



COMMONWEALTH  
UNITED KINGDOM CHAIR-IN-OFFICE

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PARLIAMENTARY  
ASSOCIATION UK



# Actions to Prevent Human Trafficking through Sport

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Workshop to Build Capacity and Techniques

22 - 24 February 2022

FINAL REPORT

in partnership with  
**MISSION 89**



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# Executive Summary

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CPA UK, in partnership with Mission 89, held a three-day virtual workshop on the issues of Human Trafficking through Sport, from 22-24 February 2022.

Parliamentarians, parliamentary and government officials, High Commissioners' representatives, as well as border officials and their staff attended the workshop. The breakdown for attendance was as follows:

**Day One: 157**

**Day Two: 144**

**Day Three: 114**

The aim of the workshop was to equip participants with the tools to tackle human trafficking through sport, ahead of any mega sports events, including the upcoming Birmingham 2022 Commonwealth Games.

For three days, attendees came together for a series of virtual discussions around the issue. We heard from a wide range of speakers, including parliamentarians, survivor advocates, international organisations, border force officials, NGOs, academics, lawyers, athletes, and the police force, among others. This clearly highlighted the importance and willingness of trans-national collaboration from multiple sectors to help combat this issue.

The workshop began by looking at what human trafficking and other forms of exploitation are. The discussion then focussed on the specific issue of trafficking through sport and how this occurs. Attendees had the opportunity to learn how to utilise their own roles in tailored sessions, whilst engaging with professionals in their sector and sharing valuable experiences. Due to the upcoming Birmingham 2022 Commonwealth Games, there was a great incentive among the participants to form collaborative actions and pledges between networks to help prevent trafficking before the Games.

## Outcomes and Outputs

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For Commonwealth parliamentarians and relevant government officials to have a greater awareness of the issue of human trafficking and sport and the tools to address it ahead of the Commonwealth Games 2022.

# Participating Legislatures



## Asia Pacific



Fiji



Pakistan



Malaysia



Sri Lanka



Bangladesh



New Zealand

## Africa



Ghana



Kenya



Lesotho



Zambia



Nigeria



Tanzania



Mauritius



Egypt

## Americas, Caribbean, and Europe



Canada



Jamaica



Guyana



Antigua and Barbuda



Scotland



Saint Lucia



Gibraltar



England



# Workshop Summary

## Official Welcome

The three-day workshop was opened with an official welcome from CPA UK, Mission 89, and a keynote speech from Dame Sara Thornton, the UK Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner (IASC).

Jon Davies and Adeline Dumoulin from CPA UK emphasised the important role parliaments play in the eradication of modern slavery, human trafficking, and forced labour. Already a strategic priority for CPA UK, the organisation has recently expanded its work in this area through an 8-month project funded by FCDO and delivered in partnership with Mission 89. The main objective of this project was to ensure Commonwealth parliamentarians and relevant government officials have a greater awareness of the issue of human trafficking and sport and the tools to address it ahead of the 2022 Commonwealth Games.

Lerina Bright then introduced Mission 89, a research, education, and advocacy NGO aiming to prevent sports trafficking. According to Mission 89, trafficking in and through sport is a \$1.3 trillion business, and traffickers use loopholes in policy and legislation to attract young people into exploitative situations. Human traffickers, often pretending to be fake sports agents' prey on the dreams of young people for a successful sports career and a better life.

Dame Sara Thornton closed the welcome message by celebrating the partnership between CPA UK and Mission 89. By highlighting the key findings from a report published by the Rights Lab at the University of Nottingham, she drew attention to issues such as victims in the construction of venues and the resultant squalid living conditions, the confiscation of passports, and general forced labour around mega sporting events.



# Day One

## Understanding the issue of human trafficking through sport

### Session 1: What is modern slavery, human trafficking, and forced labour?

*With Professor Parosha Chandran, Professor of Practice in Modern Slavery Law, King's College London, Human Rights Barrister.*

**With an estimated figure of 40 million people in modern slavery, including 25 million in forced labour, every country in the world is affected by this crime. 1 in 4 victims of these individuals are children.**

#### **PROF. PAROSHA CHANDRAN**

Prof. Parosha Chandran took delegates through the various forms of exploitation and provided a legal definition of slavery: "Slavery is the status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised".

A contemporary meaning of slavery can be interpreted as "Treating a person as if they were property or as if they were owned". It was also added by Prof. Parosha that 'Modern Slavery' is not a legal term, but a terminology used as an umbrella term. She shared the 11 indicators of forced labour (ILO, 2011), as stated below.

#### **11 INDICATORS OF FORCED LABOUR**

- Abuse of vulnerability
- Deception
- Restriction of movement
- Isolation
- Physical and sexual violence
- Intimidation and threats
- Retention of identity documents
- Withholding of wages
- Debt bondage
- Abusive working and living conditions
- Excessive overtime

Delegates then explored the history behind international human trafficking and forced labour legal frameworks, starting with the Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR) in 1948. The UDHR forms the foundation for subsequent frameworks, with member states declaring "no one shall be held in slavery or servitude".

