



**anti-
slavery**

today's fight for tomorrow's freedom

reporter

Spring 2011

**Fighting child slavery
in the cocoa sector**

In this issue

EU anti-trafficking success
Channel 4's Unreported World
Forced labour in colonial Kenya

Comment

Our recent research on child slavery in the cocoa sector of Ivory Coast, which produces around 40 per cent of the world's supply, found that trafficking continues to blight the country, with children from neighbouring Mali and Burkina Faso forced to work without pay on Ivorian cocoa farms. We

also found that despite their vast profits from exporting the crop, multinational cocoa traders were doing very little to end slavery in their supply chains.

Not that anyone would have guessed this from their upbeat corporate messaging, which implies traders are doing everything they can. We realised that cocoa traders were telling the world a very different version of events, sugar coating, or more appropriately, 'choco-coating' the truth.

Cocoa traders have so far avoided the public gaze because their role of 'middleman' is seen as removed from the choices of consumers. Anti-Slavery International strongly believes that in order to eradicate child slavery from the sector, these traders, responsible for buying Ivory Coast's cocoa supply and selling it to western chocolate manufacturers, must finally feel the power of public pressure.

To coincide with the annual mass consumption of Easter eggs we decided to try a new approach to attempt to reach a new audience about child slavery in Ivory Coast.

Teaming up with creative design agency, Lean Mean Fighting Machine, we hit upon the idea of using humour to raise awareness of this hypocrisy by ironically replicating the cocoa traders' messaging by setting up 'choco-coat', an online app that allows people to send fake chocolate-coated messages via twitter to their friends. (See back page.)

Of course, our hope is that users of the app will be intrigued enough to click through to Anti-Slavery International's website and find out about the reality of child slavery in the Ivorian cocoa sector and also take part in our online action to the Chief Executives of Cargill, ADM and Barry Callebaut, the three main cocoa traders working in Ivory Coast. (See page 6.)

After our tentative first steps into the twittersphere two years ago, we now have 3,000 followers, which has doubled in the past six months alone. Anti-Slavery International takes a 'social' attitude to social media, which we hope creates the appropriate atmosphere for communication. We tweet at least three times a day and encourage all employees to use the organisation's facebook and twitter accounts to communicate campaigns and important news with our supporters.

The abolitionist movement has a long legacy of using the latest marketing techniques to convince the general public to fight against slavery. Our founders expertly used petitions and logos to create a brand to help end the Transatlantic Slave Trade and early last century we pioneered the use of photography to successfully expose abuses across the world. We remain committed in the 21st century to using the latest technologies to help end slavery.

This is Anti-Slavery International's first attempt to use social media in such a tongue-in-cheek manner and of course we have considered the potential pitfalls with an application geared round insulting your friends. To mitigate concerns we worked closely with the creative design agency to ensure that the application included safeguards over content to make sure it could not be hijacked.

Ultimately we believe, to quote the influential US lawyer Louis Brandeis, that sunlight is the best disinfectant and we hope using humour in this way will help raise long overdue awareness of the responsibility of international cocoa traders in eradicating child slavery in Ivory Coast.



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Dr Aidan McQuade
Director

Contents

Anti-Slavery International
Thomas Clarkson House
The Stableyard
Broomgrove Road, London SW9 9TL
United Kingdom

tel: +44 (0)20 7501 8920
fax: +44 (0)20 7738 4110
email: info@antislavery.org
website: www.antislavery.org

Editor: Paul Donohoe
tel: +44 (0)20 7501 8934
email: p.donohoe@antislavery.org

Layout: Paul Donohoe
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Coast.

Credit: Nile Sprague

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Protestors in Prague march to demand justice for hundreds of migrant workers forced to work without pay in state forests.

News



Anna Solcova

Campaigners march on Czech government to expose slavery

27 Mar - Over one hundred people marched on the Ministry of Agriculture in Prague to demand justice for hundreds of migrant forest workers forced to work without pay on state owned forests.

Campaigners called for compensation and a criminal investigation to expose those responsible for exploiting migrant workers from Vietnam, Slovakia and Romania and other countries.

