection in a way out for sex slaves. She tries to help them build a new life. It was very, very difficult for these girls. They try to start a normal life but they still carry a sense of shame, like a stamp on their lives that says they were sold. They still think they are “prostitute” or they are this or that. It was said to them so often and they have been shamed and humiliated so many times that they believed it themselves. Even though none of the things that happened to them were their fault. She gets almost no support from the Romanian government, but she is getting help from an unexpected source in Germany. There was a former police chief who is now retired. While in office he worked with their assistance program and he also encouraged others to help them and he still called them every now and then to find out how things are going. That police chief is Manfred Paulus. Even though he is retired, He still travels to Romania regularly to raise awareness of how sex work often driven by poverty. Today he is meeting with Julia Wege from Amalie and Marvetta Hageney from the human right group Solwodi. They discuss their experiences and plan new projects both in Germany in a broad. After all, sex trafficking is a European problem.

Since 2015, they have been going to Europe every year to spend the week traveling round schools and educating their children on what life in the Golden West, in Germany in particular. Wendy asks the students ask the beginning, how many of them would like to go to Germany, Switzerland, or Australia once the finished school, 70% raised their hands. And that is exactly what organized crime networks exploits, people's willingness to migrate to escape poverty and lack of prospects. She met one woman who admitted to her complete shock that she did not know how terrible things are. She said she thought because sex work is legal in Germany, it cannot be anything terrible. But reality was very different, she was brutally raped repeatedly and then told what she had to do. They will cut in the red-height sub culture, much of which was criminal. And other laws applied. It was very much like the Mafia, if they are betrayed, it is considered the worst of all crimes. So, to tell others that they are not doing sex with willingly, but were forced into it which is one of the worst forms of betrayal. That is why when they are asked, they said they were on the job voluntarily. They insisted on it vehemently. He says 90% of sex workers in Germany where forced into the trade. Because the law defined sex workers as voluntary service, it is not a criminal act.

Manfred Paulus, says that makes it difficult to track down and prosecute those behind human trafficking. He says people in Romania and Bulgaria cannot understand Germany's approach. In all these recruiting countries, people are now very aware of what happens to the women and girls here in Germany under the rule of law. They look at it with amazement, if not contempt. And he does not think they can afford to continue that way long-term, and neither should they.

Germany is saying it is seen as a Paradise for pimps and sex traffickers. Julia Wege and the others see the hope too counteract these by doing prevention weight and raising awareness- through posters. That was done by students at school, by the boys and girls. It is great that they brought it along. Maybe it was an opinion for Mannheim. Females students wrote “Not for Sale” across their own foreheads, to draw attention to the problem of sex slavery. And to show solidarity with girls with their age in Romania and Bulgaria. The plan was to hung the posters on building sites advertising boards.

Manfred Paulus normally this is Romanian police officer Adrian Vladoiu, but because of the pandemic and online meeting must suffice. They have been meeting for years, and have become friends. And that is even though they needed a translator to communicate. A lot of women have come back from Germany to Romania. The brothels there all had to close. Though they come back They have not been registered. So, they are no statistics, did you not know exactly how many have retained but they can see that the number of sex workers on the streets has increased in Romania.

Inspector Adrian Vladoiu, works for the national agency, against human trafficking in Basov. The agency helps victims of trafficking to press charges and put them in contact with the aid groups. He too believes the German system makes life easier for the traffickers. Germany is a special case because sex work is legal there. As a result, many of these girls appear to pursuing legal employment, even though they are usually victims of human trafficking. But on the face of it, they are employees of a club.

Sex work is a lucrative business for organized crime. Human being cost less than drugs or firearms. And one can sell them not just once, but repeatedly, every day. Mariana Petersel is constantly out and about. Today, she is looking for a girl that was trafficked to Germany but it is now said to be back in Romania. They leave the city of Timisoara and head out into the country side. She wanted to show what it was like to grow up in a rural area there. So that I see how these children live in the countryside, those girls and women. So, I can see how much pressure they are under and why they chose to become dependent on traffickers and agree to do those things and become a part of it. Romania and Bulgaria are among the poorest countries in the European Union. In the countryside especially, the level of education is low, and unemployment rates high. Women here in rural areas have few prospects. And in some cases, that makes them easy free for traffickers. The girl she was looking for was nowhere to be seen. But Mariana Petersel would not give up, even though it has often feels like a losing battle.

Back in Germany, That is the support centre, Amalie, they are giving out food today. The women who came the all did sex work in the local area. They had stuff donated. I can take some with me if I want. The women came from countries like Bulgaria, Romania, Albania and Moldova - Europe's poor houses. Ninety percent of the sex workers in Germany are migrants. Many of them work illegally, have no apartment, no health insurance and are not registered.

Julia Wege has known some of them for years. Here is the neighbourhood, they have a lot of women who work for extremely low prices. For some of them it is still a lot of money, but they have to serve a huge number of clients. She has met some women who had up to 40 clients a day. Cafes and bars normally serve as a place to make contact with clients. But even they are closed right now. Still business on continued online. Sundown was all the relevant platforms-like “Ladies”, “Sugar daddy” or “Buy me”. Meetings are even arranged on Facebook or WhatsApp.

When they go along on one of those platforms, some people will write to ask: can you visit me? Do you have Facebook or WhatsApp? Can I see pictures of you? And when you ask what kind of pictures, they want to see you naked or things like that. Then they canal see who is interested in their photos. And either they write to them or they write to them. And so, the sex work- and in many cases the exploitation-continues. There are no much the police can do. So, be a changing tact, trying to get into conversation with the sex workers and when they are trust, party with the help of Amalie.

The city police chief comes to the Centre in person. Andreas Stenger spent years investigating cases of sexual exploitation and understand the issues. Together they hope to persuade more women to exit the trade. The pandemic is an opportunity. They are amazed that so many women are daring to quit now. They are currently helping 13 women who have realized they can not bear it anymore and want something new. When they have women wanting to stop, who are also willing to talk about their experience, it is important to them that they know they can trust them.

