

**Human Rights Watch Submission to the CEDAW Committee**

**Concerning the General Recommendation on**

**Trafficking in Women and Girls in the Context of Global Migration**

*February 2019*

Human Rights Watch welcomes the opportunity to provide input to the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW Committee) for its upcoming General Recommendation on trafficking in women and girls in the context of global migration. We appreciate the strong framework and content of the CEDAW Committee’s Concept Note on this issue.

This submission addresses the themes identified by the CEDAW Committee as priorities for stakeholder input in its Concept Note. It draws from Human Rights Watch’s research into migration trafficking in persons, especially women and girls, over two decades. Examples of relevant Human Rights Watch reports are listed in the appendix to this submission.

**Key Themes for Input**

* ***Effective prevention measures for all forms of trafficking in women and girls, including an understanding of the different root causes***

The Concept Note helpfully addresses many important prevention measures and root causes of trafficking in persons.

One issue that deserves additional attention is the way that **labor laws** can help prevent trafficking in persons. Trafficking flourishes in sectors that are poorly regulated and monitored. For example, Human Rights Watch has documented that gaps in labor laws across the Middle East and Asia have given employers free rein to make domestic workers labor excessively long hours with no rest for little or no pay. The Concept Note does mention labor protections, mostly with respect to informal employment. We encourage the Committee to elaborate on this, and to consider how stronger labor laws and better monitoring and enforcement in formal and semi-formal employment—as well as in informal work—can help prevent trafficking. For example, laws on wage and hour protections, labor recruitment, sexual harassment in the workplace, freedom of association, and enforcement mechanisms all play an important role in preventing exploitation.

Further, we urge the Committee to elaborate on **labor migration policies** and their potential to prevent trafficking. In our research, both in countries of origin and in destination countries, we have seen the grave harm of highly restrictive and poorly conceived labor migration policies. For example, in our investigation into trafficking and forced labor in the Thai fishing industry, we found that Thailand’s lack of a coherent policy framework on labor migration exacerbates the risk of forced labor and trafficking. The absence of affordable and accessible legal channels for migration pushes migrants toward riskier crossings and into the hands of brokers who may be involved in trafficking.

We have also seen this in our investigations into **“*kafala*” visa sponsorship systems in the Middle East**. *Kafala* systems tie migrant worker visas to specific employers, prohibiting workers from leaving or changing jobs without their employers’ consent. This can force workers, even those who have been trafficked, to remain with abusive employers and punish those who try to flee. Our reporting on migrant domestic workers has shown that such policies undermine rights in many ways, and compound trafficking risks. Repealing such policies and replacing them with rights-respecting labor migration policies would help prevent trafficking.

Likewise, countries of origin that lack labor migration policies for individuals migrating for work can also leave workers at risk of trafficking. For instance, we found Tanzania’s recruitment and migration policies placed workers migrating to the Middle East at heightened risk and provided little opportunity for redress. Countries of origin like Tanzania should adopt strategies to prevent and respond to abuse, including stringent regulation and oversight of recruitment, rights-based training programs, adequate consular assistance including paying for flight tickets home, and a complaints mechanism and reintegration programs for workers who return home. They should not, however, effectively ban migration for domestic work, as this drives it underground and can exacerbate trafficking risks.

We find that **internal trafficking and migration** get less attention in some countries than transnational trafficking. We hope the Committee will recommend that countries gather and publish reliable, disaggregated data on internal migration and trafficking, and bolster their support programs and services for survivors of internal trafficking.

We also encourage the CEDAW Committee to highlight the potential for **laws** **governing mandatory due diligence in companies’ supply chains**, including supply chain transparency, to prevent trafficking in persons. An increasing number of jurisdictions now have laws that require companies to undertake human rights due diligence measures to reduce the risk of “modern slavery,” child and forced labor, and trafficking. These laws have driven supply chain transparency.