Two labour providers, Affumicata and Wood Servis Praha, are accused of exploiting around 1,500 workers in 2009 and 2010 to plant, clean and cut down trees in state owned forests.

Both firms are subcontractors for Less & Forest, one of the biggest forestry companies in the country, which carries out work for the main state forestry agency Lesy České Republiky at Šumava and Krkonoše national parks.

The workers were promised salaries starting at 10 000 CZK

(400 euros) a month as well as housing. However, hundreds allege that they worked up to twelve hours a day for little or no pay at all.

Vietnamese workers complained of being persuaded to sign a 'training contract' instead of an employment contract. Those who complained also received threats from management.

A grant from the OSCE (Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe) has paid for lawyers to take on the case of 74 migrant workers owed more than 100,000 euros in unpaid wages.

Petra Kutálková from human trafficking charity La Strada Czech Republic, said: "This is the most extensive known case of trafficking for forced labour in the Czech Republic. The call for public attention and corporate social responsibility is a crucial part of the effort to combat trafficking and labour exploitation."

London pensioner found guilty of domestic slavery

17 Mar - A retired doctor from Harrow, West London, was handed a nine-month prison sentence, suspended for two years, after being found guilty of trafficking a Ugandan woman into domestic slavery.

Saeeda Khan, aged 68, brought 47-year-old Mwanamisi Mruke from her native Tanzania in 2006 to work for her after she was made redundant from Khan's hospital in Dar es Salaam.

Khan arranged a domestic service visa and promised to pay Ms Mruke only 120,000 shillings (£21) a month into her Tanzanian bank account, along with an additional £10 a month as pocket money in London.

Khan took Ms Mruke's passport away, forced her to sleep on the kitchen floor and fed her only two slices of bread a day. Ms Mruke was expected to work from six in the morning to midnight each day and was not allowed a single day off in four years.

Khan refused to allow Ms Mruke to return home after the deaths of her mother and father or for her daughter's wedding in 2009 and after a while stopped paying her at all.

Ms Mruke's situation only came to light during a visit to her local GP in 2010, who was concerned enough to contact London-based migrant domestic worker charity Kalayaan, who in turn brought her situation to the attention of the police.

Hollywood star launches fund for trafficking victims

8 Mar – Oscar winning actress Mira Sorvino visited London to launch a UN fund to help victims of human trafficking.

As part of the UNODC's Blue Heart campaign, the new fund will raise money and distribute grants to frontline services helping trafficked people.

Trustees for the fund, which includes Anti-Slavery International's Anti-Trafficking Programme Co-ordinator, Klara Skrivankova, hope to raise millions of pounds for the fund from governments, corporations and private donors.

Mira Sorvino said: "The rapid expansion of human trafficking into the third largest and most profitable form of crime is a disgusting mark on our global humanity. It does not trouble the trafficker's conscience that their commodity is a living breathing person. We hope that this trust fund will help emancipate them and give them a voice."



Anti-Slavery's Klara Skrivankova (far right) sitting next to actress Mira Sorvino at the UNODC launch of the new anti-trafficking fund.

California company sued for trafficking Thai farm workers

20 Apr - A US Government agency is suing a California labour contractor for trafficking over a thousand Thai workers onto farms in Hawaii and Washington State.

The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) said the workers were physically abused and forced to live in rat-infested housing after being recruited by Global Horizons, a California-based labour contractor, to work on farms.

According to the EEOC, Global Horizons lured 1,100 Thai workers to the U.S. between 2003 and 2007 with promises of

steady jobs before confiscating their passports and threatening to deport anyone who complained.

An official described how on one Hawaiian farm, workers were left so hungry they had no choice but to eat the leaves of plants. Workers said they had undertaken exorbitant debts in Thailand to pay their recruitment fees, with many using their family's land as collateral.

The EEOC is seeking back pay for the workers as well as up to \$300,000 in damages.

Frontline UK anti-trafficking charity loses state funding

17 Apr - The British government have confirmed that they are withdrawing funding from the Poppy Project for frontline service delivery for trafficked women. Instead the government has decided in favour of awarding a three year contract to deliver these services to the Salvation Army.