## Understanding the issue of human trafficking through sport

### Sub-session 2:

### Understanding the issue of human trafficking in, through, and around sport

#### Speakers:

- *Matthew Edafe: Ambassador, Mission 89*
- *Dr. James Esson: UG Programme Director (Geography and Environment), Reader in Human Geography, Loughborough University*
- *Dr. Monique Emser: Senior Lecturer, International and Public Affairs Cluster, and Political Science Programme Coordinator, University of KwaZulu-Natal*
- *Phillip Spencer: ECPAT UK*

#### DR. JAMES ESSON

Dr. James Esson began by describing human trafficking in sport as a migratory process whereby a player obtains a contract or is training with a club where the terms are exploitative in nature. Comparatively, trafficking through sport occurs when the alleged interest from a foreign club is a scam, and no opportunity exists.

Dr James continued by stating that smuggling is where "migrants are moved illegally for profit in a commercial transaction, whereas the movement of trafficked persons is based on deception and coercion". He emphasised that this is not just a sport issue but also a social issue, with the main driver being poverty, not inequality.

To tackle trafficking through sport, Dr Esson emphasised the following four elements.

#### 4 ELEMENTS OF TACKLING TRAFFICKING THROUGH SPORT

##### 1. Knowledge

Awareness of the issue and how these processes happen. This view cannot be Eurocentric and must have a wider Commonwealth understanding.

##### 2. Rights

We need to look at the rights of children and incorporate and engage with the voices of children in policy implementation. People need to be aware of their rights.

##### 3. Borders

Trafficking through and in sport can occur internally and across borders. Generally, youths will be trafficked from the Global South to the Global North. Borders need to be tightened without having negative implications on migrants' security.

##### 4. Regulation

Sporting organisations need to implement regulations and should be encouraged and empowered to address this issue.

# 10-Step Guide to understanding Football Trafficking

## Understanding the issue of human trafficking through sport

Dr Esson has conceptualised 10 steps within trafficking through sport. You will find this as an infographic below, which is intended to illustrate Dr Esson's work.

### STEP 1: Talent Identification

An intermediary claiming to be a football agent or a talent scout identifies a player in a match or trial. They offer the player the opportunity to be signed by a foreign club.

**The trafficker will not always meet the victim, as this can even happen online, such as through social media.**



### STEP 2: Financial Demands

The intermediary asks the player for money in exchange for securing the sports opportunity, akin to a 'finder's fee'. They also ask for additional funds to cover living costs and spending money in the destination country.



### STEP 3: Financial Exchange

To meet the cost, the player's immediate and extended family often sell family possessions, remove siblings from schooling, or take out a loan.

### STEP 4: Transit

The player arrives in a destination country, often on a short-term tourist visa.

The travel conditions are not always illegal or dangerous. Players often arrive using legal channels. If they arrive using illegal channels, it is often using conventional modes of transportation with false travel documents.





## Understanding the issue of human trafficking through sport

### STEP 5: Confiscation of Documents

On arrival in a destination country, the intermediary often takes the player's documents and any spending money for 'safekeeping'.



### STEP 6: Trial

While in a destination country, the player may or may not attend a trial with a club.

### OR STEP 7: Abandon

In some cases, the agent abandons the player on arrival in a destination country.

### STEP 7: More Trials

If the player is not abandoned on arrival, they might be taken to multiple trials until a contract is offered, and the agent is satisfied with the terms.

### STEP 8: Exploitative Contracts

If the trials are successful, the player signs a contract with the club. Problematically, the contract is typically exploitative with unfavourable terms for the player.



### STEP 9: Abandonment

If the player is unsuccessful at their trials or their contract is not renewed, and another club cannot be found, the intermediary abandons the player.

**The intermediary will often take their 'finder's fee', the player's documentation, and any remaining money with them.**

### STEP 10: Victim lives in Precarity

Once the player realises the precarious nature of their situation, they are often reluctant to return to their country of origin. They may decide to remain in the destination country illegally without any means of subsistence.



