Modern Slavery in the Middle East and North Africa

Survey Report
September 2021

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Glossary

Alliance 8.7	A global partnership committed to achieving target 8.7 of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals
ACHR	Arab Charter on Human Rights
CBO	Community-based organization
CSO	Civil society organization
FBO	Faith-based organization
FTS	Free the Slaves
ILO	International Labor Organization
INGO	International non-governmental organization
IVLP	International Visitor Leadership Program
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MSHT	Modern slavery and human trafficking
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
Palermo Protocol	A United Nations protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in human beings, supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its protocols
The Convention	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Introduction

Free the Slaves (FTS) is an international organization with over 20 years of experience combatting modern slavery in the Americas, Africa, the Middle East, and Asia through comprehensive approaches that are rooted in communities and the experiences of vulnerable populations. FTS' programmatic initiatives are grounded in four strategies: 1) research, 2) partnerships and services, 3) training and capacity building, and 4) advocacy. These strategies are not implemented in isolated fashion, but in relationship with each other and culminate in a holistic anti-modern slavery program.

As part of its regional strategy to eradicate modern slavery in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), FTS launched a small-scale research study to better understand the anti-modern slavery landscape in the region. Free the Slaves is aware that gaps in modern slavery research and service provision abound due to misaligned motives, lack of governance, debilitated infrastructures, and deeply embedded structural issues. Although a number of civil society organizations (CSOs) are actively addressing human trafficking and empowering vulnerable communities, many lack the tools for adequate victim identification and protection. In order to drive the modern slavery movement in the region, it is paramount to better understand existing gaps and how they can be narrowed. This reality drove FTS to embark on the process of better understanding the work of organizations as it pertains to modern slavery. The findings presented in this document reflect organizations' perceptions, conceptualizations, and programmatic approaches on modern slavery.

The findings herein will provide organizations like FTS with an indication of the current state of knowledge and approaches of civil society organizations regarding modern slavery. These can in turn inform programmatic strategies in the region and ensure that anti-modern slavery ventures correspond with current approaches while addressing existing gaps, furthering capacities to address the issue, and driving the anti-modern slavery movement at the regional level.

Through this research, Free the Slaves and other organizations will have a better understanding of the characteristics pertinent to organizations in the region, including their:

1. organizational and geographical profiles,
2. conceptualizations of MSHT
3. capacities to address MSHT, and

4. interest in comprehensive approaches through prevention, the protection of victims, the prosecution of offenders and partnerships.

Although generalizations should not be extrapolated from the findings reported in this document, the findings can provide organizations in the region with an indication of where a number of human rights and anti-modern slavery actors stand with regard to the themes discussed.

Methodology

Research Methods

Due to the challenging nature of operating at the regional level in the context of a global pandemic, Free the Slaves relied on a semi-structured survey as the main research instrument through which to better understand anti-modern slavery perceptions and efforts in MENA. The survey was disseminated to over 250 stakeholders representing civil society organizations, businesses, and other private institutions across the region; it was also advertised on social media channels (including LinkedIn) for higher visibility. The survey consisted of 25 questions with a wide range of response types, including: multiple choice, multiple selection, likert, and open-ended short responses. In order to cast as wide a net as possible, the survey was translated and disseminated in both English and Arabic. The findings herein represent the responses of 15 civil society organizations that operate in the region. Their data was collected and analyzed via a survey platform with a high caliber for quantitative analysis. Following these results, Free the Slaves plans to engage in in-depth discussions with organizations in the region to understand their specific needs and challenges and engage in responses that effectively counteract modern slavery forms.

Limitations

The main limitations that are evident in the study correspond with the limitations of online survey research. The low response rate of online surveys means that oftentimes, the final sample size will be small, leading to an inability to generalize from the findings. In addition, all of the responses reflect the perceptions of civil society organizations, including some of whom do not identify as anti-modern slavery organizations. As a result of these considerations, the team had to assume caution when interpreting the responses. When reviewing the findings, readers should also take these considerations into account and understand that these findings are representative of a small pool of civil society organizations operating in the region and may not be reflective of wider perceptions.

