



[Anti-Trafficking Review](#) es la primera revista de acceso abierto revisada por pares dedicada al tema de la trata de personas. Explora la trata en su contexto más amplio y las intersecciones con el género, el trabajo y la migración.

Cada número se relaciona con un tema emergente o pasado por alto en el campo de la trata de personas. El enfoque de la Revista es de naturaleza global, explorando los niveles micro y macro de las respuestas contra la trata y los puntos en común, las diferencias, y se desconecta en el medio.

La revista contribuye al logro de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible, en particular el Objetivo 5 (Igualdad de Género), 8 (Trabajo Decente y Crecimiento Económico) y 16 (Paz, Justicia e Instituciones Sólidas).

#### [No. 19 Special Issue – Migration, Sexuality, and Gender Identity](#) (September 2022)

Over the past decade, there has been growing recognition of LGBTI+ people's specific experiences with migration, asylum, informal labour, exploitation, and community-building away from home.

This Special Issue of *Anti-Trafficking Review* contributes to this literature with new conceptual and empirical research from countries across Asia, Europe, Africa, and the Americas. In highlighting the fluidity of sexuality and gender identity, the issue also expands our understanding of how survival is waged in the worlds of migration and informal labour.

[See Complete Issue in PDF](#)

#### [No. 18 Special Issue – Traffickers](#) (April 2022)

Despite increased awareness and massive investments in combating human trafficking, there is still limited knowledge about traffickers – who they are, why they engage in trafficking, and how they operate.

This Special Issue of *Anti-Trafficking Review* is a step towards filling this knowledge gap. Contributions from Australia, Hong Kong, Vietnam, Malaysia, Greece, Italy, the Caribbean, and the United States examine the characteristics, motivations, and modus operandi of traffickers, their relationships with victims, and their treatment in the criminal justice system. Importantly, they point to measures that can prevent people from offending and ensure that justice is served for both victims and perpetrators.

[See Complete Issue in PDF](#)

[No. 17 Special Issue – Anti-Trafficking Education](#) (September 2021)

The past decade has seen a dramatic increase in the sites for anti-trafficking education and the range of educators who shape how the public and institutions understand and respond to human trafficking.

The aim of this Special Issue of *Anti-Trafficking Review* is to catalyse a collective process of reflection on and evaluation of the current state and stakes surrounding education on human trafficking. Contributors detail instructional materials and institutional settings, and what they alternately describe as intersectional, anti-oppressive, team-based, civically engaged, trauma-informed, and survivor-led approaches to teaching and learning about human trafficking. They also emphasise the need for anti-trafficking education to encourage and inform efforts to create structural change, social justice, and individual empowerment.

[See Complete Issue in PDF](#)

[No. 16 Special Issue – Trafficking in Minors](#) (April 2021)

This Special Issue of *Anti-Trafficking Review* focuses on the phenomenon of trafficking in minors in different contexts and from a variety of perspectives. These include its relationship to child labour and adolescent migration, online sexual exploitation, and commercial gestational surrogacy, as well as lesser-known manifestations, such as trafficking of children for exploitation in criminal activities. Other contributions analyse media reports and NGO campaigns and interventions that aim to draw attention to the problem. Contributors emphasise that policies and interventions against child trafficking need to prioritise measures that address the underlying socio-economic and political root causes of the phenomenon – those related to development, access to education, healthcare, decent work, and migration regimes.

[See Complete Issue in PDF](#)

[No. 15 Special Issue – Everyday Abuse in the Global Economy](#) (September 2020)

In recent decades, neoliberal policies have transformed both the world economy and the world of work. Hard-won rights and protections have been eroded by deregulation, outsourcing, and subcontracting. New forms of unstable, isolated, and insecure work have emerged.

The new issue of *Anti-Trafficking Review* examines the driving forces behind the increasing prominence of precarious work, the accelerating role of migrant labour within global economy, and the relationship between everyday abuses and forms of severe exploitation which have come to be defined as human trafficking and modern slavery. It shows that a singular focus on individual cases can draw attention away from the larger systems, interests, and abuses associated with the smooth operations of the global economy. It also

shows that some of the energy which has been directed towards combating ‘modern slavery’ could be usefully redirected towards lower profile interventions concerned with worker and migrant rights.