* ***Responsibility of States to create conditions, in view of the Sustainable Development Goals, to address the root causes of trafficking***

We appreciate the Concept Note’s mention of **international cooperation** and **multilateral processes** as an aspect of state responsibilities. In this connection, we hope that the General Recommendation will address several topics that are often neglected. These include coordination and cooperation to address economic, social, and environmental factors that push people into unsafe migration; to create channels for safe, regular migration; to regulate labor recruiters and brokers (such as for migrant domestic work and construction work); to facilitate civil remedies for exploited individuals and for criminal prosecutions; and to ensure access to services and assistance for survivors.

We also encourage the Committee to focus on human rights obligations with respect to combatting **climate change and environmental degradation**, and the links with trafficking in persons. The Concept Note mentions natural disasters, and the Committee’s General Recommendation No. 37 notes that trafficking risk increases in the context of disasters. We hope the new General Recommendation can expand on this theme. Natural disasters, climate change, and environmental degradation not only increase vulnerability to trafficking, but can result in greater need for international cooperation to help states handle the volume of displacement.

We recommend that the General Recommendation explain in further depth how **abuse within families and communities, condoned by states**, fuels trafficking in persons. This includes domestic violence, child abuse, forced or child marriage, female genital mutilation, or discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity. It should also address the need for comprehensive, coordinated programs to eliminate them, including programs on child protection and domestic violence.

Finally, we hope that the General Recommendation will address the issue of “**women shortages**” in some countries, and how that increases risk of trafficking of women and girls. Recent research by Human Rights Watch found that the skewed sex ratio in China is contributing to trafficking of women and girls from Myanmar into forced marriage and sexual slavery. States should reform policies and practices that underlie skewed sex ratios.

* ***Tackling poor governance, including corruption of State officials, and the link to impunity of perpetrators of trafficking***

We agree that tackling poor governance, including state **corruption and complicity**, is vital to combatting trafficking and ending impunity.

Our recent investigation into “bride-trafficking” from Myanmar to China uncovered significant corruption and governance problems. In Myanmar’s Kachin and northern Shan States, bordering China, longstanding conflict between the government and a Kachin armed group escalated in recent years, displacing more than 100,000 people. Traffickers prey on vulnerable women and girls, luring them with promises of jobs in China, then sell them as “wives” to Chinese families who trap them in sexual slavery. The Myanmar government’s response is hampered by unresponsive and poorly resourced police, corruption, slow courts, and, in “bride” cases, pressure to drop or not pursue charges so as not to implicate a victim’s family members. Local Chinese officials have also been complicit in trafficking, through actions including preventing victims from escaping and helping people involved in trafficking avoid justice. For example, in one case Chinese police accepted a bribe to deliver a trafficking victim back to a family that had “bought” her.

Our investigations in Nigeria around trafficking of women and girls for forced labor and sexual exploitation indicate that some government officials, including security and border control officials and judges, have been complicit in trafficking. Their involvement includes receiving bribes and turning a blind eye to traffickers at boarder points. Women and girls told us how border police received money from traffickers and allowed them to get out of the country without any questioning. Traffickers exploit Nigeria’s porous borders to traffic women and girls into Europe for sexual exploitation. In some cases, judges issued fines instead of prison terms for convicted traffickers—despite a law that removed judges' authority to do so—because of corruption and a lack of familiarity with the law. The government has not investigated allegations of senior government involvement in trafficking in persons.

Other recent Human Rights Watch reports highlight similar problems. In 2018, we documented how corrupt immigration and police officials contribute to human trafficking and brutalization of fishers on Thailand’s fishing fleets. A 2019 report examining rights abuses against migrants in Libya found that many migrants who started out their journey willingly hiring smugglers ended up victims of trafficking, and that government officials in Libya colluded with the smugglers and traffickers.

* ***Clarifying the intersections of legal obligations on combatting trafficking and promoting safe, regular and orderly migration***

Promoting safe, regular, and orderly migration is an essential component of preventing trafficking. In the interest of space, please see our commentary above concerning labor migration and restrictive visa sponsorship systems.

