

Funding the Fight Against Modern Slavery: Mapping Private Funds in the Anti-Slavery and Anti-Trafficking Sector: 2012-2014

ANALYSIS OF GRANT-MAKING BY YEAR, REGION AND SUB-SECTOR



No one has the right to exploit or enslave another human being.

However, despite legal prohibitions everywhere, tens of millions of men, women and children are forced, threatened or coerced into appalling, slavery-like conditions. And it happens in nearly every country around the world.

In recent years, many committed donors have joined the fight to end the scourge of slavery and human trafficking.

By working together to fund proven and new approaches, we can bring an end to this global problem.

This study seeks to build our shared knowledge about how we can invest wisely and strive boldly for a slavery-free world.

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A weaver works on a handloom machine at a small sari workshop in Purushottampur Village in Varanasi district of Uttar Pradesh, India. The weavers work for 10-12 hours a day and get INR 250 (\$4) for weaving a Banarasi synthetic silk saree. The wages are generally low for synthetic silk saree, but it still takes an average of two days to complete one sari.

I. Executive summary

Modern slavery condemns tens of millions of men, women, boys and girls to lives filled with violence, exploitation and abuse. Unscrupulous criminals prey upon the most vulnerable and marginalised people to generate illegal and unconscionable profits – up to \$150 billion each year, according to the ILO.

Between 20.9 million and 35.8 million people live in slavery-like conditions today. Around one in four people enslaved in the world are children.¹

However, in recent years, a growing number of anti-slavery and anti-trafficking projects have begun to turn the tide. People have been liberated from servitude. Children at-risk of slavery have begun schooling.² Lives have been transformed, communities renewed.

Funding is absolutely critical to these efforts. Committed donors who share our vision for change are integral partners in the fight against modern slavery.

This study sought to quantify the scale, focus and geographic location of private funding for anti-slavery initiatives, as well as identify promising trends and funding gaps that need to be addressed.

Our goal is to deepen the conversation among donors, NGOs and other partners in order to foster new partnerships, generate additional and sustained support, and promote strategic investing in those areas that will deliver the greatest impact.

With the global community committed to ending modern slavery by 2030, as part of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals, it is important to take stock of where we are now and the important contribution that private donors can make in the coming decade to help realise this goal.

What we found

- **In the three-year period from 2012-2014, US\$233 million of private funds were used to combat slavery** in all its forms.
- **Funding to anti-slavery and anti-trafficking initiatives is growing**, up 13% in 2013 and 57% in 2014 compared to 2012.
- **New donors, large and small, are joining the fight against modern slavery.**

The study highlighted the deep commitment that donors have to ending slavery and human trafficking. Of the 70 funders who directly reported their giving, 40 (57%) increased their contributions in 2014. Of those 40, 17 (24%) increased their giving by more than 100% compared to 2012.

The study also revealed, however, that private sector giving is fragmented and insufficient to tackle the enormity of the problem.

More overall funding is needed to combat the different forms of slavery, as well as more strategic funding to address the causes and consequences of slavery and human trafficking.

In the three-year period from 2012-2014, US\$233 million of private funds were used to combat slavery in all its forms.

1 / In 2012, the International Labour Organization (ILO) estimated that 20.9 million people were victims of modern day slavery, while the 2014 Global Slavery Index estimated the number at 35.8 million. The prevalence data on children is drawn from the ILO findings.

2 / Since 2015, programs funded by the Freedom Fund have liberated 6,642 people from slavery and placed 17,366 at-risk children in school. As demonstrated in this report, that is but a small amount of the anti-slavery work being done by local and international organisations around the world.

How do we do this?

We need to encourage more funders to join the fight against slavery. Longer-term committed donors can play a vital role by inviting other funders, especially those working in related fields, to consider what ongoing support they may be able to provide.

We need to build strong national and international funder networks, where people can share information and expertise. The study identified some promising examples in the United States, with local foundations pooling their knowledge to address human trafficking in their communities. This approach helps all funders to plan strategically and invest smarter. It also inspires confidence in new and potential funders.

Finally, just as we need better data to determine the extent and the cost – both human and economic – of modern slavery, **we need better data on grants going to the field.** The more data that funders can collect and collate, the more we can build our understanding of how much goes where and to what effect.

We hope that this study contributes to a deeper understanding of funding for this sector and can be a tool to inform planning, decision-making and conversations between all those committed to the fight against slavery.

Detailed data and emerging trends from the study are available beginning on page 9.

Funder spotlight

Comic Relief UK seeks to tackle the root causes of poverty and social injustice and has extensive programs throughout the United Kingdom and internationally. It is one of the top overall donors to anti-slavery efforts as well as to combating sex trafficking.

Walk Free (Minderoo³) is committed to ending slavery by building a movement of global activists, producing high-quality research, and engaging business and governments to drive change in the industries and countries with the gravest slavery concerns.

3 / Minderoo Foundation conducts its anti-slavery activities through the Walk Free Foundation.



Najiya Lama, 8, gathers water in the morning near her home in Haidera City, Nepal. Najiya and her family receive support from Shakti Samuha, a Nepalese anti-trafficking organisation created and run by sex trafficking survivors. Sajiya along with her and sister escaped from a circus in India.