The Poppy Project currently offers accommodation for up to 128 trafficked women at any one time, as well as providing other services including English classes and supporting women with doctor and solicitor visits.

In April it mobilised supporters to prevent a Ghanaian

trafficked woman being deported from Heathrow airport back to her home country.

The Poppy Project has helped more than 700 women since it was founded in 2003 and has helped secure more than 500 years in convictions against traffickers.

The organisation has expressed concern that the changes will mean a reduction from 90 days to 45 days of support for trafficked people.

The Poppy Project needs to attract £450,000 in donations by June in order to survive.

Take action

Domestic slavery convention vote due

There is just a few weeks left before governments around the world vote on whether to create a new international convention on domestic work, which is a historic opportunity to give domestic workers much needed protection from slavery.

The UK is still dragging its heels and is not fully supporting the convention, despite support from most other European countries and the US.

We urgently need you to write to Vince Cable MP, whose Department for Business, Innovation & Skills is responsible for this decision. Visit www.antislavery.org/homealone to take action.

Campaigning works! UK signs up to new EU trafficking law

After months of campaigning by Anti-Slavery International, 38 Degrees and the Independent on Sunday, the government finally announced in March that it would opt into a new EU Human Trafficking Directive aimed at taking tougher action across Europe to prosecute traffickers and ensure victims receive the help they need.

Thousands of Anti-Slavery supporters signed our petition helping us reach an amazing 47,000 signatures which we delivered to No.10 Downing Street. It is an incredible result that the Government have listened to us all and recognised the need to back this measure and do more to tackle trafficking. The UK's opt in was formally approved by MPs in the Commons on Monday 9 May.

We would like to say a massive thank you to all Anti-Slavery supporters for your incredible help in achieving greater protection for those who suffer at the hands of traffickers. We couldn't have done it without all your fantastic support so please stick with us and keep campaigning!



Anti-Slavery International campaigners outside the British Prime Minister's residence to hand in our trafficking petition.

New cocoa campaign to stop child slavery in Ivory Coast

We've re-launched our campaign to step up action from the cocoa industry to end child slavery in the Ivory Coast, where children continue to be trafficked to work on small cocoa farms and are forced to work in appalling and hazardous conditions.

Many global companies make large profits from cocoa produced by children in slavery. Big multinational commodity trading companies buy cocoa sourced from Ivorian cocoa farms where children in slavery are frequently found and export it to the global brands which make and sell chocolate worldwide.

Sustained action from concerned consumers has helped pressure some of the world's major chocolate companies to take responsibility to help end the practice of using child slaves within cocoa production.

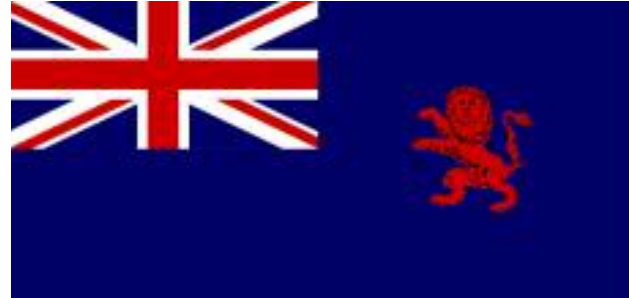
Although we still need to ensure greater action from the brands, we are now turning our attention to the 'middlemen' trading companies who have quietly sat by and done little to tackle the issue, whilst continuing to make large profits from trading cocoa.

Please write letters to the Chief Executive's of Cargill, Barry Callebaut and ADM, telling them they must increase their efforts to end child slavery in the industry.

You can get involved with the campaign online by using our new 'choco-coat' twitter application (see back page) to spread the word with your friends, or contact Gemma Wolfes on 020 7501 8936 or g.wolfes@antislavery.org for a full action briefing and template letter.



The Kenyan flag, left, and below the flag of Colonial Kenya.



Forced labour and the UK's colonial legacy in Kenya

In the wake of High Court proceedings against the British government for treatment of four Kenyans during the colonial period, Anti-Slavery's Education Officer, Michaela Alfred-Kamara, takes a closer look at the use of forced labour in the colony during the Mau Mau rebellion.