They need the testimony to get the traffickers who are earning a fortune out of their misery. And Germany’s prostitution act has helped them. Under German law, sex workers are considered service providers, just like nurses. Stenge says the change in law was well meant. But he too says that legalizing the trade has made it more difficult to catch the criminals. The two of them also agreed that more focus need to be placed on the role of the clients. Obviously, they are partly to blame the women’s plight too. And they know that because the prices have plummeted, because of all the women coming from abroad whose services cost so little, anyone can afford it. She is always amazed how many young men also use these services. They need to move more towards the Scandinavian approach, where clients are prosecuted if they are known to have visited sex workers that were coerced into the job. They are called account and face criminal charges. In Sweden, paying for sex has been illegal for more thank twenty years and has become increasingly unacceptable socially. The law there targets the clients but not the sex workers. In Germany on the other hand, sex work is legal and subject to social and health insurance contribution just like any other job, that gives the impression of fair pay and protection for the workers. But in reality, 90% of the estimated 400,000 sex workers in Germany are not registered.

Julian Wege has taken a step against the sexual exploitation of women. Through Amalie, she has built up a network that can free women from sexual slavery and offer them a new life with a place to live and a job without being exploited. She is happy to get involved in the areas where others prefer to look the other way. And when she sees the women who had left the trade or those to come there with their children, there is so many wonderful moments that proves her part of Mannheim. She thinks in everyday of new ideas it is important to practice of how she can win every women supporter by the best use of volunteers. They have been able to do a lot within the last few years. Sascha and Eli are just the two beneficiaries. Thanks to Amalie, they have escaped the life of slavery. They will never see or get the trauma they experienced. But the least day that they did get their dignity back.

People like Amalie, have shown her that, women have right too. But they can fight back and they can seek help from others. They made her strong by showing her the best stand with her and have her back.

- What forms can slavery take?

Answer

Though slavery is often associate with the past, it is still widely practiced throughout the world today. Estimates put the number of currently enslaved people at [almost 21 million](https://www.state.gov/j/tip/what/). [Modern day slavery](https://borgenproject.org/seven-facts-modern-day-slavery/), otherwise known as human trafficking, occurs when individuals are exploited through coercion or deception and typically involves restricted freedom of movement. It can take many forms that most people often do not think of as slavery. Below are six specific forms of modern day slavery.

6 Types of Modern Day Slavery That Cannot Be Ignored

1. **Forced Labor:**Forced labor includes all types of enslavement that involve coercion against one’s will and a threat of punishment. The practice is typically found in [industries with little regulation](https://www.antislavery.org/slavery-today/forced-labour/) and many workers. It is commonly used in global supply chains by the private economy to make products. This form of slavery is also used by governments, particularly in state prisons. Asuming the work is not voluntary and involves a threat of penalty, it can be considered forced labor. Forced labor occurs even without the presence of physical violence because it is highly ingrained in some cultures.
2. **Bonded Labor:**Debt bondage happens when an individual is forced to work to repay a debt. As the worker labors to repay ones debt, the employer can add other expenses making repayment terrible and enslavement permanent. This type of slavery is often used to make consumer products. It particularly targets migrant workers looking for an economic opportunity who incur debt for travel or housing expenses. The debt involved can also be generational, so children can be born into a situation where they must work to repay a debt incurred by their parents.
3. **Domestic Servitude:**This type of slavery consists of live-in domestic workers who cannot leave of their own free will. Since authorities are unable to easily inspect homes, this [modern day slavery](https://borgenproject.org/top-10-modern-day-slavery-facts/) is easy to hide. It is also extremely difficult to detect because enslaved individuals may appear to be nannies or other types of domestic workers. As a form of bonded labor, domestic servitude often disturbs migrant workers who incur a debt to their employer for travel or recruitment that they are unable to pay back.
4. **Sex Trafficking:**Sex trafficking occurs when women, men, or children are forced to engage in commercial sex acts. Commercial sex involving children under age eighteen is always considered sex trafficking. Those living in extreme poverty are particularly vulnerable to this practice because of their economic marginalization and lack of education. They can be lured abroad through false employment opportunities. Victims suffer physical and psychological trauma and potential legal charges.
5. **Forced Marriage:**This type of slavery occurs when an individual lacks the option to refuse marriage or is [married to someone else](http://www.endslaverynow.org/learn/slavery-today/forced-marriage) by relatives. Forced marriage can also happen when a wife is married in exchange for payment. This practice is characterized by a lack of consent by at least one party. A key motivation of this type of slavery is cultural tradition or threats. Forced marriage of a child under the age of eighteen is called early marriage. Girls are more common targets for this because they can be controlled through sexual violence.
6. **Child Labor:**Any form of modern [slavery](https://borgenproject.org/10-child-labor-facts/) that involves children under 18 is considered child labor. More than a quarter of slaves today are children, and many are involved in occupations that are harmful mentally or physically. The demand for cheap labor and specific physical characteristics increases the use of child workers. Children are also easier to control and usually do not plea better working conditions or wages. Those living in poverty are especially vulnerable because of the desire or need to support their families due to a lack of education and employment opportunities.

These are six of the most common types of modern day slavery, but the practice is not limited to just these forms. Slavery still occurs throughout the world in practices that are not always easily recognizable. Governments and organizations must remain informed about the occurrence of modern day slavery to be able to stop it in its tracks.

https://borgenproject.org/the-six-types-of-modern-day-slavery/#:~:text=Though%20we%20often,in%20its%20tracks.

The children trapped in Bangladesh’s brothel village.