II. About the study

The study identifies how much private funding was given to anti-slavery and anti-trafficking initiatives from 2012-2014 and to which geographical regions. It also quantifies the funding provided to address the following forms of modern slavery:

- Child labor
- Child marriage and/or forced marriage
- Human trafficking, including high-risk migration
- Sex trafficking
- Domestic servitude
- Bonded labor
- Forced labor
- Child soldiers
- “Cross-cutting” funding to address multiple anti-slavery efforts.

These categories were chosen in an effort to create a “large tent” for those working in this area. While the categories are not mutually exclusive and a precise division of funds between them was not always possible, our intention was to provide an indication of the level of funding directed toward work in each of these areas.

The study identified principal private funders working to combat different forms of slavery. Many were invited to participate, and those who agreed provided information directly to us. Where direct participation was not possible, the research was supplemented by publicly available information, such as press releases, annual reports, tax documents and other information available on funder and grantee websites.

Ultimately, the study aggregated the contributions of 121 funders, 70⁴ of whom provided information directly to us. Where information was incomplete, every effort was made to filter the data as consistently as possible.

This study builds on previous research and studies undertaken in this area, in particular by the International Human Rights Funders’ Group, the Foundation Center⁵ and Humanity United⁶.

More detailed information on the methodology used in this study is available in Annex 1.

4 / This number does not include two funder affinity groups who provided information to the study but do not fund anti-slavery efforts directly.

5 / Advancing Human Rights, co-sponsored by the Foundation Center and the International Human Rights Funders Group

6 / Unpublished research provided by Humanity United

Building our shared knowledge

The Freedom Fund and Humanity United commissioned this study to provide a snapshot of the amount of private funding directed to anti-slavery and anti-trafficking initiatives, as well as where and on which sub-sectors the funding is spent.

Our goal is to inform existing donors, potential donors, NGOs and others working to combat slavery and human trafficking about the current funding landscape.

We hope that it will promote discussion among funders about how and to what extent they are contributing, as well as whether they can bolster their giving in a targeted way to deliver the greatest impact. The trends and gaps this study identifies seek to inform the funding decisions they make.

We also hope the study will motivate existing funders to encourage others to join them in their efforts to fight modern slavery. The simple truth is that we need more resources in order to break the hold of criminal enterprises that profit from enslaving, exploiting and trafficking men, women and children.

We believe this study provides a valuable baseline analysis, with scope for future studies to build on the approach we have taken. For example, our study looked at funding from donors, rather than how much grant-receiving organisations spend on anti-slavery and anti-trafficking programs. Collecting this information would provide a fuller analysis of the funding landscape and involve active participation both from funders and grant-receiving organisations. It could also serve as a valuable catalyst to build bridges between current and future funders and between funders and recipient organisations.

Some options for future studies are outlined in Part IV (see page 21). We invite your suggestions and feedback on these proposals.



We wish to thank all the donors who contributed to this study.

The information you generously provided was much richer than that typically available through public sources. We sincerely appreciate the time and effort it took to provide such detailed data, and we are very grateful for your support.

A list of all contributors to the study is available in Annex 3.

III. Key findings and trends

Total funding to the sector: a year-by-year analysis

The study found that just over US\$233 million in private funding was allocated to anti-slavery and anti-trafficking initiatives over the three years from 2012-2014.

While this figure reflects the significant commitment and generosity of many donors, large and small, we know that additional and sustained funding is vital if we are serious about ending slavery in this generation.

The study highlighted a number of promising trends that, if continued, will have a lasting impact on efforts to prevent people from being forced or coerced into slavery, as well as to liberate and rehabilitate those who have been enslaved.

In particular, the data revealed that:

- **Funding to anti-slavery initiatives is growing;** up 13% in 2013 and 57% in 2014 compared to 2012.
- **New donors, large and small, are joining the fight against slavery.**



Image, above: Katie Orlinsky © Legatum Limited 2016

Image, left: Brent Lewin © The Freedom Fund

Increased giving

Private funding for anti-slavery initiatives amounted to US\$**62.9** million in 2012. Funding grew to US\$**71.1** million in 2013 and to US\$98.9 million in 2014. This represents a 57% increase over two years.

There was increased giving from a wide range of funders over the three-year period of the study, reflecting the growing public awareness of slavery in all its forms and a recognition among funders of the urgent need for increased support to combat slavery.