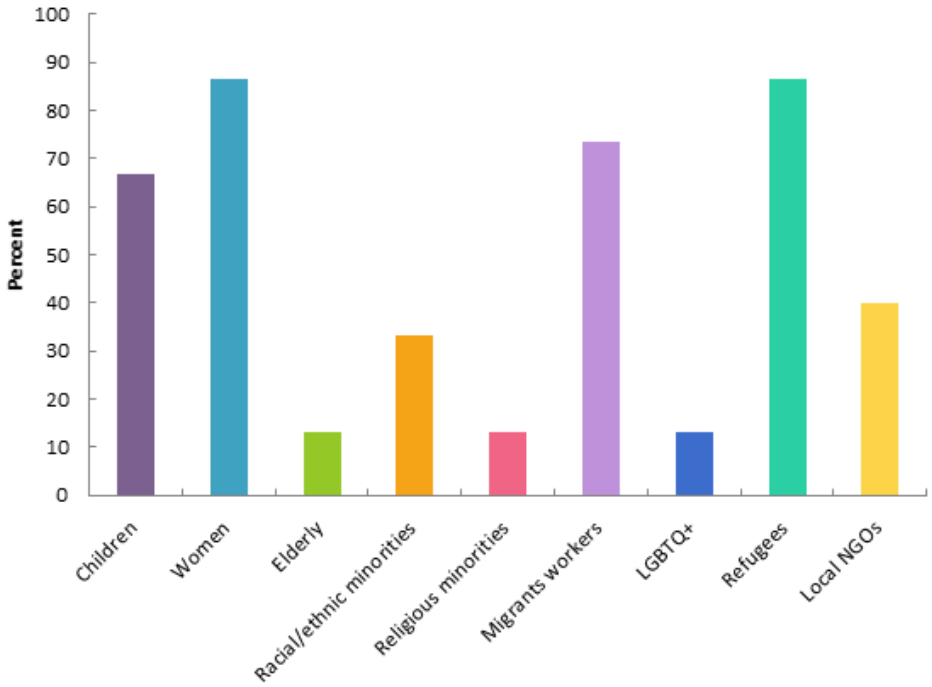
Findings

Participant and Organizational Profile

Among respondents, 80% represented organizations with headquarters or main offices in the MENA region while 20% represented organizations headquartered outside of the region. The countries represented in MENA are: Algeria, Tunisia, Jordan, Lebanon, Yemen, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Oman, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE); while the countries represented outside MENA are: the United States and the United Kingdom.

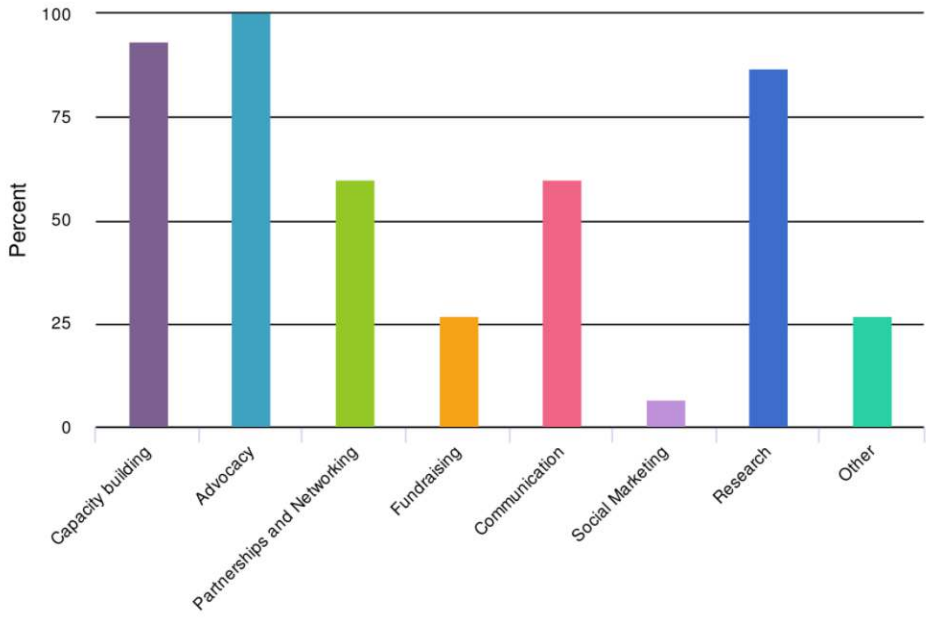
All of the respondents belonged to civil society organizations in the nonprofit sector, with 26.7% identifying as a non-governmental organization (NGO), 26.7% as a community-based organization (CBO), and 20% as an international non-governmental organization (INGO). These organizations primarily assist women (86.7%), refugees (86.7%), migrant workers (73.3%), and children (66.7%). Only 13.3% of the organizations assist the elderly, religious minorities, and LGBTQ+ populations as primary beneficiaries or target audiences.