* ***Mechanisms and cooperation needed to detect perpetrators of trafficking, both nationally and internationally***

Some mechanisms to detect trafficking may involve **evolving** **technologies** that can help law enforcement monitor criminal activity, locate victims and perpetrators, coordinate between countries and among agencies within a country, and gather evidence for prosecutions. Technological advances also have the potential to aid in prevent efforts. Since technological advances carry both potential to help anti-trafficking efforts and to violate human rights if mishandled, we hope the CEDAW Committee will address how states can take a rights-based approach to deploying technology to combat trafficking.

* ***Clarity on the number of trafficking victims placed in detention and perpetrators detained***

We appreciate the Committee’s interest in transparency concerning detention of trafficking victims and perpetrators. Adequate screening of detained migrants, asylum seekers, and persons accused of crimes is essential for identifying trafficking victims. While overall numbers of trafficking victims are hard for governments to establish given the hidden nature of this crime, numbers of individuals *detained* should not be difficult to establish. Detention by criminal justice or immigration authorities should follow human rights standards on detention, and the public should have access to detention data and information.

Unfortunately, in our investigations into trafficking, we have found that governments generally do not publish clear information. We have seen more information on sex trafficking than trafficking into other forms of exploitation, but even the sex trafficking information is often incomplete, or conflates data on trafficking in persons with data detention of sex workers who were not trafficked. Where governments are misidentifying trafficking victims and instead detaining women for sex work, immigration violations, or other crimes, such data is not captured. Traffickers may also not be identified if they are charged or detained for other crimes, such as ones that have lighter penalties.

We also hope that the General Recommendation will urge governments to publish related information. In our research, we have found that governments too seldom collect and publish data on issues such as: the number of trafficked women and girls arrested, detained, or prosecuted for status-related offenses including illegal entry or departure, illegal stay, and illegal work; numbers of exit or entry visas or permits issued or denied; numbers of trafficked women and girls who sought or were granted asylum; and numbers of trafficking survivors granted or denied protection and assistance, such as shelter.

* ***Access to justice for victims of trafficking***

We support the focus on access to justice for victims of trafficking, and the reference to ensuring that seized and confiscated proceeds of trafficking be redirected to support victim reparation and prevention measures. We would add that screening is essential for identifying victims and linking them with avenues for justice and redress.

Many migrant domestic workers who were trafficked into domestic servitude have told us they were stuck, sometimes for months or years, in embassies that sheltered them while they awaited justice through civil or criminal remedies. Most gave up and left without compensation or remedies they deserved. While these trafficking victims waited for justice, restrictive immigration laws like *kafala* systems prohibited them from working or moving freely. In some cases, the victims themselves were charged with “absconding” from their employers, rather than being treated as victims. Some victims faced additional trumped-up charges of “theft” as a counter-suit when they reported abuse by their employers.

We have found similar situations in the context of other forms of trafficking, including the “bride trafficking” we documented in Myanmar and China. In that case, we found that police in China treated some women escaping traffickers as criminals themselves when they violated immigration rules. The police deported some of these survivors, and jailed others, while failing to pursue the traffickers.

Another challenge is that poverty and trauma hinder survivors from seeking justice. Many escape trafficking utterly impoverished and have no means of paying for legal assistance. Moreover, with few services to address trauma, pursuing justice may deepen their emotional scars. A further complication is that in some cases, families have received payments from traffickers, sometimes perceived as “dowries” in what is actually trafficking into forced marriage. In those cases, victims may hesitate to pursue justice against traffickers for fear of landing their families in jail.

* ***Assistance and services to victims of trafficking***

We agree that states should improve assistance and services to trafficking victims, including short-term assistance and comprehensive long-term services. We also appreciate the Concept Note’s commentary on trafficking as a basis for asylum claims, on humane treatment at reception centers and borders, and on stigma and discrimination upon return to countries of origin.