In April 2011, the British High Court released a series of documents relating to human rights abuses, including forced labour, in Kenya during the colonial period.

The release was prompted by four Kenyans who are suing the British government for personal damages caused by repeated assaults by members of the British Colonial Administration in Kenya. Two of the male claimants say they were castrated as part of their punishment.

The government says that it cannot be held responsible for the actions of a former colonial administration. A high court ruling in favour of the Kenyans will prove that London knew about and approved torture and abuse in Kenya.

The British colonial settlement of Kenya began in 1895 when land was forcibly removed from local communities for the building of railway lines and for occupation by British settlers.

Settlers would come to comprise just 0.7 per cent of the population of Kenya but owned 20 per cent of the most fertile land in an area which became known as the White Highlands.

The colony's main function was to produce crops for export and as locals became deprived of their own land they had no choice but to find work on settler farms. By 1945, there were over 200,000 Kenyans, most from the dominant Kikuyu ethnic group, living as 'resident native labourers' in the White Highlands and described by the authorities as a "cheap, malleable and readily accessible African labour force".

Resentment of the loss of land, the impact of segregation policies and the poverty of the workers soon led to an armed struggle, organised around the Kenyan Land and Reform Army, known more popularly as the Mau Mau. A government report on the origins of the Mau Mau acknowledged that it was "no sudden uprising but the result of a long period of political unrest among the Kikuyu people".

An increase in attacks by the Mau Mau, resulted in the UK government authorising a state of emergency in October 1952. Twenty thousand British troops were sent to quell the uprising.

In the search for Mau Mau sympathisers, an estimated 150,000 Kenyans were interrogated. Many detainees were subject to torture and other gross abuses during the screening system, which included

whippings, beatings and sexual abuse of both men and women.

In May 1953, the British Government established the East African command of the Army to oversee Operation Anvil designed to round up 'passive supporters' of the Mau Mau.

In anticipation of the huge swell in detainee numbers, the Secretary of State for the Colonies authorised the use of forced labour in detention camps. By 1954, 1.5 million Kenyans had been forcibly resettled into 854 detention camps.

This 'villagisation' programme was an attempt to control the population and root out the Mau Mau. Kenyans were forced to burn down their previous homes and were detained in camps surrounded by trenches and barbed wire fences, which they could only leave with express permission.

Conditions in the villages were deeply unsanitary and violence and forced labour were endemic. If a villager was late for the communal labour roll call, walked too slowly or failed to complete their daily work quota, they would be sent to the Home Guard post and to receive a range of violent and humiliating punishments, including rape.

By early 1957, those who still refused to admit Mau Mau allegiance were subjected to forced labour under the Cowan Plan, which dictated that if detainees did not prove 'amenable' to work, then they should be "manhandled to the site and ordered to work".

On March 4 March 1959, eleven detainees were beaten to death by camp guards when they refused to obey orders to work. No criminal prosecutions followed the killings and the British government resisted demands for a full scale judicial enquiry.

Following political condemnation in the UK and abroad, on 12 January 1960 the state of emergency was brought to an end and detainees were gradually released. By 1963 Kenya had achieved independence from Britain. Official figures state that 11,000 Kenyan rebels and 32 British settlers died during the eight years of the Mau Mau uprising.

The four claimants have brought to light atrocities committed under the British colonial administration. Most telling is the willingness of the administration to forgo international human rights conventions and subject to forced labour Kenyans who dared to demand living wages and access to land.

Unreported World

Channel 4's latest series of **Unreported World** exposed two very different manifestations of slavery from across the world.

Below Oliver Steeds follows a father's search for his mentally disabled son, who he believes was abducted into forced labour to make bricks feeding China's construction boom. Opposite, fellow reporter Jenny Kleeman describes the use of black magic in the trafficking of young Nigerian women into prostitution in Italy.

China is experiencing a construction frenzy so incredible that an estimated 20 new cities will be built each year over the next 20 years.