Graph 1: The primary beneficiaries/target audiences the organizations assist



These organizations engage in a number of activities, including: capacity building, advocacy, partnerships and networking, fundraising, communication, social marketing, and research. However, the three main spheres of work revolve around advocacy (100%), capacity building (93.3%), and research (86.7%), as shown in graph 2.

Graph 2: Key areas of organizational work



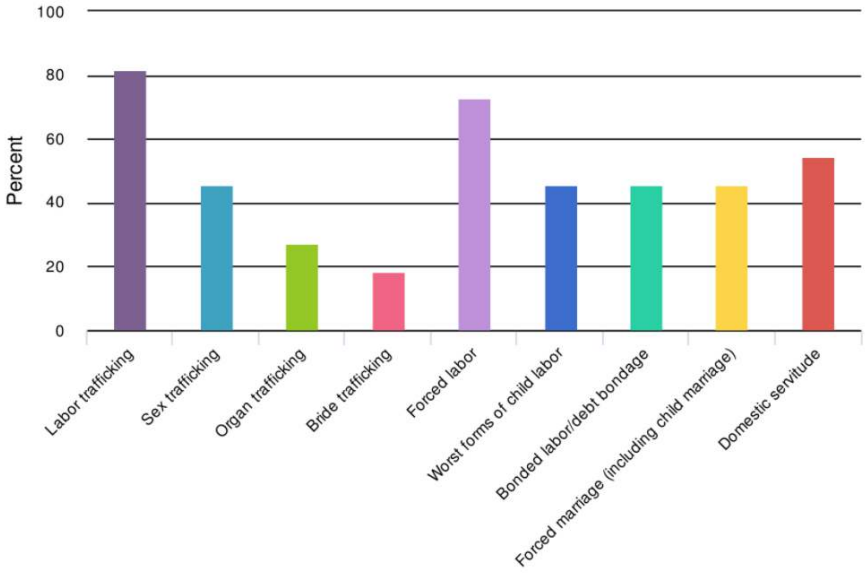
The majority of respondents (53.7%) were in high level positions at their organization, with 46.7% holding Director positions and 6.7% Chairperson positions; 33.3% were Managers at their respective organizations. Among respondents, 46.7% had been with the organization for at least 10 years, and of those, 20% were with the organization for 20 years or more.

Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Experience

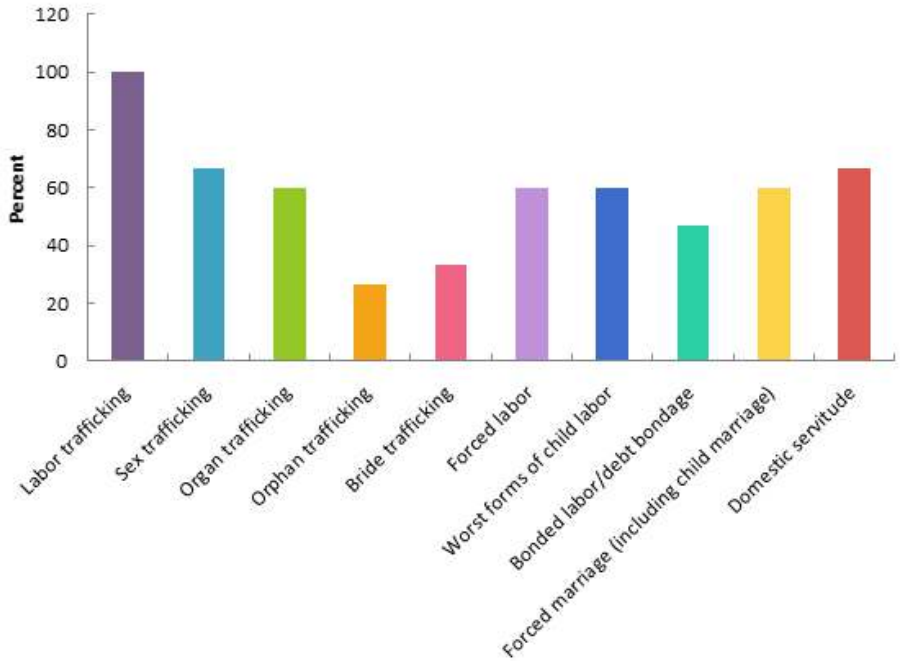
Modern Slavery Forms

Among the organizations represented, 73.3% had prior or current experience implementing projects or activities to counteract forms of modern slavery. The majority of interventions were directed at counteracting labor trafficking (81.8%) and forced labor (72.7%), as shown in Graph 3.