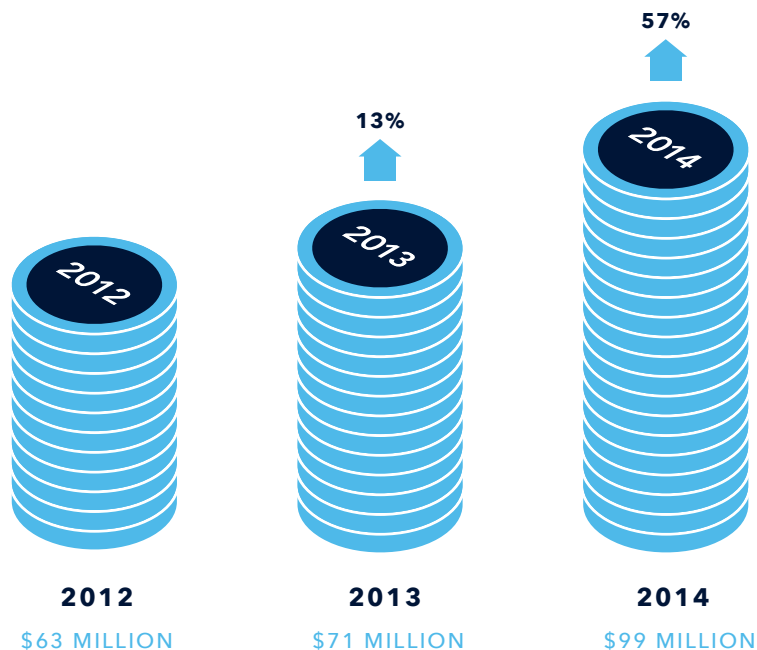
The five top funders – Dutch Postcode Lottery, Humanity United, Walk Free (Minderoo), Open Society Foundations and NoVo Foundation – together contributed more than US\$103 million between 2012 and 2014, accounting for 44% of the total.

Giving from the top ten funders – which also included the Ford Foundation, Comic Relief UK, Oak Foundation, Kendeda Fund and Bridgeway Foundation Special Project – amounted to \$156 million, or 67% of the three-year total.

Most of these are large donors with dedicated anti-slavery programs or with a focus on related fields, such as human rights, women’s and girls’ rights or poverty reduction.

Several top funders were included because of their support for related initiatives, though they may not necessarily frame them as anti-slavery programs. For example, contributions by the Ford Foundation and the Kendeda Fund to combat child marriage (see more on page 15), funding from Bridgeway Foundation Special Project to assist child soldiers and support from Open Society Foundations on various migration initiatives were not classified by the funder as within the anti-slavery sector, but were included in the study because they fit within our criteria.

TOTAL FUNDING BY YEAR - UP 57% IN TWO YEARS



Growing number of new funders

The study identified a significant number of new funders, large and small, who began supporting anti-slavery initiatives during the three-year period of the study. These funders include: [The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation](#), [Brazil Human Rights Fund](#), [C&A Foundation](#), [California Endowment](#), [Children’s Investment Fund Foundation](#), [City Bridge Trust](#), [The Kendeda Fund](#), [Pegasus Liberty Foundation](#), [Stardust Fund](#), and the [Women’s Foundation of California](#). These new funders, together with other longer-term donors, contributed to the significant increase in overall giving between 2012 and 2014.

Our conversations with new funders revealed that many made the decision to support anti-slavery and anti-trafficking initiatives following a period of study, research and landscape analysis. In some cases, they began with a few small grants in order to learn more and indicated that they would increase their support in the near future. In other cases, funders started out by making large contributions to the field.

If these funders continue to support anti-slavery and anti-trafficking efforts over the next years, it could mean a sizable increase in overall funds to this work and the opportunity to deliver greater impact for affected individuals and communities.

Spotlight on 2014

Even with the considerable increase in funding in 2014, the top funders remained largely the same, with the notable addition of the Gates Foundation providing a major research grant on child marriage (see page 16 for additional information).

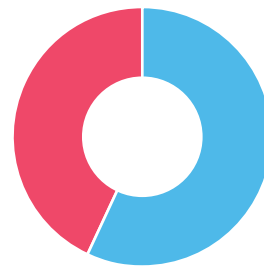
Of the 70 funders who reported directly to this study, 40 (57%) increased their contributions in 2014. Of those 40, 17 (24%) increased funding by more than 100% compared to their 2012 giving.

2014 FUNDING PATTERNS



- How many increased giving <100%
- How many increased giving >100%
- How many did not increase

2014: OVERALL NUMBER OF FUNDERS INCREASING GIVING



- Funders increasing
- Funders not increasing

Spotlight on smaller funders

While the biggest contributors to anti-slavery and anti-trafficking initiatives tend to be larger foundations, there are a number of small and medium-sized foundations (defined in this study as under \$40 million in assets) that contribute a significant portion of their funds to this work. While the study's data on total assets and giving is not able to provide a definitive list of all these foundations, a partial list of small and medium-

sized donors that give at least one-third of their annual giving budget to anti-slavery and anti-trafficking initiatives includes: EMpower-The Emerging Markets Foundation, Freedom for All, Girls Rights Project, Hunt Alternatives and Pegasus Liberty Foundation, as well as other funders who asked to remain anonymous.

Where the grants go

Funding for anti-slavery and anti-trafficking initiatives goes to all regions of the world. The study identified a strong emphasis on Asia, Africa, the United States and Canada, with a lesser emphasis on Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean. The Middle East and North Africa saw the least amount in reported funding.

According to the Walk Free 2014 Global Slavery Index, the highest number of persons enslaved live in Asia and Africa. This study's analysis of grant distributions is in keeping with these findings.