## Understanding the issue of human trafficking through sport

### MATTHEW EDAFE

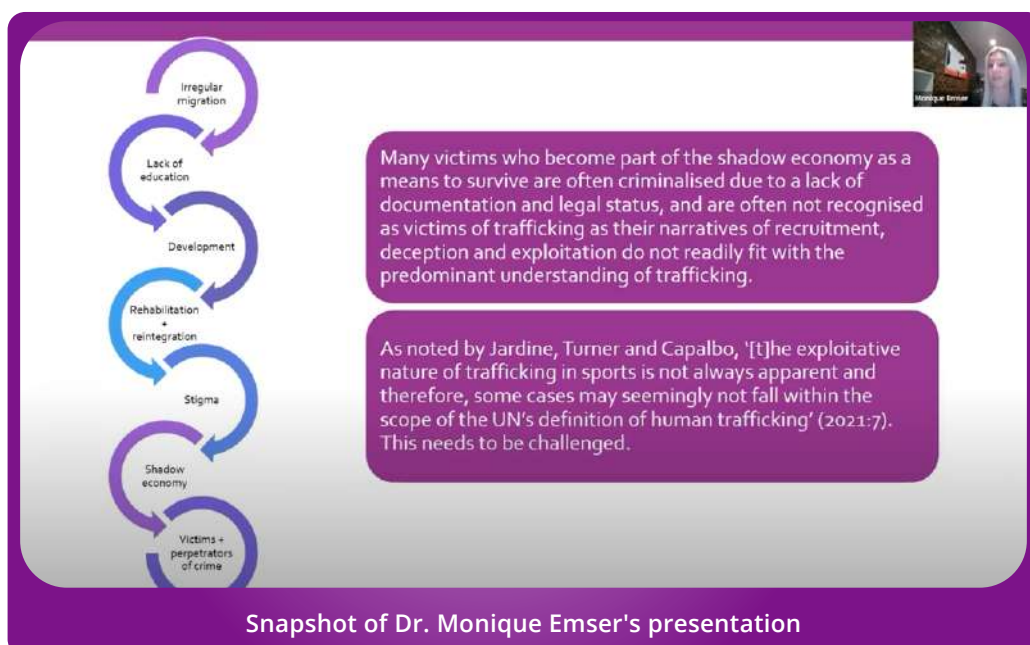
Matthew Edafe then recalled his experiences of being trafficked by fraudulent sports agents, from Nigeria to Cape Verde en route to play football in Europe. He shared with the audience that fake agents provide compliments to build rapport with the victims, craftily creating a fake process of what is required to join a sports club abroad. This strains the family relations when large amounts of money are asked to be paid upfront. The agents match the timeline of major sporting events, creating a window where the exploitation takes place.

Matthew highlighted how the trauma is also extended to when the victim returns home, with their family having to deal with the loss of a large amount of money, plunging them into further debt.

### DR. MONIQUE EMSER

Dr. Monique Emser then contributed to this debate by highlighting that mega sporting events can serve as the impetus for new or continued cycles of abuse, exploitation, and trafficking. Despite this, one of the biggest challenges is quantifying this crime and labelling it correctly. Research and enforcement are usually focused on sexual exploitation rather than trafficking through sport, meaning more diverse forms of trafficking are ignored.

Victims of sports trafficking are often rendered invisible and find themselves without resources or help due to fear of revictimisation or precarious legal status in the host country. Dr. Emser mentioned how the stigma attached to trafficking amplifies feelings of shame and restricts the return to home communities. This often means victims become part of the shadow economy as a means to survive, resulting in criminalisation due to lack of documentation and legal status.



## Understanding the issue of human trafficking through sport

Dr. Emser further highlighted the importance of safeguarding in sport. According to the International Labour Organisation 2019, rules and regulations operate independently from labour law and national law under the so-called 'sport exception'. Law and policy need to address new forms of trafficking and offenders. Knowledge and resources need to be shared between sport and youth programmes.

### PHILLIP SPENCER

Finally, Phillip Spencer from ECPAC UK introduced the National Referral Mechanism (NRM), an EU-wide mechanism that works differently in each country. First responders are specifically trained to assess whether an individual is at risk or is being trafficked. In the UK, it is usually child services, the police, and border forces. This can be used for any form of exploitation or trafficking. Independent child trafficking guidance is being slowly rolled out throughout the UK, providing specialist support to children who have been trafficked.

Phillip then highlighted some of the NRM challenges, pointing out the long period of time it takes to make a final decision without safeguarding procedures being addressed. He suggested that the process should prioritise safeguarding rather than identification.

### Summary

- There are 40 million people in modern slavery, including 25 million in forced labour; every country in the world is affected by this crime.
- Human trafficking in sport is when a player training or trialing with a club has terms that are exploitative. Comparatively, trafficking through sport is when the alleged interest from a foreign club is a scam, and no contract exists.
- It is important to look at the rights of children and incorporate and engage with their voices in policy implementation.
- A fake agent will ask for a large sum of money for the opportunity to go ahead. Real agents will not ask for money.
- Many individuals fail to recognise that they are victims of sports trafficking. Safeguarding is therefore vital to ensure victims do not fall into illegal work as means to survive.

# Day Two

## Understanding your role in tackling human trafficking through sport ahead of mega sporting events

On Day Two, participants had the opportunity to separate into smaller, tailored groups depending on their role. This allowed for more focused conversations around people's individual experiences of cases of human trafficking through sport, and ways they can better tackle the issue within their role.

### Breakout Room 1 - Parliamentarians and Parliamentary officials

#### Speakers:

- *Hon. Jared Okelo MP, Member, Parliament of Kenya*
- *Baroness Young of Hornsey, UK House of Lords*
- *Dr. Alice Lilly, Senior Researcher, Institute for Government*
- *Dr. Marcel van der Watt Senior Research Analyst, National Centre on Sexual Exploitation, Washington DC.*

The first breakout room was focused on the role of parliamentarians and parliamentary officials and the tools available to them to tackle human trafficking through sport ahead of mega sporting events.