Graph 3: Forms of modern slavery addressed by the organizations



These findings are interesting given that a greater number of respondents indicated that various forms of modern slavery are prevalent than respondents indicated that their organizations address the same. This could be explained by a combination of factors. Firstly, it is possible that of the organizations with no prior anti-modern slavery experience, some recognized the prevalence of the issues despite not actively counteracting them. Secondly, due to resource constraints, organizational efforts may be aimed at counteracting some forms (such as labor trafficking and forced labor) even though other forms are also recognized.



Graph 4: The most prevalent forms of modern slavery MENA, according to respondents

Anti-Modern Slavery Capacity

Respondents were also asked whether they had received modern slavery or human trafficking specific training. 60% indicated that they had never been trained on these issues, while 40% had received training. This is noteworthy considering that 73.3% of the organizations have experience implementing projects or activities that address diverse forms of modern slavery. These results point to the need for increased capacity building on modern slavery specific issues among civil society organizations in the region. The majority of the organizations (66.67%) had prior or current experience implementing anti-human trafficking programs specifically in Jordan, Lebanon, Qatar, Iraq, Kuwait, UAE, Oman, and Iran. The training providers included: the United States State Department (through the International Visitor Leadership Program, a program to combat human trafficking), UNICEF, Heartland Alliance International (HAI), ILO, OHCHR, UNODC, and other civil society organizations in Lebanon, Yemen, and Jordan.

Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Knowledge

International and Regional Human Rights and Human Trafficking Instruments

All respondents indicated being familiar with two key international instruments: the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto (the Convention), which includes the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons (Palermo Protocol); 80% acknowledged being familiar with the Forced Labor Convention No.29. However, respondents' level of familiarity with these instruments varied:

- 53.3% indicated being extremely familiar with the UDHR and the Forced Labor Convention No.29,
- 46.7% were extremely familiar with the Convention, having read and discussed their contents in-depth, and
- 33.3% were moderately familiar with the UDHR, the Convention, and the Arab Charter on Human Rights (ACHR), having read and discussed their contents vaguely.

Respondents feel that they are more familiar with the UDHR than the Convention, however this difference is miniscule, by just 6.7%. Interestingly, more respondents indicated a higher level of familiarity with international instruments than regional instruments, with just 33.3% indicating they were extremely familiar with both the Arab Charter on Human Rights and the League of Arab States Model Law to Combat the Crime of Trafficking in Persons (the Model Law). 6.7% of respondents indicated never having heard about both of these regional instruments, and 20% indicated being slightly familiar with the Model Law, having heard of it but not read or discussed its contents. Among those who were extremely and moderately familiar with the UDHR and the Convention and the ACHR and the Model Law, a greater number of respondents indicated being more familiar with the framework of human rights as opposed to the framework of human trafficking at both the international and regional level, however, this comparative difference was minimal, at 6.7%.

As a way of gauging respondents' familiarity with the Palermo Protocol, respondents were asked to indicate whether consent is relevant in cases where a person is exploited through fraudulent or forceful means. In line with the Palermo Protocol*, 53.3% responded that in such cases, consent is irrelevant.
*The Palermo Protocol states: *"(b) The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) have been used."*[1]

40% of respondents indicated that consent is relevant even in cases where a person is exploited through fraudulent or forceful means. The survey results indicate that 80% identified as being either extremely or moderately familiar with the Convention. However, among these respondents, 50% indicated that consent is irrelevant and 50% that consent is relevant, revealing that either the nature of consent in human trafficking cases is not something that can be easily recalled or that perhaps the question may have been framed inappropriately, leading to misrepresentative results. Among those respondents who indicated being extremely familiar with the Convention, 57.1% indicated that consent is irrelevant and 42.9% indicated that consent is relevant. Among the moderately familiar, 40% indicated consent is irrelevant while 60% that consent is relevant. These results are representative of the assumption that those who have a richer understanding of human trafficking as defined in the Palermo Protocol will also be more likely to indicate that consent is irrelevant. However, because the difference is marginal it is difficult to ascertain to what extent this explanation holds true.

Global Modern Slavery Movement

With regard to familiarity with the global modern slavery movement, in particular that spearheaded under Alliance 8.7, responses varied. Only 6.7% of respondents were extremely familiar and 26.7% moderately familiar with the Alliance; 20% were not at all familiar and 26.7% just slightly familiar.

