

NONFICTION FROM RUSSIA: [Slaves of Moscow](#)

"Nearly all of those released were women from the city of Shymkent in Kazakhstan."

by Victoria Lomasko

SOURCE: Words Without Borders Campus (wwb-campus.org)

Click on the title above to access the reading and related multi-media teaching and learning resources, including author and translator bios and representations of socio-geographic-political and cultural context.

SOCIAL WORK TEACHING AND LEARNING RESOURCES

**"The victims of human trafficking
and their stories reveal the dark underside of increased international mobility."**

Michele A. Clark, [Human Trafficking Casts Shadow on Globalization](#), Yale Global Online

Migrants and Their Vulnerability to Human Trafficking, Modern Slavery and Forced Labour

International Organization for Migration

"Where are migrants most vulnerable? At the most fundamental level, "migrants are most vulnerable to abuse and exploitation in situations and places where the authority of the State and society is unable to protect them, either through lack of capacity, applicable laws or simple neglect." This report provides data on where migrants are most vulnerable, (b) which migrants are most vulnerable, and (c) the characteristics of perpetrators.

One in 200 People Is a Slave. Why? Slavery affects more than 40 million people worldwide – more than at any other time in history

The Guardian, The Briefing (A series explaining the big stories behind today's news)

An in-depth journalistic account painting a picture of modern slavery and human trafficking. Newspaper stories (including photographs and videos) showing how this form of human exploitation takes shape in different socio-geographic-political and cultural contexts across the world:

[The Indian village where child sexual exploitation is the norm](#)

[Revealed: Qatar's World Cup 'slaves'](#)

[Malaysia: forced labour casts dark shadow over electronics industry](#)

[How climate change forces farmers into slavery in Cambodia's brick kilns – in pictures](#)

Revealed: Disney's £35 Ariel doll earns a Chinese worker 1p
Raped, beaten, exploited: the 21st-century slavery propping up Sicilian farming
'I hope you're ready to get married': in search of Vietnam's kidnapped brides
From nail bars to car washes: how big is the UK's slavery problem?
Why climate change is creating a new generation of child brides

The global context: An overview of patterns and trends in human trafficking

Trafficking in Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean

U.S. Congressional Research Service

Countries in Latin America serve as source, transit, and destination countries for trafficking in persons. Victims are exploited within their own countries and trafficked to other countries in the region. Latin America is also a primary source region for people trafficked to the United States, including by transnational organized crime groups. In FY2015, Mexico was the primary country of origin for foreign trafficking victims certified as eligible to receive U.S. assistance. Recent victims identified in the United States also have originated in Brazil and Central America. Smaller numbers of Latin Americans are trafficked to Europe and Asia. Latin America also serves as a transit region for Asian victims.

Global Study on Smuggling of Migrants

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Global Study on Smuggling of Migrants shows that migrant smuggling routes affect every part of the world. The study is based on an extensive review of existing data and literature. It presents detailed information about key smuggling routes, such as the magnitude, the profiles of smugglers and smuggled migrants, the modus operandi of smugglers and the risks that smuggled migrants face. It shows that smugglers use land, air and sea routes - and combinations of those - in their quest to profit from people's desire to improve their lives. Smugglers also expose migrants to a range of risks; violence, theft, exploitation, sexual violence, kidnapping and even death along many routes. [See [UNODC on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants](#) for a portal of definitions, tools, publications, expert interviews, information on grassroots humanitarian, legal, and financial aid to victims, and more.]

Global Report on Trafficking in Persons

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

The 2016 UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons is the third of its kind mandated by the General Assembly through the 2010 United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons. It covers 136 countries and provides an overview of patterns and flows of trafficking in persons at global, regional and national levels, based primarily on trafficking cases detected between 2012 and 2014. Trend information is presented for a broad range of indicators. The thematic chapter of the 2016 edition of the Global Report looks at how migrants and refugees can be vulnerable to trafficking in persons, en route or at destination. It also analyses the particular condition of people escaping war, conflict and persecution.

Social work and human trafficking: Social protection, ethical, and human rights considerations

The Role of Social Work in Social Protection Systems: The Universal Right to Social Protection

International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW)

The IFSW recognizes that unexpected expenditures due to a range of circumstances cause serious problems for maintenance of quality of life and for wellbeing, and that in such cases social protection provides security and means to cope with people's urgent needs. Among these are forced displacement related to violent conflicts or environmental disasters. The policy statement adds: "It is consistent with social work's professional ethics that social workers promote Social Protection Systems to construct systems that transform communities and society to address the root causes and dynamics that undermine peoples safety, security and wellbeing... and that maximise the opportunity for peoples self-determination and influence over their own lives."

Human Rights and Human Trafficking

United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

This fact sheet asserts that: "Inequalities within and between countries, increasingly restrictive immigration policies and growing demand for cheap, disempowered labour are just some of the underlying causes [for human trafficking] that have been identified. The many factors that increase individual vulnerability to trafficking include poverty, violence and discrimination." It outlines "a human rights-based approach... [which] requires understanding of the ways in which human rights violations arise throughout the trafficking cycle and of the ways in which States' obligations under international human rights law are engaged."

Working with Trafficked People: Guidelines for NGOs

National Roundtable on Human Trafficking and Slavery, Australian Government Initiative

This document presents guidelines in Australia for non-government organizations working with people who have experienced human trafficking, slavery or slavery-like practices, including forced marriage. Developed by members of the National Roundtable on Human Trafficking and Slavery, the publication outlines 10 principles for working safely and ethically with trafficked people. [See a related document by the Australian Government, [National Action Plan to Combat Modern Slavery 2020–25.](#)]

Human Trafficking and Modern Day Slavery

Social Dialogue Issue 20, Magazine of the International Association of Schools of Social Work

There is a sense that social work has generally neglected the issue of human trafficking. Carolyn Noble of the International Association of Schools of Social Work, introduces the magazine edition by noting: "All the articles in this edition acknowledge that social work has paid little attention to [human trafficking] either nationally and internationally despite the growing number of exposed cases.... This collection from across the globe is part of social work's awakening to such practices." The edition contains 17 articles by authors from Australia, South Africa, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Ukraine, India, Japan, Greece, Azerbaijan, Canada and the United States.

For teaching suggestions, please see [Using This Resource](#) in the International Literature Project Series.