#### **HON. JARED OKELO MP**

Hon. Jared Okelo MP instigated the discussion, stating that the workshop could not have come at a better time when 400,000 people are expected at the Birmingham Commonwealth Games in summer 2022. He emphasised the unique position of parliamentarians to help and deter trafficking through sport. In Africa, victims often ask Members of Parliament to cover the fees requested by fake agents, either for flights or visas. This is an opportunity for parliamentarians to intervene, considering real agents do not demand money from athletes. Members of Parliaments can check the authenticity of sports agents and raise awareness of the issue among their constituents and the wider community.

Hon. Okelo MP then highlighted the importance of a multi-stakeholder approach and the significance of community leaders. If community leaders are responsive to the plight of these young athletes, they can intervene and help raise awareness in their communities. He also explained how media plays a role in shining light into the dark corners of our society. People must be aware of what is happening to come up with remedies. This includes parliamentarians discussing the issue on TV, radio shows, in their parliaments, having conversations with airlines, and presenting in schools.

As a parliamentarian passionate about this issue, Hon. Okelo MP gave some personal suggestions about how to raise awareness in parliament. For example, in Kenya, he has

## Understanding your role in tackling human trafficking through sport ahead of mega sporting events

sought statements from the Departmental Committee on Sports, Culture, and Tourism regarding the trafficking and exploitation of persons at international sporting events.

### **BARONESS YOUNG**

Baroness Young then led the next conversation by providing an overview of APPGs, which are informal cross-party groups that have no official status in the UK Parliament but are formed by members with a mutual interest. As a member of the APPG on Sport, Modern Slavery, and Human Rights, she mentioned how members of APPGs interact with NGOs, journalists, athletes, football clubs, and governing bodies to encourage collaboration and awareness-raising in the UK parliament. APPGs produce reports on the issue and contribute evidence to select committees, helping to raise awareness amongst UK parliamentarians.

*"It is extremely impactful and powerful when awareness-raising is led by survivors."*

Lerina Bright, Mission 89

### **DR. ALICE LILLY**

Parliamentarians and parliamentary officials then undertook a committee hearing exercise, facilitated by Dr. Alice Lilly, and with two witnesses: Lerina Bright, CEO of Mission 89; and Kwame Aye, former professional Ghanaian football player.

## 3 KEY POINTS TO IMPROVE EFFECTIVENESS OF A HEARING

### **1. Asking questions at an early stage**

The importance of asking questions at an early stage in the hearing which includes a definition of the issue. This ensures an immediately shared understanding.

### **2. Hearing a witness testimony**

The value of hearing a personal testimony from a witness such as Kwame Aye, who can provide authentic insights into the issue.

### **3. Ensuring witnesses are equally heard**

The importance of the role of the chair to ensure members hear from both witnesses equally.



## Understanding your role in tackling human trafficking through sport ahead of mega sporting events

### Breakout Room 2 - High Commissioners, Representatives, Visa Officers

*Co-facilitated by:*

- *Yann Coelenbier*
- *Oluwatobi Osobukalo-Abubu*

*Supported by the following experts:*

- *Matthew Edafe, Mission 89, Ambassador*
- *Dr Monique Emser, Senior Lecturer, International and Public Affairs Cluster, Political Science Programme Coordinator, University of KwaZulu-Natal*
- *Ambassador Uhomoibhi, Nigeria's former Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, former Under-Secretary General UN and Founder/President PAIGAS*
- *Ambassador Ibukun Olatidoye, Former Ambassador to the D8 in Turkey*

### **ISAAC KENA BOATENG**

This breakout session started with a recorded testimony from Isaac Kena Boateng, a former Ghanaian footballer. Isaac shared his love for football but explained how he was lured into playing abroad by a fake agent who approached his guardian on Facebook.

As soon as he arrived in Myanmar, he was stranded with forged documents and nowhere to call home. Afraid to go back, Isaac worked a petty job for three years before getting in contact with Mission 89, which helped to facilitate his return. Isaac emphasised the need for borders to be more secure and for increased education on sport trafficking in West African sport clubs.

### **DR. MONIQUE EMSER**

Dr. Monique Emser added to this conversation, claiming that human traffickers have many advantages over governments and law enforcement agencies. Traffickers can hide human trafficking in the volume of travel.

She highlighted how human trafficking through sport is a highly organised mechanism with one fake agent often being a part of a much wider network. There is great power in understanding how this large network works so we can intercept and dismantle.