Regional Modern Slavery Networks

Despite indicating a high level of unfamiliarity with the global movement, 60% of respondents expressed being extremely familiar with anti-human trafficking

[1] https://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/ProtocolTraffickingInPersons.aspx

networks in the region and 26.7% were moderately familiar. Only 13.3% indicated being slightly familiar.

Modern Slavery Legislation

53.3% of respondents indicated that they were extremely familiar with the national modern slavery legislation of their organization's country of operation; 33.3% indicated being moderately familiar and 13.3% somewhat familiar.

Conceptualization of Modern Slavery

The survey indicated that 86.7% of representatives of organizations in MENA agree with Free the Slaves' definition of modern slavery: *"A person who is forced to work, without pay other than barest subsistence, under threat of violence, who cannot walk away."* Among those who agree, 60% strongly agree and 26.7% agree. No participant disagreed with this definition, but 13.3% felt neutral. Given that FTS was the driver of the research, it is important to interpret this finding with caution, as there is a likelihood that respondents may have been more hesitant to disagree.

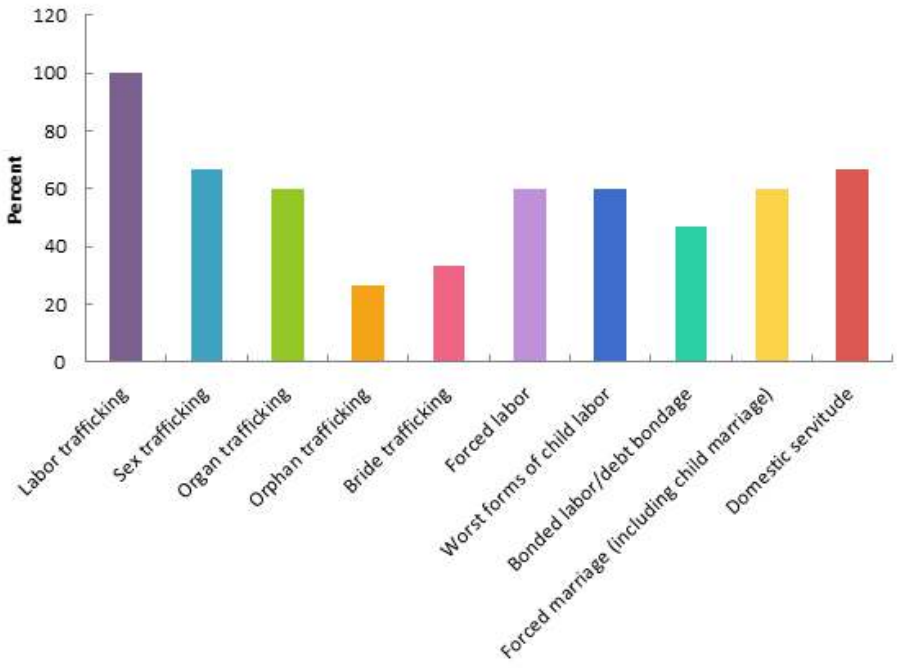
When asked how they would define modern slavery, respondents revealed understanding modern slavery as an umbrella term that refers to a range of exploitative labor practices, including forced labor. Modern slavery is conceptualized as exploitation under the kafala system, where a person, particularly a migrant worker, is held in an unfavorable power dynamic that makes them vulnerable to abuse. In some areas, the term "modern slavery" is not used at all, and instead "human trafficking" is more widely used. The following keywords reflect the terminologies most used that also refer to modern slavery: forced labor, human trafficking, child labor and begging, and organ trafficking. Responses highlighted modern slavery as affecting marginalized persons, such as migrants, through violence (force or coercion). The element of ownership was also recognized. Some of the responses reflected an alignment with the Palermo Protocol framework of human trafficking as consisting of an act, a means, and a purpose, however, the majority of respondents were not able to provide a comprehensive definition for the term.

53.3% of respondents belong to organizations that define or list modern slavery practices, whether formally or informally. Among those practices, modern slavery is defined in annual reports as a crime where some organizations identify and recognize the causes of modern slavery (such as disability), while others' modern slavery policies and indicators are specifically defined and set. Some of the organizations have defined guides for human trafficking crimes that have been discussed and approved by a number of international organizations, such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and Dubai Foundation for Women and Children.