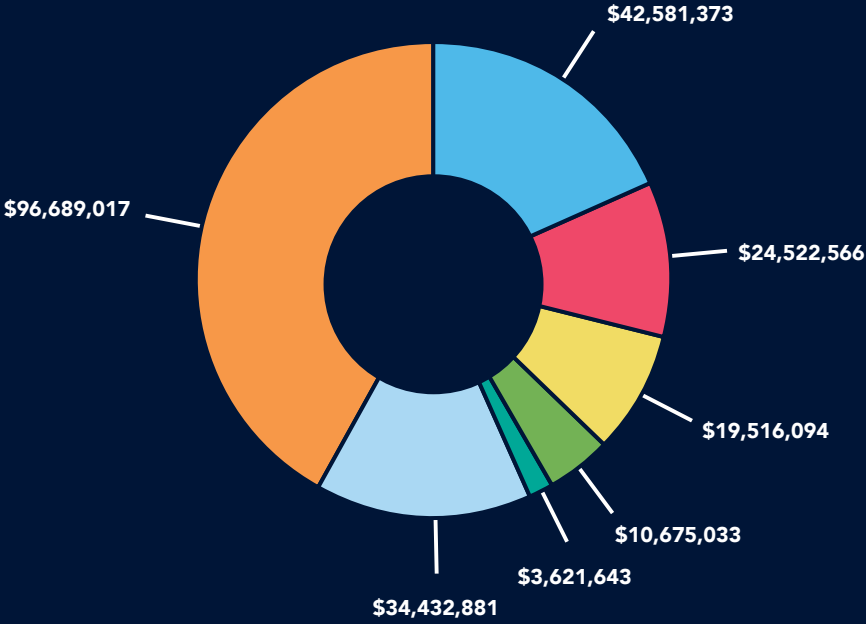
It is important to note, however, that the largest proportion of funding in the study was for "multi-regional" grants; these grants were either global in scope, covered multiple regions or lacked sufficient data regarding the country or region covered by the grant.

While the study did not log grants by country, it would appear that efforts in China are not as well funded as the numbers of people enslaved would require. The reasons for this are complex, including that China is a difficult place for civil society and foreign funders to access.

There is also an urgent need to address the growing refugee crisis in Europe. Refugees are extremely vulnerable to traffickers and other criminal forces that can lure them into slavery. Many funders have supported emergency relief efforts, but more targeted interventions are needed to specifically prevent trafficking and slavery within these communities. Some funders are currently developing responses to this situation. We applaud their efforts and encourage others to join them in this vital work.

When reviewing the prevalence percentages in the Global Slavery Index – rather than just the raw numbers of persons enslaved – some countries in the Middle East and North Africa rise higher on the list. Therefore, some increased funding for this region may be needed. It is important to note, however, that many prevention programs in Africa and Asia aim to provide alternatives to people who would otherwise be trafficked to the Middle East. Accordingly, funding to support programs in Asia will have an impact in the Middle East, reflecting the transnational nature of human trafficking and modern slavery.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION



- Asia
- Africa
- Europe
- LAC
- MENA
- US/Canada
- Multi-region

Forms of slavery addressed

The study sought to identify the different forms of modern slavery that donors seek to address through their giving. To provide a snapshot of funding for this very broad program of support, we classified funding according to work undertaken in the following categories:

- Child labor
- Child marriage and/or forced marriage
- Human trafficking, including high-risk migration
- Sex trafficking
- Domestic servitude
- Bonded labor
- Forced labor
- Child soldiers
- Cross-cutting grants.

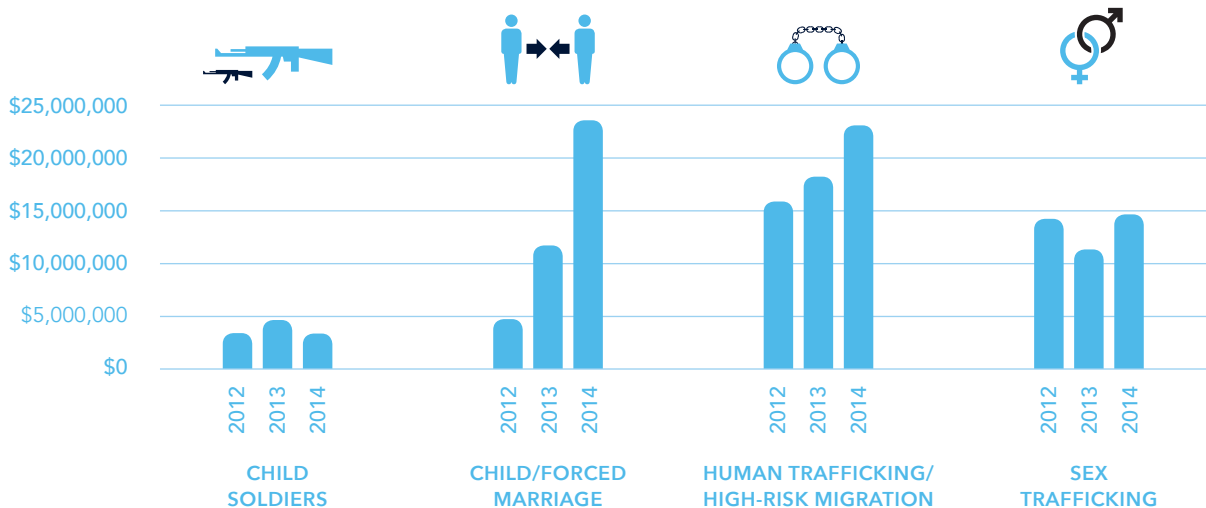
It should be noted that these categories are not mutually exclusive and funders do not necessarily classify their grants in line with them.