## Understanding your role in tackling human trafficking through sport ahead of mega sporting events

**AMBASSADOR UHOMOIBHI**

**AMBASSADOR IBUKUN OLATIDOYE**

The Ambassadors highlighted the role of High Commissioners and Visa officers in mitigating trafficking:

### 5 POINTS HIGH COMMISSIONERS AND VISA OFFICERS SHOULD CONSIDER ON MITIGATING TRAFFICKING THROUGH SPORT

1. The importance of raising awareness and building knowledge on the issue.
2. There is a real need for a more concerted international effort.
3. Vulnerabilities are created when young people facing unequal opportunities are provided economic incentives, motivating them to enter the multi-billion-dollar world of sport.
4. The fear of illegal status, lack of documentation, and involvement in criminal activity is a barrier to accessing help from consular services.
5. It is important to link victims with agencies, allowing them to access services, legal documentation, and justice. This is challenging when many individuals do not perceive themselves as victims, which often prevents them from seeking help.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

- Establish due diligence procedures at borders i.e. comprehensive screening and background checks.
- Look critically at the integrity of the official documents being presented at borders, and the role of travel agents.
- Create clear guidelines and use of specific visas for the event.
- Collaboration and feedback between host authorities and High Commissions.
- Cooperation in the identification and prompt return of victims.
- Increase awareness of the issue, not just around the times that mega-sporting events happen, but afterward and beyond.

## Understanding your role in tackling human trafficking through sport ahead of mega sporting events

### Breakout Room 3 - Border Force and other on-the-ground key stakeholders

#### **DR. SERHAT YILMAZ**

Dr Serhat Yilmaz, an academic at Loughborough University, opened this breakout session by stating that the issue of sports trafficking is not focused on ordinary law, but on the regulatory frameworks around sport and football.

Previously agents had to pass the licensing process, but FIFA deregulated agents in 2015, increasing the number from 6,000 to 20,000. There has been a consultation process on the re-regulations of agents, which Dr Yilmaz and Mission 89 participated in. The 'First Agent Education Program' has recently been established, where agents are educated on integrity and professionalism.

Dr Yilmaz also mentioned that FIFA has developed a course where agents will be able to increase their knowledge regarding safeguarding, especially as regards to minors.

### 3 STAGES OF VICTIM IDENTIFICATION

#### **Stage 1: Pre-Interview assessment**

The first stage is very important, as victims often do not recognise themselves as victims. The front-line officer is highly relevant in explaining to the victim that they are being or are in danger of being exploited.

The front-line officer should also take into consideration: gender; nationality; documentation; last location; and any signs of physical or psychological abuse.

#### **Stage 2: Information on victims**

Hold an interview to assess the different faces of the trafficking phenomenon. Look into the recruitment, transportation, and exploitation phase.

#### **Stage 3: Actively seek additional corroborative material**

These materials may include: police or immigration reports; police intelligence links; Interpol notices or diffusions; travel documentation/tickets; departure/landing cards; reports of medical treatments; copies of bogus employment contracts; diary entries or letters written by the victim.

## Understanding your role in tackling human trafficking through sport ahead of mega sporting events

A preventative approach is often seen as the best response. Creating awareness via religious organisations, youth organisations and NGOs are important when the root cause of these issues are often economic and security related.

### **AIG GARBER BABA UMAR**

#### **5 KEY TIPS FOR BORDER OFFICIALS**

1. Look out for the warning signs at the borders
2. Take awareness-raising training courses
3. Volunteer at anti-trafficking organisations
4. Become politically involved in the issue
5. Educate others around you

### **RICHARD LANCASTER**

Richard Lancaster, Manager at Sussex Police for Organise Immigration Crime and Migration, noted during the discussion that it is not just competitors or sportspeople being exploited, but also individuals with roles such as physiotherapist.

*"The best way to solve the issue of human trafficking is through collaboration with agencies and institutions."*

Dr Abdul-Azeez Faan

## Understanding your role in tackling human trafficking through sport ahead of mega sporting events

### Session 3: Reflection on the Break-out Room Discussion

Led by:

- *Dr. May Ikeora*
- *Matthew Edafe*

#### PARLIAMENTARIANS AND PARLIAMENTARY OFFICIALS

##### **Legislation**

Strengthen existing anti-slavery and human trafficking legislation to enable a more far-reaching and inclusive agenda.

##### **Committee Hearings**

Create the opportunity to summon, question, and follow through on elements of human trafficking. Ensure that there are a diverse range of witnesses involved, for example, survivor advocates, sports associates, NGOs, and law enforcement. Strong summoning powers are important to prevent witnesses from avoiding providing evidence.

##### **Advocacy**

Raise awareness by connecting with NGOs and community groups in their constituency. Utilise the press.

##### **Lobbying**

Hold your government to account. Ask questions in your Parliament. Be aware of groups such as All-Party Parliamentary Groups (APPG) and Select Committees.



## Understanding your role in tackling human trafficking through sport ahead of mega sporting events

### HIGH COMMISSIONERS

#### **Awareness Raising**

More organisations need to focus on raising awareness to avoid people falling into exploitation.

#### **Issuing Visas**

High Commissioners need to be aware of the red flags and fake documentation before issuing visas. This includes having codified visas related to specific events. These visas will expire after a specific event.

#### **Trust**

There needs to be mutual trust and integrity from host countries and countries around the world. This will also increase knowledge and information on fake agents.

### BORDER OFFICIALS

#### **Build the capacity of law enforcement officers**

Ensure law enforcement officers can identify potential victims of trafficking and that they know how to effectively respond.

#### **Increase Awareness**

Understand better the extent of the problem, and how specifically technology is being utilised by agents. This will help border officials to respond.

