

# Joint Learning Initiative Anti-Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery Learning Hub

## Terms of Reference

### 1. About the JLI

The Joint Learning Initiative on Faith and Local Communities (JLI) is an international collaboration on evidence for faith groups' role and contributions to local community health and wellbeing and ending poverty.

**Our Vision:** Full and appropriate engagement of the capacities of faith groups in the achievement of the SDGs through effective partnerships with public sector and secular entities, as well as among faith groups themselves.

#### Our Goals:

- Build cross-sector, multi-religious, interdisciplinary, collaborative learning platforms to gather robust evidence for capacities, activities and contributions of faith groups
- Understand the drivers of attitude and behavior change for policy makers and practitioners relating to engaging with faith groups
- Deliver smart communication to policymakers and practitioners to transform the quality, and effectiveness of partnerships between faith groups and secular development and humanitarian entities

For more information about JLI Learning Hubs, governance, and information resources please see [the JLI website](#).

### 2. Purpose of the Hub

The intention of this Hub is to be a horizontal learning community that links academics, policy makers and practitioners working on issues of faith, faith leaders and religious communities to combat human trafficking and modern slavery. Goals and framing questions for the Hub are listed below and will be refined further through evidence scoping and policy dialogue in the first phase of the Hub.

A range of members of the Joint Learning Initiative are involved in work to end modern slavery and human trafficking. Some members, such as the Salvation Army and the Anglican Alliance, are involved in collaborative programmes for strengthening the response of local faith communities. At the same time, a number of academic institutions have been engaged in research in this area over recent years, not least in the UK due to the focus of the UK government on ending modern slavery.

The Hub aims to:

- Identify and examine what we already know about human trafficking, with respect to the role of faith based actors<sup>1</sup> and religious and cultural values, and the reliability of this research. Work out how we can better communicate existing research.
- Identify gaps in knowledge which can be addressed through further research and learning (with an emphasis on practical application afterwards).
- Arrive at practical actionable recommendations in these areas (for programmes and policy) that JLI members would be encouraged to implement in their own organisations, use to potentially influence the practice of others, and which could increase effective partnerships/collaboration between members of the Hub (secular and faith based) in ending human trafficking and modern slavery.
- Identify areas of tension or disagreement both among faith actors and any involving specific or broader faith communities and non-faith actors, with a view to exploring, ideally in “safe space” how far these impede action and whether better understanding might lead towards stronger common purpose.
- The Hub will work alongside other JLI Hubs to ensure complementarity.

### **3. General framing questions for the Hub**

- What roles have faith based actors played in each of the six areas of ***prevention, protection, prosecution, partnership, policy and participation (the ‘6 ps’)***?
- How can faith based actors work locally, regionally and internationally to respond to trafficking and modern slavery?
- What roles might religious and cultural values play in underpinning the continuation of trafficking as well as bringing it to an end?

### **4. Specific framing questions for the Hub<sup>2</sup> (organized around the ‘6 ps’)**

*Prevention:*

- What are effective practices by faith based actors in order to raise awareness, change attitudes and change behaviours to prevent trafficking and modern slavery, both in the faith community and outside it?
- How can faith based actors respond to the root causes that make communities vulnerable to trafficking and modern slavery?
- What is the role of faith communities around the ethics of supply chains and how do they engage activities to address this? This might include Fair Trade, community monitoring, school based involvement, media campaigns, and global advocacy.

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<sup>1</sup> We are using the term ‘faith based actor’ to encompass a broad range of movements, organisations, communities and individuals that are motivated by religious values and teachings.

<sup>2</sup> These questions have been suggested by the initial membership of the Hub based on their practical experience and observations about gaps in knowledge. They are to get the conversation started and will not necessarily all be addressed within the initial scoping study.

- What link is the between quality of service provision (e.g. of education) and patterns of trafficking?
- Are there ways in which understandings of and approaches to efforts to address trafficking might be better linked to approaches to ending poverty?
- Is there a strong theory of change in faith based communities for changing cultural norms of child labor, domestic and more broadly?
- Is the link between pornography and cyber or physical sex trafficking evidenced well enough? If so, how are faith based actors responding to the issue within their community and is this having an impact?
- How can the faith based communities be effectively encouraged to address access to pornography for children and youth, also erotic massage and use of prostitutes of its members, also use of child domestic slaves?