There are bad people around here. They touch your body. They do not feel bad for anyone. They feel everyone needs to have fun. He does not know where he was taken from. She brought him and she sold him and then she left through the back door. There are bad men. Their heads are corrupted. And so bad people go to bad places. Brothel is a village in Bangladesh which is entirely dedicated to prostitution. It handles 1600 women who sell sex around 3000 customers every day. Some were kidnapped as children, and by gun, some sold by family members. Others trapped by their friends abroad. Many would never live. Amongst them lived 300 children, most of them born there struggling not to be swallowed up by the dams. Basha is one of them. Because she does not go to school, she spent her days on the street. Despite the constitution that promises to prevent gambling and prostitution, the Bangladesh government has effectively decriminalized the selling of sex in the village.

Basha was abandoned by her real mother and found in the train station. Now she lives in the heart of the Brothel.

Adopted mother selling her, suffers from drug and alcohol problems. The average age of newly ripped sex workers there is just 14 the age of concern in Bangladesh. Children have been sold to the brothel for the equivalent of just 200 pounds, a debt they were expected to repay when they start working even though Basha was already 9, she was already vulnerable to grooming and abuse for the local pimps and customers. You know that people who wonder around here? And then suddenly, they will shout at each other. And when We are asleep, they bang on our thin doors and they even touch people's bodies from their cars. They are just playing. They like playing. The wish someone could arrange another place for them. Somewhere outside where they could live. They said the jackfruits and the mangoes were blooming. Everything is blooming she said. She said that was there favourite place – that playing field. She said in the whole of the area, that was where she likes to go. A few streets away lived Magla and Bona. They have grown up there with their mother and grandmother. Two previous generations of sex workers. We just one space to live and work. They have no choice but to bring the girls up along like the daily train. It was hard for her to go outside. Those bad words will affect her. The environment there was not good. There was nothing there to make them into good people. But she does not have any other place to keep them. If she did, she would have kept here outside and away from all those and feel bad, about that. She was 10 years old and understood everything. They have to take customers in front of her. They have to survive and they have to feed themselves, bring them up properly to bring in money. Otherwise they cannot be the cost of their education in food. When the men come, she does not like it at all. she gets away for a bit but then she has to come back because she realized it is important for her to study. She fear for Magla. She was scared that someone might hurt her. Nothing has happened yet but it is always possible because of where they lived. If it does not happen today, it may happen tomorrow. Moni was kidnapped on her way to school, and sold by her adapter. She agreed to take part in the film with their hope that her mother might recognize her and come for her at the age of 30 now. She sees five or six clients every day. Selling herself for the equivalence of just two pounds a day. She was sold into it at about eight years old. She did not understand much, but was not like that. There was a woman who offered her two chocolate and followed her home. She bought her there and then so here again. They came in through the front but she left out through the back. She said “come on babu, come with me! I will buy you nice things to eat! And just like that she followed her and left school. She had just been enrolled in class one. And then they said to her they have both hair 50k take 450 euros, so she has to stay with them. They threatened her, so she was forced to stay there. She stayed because she was a victim of the situation. But where could she go? She did not know a way out. And so, she had no choice but to stay. Moni paid off for debt and now works as an independent sex worker, send in money to head children outside. Sometimes she lashed out at them because she does not like it. She has to pay her rent and has to feed herself. She has to look after her daughter too. Where else can she get the money from? She had to pay her way, don’t she?

Dolatia is a hub for local trades train, constantly bringing workers and business men from town and villages throughout the region. In a society with religious and cultural cult governing relation between men and women. It is a place where normal rules do not apply. Soman is a local landlord who has been there most of his life. How can he sum up the men there? Across Bangladesh, we have seen some bad men. Men who have bad habits. In their village and the places they work, they have many fears from official and the gangsters. When they come inside there, there is no fear. Roman rented electronic shop in local town. Because of the associated with sex outside marriage, many of his family and friends know he is a regular visitor to the brothel. He works hard in Dhaka and he is always busy. After all that hard work, he went there and felt better, which ever girl he likes, he takes. Not too fair, not too dark. He likes medium. He does not feel bad. He was just enjoying himself, that was all. Everyone needs to have fun.

At the edge of the village was a safe house where children do have fun outside the brothel if only for some few hours. It was there that they gained education and skills. That could one day allow them to make a life outside. It was where Dasha used to go. She really liked it here. In the afternoon, they would play games in the playground. And in the evening, they fed on rice. Her mum said she can not go. So, she does not go anymore. Alkin was born there too, now she works on behalf of the girls as a counsellor. She wanted to talk to Dasha’s mother, to find out why she was no longer going to the safe house. Is everything ok? Why have you got her there? I brought her back she said. But why exactly? She said, just for her to spend holiday with her.

For holidays so are you going to take her back? She said yes. What plans do you have for her future? She said she will keep her in a good place and bring her up to be a good person. She said she was in her home and had her education and that is why she have made it this far. By taking her out of school, you are interrupting her education. She explained the first exams were just in a few days. If she keeps her outside, she has to give her a good education. One day she will look after her. Would she not, Auntie? What do you think? Ok, she replied she would take her back there. She ask if she has any problem, she knows she can tell her. No, no here is no problem over there she replied. She said if she saw the woman who sold her, she would not say anything. She would give her whatever money she wanted. She will ask for her to take her and drop her back in school. That is all she will need. If she does not drop her back in the school, she will be able to find her way back home. He is living a sinful life. God gave us reasoning and judgement. He let us choose between good and evil. But there they have chosen a cursed life. She has never been able to make a life outside for them. Do I look after myself? Or do I focus on making a life outside and standi g up? It is difficult I know everything has its costs.

I like generations before her, she shall one find her way out. She said she wanted to be a doctor one day. She said she will live in a big house outside and every Friday she will go and visit her mum. But every Friday afterwards she will still go back to the village to see her.

Virgins for sale in Columbia in world biggest brothel!!