The need for services and assistance to trafficking survivors upon return to their country of origin, and the stigma they face, was a significant focus of our recent investigation into trafficking of women and girls in Nigeria (report forthcoming in 2019). In that report, we are recommending that the government of Nigeria develop clear protocols for which survivors are housed in shelters, increase the number of shelters, and develop a system for housing support outside shelters. Our investigations found that women are kept in shelters without being informed of why and how long they would be there, and some were denied access to their families. Some told us they felt as if they were “imprisoned,” and experienced mental anguish as a result. This impacted their ability to pursue justice. Some girls were placed in orphanages with restricted freedom of movement, and where services were not tailored to their specific needs. There is no reliable data on the number of women and girls who have received psychosocial and livelihood support after they were victimized by traffickers. We found that available initiatives are too short-term to have real impact on the lives of survivors.

We hope the CEDAW Committee’s General Recommendation will elaborate on the need to ensure that survivors understand their entitlements to support, and that rehabilitation and other assistance is done with their informed consent. Our interviews with women, girls and nongovernmental organizations offering rehabilitation services in Nigeria show that there is an absence of community-based interventions to support survivors and reduce the risk of further exploitation and of re-trafficking. We also urge the CEDAW Committee to address the need for comprehensive, evidence-based care, and to ensure that programs are monitored and evaluated for effectiveness. We hope the General Recommendation will address the kind of services countries of destination offer to survivors of trafficking before they are repatriated or if they remain in the destination countries. This is especially needed in contexts where political leaders are fueling xenophobia and hostility toward migrants, which can impede services.

It would also be helpful if the General Recommendation elaborated on the range of services that trafficking survivors may need. The Concept Note does refer to many such services. We recommend that the Committee add a reference to the needs of children born to survivors of trafficking as a result of sexual exploitation, and of these women. We hope that the General Recommendations will also refer to the need for access to post-rape care, including post-exposure prophylaxis for sexually transmitted infections and safe abortion care. States with highly restrictive abortion laws may be doubly victimizing trafficking survivors who face unwanted pregnancies after sexual violence and exploitation.

Finally, with respect to asylum and visas for trafficking victims, we would add several points. First, asylum and immigration processes should ensure that individuals waiting for determinations are not at risk of exploitation as they wait. Second, when asylum or other status is granted, authorities should ensure that individuals released from reception centers or detention facilities can exit in safety and dignity, including with referrals for shelter and basic needs. Third, when destination countries offer visas to trafficking victims to facilitate investigation or prosecution of trafficking, they should ensure that the conditions for issuing such visas are reasonable and do not put survivors at risk. Overall protection for victims should not be conditional on victims cooperating with authorities, testifying, or naming perpetrators. Rather, governments should ensure access to protection and support for all victims.

* ***Challenges in implementing anti-trafficking strategies, including legislation, national action plans and operationalization of specialized mechanisms***

Human Rights Watch has seen poor implementation of trafficking laws and policies in many countries. In Senegal, for example, where we documented trafficking of children into forced begging, we found that despite the country’s strong laws, implementation was lacking. The police often failed to investigate cases of forced begging and exploitation, social workers failed to report many such cases, and charges against Quranic teachers that exploited children were often dropped or sentences were reduced by courts.

We have also seen anti-trafficking strategies that have had harmful effects on HIV and STI prevention. In four US cities—New York, Washington, DC, Los Angeles, and San Francisco—we found that police stopped, searched, and arrested sex workers and used their possession of condoms as evidence to support prostitution charges. Police and prosecutors defended the use of condoms as evidence necessary to enforce prostitution and sex trafficking laws. However, the use of any type of evidence must weigh the potential harm or benefits from its use. Law enforcement efforts should not interfere with the right of anyone, including sex workers, to protect their health. The value of condoms for HIV and disease prevention outweighs any utility in enforcement of anti-prostitution or sex trafficking laws.