*Protection:*

- What is the contribution of faith based actors in providing long-term survivor care post any initial government legislated support? e.g. income generation, church acceptance? Are there significant controversies that should be addressed?
- How do the holistic long term needs of survivors of trafficking or modern slavery differ between children, men and women?
- What methods of response from faith based actors have resulted in long term safety, security and agency for survivors? Can these be replicated in other settings?
- What role can faith play in the journey of recovery for survivors? How can the actions of faith communities help or hinder the journey of recovery for a survivor?
- What methods/training can be used to protect children and vulnerable adults from being trafficked in the first place?
- How do faith organizations operate as safe spaces, aiding the reintegration process? How can this be improved and what role can local faith communities play?
- What is the role of education in protecting young people from trafficking?

*Prosecution:*

- How can faith based actors address corruption within judicial processes?
- How can faith based actors effectively use human and child rights to advocate for children and vulnerable people?
- How can faith based actors enable victims/survivors to access justice through legal processes?
- How can we ensure that there are safeguards for faith actors working in this field?
- How can faith based actors work with perpetrators or families of perpetrators? How can they learn from former traffickers and perpetrators, and then inform policy & prevention?
- How can faith based actors work with offenders to prevent further repetition of their behaviour?

*Policy:*

- What is the impact of faith leaders who intervene in public debates about combating trafficking and modern slavery?

- How can faith based actors effectively advocate for children and vulnerable people to lead to effective policy?
- How can faith based actors listen effectively to victims/survivors to ensure their contribution is valued and translated into policy?
- How can faith based actors help to support a voice for survivors of trafficking and modern slavery to speak into policy?

*Partnerships:*

- How does collaboration between faith leaders from different faith communities lead to increased social cohesion and community engagement in order to protect families and communities against trafficking and modern slavery?
- How does collaboration between faith leaders ensure that all responses to trafficking and modern slavery are covered?
- How can faith based groups work together to be more effective in collaborative efforts to address trafficking with governments and UN agencies?
- How can collaboration between faith communities filter down to the community level in at risk communities and countries?
- What examples of good practice can we learn from?
- What can we learn from failed practice?

*Participation:*

- What motivates, inhibits, equips or inspires local faith based actors to take action with respect to anti-human trafficking and modern slavery in their local communities? What role does theology play in this?
- How can faith based actors respond when a specific faith community is involved in human trafficking or modern slavery for religious rituals?
- How does mobilisation around worship impact on a response to trafficking and modern slavery faith based actors?
- How can participation in faith based communities increase resilience and healing in survivors?
- How can the different sectors involved (public sector, law enforcement etc) take findings back to affect change?

Any research conducted would be expected to adhere to academic values and principles including respect for academic independence, a focus on academic excellence and an aspiration to develop practical recommendations based on evidence generated by research.

The goal would be to arrive at practical actionable recommendations in these areas (for programmes and policy) that JLI members would be encouraged to implement in their own organisations, use to potentially influence the practice of others, and which could increase effective partnerships/collaboration between members of the Hub (secular and faith based) in Anti-Human Trafficking. The Hub will aim to identify and examine what we already know within these areas, how we can better communicate this, and then to identify gaps in knowledge which can then be

addressed through further research and learning (with an emphasis on practical application afterwards).

## 5. Practicalities

### I. Hub Operations

#### *Leadership*

The convening co-chairs of the JLI Learning Hub on Anti-Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery (AHT Hub) are:

- Anne Gregora (Salvation Army, Programme Advisor for AHT & GBV, International Projects and Programs)
- Emma Tomalin (Professor of Religion Public Life, University of Leeds)

The co-chairs will be supported in the initial set up by Reverend Rachel Carnegie (Co-Director Anglican Alliance).