Medellin, in Colombia city made famous by one man – that drug barn Pablo Escobar for over a decade he ruled these streets through the stream violence in '90s shootings, car bombing and random murders Make it by far the most dangerous city in the world. Escobar is long dead but the years of chaos have let the darkness in million’s souls. I have been following Columbia's drug wars for 15 years that time most of the violence has moved to Mexico but this city is still suffering from its narco legacy. Medellin famous for? For beautiful women. Many people come here to meet women because and for sexual tourism. for years the easy cash of the drug trade has fueled a huge sex industry Even the taxi driver is not in on it. I will show you. All these women. Have a look while I drive. Some of them cost a hundred dollars. And they have their own apartment. I found called him and we can go straight to the apartment. They say here if you put a roof on Medellin, it would be the largest brothel in the world.

It would the largest brothel in the world. This Medellin’s red-light district.

Daniella has been walking these streets for five years since she was 11. Prostitutionist is legal here but the age of consent is 18. You get Chinese Brazilians, Europeans, Foreigners come from everywhere, all kinds of men. Are they looking for underage girls? Under age and then more they do not want girls who are under sixteen or seventeen. They want girls of eleven, ten or nine. But some visitors are unsatisfied with just young girls. Pablo Escobar famously likes sleeping virgins now for a premium price sex tourist can do the same as the drug trade fall away the gangs are that controlled these barrios look for a fresh source of income this shocking new trade means mothers all across Medellin, live in fear. His daughter is just 11 years old. What is your name? Natalia. But her mother says the gangs already have plans for her, they said that my daughter is a “candidate” is was very possible that they would take her away. These people are interested in serious girls. Girls who are virgins. Plus, they know we are strong Christians. The intelligent people. They knew what they are looking for. “They said not now, but your child has been noticed”. Have you talked to your daughter about this? No but I tell her to be very careful. Not to talk to anyone. If anyone offers him money not to take it. If anyone try to kidnap her to scream. To feel close attention to her soundings. She knows these things. I have not told her what to say about her. I keep her on high alert. The other daughter too. This is not the image of Medellin. The authorities want to promote they have spent millions cleaning up the city attracting visitors and trying to show it has moved on from the past. The mayor to we that they had reports of virgins being sold but had not investigated - so local people have taken my test into their own hands this graffiti says it is not a rumor there are buying and selling girls for sexual exploitation “they” means the gangs. The gangs control everything in the barrios including the trade in virgins. For weeks I have been trying to persuade them to talk finally agreed but only if we do not reveal their identities, these men are part of the city's main gang they inherited Pablo Escobar's empire - The control these streets - The business is drug extortion and the sex trade, tonight they are to show me how easy it is for them to find you virgins. Medellin is less violent than used to be but still the life expectancy of these gang members is not high They feel they have nothing to lose they spoke to young girls and start talking to them - They invite them to party a couple of minutes later girls give them their phone numbers- It was incredible to see how the gang members stopped 14-year old girls and groomed them in 10 minutes They got their phone numbers and possibly in a couple of days they will call, they will take them out shopping buy them a mobile phone in a week or two those girls miss all those virgins half an hour later I meet up with these gang members. Do you think those girls were virgins or not? Maybe we will have to look for more details We will have to talk with them. To look for proof. If it is possible, we will test them. Give them a few kisses and see how much they will pull away. These girls with 14 years old did they know what was happening? No. We played with their innocence. People watching this will be shocked that you are doing this with these girls. What do you think about that? We are not interested in sentiment: It is not about the heart. This is an Enterprise. This is business. This is what happens in the streets. If you have the opportunity to do it, you do it. In these men's violent and cynical world, the two young girls were nothing more than way to make money- I wanted to know what kind of man would come to Columbia to have sex with girls this young. Paul Brailsford is the only Britain convicted of having sex with children here in Colombia in 2011, He was arrested in a hotel room with child pornography and accused of sleeping with two girls aged 12 and 14- He do not have a gang to groom the virgins for him He did it himself- He is now spending 20 years in prison I managed to get him to agree to an interview from inside the jail we know the sentence and you know the charges the were put against you what do you have to say about that well basically I am still fighting to get out I am innocent yes you are innocent you did not abuse oh no unfortunately here there are many underage hookers yes okay and I got caught in a sting I thought they were older year a problem there were 12 years 12 years old one and the other one 14 and a half year okay both tall yeah yes tall as you yeah very well-endowed yeah yes. So you thought were they were over 18 years I thought food enough no problem what he did not know is that the day before I had gone to see one of the girls he was convicted of abusing legal age of constant in Colombia in 18 Naomi is now 16 year old- when Paul Brailsford slept with her she was just 12 she told me she was not a prostitute that he groomed her after seeing her on the beach and then abused her over several months. She started crying and then she told me that he had threatened them. That they couldn’t anything because they were threatened. And that if they said anything to me or the neighbors that he would kill them. He lowered the self-esteem of my daughter. He made her dirty. I mean she is 16 now and for me she does not look 18- still so if I think back and three and a half years ago when she was 12 would she have looked this your opinion yeah okay no problem yeah so you did not think she was 12 no your opinion my opinion yeah. So, you did not so you did not think she was 12 your opinion my opinion and that was it yes and you have anything to tell them do I have anything to tell them yea if you had them in front of you. Gloria and her two daughters what will you tell them- them- I do not know- close it down close it down now close it. Paul Brailsford is one of just three foreigners in jail in Columbia for this crime. Up, I do not have anything to say to 12 years old girl that you abused in the 14-year old girl that you abused? Without retie es feeling to confront this growing treat it is left to mothers like mothers to fight for their daughter's future Medellin might be a safer place for tourists nowadays but it's not for young girls growing up in the barrios among gangs who are exploiting their innocence for profit Guillermo Galdos channel 4 news in Medellin.

Abused nuns’ stories of rape, forced abortions.