**Additional Comments**

We hope the General Recommendation will clarify an aspect of the definition of trafficking that appears to confuse some stakeholders. Our research suggests that some stakeholders believe that the “means” aspect of the definition applies to actions in the *country of origin*, but not necessarily when victims are *in transit or at a destination point*. We hope the Committee will clarify that what may start out as migration or smuggling can change to trafficking when such means are used *at any point*, including when victims are in transit or in destination countries.

We appreciate that the Concept Note clearly distinguishes between migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons. For this aspect of the General Recommendation, three key distinctions are worth highlighting:

* Consent: The smuggled person *consents* to being moved from one place to another. Trafficking victims, on the other hand, have either not agreed to be moved or, if they have, have been deceived into agreeing by false promises, only to then face exploitation.
* Exploitation: Smuggling ends at the chosen destination where the smuggler and the smuggled person part ways.  In contrast, traffickers exploit their victim at the final destination and/or during the journey.
* Transnationality: Smuggling always involves crossing international borders, whereas trafficking occurs regardless of whether victims are taken to another country or moved within a country’s borders.

Finally, the Concept Note says the General Recommendation “will not broach a policy discussion on the theme of prostitution.” While the Committee does not plan to address policies related to sex work in the General Recommendation, we expect that this regularly comes up in country reviews. As the Committee engages with States, we hope it will encourage policies that maximize protections for those engaged in sex work.

Human Rights Watch takes the position that criminalization of adult, consensual sexual relations is incompatible with human rights standards, and this holds true for the consensual commercial exchange of sexual services by adults. We have documented the harmful consequences of criminalization of sex work in countries around the world. We have also seen that authorities often conflate trafficking in persons with adult, consensual sex work. Failure to make this distinction interferes with sex workers’ ability to work safely and advocate for their rights. Criminal law should apply where the provision of sexual services is *forced or coerced*. This includes human trafficking, forced prostitution, sexual assault, sexual slavery, and other forms of sexual exploitation. The law should not presume that all sex work is forced or coerced.

**Appendix: Examples of Human Rights Watch Reports on Trafficking in Persons**

The following are examples of Human Rights Watch reports on trafficking in persons, listed by the main forms of trafficking. Note, however, that in many cases, trafficking victims are subjected to multiple forms of exploitation, such as trafficking into both domestic servitude and sexual exploitation.