Definitions of each category and information about the allocation of funding used for this study are available at Annex 2.

Trends in selected sub-sectors

This report looks specifically at funding trends in four discrete areas of work to end modern slavery: child marriage and forced marriage; child soldiers; human trafficking and high-risk migration; and sex trafficking.

TOTAL FUNDING BY YEAR - UP 57% IN TWO YEARS



Funding to combat child marriage and forced marriage

Nearly US\$40 million in private funding was provided from 2012-2014 to eradicate child marriage. Of all the categories analysed in the study, this area saw the largest increase in donor funding: an increase of 149% in 2013 and an increase of 402% in 2014 over the 2012 funding level.

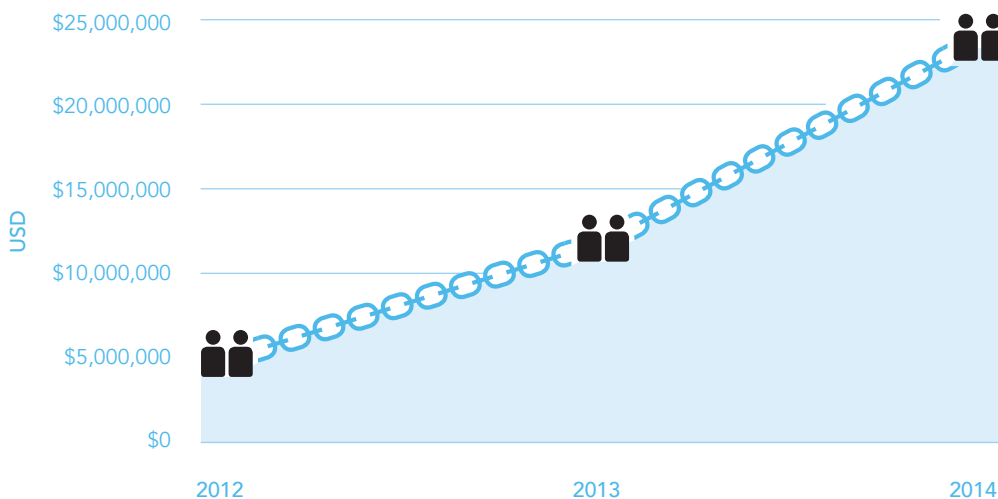
Many funders told us they supported specific programs to combat child marriage while others said they supported broader anti-slavery and anti-trafficking initiatives, which addressed child marriage as part of this work.

The growth in funding to end child marriage includes additional support provided by funders who have been active in this area for some time. However, new donors have also emerged. For example, the Kendeda Fund made its first significant gift to combat child marriage in 2014.

The study identified 27 funders who provided support to end child marriage; eight of these funders reported that, of all the sub-sectors included in this study, child marriage was the only one to which they provided grants.

A number of funders also said they began supporting this work through a project of the Elders, known as the Elders Global Partnership to End Child Marriage, which later became the stand-alone NGO Girls Not Brides. A few funders made a contribution to the Elders’ project as a one-off grant. This campaign and the efforts of Girls Not Brides have been successful in attracting a large number of donors and funds to support this work. If this trend continues, progress to eradicate child marriage could be significant. However, for this to occur, a high level of awareness and funding support must be sustained over enough time in order to foster the changes needed at the community level.

CHILD/FORCED MARRIAGE FUNDING TREND



Tackling child marriage from a different starting point

Some significant longer-term funders working to end child marriage – including the Ford Foundation, the Packard Foundation and the MacArthur Foundation – indicated that they do not address child marriage through the lens of anti-slavery or anti-trafficking but rather as part of their work to promote sexual and reproductive rights or the rights of girls. The focus on child marriage developed, in some cases, organically from their work with women,

girls, and their communities. Over time, it became an increased focus within their broader programs. Looking ahead, the Ford Foundation and the Packard Foundation indicated that they would continue to fund initiatives to end child marriage; however, the MacArthur Foundation indicated a departure from this field, as the unit housing it will be closing out over the next several years.

Building the economic case against child marriage

In 2014 the Gates Foundation and the Children’s Investment Fund Foundation, in partnership with the World Bank and the International Center for Research on Women, funded a ground-breaking study to determine the economic costs of child marriage. According to the World Bank’s website, the

purpose of the study is to make the “economic case for putting a stop to child marriage” and to create “new, large scale” programs to prevent child marriage. The outcomes of this study and the public attention it will generate have the potential to drive significant long-term progress towards this goal.

Keeping a focus on forced marriage

Our study requested combined funding information in relation to child marriage and forced marriage. As such, it was not possible to separate the amounts between the two. However, it was notable that many grants seem primarily dedicated to ending child marriage rather than forced marriage. Though there is often significant overlap between the two, it is important to note that forced marriage also takes place between adults.