Judy WOODRUFF: this week Catholic bishops are meeting in Baltimore to discuss the priests sex abuse crisis in the American church and will vote on measures to hold themselves accountable. throughout the church, The Vatican has put in place new rules on reporting abuse, the most concrete step the Vatican has taken to counter the crisis. Most of the attention has focused on child victims, but as special correspondent Christopher Livesay reports from the Vatican City, now, in the Me-Too era, there is a growing chorus of nuns speaking as survivors of abuse as well. CHRISTOPHER LIFESAY: They are known as brides of Christ, revered for their quiet service, not for speaking out. But that is beginning to change. DORIS WANGNER, Former nun! Well I joined the convent in 2003, And I was raped in 2008. CHRISTOPHER LIFESAY: raped, she says, by a priest. A devout Catholic from Germany, Doris Wangner was 24 years old, living and working at this religious community just outside the Vatican. DORIS WANGNER: And he came into the room, closed the door behind him, was sitting on my right hand on the sofa. And he just started to undress me. CHRISTOPHER LIVESAY: when she told her Superiors, she sees the priest went unpunished, allowing him to rape her again and again. But this whole time, the perpetrator was still leaving in the same. DORIS WANGNER: Yes. CHRISTOPHER LIVESAY: So, you have to actually see your rapist. DORIS WANGNER: Every day. CHRISTOPHER LIVESAY: Every day. DORIS WANGNER: He was preaching at the chapel. He was giving me holy communion. He was sitting at breakfast, at lunch, at dinner on the same- at the same table. She said she was ironing his shirts. CHRISTOPHER LIVESAY: story after story like Wangner’s is reaching a crescendo. In India, a bishop currently faces charges for repeatedly raping a formal mother superior. And a recent investigation by the Associated Press found cases of abuse across four continents. No, the Vatican can no longer ignore the scandal. This year, Pope Francis made a shocking admission and acknowledged what had been a long-standing dirty secret of the Roman Catholic church, that some priests had been sexually abusing nuns. It was a stain they could keep on the wraps, that is, until the Me-Too era.

No religious women are beginning to speak out, and a NunsToo era has been born. Helping breakdown that wall of silence was, of all things a Vatican magazine, “Donne Chiesa Mondo, Women Church World”. Its all-women staff included former editor Lucetta Scaraffia. She listened to hundreds of stories from nuns and in February, published an article accusing the all-powerful priesthood of not only exploiting them for sex but first and foremost for their labor. LUCETTA SCARAFFIA, Former Editor, “Donne Chiesa Mondo” (through translator): It happens as high as the Vatican ministries, where women carry out secretarial work and translations, but they can never be promoted and the men get all the credit. They also exploit nuns and housekeepers. They Do all of the cleaning, prepare all the food, without fixed hours, all day, every day. Priests see this almost as their right to take advantage of women. CHRISTOPHER LIVESAY: They are not paid for their work. There's no chance of advancement. Some people have likened this mistreatment to slavery. Is that accurate? LUCETTA SCARAFFIA (through translator): That is accurate. Given this habit of servitude, it is easy to understand how it can be morph into sexual explanation. CHRISTOPHER LIVESAY: Doris Wangner says That is what happened to her in Rome. DORIS WANGNER: I was only working in the kitchen, Chopping vegetables, cleaning. anybody who wants to become a nun wants to serve and give herself to God. And that is why it is so easy to abuse nuns, because they are so ready to listen to others who tell them how they are supposed to be. Again, in again, she was reproached for not walking right, Not looking right, Not sitting right, Not talking right, because some men in the house had a problem with me. CHRISTOPHER LIVESAY: when you say they had a problem with you? DORIS WANGNER: they were in a way attracted to us. CHRISTOPHER LIVESAY: And this was your fault? DORIS WANGNER: it was our fault. CHRISTOPHER LIVESAY: She says it was also her fault when she reported the priest's advances to her female superior. DORIS WANGNER: She became furious. She literally jumped on her feet and was shouting at me, and she was very angry with me. And she said, “You are dangerous for him, leave him alone”. LUCETTA SCARAFFIA (through translator): they tell them keep quiet or our congregation will be prosecuted. These women cannot even contemplate leaving because they do not have any alternatives. Do you have no trade, no support group. They have severed ties with their families, so they are forced to endure this abuse. That off at least to pregnancy, And the priests or bishops force them to have abortions. CHRISTOPHER LIVESAY: some nuns are forced by the fathers of these children, by priests to have abortions? LUCETTA SCARAFFIA (through translator): yes. And these poor women now have to live with the anguish of having committed a mortal sin, we have many testimonies from nuns who had more than one abortion in this way. CHRISTOPHER LIVESAY: testimonies that begin too much for them for the Vatican to handle, she says soon after they were published, the director of the Vatican newspaper Andrea Monda told her that he would now be sitting in on the editorial meetings of her women's magazine. Monda denies any interference in the editorial process. LUCETTA SCARAFFIA (through translator): There was an effort to suffocate our voice. So, we decided, before we have suffocated, It would be better for us to resign. CHRISTOPHER LIVESAY: and almost all the women did resign. Change she says, is happening, thanks to nun’s breakout. This year, The Vatican held an extraordinary summit on sex abuse by priests. Some of the most powerful testimonies they came from nuns, such a sister Veronica Adeshola Openibo from Nigeria who read the riot act to a room full of the most powerful men in the Catholic church. SISTER VERONICA ADESHOLA OPENIBO, International Union Superior General: I think all of the atrocities we have committed as members of the church. I am saying we are not they, we. CHRISTOPHER LIVESAY: Openibo sits on the executive board of the International Union of Superiors General, which counts some 450,000 women religious leaders. It has recently called on nuns across the world to report abuse and held a rare meeting in Rome where Pope Francis, surrounded by nearly 1,000 sisters, once confessed that priests are abusing nuns. POPE FRANCIS, Leader of Catholic church (through translator): I am aware of the problems. It is not just that sexual abuse of nuns. You did not sign up to become some cleric’s home keeper, no. CHRISTOPHER LIVESAY: on the side lines of the meeting, the Executive board agreed to an inform to discussion with me.