These construction projects are often serviced by neighbouring brick factories, which are crying out for cheap workers. The industry has a reputation for using forced labour, supplied by trafficking gangs.

One of the untold stories behind China's economic boom involves at least 10,000 young men with learning disabilities abducted and forced to work in these brick kilns.

He Zhimin, a 62-year-old farmer from Sanyuan town in central China believes his son, He Wen, who has the mental age of a child, was abducted and forced him into a life of slavery.

The disappearance was reported to the police, but he has

been left to search for his son on his own. With hundreds of brick kilns across the county, Mr He has an almost impossible task.

He has visited 40 kilns and come across many other cases of mentally disabled people who have been abducted into slavery. As a result of his investigations he has been threatened and at times violently attacked.

Eyewitnesses told Mr He his son was seen at a factory and forced to carry hot bricks from the oven and was beaten all over his body if he didn't work hard enough. Mr He goes to check but finds the factory recently abandoned. Despite another dead-end Mr He vows never to give up searching for his son.

You can help Mr He continue his search or He Wen by donating to help pay towards his legal costs at 'www.justgiving.com/FindingHeWen'.



Oliver Steeds with Mr He, who is holding a missing person poster of his son He Wen.



Photo ID of He Wen



Rita is 27 and from Edo province in southern Nigeria. Five years ago she came to Italy seeking a better life but instead was forced to work as a prostitute. She sleeps with 20 men a day, 7 days a week, for 20 euros a time. As many as 20,000 Nigerian women work as prostitutes on Italy's streets.

When asked why she doesn't leave, she explains her predicament. "I have to pay the people who brought me here. I have to pay 50,000 euros. I have been here five years and have to work for another two years. I can't run away because of the oath I took."

Rita is being kept for years against her will in Italy because of her fear of juju (voodoo) and the fear of the consequences of breaking her oath. She is a victim of trafficking.

Juju is a traditional religion that has existed in Africa for hundreds of years. It is still widely practiced in Edo, the province where 80 per cent of Nigerians trafficked into Europe come from.

Believers say invisible spirits govern the earth and control human existence. These spirits can be called upon to protect people, but they can also destroy them.

Women are made to swear an oath of loyalty to their traffickers in an elaborate ritual that compels them to pay back extortionate sums of money. If they ever break free or report their traffickers, they believe they will be cursed. Madams don't need muscle to control Rita, they have the spirits on their side.

"It's very, very scary. If you don't pay this money you are going to go mad. It will destroy your family and you will never remain the same again," said Rita.

Vivian is 23 and she makes her living selling tomatoes at a local market in a small town in Edo province. She has decided to go to work in Italy. "There are no jobs in this town, we are not comfortable, so I just have to go", she explains.

Her boyfriend is helping to arrange her transportation. He says he doesn't feel at all guilty about sending his girlfriend into a life of prostitution as he simply needs the money.

He also arranges for her to visit a juju priest called Dr Stanley. Lots of people come to see the juju priest for all sorts of reasons, but rituals funded by traffickers are the most lucrative part of his operation.

Dr Stanley explains the power of a juju oath. "I can use my power to destroy in any which way. Any type of sickness I can throw it to the person. Whether cancer or stroke. When you promise this is what you will do, unfailingly, you must do it."

Nigerians have used juju to form binding contracts for at least 500 years. For those like Vivian who were brought up believing it, there is no way she can hide a broken promise from the spirits. She believes part of her soul will now be held at the shrine until she fulfils her oath.

Persuading people to give evidence against their traffickers is a serious challenge. The power of the spirits are so strong that these women fear them more than their clients, more than they fear the police, more than they fear their traffickers. And the only way to convince them that they are free from the oath is to use more juju.

The government's anti-trafficking agency, NAPTIP, conducts special juju ceremonies to free repatriated victims from their oaths. Representatives from the agency take trafficked woman back to the same shrine to see the same priest who originally took her oath and demand he undertakes a revocation ceremony. It can take less than a minute to clear an oath that had kept a woman trapped in slavery in Europe for years.