### II. Expectations of Co-Chairs

The Hub chairs will guide the development and production of a Scoping paper, coordinate learning and sharing amongst the group on an ongoing basis and also provide leadership for any research pieces that emerge from the hub. Hub co-chairs will participate in periodic evidence review calls with JLI Knowledge Manager and Coordinator Hub co-chairs are expected to participate in Cross-Hub Learning Exchange calls, and coordinate with the leadership of cross-cutting theme Hubs to ensure complementarity where possible

Specific expectations:

- Set strategic **goals and direction** for the Hub. Work with JLI Leadership and members to make sure that the objectives of the Hub are achieved, membership onboarding and work plan is in place
- **Membership:** Suggest key members to assure inclusive group of experts as members of the Hub. Use best efforts to make the Hub relevant and valuable to members so that they will prioritize participation and contribute to a valuable learning exchange
- Lead an active **learning community** by facilitating exchange of information among members; encourage members' contribution to the knowledge base of the Hub, including period presentations of their own work, and sharing of reports and case studies, both published and unpublished, eg research reports, programme evaluations, structured interviews and case studies
- **Communicate** Oversee and encourage quality communication of evidence from the Hub including up to date on-line resources on JLI site, scoping report, policy briefs, papers, talking points and powerpoint presentations summarizing the best evidence from the Hub. Actively seek opportunities to present the hub work and provide leadership to dissemination of the evidence produced by the Hub to appropriate policy makers, networks, professional gatherings, journals and conferences
- Oversee the development of the scoping study and an ongoing **research strategy** focusing on key gaps in knowledge identified by through the work of the Hub. Identify research partners to lead follow-on research, field partners to collaborate, and potential donors to support the research

### III. Membership

Membership of the JLI AHT Hub is international and open to any expert working on faith and combating trafficking, and will include members from global majority and minority, drawn from the worlds of academia, policy and practice. It aims to have members representing expertise in a diverse cross section of different faith-based groups (including Christian, Muslim, Jewish, Hindu, Buddhist, etc.) as well as groups and individuals who identify as secular or non-faith based.

#### *Core Members (initial set-up)*

A small group of core members will be invited to help shape the objectives & activities of the group initially for the first year of the hub's work (Aug 2017-2018). Review of continued need at one year.

Core members will be invited to review and give initial feedback on key hub documents (Terms of Reference, Concept note, Hub Scoping Proposal etc). Propose prioritization of hub key themes based on expertise in the field. Suggest new members to assure inclusivity of members of the AHT Hub.

#### *Expectations of Members*

Learning Hub members will participate as both holders and seekers of evidence and will be expected to participate actively in the shaping of the Hub itself, including the development of research questions, the process of evidence gathering, and providing oversight and contributions to the preparation and editing of the Scoping Report.

Specific expectations:

- **Membership:** Join the AHT Hub through the [registration form on JLI's website](#). Ensure as far as possible that the most suitable person(s) in their organisation is/are engaging with the Hub, while acknowledging flexibility needed with organisational changes in focus and staff changes.
- **Learning Community:** Share existing learning on key thematic areas (studies, reports, case-studies etc.), through the Hub web page and meetings, and engage with the insights shared by other members . Members are expected to present their own work from time to time to Hub members
- **Communicate:** provide feedback on scoping study, policy briefs, papers, talking points and powerpoint presentations summarizing the best evidence from the Hub. Seek opportunities to present the hub work and provide leadership to dissemination of the evidence produced by the Hub to appropriate policy makers, networks, professional gatherings, journals and conferences
- **Research:** participate in the scoping study and research identified by Hub. Complete surveys relating to the work of the Hub including to frame the Hub's overarching areas of focus and research questions or circulate calls for submissions and surveys to networks

### IV. JLI Support

JLI through its Knowledge Manager (KM) and Coordinator provides support to the AHT Hub, coordination and linkage to other Hubs and to the JLI Leadership. JLI's Director of research will help guide research undertaken by the Hub and assure academic quality. JLI also provides limited financial support for hub core funds and research assistance for the Scoping report.

Key expectations of KM:

- Coordinate member engagement (emails and surveys)
- Facilitate creation of an AHT Hub process to onboard members and communications plan with Hub Leadership and building and sustaining learning exchange community. This may include but is not limited to JLI discussion forums, tailored hub email communications, and various social media platforms.
- Review tailored evidence informed talking points, presentation templates, and relevant synthesis formats for Hub Leadership
- Manage and ensure accessibility of web resources and dissemination to AHT members and JLI network
- Facilitate quarterly engagement with Hub Leadership and JLI to ensure the best evidence is available in database and engagement between hubs
- Assist with research funding applications, including serving as financial intermediary where useful

#### **V. Convening Venues & Hub operations:**

Learning Hubs operate virtually. Meetings are generally by conference call and Zoom, initially once every 2-3 months (TBC), and actively collaborating over a three-year period.