[See Complete Issue in PDF](#)

[No. 14 Special Issue - Technology, Anti-Trafficking, and Speculative Futures](#) (April 2020)

Over the past decade, scholars, activists, and policymakers have repeatedly called for an examination of the role of technology as a contributing force to human trafficking and exploitation. Attention has focused on a range of issues from adult services websites and the use of social media to recruit victims and facilitate trafficking to the utilisation of data analytics software to understand trafficking and identify ‘hotspots of risk’.

The new issue of *Anti-Trafficking Review* explores some of the assumptions about the role of technology in facilitating or preventing human trafficking and exploitation and the currently available technological tools that purport to address them. It concludes that the factors that enable and sustain human trafficking, such as lack of decent jobs and social protections, or inhumane labour migration regimes, require political will – not tech solutionist fixes.

[See Complete Issue in PDF](#)

[No. 13 Special Issue - Public Perceptions and Responses to Human Trafficking](#) (September 2019)

This Special Issue of the *Anti-Trafficking Review* reflects the growing unease and disagreements among anti-trafficking practitioners and scholars about the current state of public awareness and perceptions of human trafficking: how and by whom they are produced and manipulated and whether they lead, or can lead, to any meaningful anti-trafficking action. Taken together, the articles converge around one central message: overall, public perceptions of human trafficking—whether created by the media, NGOs, governments or corporations, and conveyed through campaigns, apps, newspapers or corporate statements—remain incomplete and, often, misleading regarding the nature of trafficking, its root causes and, consequently, its prevention. Despite their diversity, most awareness-raising messages fail to highlight these root causes and to call for structural reforms to the socio-economic and political systems that drive human trafficking and related exploitation.

[See Complete Issue in PDF](#)

[No. 12 Special Issue - Sex Work](#) (April 2019)

Over the past two decades there has been a growing body of academic and community-based literature on sex workers' lives and work. However, the discourses, laws, and policies that impact sex workers are continually changing, and critical perspectives are constantly needed. Therefore, this Special Issue of the *Anti-Trafficking Review* highlights some of the current achievements of – and challenges faced by – the global sex worker rights movement.

Contributors examine the ways in which organising and collectivisation have enabled sex workers to speak up for themselves and tell their own stories, claim their human, social, and labour rights, resist stigma and punitive laws and policies, and provide mutual and peer-based support. The contexts in focus include Canada, Latin America and Caribbean, United States, France, South Africa, India, Thailand and the Philippines.

[See Complete Issue in PDF](#)

#### [No. 11 Special Issue-Irregular Migrants, Refugees or Trafficked Persons?](#) (October 2018)

International migration has become a 'mega trend' of our times, with more than 260 million migrants living outside their country of origin in 2017. Some move in search of better livelihood opportunities, others flee conflict, environmental degradation or natural disasters, and yet others are deceived or coerced into exploitative work. At the same time, the categories developed by the international community for people on the move—such as smuggled migrants, refugees, or trafficked persons—are increasingly inadequate to capture today's complex migration flows. Yet the label that a person is given by authorities can mean the difference between assistance and protection, or arrest and deportation.

This special issue of the *Anti-Trafficking Review* examines migratory categories and their use among authorities and humanitarian actors. Contributions from Indonesia/Malaysia, Hong Kong SAR, Italy, Peru and the United States explore the overlaps between categories such as 'refugee', 'asylum seeker', 'smuggled migrant', 'irregular migrant' and 'victim of trafficking' and their impact on migrants' human rights. In the debate section, four authors discuss the statement 'It is important and necessary to make clear distinctions between (irregular) migrants, refugees and trafficked persons'.

[See Complete Issue in PDF](#)

#### [No. 10 Special Issue-Life after Trafficking](#) (April 2018)

Media, policymakers and NGOs typically focus on the horrors of life in trafficking and 'rescuing' trafficked persons, but much less attention is paid to life after trafficking. This special issue of the *Anti-Trafficking Review* documents the challenges that people face after exiting situations labelled as trafficking, as well as those whose exploitation garnered no legal protections or service provision.