While the focus on child marriage is very welcome, it is important to ensure that forced marriage remains a priority among funders. **With the grave realities of forced marriage in the spotlight through the practices of ISIL – where it is reported that more than 3,000 women and girls have been abducted and forced into slavery, marriage and pregnancy – the funder community has an opportunity to take a strong stand in support of vulnerable women and girls, regardless of age.**



Funding to address the needs of child soldiers

The study found that eleven donors provided over US\$11.5 million towards prevention and rehabilitation initiatives for child soldiers. **The top three funders accounted for 92% of giving in this area: Bridgeway Foundation Special Project, Dutch Postcode Lottery and Comic Relief UK.**

It is likely that giving to child soldiers programs is higher than indicated by these figures. As with domestic servitude, forced labor and bonded labor, many prevention and aftercare programs include child soldiers within their “at-risk” groups, even if it is not specified. It is also possible that funders who support child soldier programs approach the issue from a different angle – conflict resolution, for example – and so did not necessarily appear as a potential funder in the anti-slavery sector.

Bearing this in mind, however, it is concerning that such a small number of funders (11 out of 121) reported giving to programs for child soldiers. **Furthermore, if the top three donors were removed, the remaining grants total less than \$1 million over the three-year period of the study.** Sustained support from more funders is vital to address the multiple needs of child soldiers and the communities from which they are forcibly recruited.

Funder spotlight

Giving by **Open Society Foundations** aims to ensure that migrants are employed in a just and equitable manner and that they have access to legal protection. This support, part of their International Migration Initiative, is broader than anti-trafficking but covers many similar components, such as the use of coercion, threat or fraud.

Funder spotlight

NoVo Foundation reported funding work across a range of categories, making it one of the top funders overall, and for sex trafficking in particular. Their support includes, among other things, the delivery of direct services and policy advocacy in relation to sex trafficking. They reported giving grants in the United States, Asia (primarily India), Africa (primarily South Africa) and Europe.

Funding to combat human trafficking

Human trafficking is a complex issue that encompasses several forms of modern slavery and requires many approaches to combat it. Some funders are committed to prevention and support programs that provide alternatives to high-risk migration for vulnerable groups. Others work with those who have been freed from trafficking, providing a wide range of support services to help them rebuild their lives.

The study cast a wide net in order to properly cover this broad range of approaches. **We identified nearly US\$57 million in reported giving to anti-trafficking initiatives between 2012 and 2014.** The top three funders – Open Society Foundations, Oak Foundation, and Dutch Postcode Lottery – contributed nearly US\$40 million (56%) of the total funds.



Funding to combat sex trafficking

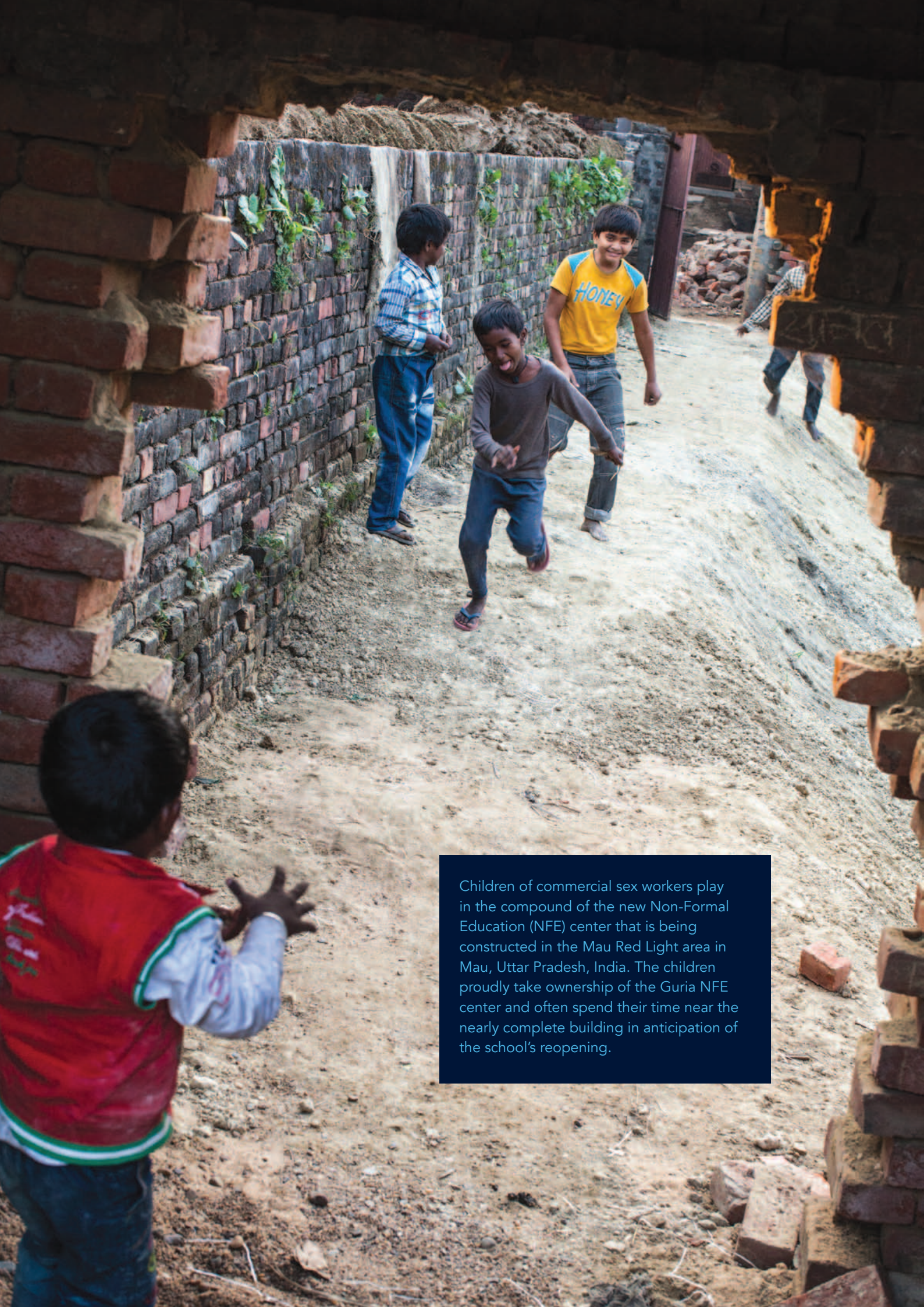
The study found that just over US\$40 million of private funds were directed toward efforts to combat sex trafficking. While there was a funding “dip” in 2013, financial support in 2014 returned to its 2012 level.