Modern Slavery Forms in MENA

When asked to identify the most prevalent forms of modern slavery in the region, all respondents indicated that labor trafficking was prominent, while 66.7% that sex trafficking and domestic servitude are also prominent. Forced labor, forced marriage, and the worst forms of child labor are also prevalent according to 60% of respondents. Interestingly, 60% of respondents hold that organ trafficking is also prevalent. However, orphan trafficking, bride trafficking, and bonded labor and debt bondage are less prominent than the other forms.

Graph 5: Most prevalent forms of modern slavery in MENA, according to respondents



When asked whether domestic servitude can be considered a form of modern slavery in some cases, 93.3% of respondents hold this to be true. This is important to understand since there are many households in the region that hire domestic workers to help with household chores and with raising children. In some instances, workers are not treated fairly and are subject to abuse from household members (physically or emotionally), are not given enough time off, or are deprived of proper nutrition and healthcare. This unfair treatment is often normalized at a societal level, subjecting many to deplorable conditions and binding them to their households and employers.

Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Interest

Multi-faceted Approaches to Combating Modern Slavery

As a way of gauging whether Free the Slaves' programmatic priorities are in line with the priorities of organizations in MENA, respondents were asked to rate the extent to which they agreed the following also reflect their organizations' priorities:

- Reducing communities' vulnerabilities through mobilization and advocacy,
- Ensuring that vulnerable populations have access to essential resources (including psychological, social, and legal support),
- Increasing the capacity of local organizations to promote access to justice and development,
- Holding perpetrators accountable and bringing justice to victims, and
- Bringing harmful social issues to the forefront of the national agenda(s).

All respondents agree that reducing vulnerabilities through community mobilization and advocacy, holding perpetrators accountable and bringing justice to victims, and bringing harmful social issues to the forefront of the national agenda(s) are key priorities for their organizations. Only 6.7% felt neutral regarding whether their organizations prioritize providing vulnerable populations with access to essential resources and increasing the capacity of local organizations to promote access to justice and development, the rest also agreed these were priorities for their organizations.

When comparing respondents' degree of agreeableness with these approaches, more respondents (93.3%) felt most confident that holding perpetrators accountable and bringing justice to victims was a priority for their organization. This was followed by 85.7% of respondents who strongly agreed that bringing harmful social issues to the forefront of the national agenda(s) was a key priority for their organization, and 73.3% who strongly agreed that ensuring that vulnerable populations have access to essential resources was a priority. Respondents agreed to a lesser extent that increasing the capacity of local organizations to promote access to justice and development and that reducing communities' vulnerabilities through mobilization and advocacy were priorities for their organization.

Capacity Building and Movement Building

When asked regarding organizations' interest in receiving specific training on modern slavery or attending a virtual forum discussing forms of modern slavery in the MENA region, the majority (80%) expressed interest in receiving training while the remaining were either not interested (6.7%) or were unsure (13.3%). An even greater percentage (87.5%) expressed interest in participating in a virtual forum discussing forms of modern slavery in the MENA region.

Conclusions & Recommendations

A number of observations arise from the findings presented in this report surrounding the profiles of organizations in the region, their understanding and knowledge of modern slavery, their capacity to address the issue, and interest in approaches that are in line with those of anti-modern slavery organizations like FTS. The study has also provided the organization with a better understanding of the challenges of conducting online survey research in the region, as well as the need for continued research, especially qualitative research.

In alignment with the reality and priorities of the organizations in the region, women, children, migrant workers, and refugees are the focus populations of programs, especially in Jordan, Lebanon, Tunisia, Iraq, Yemen, Oman, UAE and Kuwait. However, less programmatic resources are dedicated to addressing the needs of the elderly, religious minorities, racial or ethnic minorities, and LGBTQ+ populations —those who are often most marginalized and susceptible to modern slavery.

The organizations in the region mentioned that the most prevalent form of modern slavery is labor trafficking, while sex trafficking, organ trafficking, forced labor, child labor, domestic servitude, and forced marriage are considered as the second most prevalent forms. Most resources seem to be diverted to combatting labor trafficking and forced labor, despite acknowledgment that persons find themselves in other exploitative conditions, albeit to a lesser degree. Further inquiry is needed to understand the extent to which less prevalent forms of modern slavery are or are not being addressed and the factors that influence these decisions.