#### **Training**

Have frequent training on spotting the signs of trafficking through sport.

*"With growing information, we will no longer have victims."*

**Matthew Edafe**

# Day Three

## The importance of a multi-stakeholder approach

### Session 4: Coordinating Future Actions

*Facilitated by:*

- *Dr. Simon Rofe*
- *Matthew Edafe*

This session allowed for discussion and peer-to-peer learning, as all stakeholders came together to discuss practical solutions to tackle sports trafficking. Participants had the opportunity to form collaborations with other stakeholders, reflect on what they had learnt throughout the workshop and agree on actions they can put in place as a result.

*Participants:*

- *Hon. Jared Okelo MP, Member, Parliament of Kenya*
- *Richard Ombono, Senior Programme Manager, Child Helpline International*
- *Andre Silva, Assistant Director pro tempore of the Vulnerable Communities Sub-Directorate, Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants Unit, INTERPOL*
- *Sarah McManus, Senior Officer, UK Border Force, National Safeguarding and Modern Slavery (SAMS) Team*
- *Colonel Hamad Kalkaba Malboum, President, Cameroon National Olympic and Sports Committee*

#### **HON. JARED OKELO MP**

Hon. Jared Okelo MP from Kenya initiated the discussion on future actions by emphasising that sport trafficking is a menace and something we are going to encounter for a very long time. Raising awareness is therefore critical, especially through interaction with local sporting clubs, appearing on the media, awareness-raising communications on transport, training security officers, and raising the issue in parliament.

#### **DR. SIMON ROFE**

Dr. Simon Rofe also discussed the importance of delving into our understanding of sports trafficking to prevent this crime. He highlighted the importance of sports diplomacy, and the relevance of communication between networks and negotiation. This diplomacy will stem from an awareness of the issue.

#### **RICHARD OMBONO**

Richard Ombono from Child Helpline International explained how helplines play a decisive role in ensuring children's safety. They can be the first point of contact for children and young athletes facing violence.

## The importance of a multi-stakeholder approach

Child Helpline International is a network of helplines around the world, with 167 members in 140 countries. They collect data from the voices of children and provide insight to influence governments and policymakers. During the FIFA World Cup in 2010 South Africa, Child Helpline International allocated more resources to ensure the helpline was 24 hours, hired more councillors, created partnerships with UNICEF and Child Welfare South Africa.

Richard highlighted the importance of raising awareness of local child helplines in our respective networks, partnering with child helplines, and encouraging policymakers to acknowledge their importance by appreciating their data and providing funding.

### **ANDRE SILVA**

Andre Silva discussed the role of INTERPOL, the International Criminal Police Organisation, an intergovernmental organisation that facilitates worldwide police cooperation and crime control.

INTERPOL fights trafficking in persons through transnational police cooperation, offers operational and investigative support, encourages cross-sector cooperation and intelligence gathering and crime analysis. INTERPOL has a range of academics and law enforcement professionals who can help coordinate collaborations, particularly around mega sporting events.

### **SARAH MCMANUS**

Sarah McManus discussed the role of the Border Force. In the UK, all Border Force officials are first responders, undergoing mandatory e-learning courses every two years. She said this training is based on the premise of recognising, responding, and recording.

The Border Force has a dedicated intelligence unit across the UK, issuing alerts with known and emerging profiles and converting information gained at the frontline to improve the intelligence picture. This helps to disrupt organised criminal groups.

### **HAMAD KALKABA MALBOUM**

Hamad Kalkaba Malboum noted how the Commonwealth Games Federation provides important channels for communication with athletes. He claims that the support is there and that it needs to be utilised more. President Malboum also discussed the importance for facilities to be built in the country of origin.

### Summary

- Raising awareness is critical. This can be achieved through interactions with local sporting clubs, appearing on the media, awareness-raising communications on transport, training security officers, and raising the issue in your parliament.
- The importance of local child helplines in our respective networks; partnering with them and encouraging policymakers to acknowledge their importance by appreciating their data and providing funding.
- In the UK, all Border Force Officials are required to take a mandatory e-training every two years to ensure they can spot the signs of trafficking whilst on duty.