The top four funders in this category – NoVo Foundation, Comic Relief UK, Hunt Alternatives and Dutch Postcode Lottery – provided more than US\$25 million (63%) of the total giving.

Grants to counter human trafficking often include a portion of work on sex trafficking, even when this is not explicitly stated. Accordingly, the overall level of funding to address sex trafficking is likely to be higher than that shown here.

Funder spotlight

Hunt Alternatives runs the Demand Abolition program, which aims to combat slavery by focusing on the “demand side” of commercial sexual exploitation, so far primarily in the United States. An important part of their approach is the CEASE Network (Cities Empowered Against Sexual Exploitation), which was created in 2014 and encourages cities to commit to reducing demand for paid sex by 20% by 2017. The goal is to grow this network over the coming years. All of Hunt Alternatives’ funding within the anti-slavery and anti-trafficking sector was directed towards sex trafficking.



Children of commercial sex workers play in the compound of the new Non-Formal Education (NFE) center that is being constructed in the Mau Red Light area in Mau, Uttar Pradesh, India. The children proudly take ownership of the Guria NFE center and often spend their time near the nearly complete building in anticipation of the school's reopening.

IV. Observations and proposals

The study provided us with the opportunity to collect up-to-date data on funding patterns and to have conversations with a broad range of donors about their work and priorities.

Analysing this information helped us develop the following observations about how and why funding is directed. We also identified opportunities to bolster funding and support for anti-slavery initiatives, with the ultimate goal of ending modern slavery.

Understanding how funders approach their giving: Some funders have developed a defined and intentional program that seeks to counter one or multiple forms of modern slavery. Others are committed to supporting work in a discrete area, such as child marriage or child soldiers, and may not consider themselves anti-slavery funders. A number of funders, including some of the top funders, do not have an intentional focus on anti-slavery or anti-trafficking. Instead, they provide funds to this area as part of a broader program dealing with, for example, human rights, girls' education, gender equality, migrant workers or poverty reduction. This presents both opportunities and risks for the sector.

Opportunity to grow the funding base: Funders who are committed to the fight against modern slavery can be strong advocates for this work and encourage other funders to join them. Peer-to-peer engagement can help generate new conversations and build greater understanding of this work, especially with funders who may support programs in associated areas, such as human rights or gender equality. This approach presents real opportunities to significantly grow the donor base.

Risk of shifting priorities: As noted, some funders have supported anti-trafficking and anti-slavery initiatives as part of a broader program of action for social change. While this support has been important, there is a pressing need to develop more secure, sustained and

targeted funding for the sector. Without a more dedicated program of support, there is a very real risk that funding priorities may shift away at the very time we need to harness all available funders and redouble our efforts to end modern slavery by 2030, as envisioned in the Sustainable Development Goals put out by the United Nations.

Strengthening foundations' ability to address local issues: Many foundations working locally in the United States recognise that trafficking is a growing problem within their communities. A number told us that they provide funding when requests come in from the communities they serve. While this demonstrates a very positive and responsive approach, the severity of trafficking within U.S. cities and communities requires more sustained and strategic efforts.

Some foundations said they have created or participated in local networks of funders interested in trafficking issues in order to share information and best practices. This open exchange not only builds knowledge among the funder community, it also increases the confidence of other foundations to commit new or additional funding to this work.

We applaud the work of these local networks and encourage them to continue to develop and become stronger. We would also propose that consideration be given to establishing a national forum of locally-focused foundations committed to addressing slavery and trafficking in their communities. This could include community foundations, family foundations and large institutional foundations that share this goal. Such a forum would allow funders with more established programs to provide advice and expertise to those wishing to increase their impact so that the work develops in the most strategic, sustained and productive way possible.

Engaging corporate foundations: There are promising signs that many corporate foundations have some or significant interest in joining

the fight against modern slavery and human trafficking; including some who participated in this study. However, in many cases, it was not possible to reach these foundations, communicate directly with their staff or identify funding details from publicly available information. We would encourage corporate foundations to be more transparent in their giving; to consider sharing information and approaches with other funders active in this field; and to become more visible in their efforts to combat slavery and human trafficking.