It introduces cases of life after trafficking in countries with robust anti-trafficking legal and care regimes, as well as in countries that offer little or no assistance. Contributions from countries as diverse as India, Thailand, Azerbaijan, the United States, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Denmark, United Kingdom and Switzerland highlight the lack of appropriate and comprehensive support for survivors after trafficking, as they struggle with family reunification, legal recognition and compensation, and long-term assistance. However, this issue also shows that ultimately, by taking back control of one's life, and tending to ordinary tasks and chores of resettlement, formerly trafficked persons move beyond the extraordinary cruelty of exploitation.

[See Complete Issue in PDF](#)

#### [No. 9 Special Issue—The Lessons of History](#) (September 2017)

In the past two decades human trafficking has been increasingly termed 'modern slavery' and anti-trafficking work likened to nineteenth century efforts to abolish slavery. NGOs, politicians and the media make heavy use of visual tropes alluding to slavery and the transatlantic slave trade, and it is often said that human trafficking is 'modern slavery'. But are such historical references really warranted?

This issue of the *Anti-Trafficking Review* explores some of the histories that created and continue to shape the phenomena discussed under the rubric of human trafficking, and the contemporary discourse of trafficking itself. It highlights the ways in which simplistic analogies between wrongs past and present can hamper, rather than facilitate, efforts to secure rights and protections in the contemporary moment. Contributions from Africa, Europe and the Americas focus on the race politics of 'modern slavery' campaigns, the history of indentured and 'coolie' labour, the legacies of anti-white slavery legislation and the restrictions on labour migration that can exacerbate human trafficking. Ultimately, they reveal that more critical engagement with the histories of transatlantic slavery, colonialism and their afterlives can teach us a great deal about the forms of violence, injustice and oppression that are tolerated today in the dominant liberal world order.

[See Complete Issue in PDF](#)

#### [No. 8 Special Issue—Where's the Evidence?](#) (April 2017)

Despite increasing interest in human trafficking and related exploitation, a great deal of anti-trafficking work still appears to be based on assumptions that are not well-proven or adequately questioned. Policy formations, advocacy campaigns, concrete interventions and popular understandings of trafficking have all been accused of making exaggerated claims and resting on thin, if any, evidence. There is an almost obsessive desire to know the scale, proportion, size, major sectors and geographical concentrations of human trafficking.

Similarly, the monitoring and evaluation of interventions prioritise numbers of people reached rather than any significant change in knowledge or behaviour. This focus on quantification has come at the expense of quality and a true understanding of the lives of the migrants and trafficked persons it is supposed to benefit.

This issue of the Anti-Trafficking Review explores the role of evidence, research and data in anti-trafficking work and how they influence our understanding of the issue and responses to it. Contributors examine the evidence used—or rejected—in the formation of national anti-trafficking policies in Northern Ireland, Canada and India, as well as the role of statistics, and monitoring and evaluation of anti-trafficking interventions. In the debate section, four authors take turn defending or rejecting the proposition 'Global Trafficking Prevalence Data Advances the Fight against Trafficking in Persons'.

[See Complete Issue in PDF](#)

#### [No. 7 Special Issue—Trafficking Representations](#) (September 2016)

**Guest Editors:** Rutvica Andrijasevic and Nicola Mai

Representations of human trafficking forced labour and 'modern slavery' are pervasive within media, policymaking, and humanitarian interventions and campaigns. This issue of the Anti-Trafficking Review explores the ways in which some representations erase the complexity in the life trajectories of people who have experienced trafficking, as well as those who are migrants, women, sex workers and others labelled as victims or 'at-risk' of trafficking.

Contributions in this issue examine visual material and narratives through which trafficking and its victims are represented in film, TV, newspapers and public discourse. The articles investigate representations in Australia, Cambodia, Nigeria, Serbia, Denmark, UK, and USA. Ultimately, this special issue highlights the fact that stereotypical trafficking representations conveniently distract the global public from their increasing and shared day-to-day exploitability as workers because of the systematic erosion of labour rights globally. Crucially, the issue also discusses positive alternatives and how to represent trafficking differently.

[See Complete Issue in PDF](#)

#### [No. 6 Special Issue—Prosecuting Human Trafficking](#) (May 2016)

**Guest Editor:** Anne T Gallagher

Prosecuting human trafficking is widely viewed as one of the main pillars of an effective national response to trafficking. But worldwide, the number of prosecutions for trafficking and related exploitation remains stubbornly low, especially when compared to the

generally accepted size of the problem. Very few traffickers are ever brought to justice and the criminal justice system rarely operates to benefit those who have been trafficked.