Hub members will use the hub website as a place to share existing learning and collaborate with other members on events, resources etc: [aht.jliflc.com](http://aht.jliflc.com).

Communication will be through email, but may occasionally post relevant information on the hub website. Hub activities will be conducted in English with materials translated in other languages if necessary.

Hub decisions will be made with the co-chairs and majority member input.

### **6. Hub stages**

The JLI Learning Hub is expected to last for 3 years and the stages of a hub would be as follows (roughly):

#### **1. Consultation and formation of the group**

**2. Scoping:** a review will be conducted of 'what is out there' and 'what is being done' with regards to relevant thematic sub areas to be identified by convening members of the learning. A Scoping study, annotated bibliography and summary note will be produced. This will be led by the Academic Co-Chair of the Hub with the active involvement of the other Co-Chair(s). This would lead to outlining a number of questions and areas where further research needs to be conducted.

**3. Learning and sharing:** Ongoing learning and sharing of existing analysis, research, debates and evidence relating to key thematic areas and trends within the Hub, to encourage collective learning, dialogue and influence and identify future opportunities for collaboration.

**4. Research:** Based on questions and gaps identified in the Scoping phase, funding would be sought for specific projects, each led by an academic partner (not necessarily the Co-Chair). The Hub's role will be to identify funding opportunities and encourage Hub members to do the same so that research gaps can be addressed. The Hub may also link members from academia, policy and practice in research collaborations, as other JLI Hubs have done in the past.

**5. Dissemination:** The policy and practice implications of the research would be fed back as learning to members, to digest internally, further other collaboration, and also be used in advocacy to wider policy, practitioner and academic communities.

**6. Public Outreach:** The broader implications of the research would also be shared widely with interested public audiences, including through media outputs, contributions to online fora, and relevant public events.

**7. Hub sustainability:** The JLI provides support for the initial Hub Scoping. It is anticipated that the Hub will help form partnerships and relationships that would endure beyond its official lifespan of 3 years. If members so wished, discussions can occur about how to continue such a platform beyond its JLI lifespan.

## **7. Hub timeframe & outputs (approximate)**

### **Stage 1.** August 2017- May 2018

- TOR finalised by end of May 2018
- Hub members reviewed and additional identified by May 2018
- Hub official launch and first meeting: Oct 20, 2017
- Online JLI website presence established ([aht-ms.jliflc.com](http://aht-ms.jliflc.com))

### **Stage 2. Scoping Study** (approx August - December 2018), as well as ongoing learning in the Hub

- Specific ToR for Scoping Study agreed by members, with questions, processes and leads identified and confirmed.
- Scoping process begun, first draft completed and circulated for members for feedback, document finalised and launched. Summary Policy Note developed, finalized and disseminated.
- PowerPoint presentation on Scoping Report developed for use by Hub members in presentations
- Co-chairs and Members post resources on the web-based Hub page by July 2018

### **Stage 3. Learning and sharing** (across all three years of the project, 2017-2020)

- Hub continues to meet with members sharing other learning and new projects at meetings and virtually via website.

- New Hub members continue to join and sharing learning.

**Stage 4: Research stage** (over course of 2nd & 3rd years of the hub, 2018 - 2020)

- Based on research questions in the Scoping paper, collaborations / partnerships will be encouraged between potential funders, research institutions and other JLI members, to address these areas and undertake discrete pieces of research. Other members can feed into this in terms of case studies, reviewing, assistance to find funding etc.

**Stage 5: Dissemination** (over course of 2nd & 3rd years of the hub, 2018-2020)

- JLI Hub on AHT research is disseminated amongst members and also other external stakeholders.
- Co-Chairs and Hub Members share insights from the Scoping Survey to public fora
- Paper(s) submitted to peer-reviewed journal. Religious leaders and actors will be consulted to review and endorse key papers.
- Learning is internalised as well as discussed in the hubs.
- Learning is showcased at high level events to inform policy and practitioner discussions.