SISTER VERONICA ADESHOLA OPENIBO: the church as a church, has had so many cases and has been defending itself, like on football field. CHRISTOPHER LIVESAY: can you provide any insight into what the Pope could do to address and try fix problem. WOMAN: I think I know what we could do. The future is to create a culture of care at every level, an open space. It is not shameful. SISTER CARMEN SAMMOT, International Union of Superior General! And also, to be able to say wherever we need to say who the perpetrator was, because we would not want that person to continue to hurting other sisters. SISTER SACCY HODGDON, International Union of Superiors General: We can be a dangerous memory. We can call the church to what they are profession that they want to see changes made, but they do not happen. CHRISTOPHER LIVESAY: right after the meeting, Pope Francis made a surprise announcement, and issued a new rule, calling on local diocese to create public and easily accessible offices to receive abuse claims. The rule also lays out a way to proceed when prelates are accused of a cover up or carrying out abuse themselves. It's perhaps the Pope is most concrete attempt to battle abuse. But critics see the law has major weakness: It still keeps the handling of cases within the church, as opposed to involving outside authorities and does not detail any specific punishment for prelates, like the one who raped Doris Wangner. DORIS WANGNER: And they should make sure that everybody who is either a perpetrator or has protected a perpetrator is legally persecuted. CHRISTOPHER LIVESAY: Something that never happened to her rapist. Instead, she says he is still a priest in the same community today. The trauma was so unbearable, she says she almost committed suicide one day when she was high upon a balcony inside the Papal Palace right in front of the Pope. DORIS WANGNER: And I could jump on the square. It would have been so easy. And my- you know, I had my leg already halfway up the wall. CHRISTOPHER LIVESAY: instead, she decided to speak out. It was a long process that eventually led to her leaving religious life. Today, she works as a head hunter back in her native Germany, and hopes that's young women entering the convent to do with open eyes. DORIS WANGNER: She should be aware that sexual abuse of nuns exists and that when- as long as victims do not speak out, perpetrators will just go on. She actually have their responsibility to speak.

- What steps need to be taken so that slavery is stopped?

Answer

7 WAYS TO STOP SLAVERY

It is true that this Modern day slavery still exists and devastates the lives of more than 20 million people worldwide – including children, sent into slavery because their families are too poor to provide for them. All too often we think that [slavery](https://restavekfreedom.org/2018/09/11/the-history-of-slavery/) is an “out there” thing that doesn’t affect or impact our suburban neighborhoods. The truth is that where a vulnerable population exists, so do slavery and human trafficking. One of the most important keys to ending slavery is for we who are free to educate ourselves, advocate, and act on behalf of those in bondage.

Gain Knowledge

It is okay to admit that I don not know a lot about modern day slavery or how it impacts the lives of millions worldwide. I started here, [look online to understand the plight of modern day slaves](https://restavekfreedom.org/issue/) and what someone like me can do to help. Once I gain awareness, I have one of the most important tools needed to help.

Shop Informed

Various companies use low wage workers abroad in hazardous and unsanitary factories. Miserably, this can sometimes lead to forced labor and child slavery. If I want to ensure my dollars are being spent ethically,I do a quick search to check out what my favorite brands are doing to fight slavery. There are decent businesses internationally who are doing everything they can to ensure freedom and equal rights at every level of their production, so I choose to buy from one of them.

Support Anti-Slavery Organizations

Ending slavery in our generation will not only take education, it will take resources. An easy way to start making a difference is to donate to an organization that is hard at work in the ditches. Top charities like [Restavek Freedom](https://restavekfreedom.org/) have local branches abroad with the cultural knowledge and staff desirable to transition slaves into liberty.

Speak Up

If I belong to a local religious organization or nonprofit group, I see what I can do to start raising the funds and awareness needed to end slavery in our lifetime. Just by speaking up and sharing my passion, I can inspire others to make a difference as well.

Be Social

It is good we must advocate the plight of the enslaved, at the top of our lungs when necessary. These days that can mean sharing enlightening articles and organizations on my social feeds to educate those who may not be aware.

Volunteer

One have educated myself on slavery, I take a look at what I can do to help. I volunteer at a local anti-trafficking organization or contact my city services to see what exists for victims of trafficking and slavery in my area. I do not necessarily have to travel overseas to make an impact.

Child Sponsorship

While children are not the only enslaved population worldwide, they are the most vulnerable and at risk, especially in countries like Haiti where poverty has taken hold. 1 out of 15 children is sent in restavek : given to a host family to help with domestic chores in the hope of a better life. In reality, they become slaves and work endlessly for no pay. [Child sponsorship](https://restavekfreedom.org/join-us/#_for-sponsors) can ensure that kids trapped in the restavek system have access to education and see their basic needs fulfilled.

Restavek Freedom exists to end child slavery in Haiti.  [Through its comprehensive approach, Restavek Freedom](https://restavekfreedom.org/our-work/) supports kids and communities to put an end to this system. [Join us](https://restavekfreedom.org/join-us/) to contribute to this life saving fight !!

<https://restavekfreedom.org/2017/08/29/7-ways-can-stop-slavery/#:~:text=Gain%20Knowledge,life%20saving%20fight%20>!!

Slavery has been practiced for centuries, and although many believe it is a practice of the past, modern-day slavery is very prevalent in [today’s society](https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/nation-now/2017/09/19/report-there-40-million-slaves-worldwide-most-women-and-girls-report-40-million-slaves-worldwide-mos/680632001/). It is estimated that about 40 million people are modern slaves, and this article will explore how to end such prominent slavery.

Modern-day slavery has been defined as “debt bondage, serfdom, forced marriage of a child for the exploitation of that child.” Out of the 40 million people trapped in the slave system, around 25 million people are in forced labor, 15 million are involved in forced marriage and five million people work as sex slaves. Statistics also show that 25 percent of [slaves are children](https://borgenproject.org/10-child-labor-facts/) and 71 percent are women.