# Official Programme

TUESDAY 22 FEBRUARY 2022

## DAY 1: UNDERSTANDING THE ISSUE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING THROUGH SPORT

UK TIME	SESSION DESCRIPTION
12:30 - 13:00	<b><i>Virtual Platform Opening</i></b> Participants are welcome to access the virtual platform prior to the workshop's official beginning. The platform will open 30 minutes before the beginning of the workshop.
13:00- 13:20	<b><i>Official Welcome Address</i></b> <b><i>Session Format: Panel Session</i></b> <u>Speakers:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Jon Davies, CEO, CPA UK</li><li>• Adeline Dumoulin, Deputy Head, Multilateral Project Team, CPA UK</li><li>• Lerina Bright, CEO, Mission 89</li><li>• Dame Sara Thornton, UK Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner, IASC</li></ul>
13:20 - 15:10	<b><i>Session 1: What is Human Trafficking through Sport?</i></b> <b><i>Session Format: Panel Session</i></b> In this interactive session, participants will start by understanding what the different contemporary forms of exploitation and human trafficking are. Participants will then hear from a series of experts and discuss the issue of human trafficking in and through sport, including the impacts, risk factors, real-life case studies, as well as child protection mechanisms, referral mechanisms for victims, and calls for action. <u>Session Chair:</u> Yann Coelenbier, Co-founder, Mission 89
13:20 - 13:50	<b><i>Sub-Session 1: What is modern slavery, human trafficking and forced labour?</i></b> With Professor Parosha Chandran, Professor of Practice in Modern Slavery Law, King's College London; Human Rights Barrister
<b>10 minute break</b>	
14:00 - 15:10	<b><i>Sub-Session 2: Understanding the issue of human trafficking in/through/ and around sport.</i></b> Matthew Edade, Ambassador, Mission 89 Dr James Esson, UG Programme Director (Geography and Environment), Reader in Human Geography, Loughborough University Dr Monique Emser, Senior Lecturer, International and Public Affairs Cluster, and Political Science Programme Coordinator, University of KwaZulu-Natal
15:10 - 15:20	<b><i>Closing Day 1</i></b> Participants will have a rundown of Day 1, summarising key discussion points. There will be a brief overview of Day 2, gaining an understanding of what each of the breakout rooms will consist of, followed by a request to participants to submit questions they would want answered ahead of the Day 2 session.



**DAY 2: UNDERSTANDING YOUR ROLE IN TACKLING HUMAN TRAFFICKING THROUGH SPORT AHEAD OF MEGA SPORTING EVENTS.**

12:30 - **Virtual Platform Opening**

13:00 Participants are welcome to access the virtual platform 30 minutes before Day 2 sessions start.

13:00 - **Session 2: Understanding Your Role and the Tools Available**

15:00 **Session Format: Break-out rooms**

**Breakout Room 1**

**Parliamentarians & parliamentary officials**

Facilitated by Adeline Dumoulin and Lerina Bright, and with the support of the following experts:

**Dr Alice Lilly**

Senior Researcher, Institute for Government

**Dr Marcel van der Watt**

Senior Research Analyst, National Center on Sexual Exploitation, Washington DC

**Hon. Jared Okelo MP**

Member, Parliament of Kenya

**Baroness Young of Hornsey**

Member, UK House of Lords

The group will discuss how parliamentarians and parliamentary officials can use their role to tackle trafficking through sport, including when representing their constituencies.

The group will experience a mock committee exercise, with witnesses including a former professional football player and an NGO representative.

The last discussion will be an opportunity to exchange on the need for more robust legislative actions.

**Breakout Room 2**

**High Commissions' Representatives, Visa Officers**

Facilitated by Yann Coelenbier, co-facilitated by Oluwatobi Osobukalo-Abubu, and supported by the following experts:

**Matthew Edafe**

Mission 89, Ambassador

**Dr Monique Emser**

Senior Lecturer, International and Public Affairs Cluster, Political Science Programme Coordinator, University of KwaZulu-Natal.

**Ambassador Uhomoibhi**

Nigeria's former Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, former Under-Secretary General UN and Founder/President PAIGAS

**Ambassador Oladitoye**

Nigeria's former Ambassador/Permanent Representative to the D8 Organisation, Turkey and Director of Center, PAIGASA

A solution-based discussion where participants will look at the various points of intervention that can be made while carrying out their duties, using the step-by-step guide to Trafficking.

The group will discuss the possible roles for prevention using visa issuance, consular services, and citizen registration.

The discussion will then look at possible partnerships that can be made to further help prevent trafficking through sports.

**Breakout Room 3**

**Border Force official and other on-the-ground key stakeholders**

Facilitated by Eleanor Bird Lenawarungu, co-facilitated by Dr May Ikeora; and with the support of the following experts:

**Dr Serhat Yilmaz**

Lecturer in Sports Law, Loughborough University

**AIG Garba Baba Umar**

Vice President INTERPOL for Africa; Head of the National Central Bureau Abuja; Director of DACORE WAPIS Nigeria

**Isaac Espinosa Delgado**

Acting Coordinator, Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants, INTERPOL

**Kevin Mohr**

Border Force, Future Planning, Major & Critical Events, National Operational HQ

**Mueni Mutisya**

Officer incharge DCI Anti Human Trafficking and Child Protection Unit, Kenya

With a recorded message from

**Isaac Kena Boateng**

A solution-based discussion where participants will discuss the various points of intervention that can be made during their role.

The group will discuss the roles of prevention including behaviour monitoring, increased identification skills, the establishment of a suspicion reporting process and issuance of travel documents.

The group will then look at possible partnerships which can be made to further help prevent trafficking through sports.

**15 minute break**

## WEDNESDAY 23 FEBRUARY 2022

### DAY 2: UNDERSTANDING YOUR ROLE IN TACKLING HUMAN TRAFFICKING THROUGH SPORT AHEAD OF MEGA SPORTING EVENTS

15:15 -  
16:15

#### **Session 3: Reflection on the Break-out Room Discussion**

##### **Session Format: Discussion**

Facilitated by Dr May Ikeora, Senior Advisor, Sports Trafficking and Migration, Mission 89; and with the support of Matthew Edafe, Ambassador, Mission 89.