Vivian's determination to improve her life made it easy for her boyfriend to exploit her. The juju oath made it impossible for her to change her mind. As long as Vivian has faith in these ancient beliefs her traffickers are able to trap her in a very modern form of slavery.



Above left: Jenny Kleeman with Vivian in her village and above with Vivian and the juju priest Dr Stanley before the oath taking ceremony.

Voice from the field



OSCE

Dr Maria Grazia Giammarinaro, the OSCE's Special Representative for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, explains why her organisation is calling for governments to do far more to combat the trafficking of people into domestic slavery.



Trafficking for the purpose of domestic servitude is one of the worst forms of trafficking in the world. It is important to stress when discussing domestic servitude that we are not talking about domestic work in general. The vast majority of migrant domestic workers find a decent job and are able to support their families by sending money home.

But a certain number fall prey to unscrupulous or criminal employers and are subjected to slavery. We have seen victims forced to work without a break from 5am in the morning to 1am at night. They are obliged to be at the disposal of the family at all times. They are forbidden to have a day off and are prevented from having any social contact other than with the employing family. These situations are frequently made worse by degrading and abusive treatment.

The first challenge is that we want domestic servitude to be recognised as a serious crime, which is not always the case. With the exception of various high sentences pronounced in the US, when domestic servitude cases are brought to court the perpetrator usually receives a lenient sentence. There is a general underestimation of the gravity of this crime.

The second challenge is to fight the cultural patterns that make migrants vulnerable to domestic servitude including the low status of domestic workers.

For too long, domestic work has been undervalued, rather than acknowledged as proper work. To stop this, we need all governments to support a new International Labour Organization convention on domestic work, to ensure that the rights of domestic workers are foreseen by the law and correctly enforced.

It is important to look at domestic servitude now because the demand for live-in care is increasing, especially looking after older relatives. In particular, we cannot say that this type of work is unskilled.

I certainly would not want any unskilled person looking after my mother when she gets older. On the contrary, this is a difficult and delicate task, and workers performing it deserve fair and appropriate treatment.

Our report on this issue calls for an examination of the impact of immigration policies on the living and working conditions of domestic workers. The harder people find it to get work because of their immigration status, the more they have to accept poor wages and conditions and the more it slides into domestic servitude. Dependence on employers can result in a never-ending cycle of abuse.

We also want to tackle domestic servitude in diplomatic households. The OSCE is a diplomatic community and is determined to take responsibility for that and build upon good practice that exists in certain countries to create the conditions to better protect victims of this heinous crime.

The British migrant domestic worker charity Kalayaan estimates that while only 0.2 per cent of migrant domestic workers find themselves in servitude the numbers rocket to 3.8 per cent for those who work in diplomatic households.

The problem of restitution of wages and compensation is also absolutely crucial to protecting victims and the OSCE calls on all European governments to support La Strada International and Anti-Slavery International's COMP.ACT campaign to give them the financial freedom to shape their own future.

To read the OSCE publication *Unprotected Work, Invisible Exploitation: Trafficking for the Purpose of Domestic Servitude* visit:
<http://www.osce.org/cthb/75804>.

To find out about the forthcoming 11th High-level Alliance against Trafficking in Human Beings Conference on trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation (20-21 June 2011, Vienna, Austria), visit: <http://www.osce.org/event/alliance11>.



All photos: Peter Pattison

Photos of domestic workers trafficked to the UK.

Events & local news

Putting the fun into fundraising

Every little helps in our fight against slavery and there is no limit to how you can raise funds on our behalf. From organising a coffee morning for your work colleagues, to asking friends to donate instead of buying presents for your birthday, to skydiving and taking part in a sponsored run (next one - British 10k in London in July), cycling challenge or an overseas trek, they all do the trick.

If you feel you could help our struggle in any way please get in touch with Jakub Sobik on 0207 501 8942 or j.sobik@antislavery.org. We promise we'll give you all support and advice we are able to deliver. Satisfaction from helping the less fortunate guaranteed!

Marathon runners raise £10K

Four Anti-Slavery runners, including our Director Dr Aidan McQuade, completed this year's London marathon.