Parts of Asia and the Pacific hold the most substantial amount of slaves, while Europe, Africa, the Arab states and the Americas also suffer from the [same crisis](https://www.freetheslaves.net/shocking-statistics-encouraging-commitments-at-united-nations/?gclid=EAIaIQobChMIyvm64Nia2gIVA43ICh07FQFxEAAYAiAAEgIMbfD_BwE). It is essential to know what steps and measures can be taken to know how to end slavery.

Social Media

Social media is an important component on how to end slavery. Modern slavery is not a priority compared to other political agenda movements, so utilizing social media to bring awareness to the issue can be a major first step.

In this [age of technology](https://www.freetheslaves.net/8-things-you-can-do-to-end-slavery/), social media platforms such as Twitter, Facebook and Instagram started as a device used to spread and share news, as well as connect individuals; thus, a simple post can be the beginning of an entire movement.

Education

Another way to finish slavery is to educate myself on the topic. When I am able to note the difference between slavery of the past compared to the new definition of slavery; I learn which demographic is most affected by slavery; I discover which organizations strive to end slavery; and finally, how I can make a difference.

Donating Money and Time

When I am involved in organizations that solely work to end slavery such as the Anti-Slavery International or the CNN Freedom Project is another excellent action-item, as is joining campaigns or hosting fundraisers for the organizations.

Fundraising at schools, churches, after-school programs and around my local community can significantly help organizations fund campaigns and other events that will lead to the end of slavery. Another significant method of donating time is to write to local newspapers and magazines to spread concerns.

Pay Attention to Survivors

Fighting for freedom is an important step to ending slavery, but ensuring that survivors do not fall back into the system is just as essential. A way to help survivors is finding them jobs and helping them adjust to society.

Survivors can also be [necessary tools](https://www.cnn.com/2016/02/18/world/slavery-what-you-can-do/index.html) for how to end slavery — people tend to sympathize with survivors when they hear their testimonies and experiences first-hand.

Contact My Government

Possibly one of the most beneficial measures is to express my concerns with modern slavery to my local government; contacting my senator or representative can in fact lead to mass amounts of change. The United States government has an essential hand in [international affairs](https://www.freetheslaves.net/8-things-you-can-do-to-end-slavery/), and I have to use this privilege as a tool to fight against [modern-day slavery](https://borgenproject.org/top-10-modern-day-slavery-facts/).

Slavery has been a virus to this world for too long, and now it is finally time to put an end to this dehumanizing practice.

*– Cassidy Dyce*

<https://borgenproject.org/how-to-end-slavery/#:~:text=Slavery%20has%20been,%E2%80%93%20Cassidy%20Dyce>

Steps Companies Must Take

Here is a list that we at Stop Slavery Today have compiled outlining 10 steps that companies must take to get a handle on modern slavery and human trafficking:

1. Considering how a response to the MSA will fit within existing strategic objectives within the company, which may include adopting an approach to embed the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

2. Developing or updating existing policies to address human rights issues, including slavery, forced and bonded labour, and human trafficking

3. Identifying relevant KPIs to monitor performance and help to ensure continuous improvement, for example:

a. number of known incidents of slavery and human trafficking linked to the company either by its operations, business relationships or supply chain,
b. percentage and number of suppliers engaged on the issue of human trafficking and slavery
c. percentage and number of suppliers signed up to specific requirements included, for instance, in a code of conduct or contract
d. percentage and number of staff trained on the issue of human trafficking and slavery

4. Working with relevant personnel to map the supply chain and determine where suppliers operate

5. Identify the main areas of risk relating to slavery and human trafficking: which of those countries and sectors pose a higher risk?

6. Ensuring that all employees are made aware of the policy, the business risks associated with the incidence of human trafficking and slavery in operations and the supply chain, and the heightened risk of human trafficking and slavery occurring when working through agents and other third parties

7. Developing or updating any existing checklists, pre-qualification questionnaires, and purchasing policies to require the procurement or purchasing department to engage with suppliers on slavery and human trafficking issues, for example, ensuring certain labour standards and good practices are being met, particularly in regions where there is a heightened risk or legal systems lack enforcement

8. Developing or update supplier codes of conduct, tender requirements and supplier contracts to account for the issue of slavery and human trafficking, including, for example, requirements on meeting minimum labour standards in their supply chain

9. Developing or updating due diligence procedures to incorporate the risk of slavery and human trafficking, to be engaged in any merger or acquisition or partnership or joint venture process

10. Making training on slavery and human trafficking available to staff
 <https://www.stop-slavery.co.uk/blog/steps-companies-should-take#:~:text=Steps%20Companies%20Should,available%20to%20staff%0A%C2%A0>

**Conclusion**

In conclusion; The 4th Human Right is that of Freedom from Slavery.

Article 4: Freedom from Slavery: Men were bought and sold like commodities, held for years against their will on fishing boats off Thailand. Yazidi women sold into sex slavery, raped daily and passed from owner to owner. Human beings offered as birthday gifts to children. The right to freedom from slavery prohibits individuals being held in circumstances in which the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised. The right to freedom from forced labour necessitates that a person be free from work or service that is compelled under the threat of penalty and which the person has not offered to perform voluntarily.

Article 4 protects my right not to be held in slavery or servitude, or made to do forced labour

Slavery is when somebody actually owns me like a piece of property.

Servitude is similar to slavery - I might live on the person’s premises, work for them and be unable to leave, but they do not own me.

Forced labour means I am forced to do work that I have not agreed to, under the threat of punishment. My right to be protected against slavery and servitude is absolute, which means it can never be restricted. My right relating to forced labour is also absolute. However, it does not apply to work that: I have to do as part of a prison or community sentence, the government requires me to do in a state of emergency, such as after a natural or man-made disaster, and It is part of normal civic obligations, like jury service.

Article 4: Prohibition of slavery and forced labour

1. No body shall be held in slavery or servitude.

2. No body shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour.

3. For the purpose of this Article the term ‘forced or compulsory labour’ shall not include:

any work required to be done in the ordinary course of detention imposed according to the provisions of Article 5 of this Convention or during conditional release from such detention

any service of a military character or, in case of conscientious
objectors in countries where they are recognised, service exacted instead of compulsory military service; Any service exacted in case of an emergency or calamity threatening the life or well-being of the community, or

Any work or service which forms part of normal civic obligations.

Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of gender, nationality, place of residency, sex, ethnicity, religion, color or and other categorization. Thus, human rights are non-discriminatory, meaning that all human beings are entitled to them and cannot be excluded from them. Of course, while all human beings are entitled to human rights, not all human beings experience them equally throughout the world. Many governments and individuals ignore human rights and grossly exploit other human beings.

There are diversities of human rights, including: Civil rights (such as the rights to life, liberty and security), Political rights (like rights to the protection of the law and equality before the law),

Economic rights (including rights to work, to own property and to receive equal pay),

Social rights (like rights to education and consenting marriages), Cultural rights (including the right to freely participate in their cultural community), and Collective rights (like the right to self-determination).

Slavery, forced labor and human trafficking are violations of human rights because these acts strip human beings of their inherent rights. In fact, the [Universal Declaration of Human Rights](http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/) explicitly references slavery, stating in Article 4: [No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.](http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/)

The [human rights most relevant to trafficking](http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/FS36_en.pdf) are: The prohibition of discrimination on the basis of race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or other status;

* The right to life;
* The right to liberty and security;
* The right not to be submitted to slavery, servitude, forced labor or bonded labor;
* The right not to be subjected to torture and/or cruel, inhuman, degrading treatment or punishment;
* The right to be free from gendered violence;
* The right to freedom of association;
* The right to freedom of movement;
* The right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health;
* The right to just and favorable conditions of work;
* The right to an adequate standard of living;
* The right to social security; and
* The right of children to special protection.

It is a painful authenticity. Universal estimates indicate that there are as voluminous as forty million individuals existing in numerous forms of exploitation identified as modern slavery. This comprises victims of forced labor, debt bondage, domestic servitude, human trafficking, child labor, forced marriage, and descent-based slavery. America’s history with descent-based or chattel slavery in which people were classified as slaves at birth, treated as property, and denied human rights, it is predominantly difficult to know that there are still places in the world today where people are born into hereditary slavery. They are treated as property and subjected to sexual and physical abuse because their ancestors were and the same fate befalls their children. While slavery has been legally abolished generally, it has yet to be eliminated according to the UN Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, Including its Causes and Consequences. For example, in September 2020, the Special Rapporteur called on Mali to finally end slavery after four men who were regarded as having been born as slaves were beaten to death. The situation in Mali illustrates the problem. The country outlawed slavery in 1905 and the Malian Penal Code lists slavery as a crime against humanity. So far, over one hundred years later, people are still trapped in this system. This condition, which is not unique to Mali, demonstrates the need not only for additional legislation criminalizing slavery, but for a willingness to punish those who perpetrate it on others. As another example, Mauritania was the last nation to abolish slavery, which it did in 1981. However, it did not pass a law criminalizing the practice until 2007. Though the [Global Slavery Index](https://www.globalslaveryindex.org/) for 2018 estimates that 90,000 people in Mauritania are living as slaves, there have only been a few prosecutions for the practice. One Mauritanian woman who escaped slavery with the help of an anti-slavery organization reported how one of her children was killed. She had become pregnant with this child after being raped by her master. One day, she was not permitted to take her baby with her to the field. The master said that she would work faster without the child on her back. When she returned, she found that her baby girl had been left out in the hot sun where the child died and was being eaten by ants. The mother asked if she could take a break to bury her baby, but she was told to get back to work. Later that day, she dug a shallow grave and buried her. Two of her other girls are the children of the master’s oldest son who threatened to behead her if she told anyone they were his kids. When she was sent to work for another family, the new master forced her young daughter to marry him and raped her and her daughter at gunpoint. Thankfully, both she and her daughter are free today and she has been brave enough to communicate her story to the world. This is the plight of many who continue to live in slavery. Despite the fact that an estimated 10%-20% of the population exists in slavery, Mauritanian officials frequently deny that slavery still exists. Human rights defenders are arbitrarily jailed. There are even reports that some enslaved children who have escaped and gone to the police for assistance have been returned to their masters. Despite these abuses, Mauritania joined the UN Human Rights Council in February 2020. The issue of slavery is one that highlights the dangerous service provided by human rights and humanitarian organizations. These organizations are working to raise awareness about modern slavery round the world. They are assisting people gain freedom and providing economic and educational support. They are pressing for additional legislation and seeking justice for victims. May their efforts hasten the eradication of descent-based slavery and help stem the tide of other modern forms of exploitation.

6 Types of Modern Day Slavery That Cannot Be Ignored

1. Forced Labor: Forced labor includes all types of enslavement that involve coercion against one’s will and a threat of punishment.

2. Bonded Labor: Debt bondage occurs when an individual is forced to work to repay a debt.

3. Domestic Servitude: This type of slavery consists of live-in domestic workers who cannot leave of their own free will..

4. Sex Trafficking: Sex trafficking occurs when women, men, or children are forced to engage in commercial sex acts.

5. Forced Marriage: This type of slavery occurs when an individual lacks the option to refuse marriage or is married to someone else by relatives.

6. Child Labor: Any form of modern day slavery that involves children under 18 is considered child labor.

7 ways to stop slavery include; Gain Knowledge, Shop Informed, Support Anti-Slavery Organizations, Speak Up, Be Social, Volunteer, Child Sponsorship.

Slavery has been practiced for centuries, and although many believe it is a practice of the past, modern-day slavery is very prevalent in [today’s society](https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/nation-now/2017/09/19/report-there-40-million-slaves-worldwide-most-women-and-girls-report-40-million-slaves-worldwide-mos/680632001/). It is estimated that about 40 million people are modern slaves, and this article will explore how to end such prominent slavery.

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4. Working with relevant personnel to map the supply chain and determine where suppliers operate
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10. Making training on slavery and human trafficking available to staff.

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