***Trafficking into domestic labor***

* [“’Working Like a Robot’: Abuse of Tanzanian Domestic Workers in Oman and the United Arab Emirates](https://www.hrw.org/report/2017/11/14/working-robot/abuse-tanzanian-domestic-workers-oman-and-united-arab-emirates)” (November 2017)
* [“’I Was Sold’: Abuse and Exploitation of Migrant Domestic Workers in Oman](https://www.hrw.org/report/2016/07/13/i-was-sold/abuse-and-exploitation-migrant-domestic-workers-oman),” (July 2016)
* [“’I Already Bought You’: Abuse and Exploitation of Female Migrant Domestic Workers in the United Arab Emirates](https://www.hrw.org/report/2014/10/22/i-already-bought-you/abuse-and-exploitation-female-migrant-domestic-workers-united),” (October 2014)
* “[Hidden Away: Abuses against Migrant Domestic Workers in the UK](https://www.hrw.org/report/2014/03/30/hidden-away/abuses-against-migrant-domestic-workers-uk)” (March 2014)
* “[’They Deceived Us at Every Step’: Abuse of Cambodian Domestic Workers Migrating to Malaysia](https://www.hrw.org/report/2011/10/31/they-deceived-us-every-step/abuse-cambodian-domestic-workers-migrating-malaysia)” (October 2011)
* “[Domestic Plight: How Jordanian Laws, Officials, Employers, and Recruiters Fail Abused Migrant Domestic Workers](https://www.hrw.org/report/2011/09/27/domestic-plight/how-jordanian-laws-officials-employers-and-recruiters-fail-abused)” (September 2011)
* “[Walls at Every Turn: Abuse of Migrant Domestic Workers through Kuwait’s Sponsorship System](https://www.hrw.org/report/2010/10/06/walls-every-turn/abuse-migrant-domestic-workers-through-kuwaits-sponsorship-system#c56a21)” (October 2010)
* “[Without Protection: How the Lebanese Justice System Fails Migrant Domestic Workers](http://www.hrw.org/reports/2010/09/16/without-protection-0)” (September 2010)
* “[Slow Reform : Protection of Migrant Domestic Workers in Asia and the Middle East](https://www.hrw.org/report/2010/04/27/slow-reform/protection-migrant-domestic-workers-asia-and-middle-east)” (April 2010)
* “[Workers in the Shadows: Abuse and Exploitation of Child Domestic Workers in Indonesia](https://www.hrw.org/report/2009/02/11/workers-shadows/abuse-and-exploitation-child-domestic-workers-indonesia)” (February 2009)
* "[As If I Am Not Human": Abuses against Asian Domestic Workers in Saudi Arabia](http://www.hrw.org/reports/2008/07/07/if-i-am-not-human-0)” (July 2008)
* “[Exported and Exposed: Abuses against Sri Lankan Domestic Workers in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Lebanon, and the United Arab Emirates](http://www.hrw.org/reports/2007/11/13/exported-and-exposed-1)” (November 13, 2007)
* “[Bottom of the Ladder: Exploitation and Abuse of Girl Domestic Workers in Guinea](https://www.hrw.org/report/2007/06/15/bottom-ladder/exploitation-and-abuse-girl-domestic-workers-guinea)” (June 2007)
* “[Swept Under the Rug: Abuses against Domestic Workers Around the World](http://www.hrw.org/reports/2006/07/27/swept-under-rug)” (July 2006)
* “[Maid to Order: Ending Abuses Against Migrant Domestic Workers in Singapore](http://www.hrw.org/reports/2005/12/06/maid-order-0)” (December 2005)
* “[Inside the Home, Outside the Law: Abuse of Child Domestic Workers in Morocco](https://www.hrw.org/report/2005/12/19/inside-home-outside-law/abuse-child-domestic-workers-morocco)” (December 2005)
* “[Always on Call: Abuse and Exploitation of Child Domestic Workers in Indonesia](https://www.hrw.org/report/2005/06/19/always-call/abuse-and-exploitation-child-domestic-workers-indonesia)” (June 2005)
* “[Help Wanted: Abuses against Female Migrant Domestic Workers in Indonesia and Malaysia](http://www.hrw.org/reports/2004/07/21/help-wanted-0)” (July 2004)

***Trafficking into other forms of forced labor***

* “[Hidden Chains: Rights Abuses and Forced Labor in Thailand’s Fishing Industry](https://www.hrw.org/report/2018/01/23/hidden-chains/rights-abuses-and-forced-labor-thailands-fishing-industry)” (January 2018)
* "[’I Wanted to Lie Down and Die’: Trafficking and Torture of Eritreans in Sudan and Egypt](https://www.hrw.org/report/2014/02/11/i-wanted-lie-down-and-die/trafficking-and-torture-eritreans-sudan-and-egypt#ba67b1)” (February 2014)
* “[Building a Better World Cup: Protecting Migrant Workers in Qatar Ahead of FIFA 2022](https://www.hrw.org/report/2012/06/12/building-better-world-cup/protecting-migrant-workers-qatar-ahead-fifa-2022)” (June 2012)
* "[’Are You Happy to Cheat Us?’: Exploitation of Migrant Construction Workers in Russia](https://www.hrw.org/report/2009/02/10/are-you-happy-cheat-us/exploitation-migrant-construction-workers-russia)” (February 2009)
* “[Borderline Slavery: Child Trafficking in Togo](https://www.hrw.org/report/2003/04/01/borderline-slavery/child-trafficking-togo)” (April 2003)

***Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Slavery***

* Forthcoming: report on trafficking of women and girls from Nigeria sexual exploitation and other forms of exploitation
* Forthcoming: report on trafficking of women and girls from Myanmar to China for forced “marriage” and sexual slavery
* “[Lebanon: Syrian Women at Risk of Sex Trafficking](https://www.hrw.org/news/2016/07/28/lebanon-syrian-women-risk-sex-trafficking)” (July 2016)
* “[Iraq: Women Suffer Under ISIS](https://www.hrw.org/news/2016/04/05/iraq-women-suffer-under-isis)” (April 2016)
* “[Iraq: ISIS Escapees Describe Systematic Rape](https://www.hrw.org/news/2015/04/14/iraq-isis-escapees-describe-systematic-rape)” (April 2015)
* "[’Swept Away’: Abuses against Sex Workers in China](https://www.hrw.org/report/2013/05/14/swept-away/abuses-against-sex-workers-china)” (May 2013)
* “[Breaking the Silence: Child Sexual Abuse in India](https://www.hrw.org/report/2013/02/07/breaking-silence/child-sexual-abuse-india)” (February 2013)
* “[’If You Come Back We Will Kill You’: Sexual Violence and other Abuses against Congolese Migrants during Expulsions from Angola](https://www.hrw.org/report/2012/05/20/if-you-come-back-we-will-kill-you/sexual-violence-and-other-abuses-against)” (May 2012)
* “[Côte d’Ivoire/Nigeria: Combat Trafficking for Prostitution](https://www.hrw.org/news/2010/08/26/cote-divoire/nigeria-combat-trafficking-prostitution)” (August 2010)
* “[Hopes Betrayed: Trafficking of Women and Girls To Post-Conflict Bosnia and Herzegovina for Forced Prostitution](https://www.hrw.org/report/2002/11/26/hopes-betrayed/trafficking-women-and-girls-post-conflict-bosnia-and-herzegovina)” (November 2002)

***Trafficking of Children into Forced Begging***

* “[Exploitation in the Name of Education: Uneven Progress in Ending Forced Child Begging in Senegal](https://www.hrw.org/report/2014/03/19/exploitation-name-education/uneven-progress-ending-forced-child-begging-senegal)” (March 2014)
* “[’Off the Backs of the Children’: Forced Begging and Other Abuses against Talibés in Senegal](https://www.hrw.org/report/2010/04/15/backs-children/forced-begging-and-other-abuses-against-talibes-senegal)” (April 2010)

***Miscellaneous Reports with Trafficking Analysis***

* “[No Escape from Hell: EU Policies Contribute to Abuse of Migrants in Libya](https://www.hrw.org/report/2019/01/21/no-escape-hell/eu-policies-contribute-abuse-migrants-libya)” (January 2019)
* “[The Mediterranean Migration Crisis: Why People Flee, What the EU Should Do](https://www.hrw.org/report/2015/06/19/mediterranean-migration-crisis/why-people-flee-what-eu-should-do)” (June 2015)
* “[Sex Workers at Risk: Condoms as Evidence of Prostitution in Four US Cities](https://www.hrw.org/report/2012/07/19/sex-workers-risk/condoms-evidence-prostitution-four-us-cities)” (July 2012)
* “[Fast-Tracked Unfairness: Detention and Denial of Women Asylum Seekers in the UK](https://www.hrw.org/report/2010/02/23/fast-tracked-unfairness/detention-and-denial-women-asylum-seekers-uk)” (February 2010)
* “[’Those Terrible Weeks in Their Camp’: Boko Haram Violence against Women and Girls in Northeast Nigeria](https://www.hrw.org/report/2014/10/27/those-terrible-weeks-their-camp/boko-haram-violence-against-women-and-girls#ed1622)” (October 2014)