The research has confirmed that capacity building, advocacy, and research are key areas of the work of organizations in the region. However, survey responses indicated a large number of organizations have not been trained on anti-modern slavery, despite having implemented anti-modern slavery initiatives. This points to a need to further build the capacities of civil society actors to address the issue. Anti-modern slavery organizations can partner with local organizations to build their capacity to catalyze a wider and more effective response where victims and

survivors are emowered, strong local and national structures are set up, a wide range of stakeholders are aware of MSHT and equipped to respond, and laws and policies are transformed for maximum impact.

Challenges were evident with regard to defining and conceptualizing modern slavery. Because diverse terminologies and definitions were highlighted, it appears organizations, and the region as a whole, would benefit from the mainstreaming of the language surrounding modern slavery, or at the very minimum, defined lines within each of the terminologies. However, this is a characteristic that affects the movement at the global level, given the confusion or lack of clarity surrounding terms such as human trafficking, forced labor, modern slavery, etc. and the differences among them.

The research also pointed to the need to further inquire about the role that regional instruments (such as the ACHR and the Model Law) play in the work of organizations, and perhaps the need for increased advocacy surrounding existing instruments and their implementation. There is also a need to shed clarity on the particularities of international instruments such as the Palermo Protocol and promote their consistent application. Enhanced advocacy surrounding global movements such as Alliance 8.7 is also necessary, as well as an understanding of how they can intersect with and be used by anti-modern slavery stakeholders in the region to drive regional and national movements in MENA.

Annex: Survey Questionnaire (English)

Title of the Survey: Perceptions of Modern Slavery in MENA

Informed Consent

By checking the box below, you agree to the following:

- I consent to voluntarily participate in the study and understand that I can refuse to answer questions and/or end my participation at any time.
- I understand that my responses are anonymous and I grant permission for my de-identified data to be used for future research and learning.
- I understand that my words can be quoted in research outputs (publications, reports, web pages, etc.).
- I understand that I will not be compensated for my participation, but my information will be beneficial to furthering learning and efforts around this topic.

*Eligible respondents are those who are employed by an organization operating in North Africa and/or the Middle East. More than one representative from the same organization can participate.

☐ I consent to participate in the study.

	Question	Response Type	Response Options (if applicable)
	Participant Background The following questions relate to the participant's background with the organization.		
1	Please identify your respective role within the organization:	Multiple choice	❏ Assistant ❏ Coordinator ❏ Officer ❏ Manager ❏ Director ❏ Other
2	How long have you been with the organization?	Multiple choice	❏ 0-4 years ❏ 5-9 years ❏ 10-14 years ❏ 15-19 years ❏ 20+ years
	Knowledge of Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking (MSHT) The following questions relate to how familiar the participant is with modern slavery and human trafficking and its forms in the MENA region.		

3	To what extent would you say that you are familiar with the national modern slavery legislation of your organization's country of operation?	Likert	❏ Extremely familiar ❏ Moderately familiar ❏ Somewhat familiar ❏ Slightly familiar ❏ Not at all familiar
4	To what extent do you agree with this definition of modern slavery: "A person who is forced to work, without pay other than barest subsistence, under threat of violence, who cannot walk away?"	Likert	❏ Strongly agree ❏ Agree ❏ Neutral ❏ Disagree ❏ Strongly disagree
5	How do you define the term "modern slavery" in your country? Which term do you use?	Short Response	
6	How familiar are you with Alliance 8.7 (which is an inclusive global partnership committed to achieving target 8.7 of the 2030 sustainable development goals [SDGs])?	Likert	❏ Extremely familiar ❏ Moderately familiar ❏ Somewhat familiar ❏ Slightly familiar ❏ Not at all familiar
7	To what extent are you familiar with anti-human trafficking networks in your region?	Likert	❏ Extremely familiar ❏ Moderately familiar ❏ Somewhat familiar ❏ Slightly familiar ❏ Not at all familiar
8	What do you think is the most prevalent form of modern slavery in your region? Please select all the answer choices that apply.	Multiple choice	❏ Labor trafficking ❏ Sex trafficking ❏ Organ trafficking ❏ Orphan trafficking ❏ Bride trafficking ❏ Forced labor ❏ Worst forms of child labor ❏ Bonded labor/debt bondage ❏ Forced marriage (including child marriage) ❏ Domestic servitude ❏ Other:

9	Please indicate your level of familiarity with each of the following international documents: Extremely familiar, I have read and discussed its contents in-depth. Moderately familiar, I have read and discussed its contents vaguely. Somewhat familiar, I have read or discussed its contents vaguely. Slightly familiar, I have heard of it but have not read or discussed its contents. Not at all familiar, I have never heard of it.		❏ Universal Declaration of Human Rights ❏ United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto ❏ Forced Labor Convention No. 29 ❏ Arab Charter on Human Rights ❏ League of Arab States Model Law to Combat the Crime of Trafficking in Persons
10	If a person consents to being exploited, but the means through which they were exploited are fraudulent or forceful, do you think their consent would be relevant? An example of this would be when a person consents to prostitution where they would receive money in return, even though they know that this is considered a form of exploitation.	Multiple choice	❏ Yes ❏ No ❏ Sometimes
11	In some cases, domestic servitude can be considered a form of modern slavery. Is this true?	Multiple choice	❏ Yes ❏ No
12	To your knowledge, does your organization define/list modern slavery practices (whether formally in a document or informally?)	Multiple choice	❏ Yes ❏ No
12a	If yes, what practices are defined in the organization and how are they defined? (Conditional, Yes)	Short Response	
	Organizational Background: The following questions relate to the represented organization's geographic and programmatic scope of work.		
13	Where is the organization's	Multiple choice	❏ Tunisia

	headquarters/main office located?		❏ Jordan ❏ Lebanon ❏ Qatar ❏ Other:
14	Please select the organization type that most accurately represents the organization.	Multiple choice	❏ Community-based organization (CBO) ❏ International non-governmental organization (INGO) ❏ Faith-based organization (FBO) ❏ Private Sector Businesses ❏ Other
15	Please indicate the primary beneficiaries/target audience the organization serves. Please select all the answer choices that apply.	Multiple choice	❏ Children ❏ Women ❏ Elderly ❏ Racial/ethnic minorities ❏ Religious minorities ❏ Migrants workers ❏ LGBTQ+ ❏ Refugees ❏ Local NGOs
16	What key areas does the organization work on? Please select all the answer choices that apply.	Multiple selection	❏ Capacity building ❏ Advocacy ❏ Partnerships and Networking ❏ Fundraising ❏ Communication ❏ Social Marketing ❏ Research ❏ Other
	Organizational Experience with MSHT The following questions relate to the represented organization's experience with anti-modern slavery and anti-human trafficking programming.		
17	Does the organization have experience (whether past or current) implementing	Multiple choice	❏ Yes ❏ No

	projects or activities to counteract modern slavery/ human trafficking?		
17a	If yes, please select all the forms of modern slavery addressed that apply. Conditional	Multiple choice	❏ Labor trafficking ❏ Sex trafficking ❏ Organ trafficking ❏ Orphan trafficking ❏ Bride trafficking ❏ Forced labor ❏ Worst forms of child labor ❏ Bonded labor/debt bondage ❏ Forced marriage (including child marriage) ❏ Domestic servitude ❏ Other:
17b	Where were/are the anti-human trafficking programs being implemented?	Multiple choice	❏ Tunisia ❏ Jordan ❏ Lebanon ❏ Qatar ❏ Other:
18	Has your organization received training on human trafficking/modern slavery in the past?	Multiple choice	❏ Yes ❏ No
18a	If yes, who provided this training?	Short Response	
18b	Would your organization be interested in receiving this training from FTS?	Multiple choice	❏ Yes ❏ Maybe ❏ No
	Organizational Interest in MSHT The following questions relate to the represented organization's interest in anti-modern slavery and human trafficking initiatives.		
19	To what extent would you agree that the following activities are a priority for the organization:		
20	Reducing communities' vulnerabilities	Likert	Strongly Agree

	through mobilization and advocacy		Agree Neither agree or disagree Disagree Strongly Disagree
21	Ensuring that vulnerable populations have access to essential resources (including psychological, social, and legal support)	Likert	Strongly Agree Agree Neither agree or disagree Disagree Strongly Disagree
22	Increasing the capacity of local organizations to promote access to justice and development	Likert	Strongly Agree Agree Neither agree or disagree Disagree Strongly Disagree
23	Holding perpetrators accountable and bringing justice to victims	Likert	Strongly Agree Agree Neither agree or disagree Disagree Strongly Disagree
24	Bringing harmful social issues to the forefront of the national agenda(s)	Likert	Strongly Agree Agree Neither agree or disagree Disagree Strongly Disagree
25	Would your organization be interested in attending a virtual forum discussing forms of modern slavery in the MENA region?	Multiple Choice	❏ Yes ❏ Maybe ❏ No