Matthew Edafe will provide a general talk about partnership and the importance of a multi-stakeholder approach. The session will allow for each group to reflect what they can do to effectively perform their roles, including the correct use of tools and resources. This reflection will include how participants can take initiatives, and the potential gaps and challenges each role may face. This session will help to ensure all participants can utilise their role effectively when tackling sports trafficking.

16:15 -  
16:20

#### **Closing Day 2**

Participants will have a rundown of day 2, summarising key discussion points. There will be a brief overview of Day 3, which is based on future actions, pledges, and assessments.

## THURSDAY 24 FEBRUARY 2022

### DAY 3: THE IMPORTANCE OF A MULTI-STAKEHOLDER APPROACH

12:30 -  
13:00

#### **Virtual Platform Opening**

Participants are welcome to access the virtual platform 30 minutes before Day 3 sessions start.

13:00 -  
15:15

#### **Session 4: Coordinating Future Actions**

##### **Session Format: Panel Session and Roundtable Discussion**

This session will allow for discussion and peer-to-peer learning, as all stakeholders come together to discuss practical solutions to tackle trafficking through sport. Participants will have the opportunity to form collaborations with other stakeholders, reflect on what they have learnt throughout the workshop and agree on actions they will put in place as a result. There will be a series of speakers from different industries sharing their practical experiences on the issue, and potential responses or solutions to mitigate the risks of sports trafficking.

Session Chair: Dr J. Simon Rofe, Reader in Diplomatic Studies, Global Diplomacy Programme Director, SOAS University of London

##### Speakers:

- Hon. Jared Okelo MP, Member, Parliament of Kenya,
- Richard Ombono, Senior Programme Manager, Child Helpline International
- Andre Silva, Assistant Director pro tempore of the Vulnerable Communities Sub-Directorate, Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants Unit, INTERPOL
- Sarah McManus, Senior Officer, UK Border Force, National Safeguarding and Modern Slavery (SAMS) Team
- Kevin Mohr, Border Force, Future Planning, Major & Critical Events, National Operational HQ
- Matthew Edafe, Ambassador, Mission 89
- Colonel Hamad Kalkaba Malboum, President, Cameroon National Olympic and Sports Committee

***There will be a 15 minute break during session 4***

15:15 -  
15:35

#### **Session 5: Recommendations, Pledges and Action Plans**

This short session will allow for participants to consider collaborative actions. They will also have the opportunity to assess and provide their feedback on the workshop.

Potentially facilitated by Matthew Hamilton, Monitoring and Evaluation Manager, CPA UK

***Closing Address from The Speaker of the UK House of Commons,  
The Rt Hon. Sir Lindsay Hoyle MP***

# Delegate Feedback

CPA UK seeks to make our programmes as tailored and as relevant as possible to the needs of delegates. We do this through consultation with our key stakeholders and continuous learning from previous activities.

CPA UK asked delegates at this Workshop to complete Pre- and Post-Workshop Assessments where they rated their own levels of understanding against key areas covered during the Workshop on a scale from “expert” to “basic knowledge”.

## KNOWLEDGE & UNDERSTANDING

**↑ 62%** Participants' knowledge increased by 62% on how to spot the difference between human trafficking through, in and around sport.

**↑ 31%** On the topic of human trafficking and sport, there was a 31% increase in knowledge.

**↑ 18%** On the topic of human trafficking, modern slavery, and forced labour more widely, there was an 18% increase in knowledge.

## SPOTTING THE SIGNS OF TRAFFICKING

**↑ 39%** Participants' knowledge increased by 39% on how well they could spot the signs of trafficking through sport during their role.

## COLLABORATING WITH THE LAW AND CIVIL SOCIETY

**↑ 40%** Participants' knowledge on working collaboratively with civil society, law enforcement, and the judiciary to tackle human trafficking through sport ahead of mega-sporting events increased by 40%.

# Delegate Pledges

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## Pledges made by participants at the end of the workshop:

*"I will be conveying the importance of the messages from these sessions to my staff, so that we can best support our colleagues in the police and local ICE teams during mega sporting events, particularly the upcoming Birmingham games."*

Pledge by workshop participant

*"Collaboration with universities that offer programmes focused on sport management and related disciplines (business, marketing, sports law, etc.) to raise awareness of the problems linked to the trafficking of minors in the football industry."*

Pledge by workshop participant

*"Carry out lectures/workshops on TiP through sports in collaboration with members of football clubs or within organisations."*

Pledge by workshop participant

*"Public awareness and help in the enactment of necessary legislations and regulations to tackle slavery."*

Pledge by workshop participant

*"Strengthen collaboration with sister law enforcement agencies in Nigeria to tackle human trafficking through sports by increasing Community awareness."*

Pledge by workshop participant

*"Learn more from Mission 89 and get involved personally."*

Pledge by workshop participant



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