Issue 6 of the *Anti-Trafficking Review* analyses human trafficking prosecutions in different regions of the world and from a range of different perspectives. With five themed articles focusing on Russia, the United States, the Balkans and Western Europe, the issue provides important insights into the practical and policy issues surrounding human trafficking prosecutions.

[See Complete Issue in PDF](#)

#### [No. 5 Forced Labour and Human Trafficking](#) (September 2015)

**Guest Editors:** Nicola Piper and Marie Segrave

Human trafficking is now associated, and sometimes used interchangeably, with slavery and forced labour. As this issue highlights, this shift in how we use these terms has real consequences in terms of legal and policy responses to exploitation. Authors - both academics and practitioners - review how the global community is addressing forced labour and trafficking. In 2014 governments across the globe committed to combat forced labour through a new international agreement, the ILO Forced Labour Protocol. Assessing recent efforts and discourse, the thematic issue looks at unions struggling to champion the protection of migrants' labour rights, and at governments fighting legal battles with corporations over enactment of supply chain disclosure laws. At the same time, authors show how regressive policies, such as the Kafala system of 'tied' visas for lower paid workers, are eroding these rights. This issue features short debate pieces which respond to the question: *Should we distinguish between forced labour, trafficking and slavery?*

[See Complete Issue in PDF](#)

#### [No. 4 Fifteen Years of the UN Trafficking Protocol](#) (April 2015)

**Guest Editor:** Jacqueline Bhabha

2015 marks the 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. Is this a time to celebrate progress or has the Protocol caused more problems than it has solved? What changes are taking place on the ground, after 15 years of building anti-trafficking into government, NGO and INGO programming? How do those who negotiated the Protocol view it now? What aspects of the Protocol's definition of trafficking continue to be problematic or controversial? As well as reviewing legal frameworks around trafficking and related human rights abuses, this issue examines how the Protocol can be more useful in the decades ahead to people who are trafficked, as well as to women, migrants and workers who are also affected by anti-trafficking policy.

[See Complete Issue in PDF](#)

[No. 3 Following the Money: Spending on Anti-Trafficking](#) (September 2014)

**Guest Editor:** Mike Dottridge

Issue 3 of the *Anti-Trafficking Review* focuses on money trails in the anti-trafficking sector and is the first of its kind as to date there has been no research on how much is spent combating the human rights abuses that amount to human trafficking. This themed issue looks at money trails that reveal how anti-trafficking money has changed the world for the better or for worse.

Trafficked persons do not always benefit from money flows aimed in their direction, or indeed may suffer as a result of anti-trafficking spending. In addition, politics behind anti-trafficking money abound, and recipient organisations wonder whether they should take 'tied' funds or funds with ideological, geographical or other restrictions. In recent years governments have rushed to spend money on a range of poorly designed initiatives in the hope of avoiding or moving out of a low ranking in the US government's yearly Trafficking in Persons Report.

[See Complete Issue in PDF](#)

[No. 2 Human Rights at the Border](#) (November 2013)

**Guest Editor:** Sverre Molland

What should be the role for border controls in anti-trafficking responses, if there should be one at all? Heightened border security is increasing risks in the migration process. Many people decide that despite barriers and risks they must cross a border for survival, either in terms of economics or safety. In many cases, at border crossings, it is not possible for practitioners to tell if people are being strictly trafficked or whether they fall in another migration category, yet the risks created by border systems and the violations experienced by individuals at borders are not to be left out of conversations on trafficking and of migrants' rights more broadly.

The second issue of the *Anti-Trafficking Review* includes eight peer-reviewed articles on how anti-trafficking measures play out in border zones.

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[No. 1 Where's the Accountability?](#) (June 2012)

**Guest Editor:** Anne Gallagher

The 'anti-trafficking industry' has become big business. It has grown alongside an accountability vacuum, which has meant a growth in opportunities for intervention in this field has not translated into increased opportunities for trafficked or affected persons to

voice their views or concerns on the way in which such interventions are implemented. Further it remains unclear if many of the anti-trafficking initiatives of the previous decade have had an impact on decreasing trafficking and strengthening the rights of trafficked persons.

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