The extent of the challenge was exemplified by Aidan's struggles, which he described in his blog. "I'd been feeling a few twinges in my knee from about mile 10 but this flared into a searing pain at about 15 miles. I hobbled along until I finally sought help from the truly wonderful St John's Ambulance folk at about the 20 mile mark. They taped up my knee and this was enough to get me to the finishing line."

A new Anti-Slavery record has been set by Ossi Wallwork who finished the run in an amazing 3 hours and 30 minutes, swiftly followed only nine minutes later by Tom Carroll.

"Running the London marathon was definitely one of the hardest things I have ever done. I was very proud to run on behalf of Anti-Slavery International and on the few occasions when I felt like giving up, the knowledge that I was running for such a great cause made a real difference."

The four runners raised over £10,000 in total. Congratulations to all our runners and well done on your efforts!



Neither down or out in Paris!

Some of Anti-Slavery's fundraisers can just never face enough challenges. Olga Obleukhina is going to cycle from London to Paris in June this year to raise money and awareness about modern day slavery.

If that's not enough, she has already organised a kayaking trip on the Regent's Canal in London. In the near future Olga is also organising a 'Spheremia' event just outside Ware in Hertfordshire, where participants roll downhill at 30 mph in a giant plastic ball.

"I have been extremely lucky to have a good life, have amazing friends and the opportunity to become and do anything I want. With my challenges I would like to support others who haven't been as lucky," she said.

To sponsor Olga's cycling challenge then please visit: www.justgiving.com/Olga-O.

Strolling for a good cause

You don't have to do mad things like running marathons, rowing the Atlantic or rolling down the hills in plastic balls to raise funds and spread the word about Anti-Slavery. Just a simple walk will do.

That's exactly what our dedicated supporter Kalpana Soanes did by organising the Easter Charity Walk. On Easter Sunday she and five of her friends walked through the woodlands, fields and farms of Sussex countryside.

They used their walk as a springboard to raise nearly £1,000 for our Niger Schools Project.

"Providing education for these children means giving them a good foundation in life. One day's effort here can improve several months of someone else's life over there. It's a leverage you can't ignore, so I'm already looking forward to the next event," said Kalpana.

choco-coat



Stop cocoa traders 'choco-coating' the truth about child slavery in Ivory Coast's cocoa sector!

Use choco-coat to send fake tweets to friends and help make cocoa traders end child slavery in their supply chain.

www.choco-coat.com

Slavery still exists—help us to abolish it



I would like to support Anti-Slavery International - please call **020 7501 8942** or e-mail: j.sobik@antislavery.org

I wish to support Anti-Slavery International by making a one-off donation of:

£5 £10 £25 Other £ _____
(£2 minimum)

I would like to make a regular donation, please send me details

I would like Anti-Slavery International to claim back the tax on all donations that I make from the date of this declaration and the six years prior to the year of this declaration, until I notify you otherwise, as Gift Aid donations

Signature: _____ Date: _____

(Please remember to let us know if you no longer pay enough income/or capital gains tax to cover the money we reclaim from the Inland Revenue – 28p for every £1 you gave up to 5th April 2008 and 25p for every £1 you give on or after 6th April 2008.)

You can also donate via our secure website at:

<http://www.antislavery.org/donate/>

Join our Campaigns Network

I would like to receive Action Briefings by:

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Mr Mrs Ms Miss Other _____

Forename _____ Surname _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

Telephone _____ (area code) _____

I enclose a cheque/postal order/CAF cheque – payable to Anti-Slavery International

Please debit my credit card (Amex/CAF/Diners/Mastercard/Maestro/Visa) (Maestro)

Card number

Start date Expiry date Issue no (Maestro)

CVS number (last three digits of security code on reverse of card)

Name on card (if different from above) _____ Date _____

Please send this form to: (UK only)

Anti-Slavery International, Freepost LON10246, London SW9 9BR

(no stamp needed but using one will save us money)

From overseas please send to:

Anti-Slavery International, Thomas Clarkson House, The Stableyard, Broomgrove Road, London SW9 9TL, United Kingdom

registered charity: 1049160