

anti trafficking review

CALL FOR PAPERS

‘Forced Labour and Human Trafficking’

Anti-Trafficking Review

Guest Editors: Nicola Piper and Marie Segrave

Deadline for Submission: 30 November 2014

The *Anti-Trafficking Review* calls for papers for a Special Issue entitled ‘Forced Labour and Human Trafficking.’ While there has been a shift to acknowledging ‘all forms of human trafficking,’ the current scholarship around the intersections between human trafficking, forced labour and labour rights abuses more broadly is in its infancy. There are many unresolved conflicts between varying approaches to the broader spectrum of exploitative practices referred to (in some instances interchangeably) as slavery, forced labour, and human trafficking. For instance, trafficking is addressed in an individualistic framework, whereas forced labour is linked to labour rights’ approaches, presenting the possibility of collective, potentially empowering, responses. The different frameworks also result in different political organisations (with their specific histories, ideologies, forms of operating etc.) being involved in the search for solutions: including trade unions, governments, NGOs and international organisations.

This Special Issue of the *ATR* will consider how citizenship (in its many forms or its lack thereof) and/or trade union membership affect conditions and responses to labour- and migration-related exploitation. It will examine the limits of existing responses, including human rights instruments, counter-trafficking instruments, enforcement mechanisms, and the role of various international organisations, with specific focus on the ILO. These limits may be examined via interrogations of the connections between global supply chains, regulatory frameworks (at the national, regional and international level that include labour, tax, migration, trade, etc) and the informal economy. The Special Issue is particularly interested in papers that examine both private enterprise and responsibility as well as state responsibility in relation to upholding human rights.

The Special Issue is interested in papers that interrogate the issues raised above and propose or identify comprehensive and durable solutions to these issues. Contributions that address the critical questions outlined below are welcome, as are proposals for papers that offer an additional perspective or contribution.

- Whether and how forced labour responses, as opposed to anti-trafficking measures, provide more opportunity for collective understandings of and responses to exploitation. And further whether a focus on forced labour helpfully or unhelpfully closes space for discussions on immigration.
- At its 103rd session (28 May to 12 June 2014), the International Labour Conference adopted by overwhelming majority a new, binding, Protocol to the Forced Labour Convention (No.29, 1930), updating this widely-ratified treaty to address gaps in prevention, victim protection, and compensation. The Conference also adopted a Recommendation to guide implementation of the new Protocol. Given new standard setting, what scope there is (and what compromises might be necessary) for labour ministries to take more prominent roles in addressing forced labour and trafficking.
- The ability of undocumented workers to claim labour rights or protection against retaliatory reporting to immigration authorities. Further how labour and immigration law together can create or prevent risk to exploitation (e.g. through tied visas, seasonal worker arrangements, etc.).
- ‘Demand’ for forced labour and whether this ‘demand’ can be removed if labour standards are upheld. Discussion could address ways to ensure an anti-forced labour agenda is not used as a cover for anti-migrant, stronger border control responses, as well as examine the effect of job losses on workers when standards are upheld.
- How trade unions can work effectively to address forced labour or trafficking, in the face of competing membership issues and limited resources..
- The role of migrant support and community organisations in addressing forced labour. Discussion here could look at how such organisations see exploitation and what approaches (often more pragmatic than approaches taken by anti-trafficking organisations) they use, helping people to find alternative employment or conducting face to face negotiations with employers for limited immediate compensation.
- Transparency in supply chains and whether legislation like that in California, or ‘dirty lists’ as in Brazil, have served to address forced labour adequately. Analysis could look at what modalities (voluntary or mandatory, national or international) work best.

The *Review* promotes a human rights based approach to anti-trafficking, exploring anti-trafficking in a broader context including gender analyses and intersections with labour and migrant rights. Academics, practitioners, trafficked persons and advocates are invited to submit articles. Contributions from the global South are particularly welcome. The *Review* presents rigorously considered, peer reviewed material in clear English. The journal is an open access publication with a readership in 78 countries. The *Anti-Trafficking Review* is abstracted/indexed/tracked in: CrossRef, Ulrich’s, Ebsco Host, Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association, Directory of Open Access Journals, WorldCat, Google Scholar, and ProQuest.

Deadline for submission: 30 November 2014

Word count for Full Article submissions: 4,000 - 6,000 words, including footnotes, author bio and abstract

Special Issue to be published in 2015

We advise those interested in submitting to follow the *Review’s* style guide and submission procedures, available at www.antitraffickingreview.org. Email the editorial team at atr@gaatw.org with any queries.

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Editor: Rebecca Napier-Moore

The *Anti-Trafficking Review* is an open access, academic publication with a readership in 78 countries. The *Review* is published by the [Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women \(GAATW\)](http://www.gaatw.org). Opinions expressed in articles and reviews in the *Anti-Trafficking Review* are the views of the authors, and not those of the editorial team, the publisher or the Editorial Board.

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