Building more knowledge: The goal of this research was to provide a snapshot of private funding for efforts to combat slavery and trafficking; how much was spent, where it was spent and on what it was spent. During the course of the study, we identified different potential ways to build on this research and provide more detailed information for those working in this field.

For example, follow-up research could work with grant-receiving organisations to get a fuller picture of spending in the area. This would require a willingness from funders as well as recipient organisations to provide more detailed information on funding, including spending on project-specific grants and general support grants. If there was support for such a study, grant-makers and grant-seekers could together agree to contribute to the whole picture. This could help strengthen the overall effectiveness and longevity of our sector.

Future research also could attempt to quantify how much funding is directed towards prevention, liberation, rehabilitation and aftercare, or to pull out categories for awareness raising, advocacy and direct services. These suggestions may be beyond the capacity of funders' current classification systems, although it would reveal interesting and valuable information.

Another emerging trend that could be examined in more detail is giving to address forced labor in corporate supply chains. Though such work has been included here under the categories of human trafficking, high-risk migration, and forced labor, as this issue becomes more prominent in the eyes of funders, corporations, governments, and the public, future researchers may find it advantageous to examine these programs as their own sub-sector.

Finally, the current study reported findings on geographical distribution as a whole, without any breakdown by sub-sector or year. Some funders did provide greater detail than the study ultimately used, so future research could seek to provide a more detailed assessment of the geographical distribution of funds.

We would be grateful to receive suggestions and feedback on the type of research that funders, grant recipients and others working in the field would find most beneficial.



Annex 1: Methodology

Taking into account the different ways that funders classify their grants and spending, this study developed certain filters with which to review and break down the information in an effort to be as consistent as possible. A brief description follows of the methodology we used.

Categorising funding

When a foundation reported a grant wholly within a specific category, the grant was credited to that category. When a grant covered several categories, and it was possible to reasonably assign a percentage among the several categories, we did so. Other times, where the categories were less distinct or the percentages could not be determined, the grant was assigned to the cross-cutting category. Likewise, when a grant covered a broader group of issues but included one or more of the categories of interest to the study, we made an assessment regarding the percentage of the grant that could be reasonably considered to have gone to anti-slavery or anti-trafficking initiatives. For example, if the grantee focused on two main issues, one of which was child marriage and the other an issue unrelated to anti-slavery efforts, 50% of the grant was credited to the study and 50% was left out. The percentages were established through the combined expertise of the funder, the research and, in some cases, the grantees.

While some useful assessment may be made regarding the distribution of funds among the different categories, it would not be accurate to suggest that the amounts reflected in the different sub-sectors reflect the sum total of work being done in that area. Much of the work in the broader categories – for example, the cross-cutting and human trafficking categories – includes work on many of other sub-sectors. The sub-sector totals

do, however, give an indication of specialised projects in that field. Categories such as domestic servitude, bonded labor, forced labor and, to some extent, child labor, were likely to be included within a broader program, rather than be the subject of a specialised project. Therefore, they are not as “underfunded” as the sub-sector totals would seem to indicate. As with the entire sector, however, additional, targeted funding is sorely needed to address the scale of slavery and trafficking worldwide.

Geography

For the purposes of this study, the following regional categories were used: Africa (excluding North Africa); Asia; Europe (including Eastern Europe and Russia); Latin America and the Caribbean; the Middle East and North Africa; the U.S. and Canada; and global or multi-region grants. The funds were credited to the region where the work was carried out, not where the grantee is based. In many cases, either the funder or the research provided enough information to establish where the work was carried out. However, where that information was not available, or for larger programs with wide geographical reach, the funds were allocated to the “multi-region” category.

Year

The study looked at giving by year for each of the following years: 2012, 2013 and 2014. Where a grant was known to be multi-year, the amounts were divided among the various years within the grant’s span. If an exact distribution was not known, the amount was evenly divided among the years in question. If a grant was known to be a multi-year grant that began before 2012 or continued past 2014, that portion of the grant was not included in the study.

Regranting

Every effort was made to not “double count” grants. However, it was beyond the scope of this project to ensure with certainty that all regranting was removed.

Government funds

The focus of the study was to identify private funds going to the space. We excluded government funds whenever possible.

General support v. project support

Where a general support grant went to an organisation specialising in issues under the study, the grant could be wholly credited to the study (for example, grants to Girls Not Brides or Free the Slaves). However, it was beyond the scope of the study to determine whether general support grants (with no further information) to large multi-faceted organisations like Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International or Oxfam supported anti-slavery and anti-trafficking efforts. If a funder was able to specify that a general support grant went to issues under the study, or the grant was project support for an issue under the study, it was credited to the study.

Estimating percentages

Similarly, for grant recipients with narrower mandates than the ones above but still addressing a broad set of issues, some but not all the funds could be attributed to the study. Through the expertise of the funder, the organisation or through research, we aimed to make an educated estimate of the amount of the grant that could be attributed to the issues under the study. A strict accounting of how each grant was spent was beyond the scope of this study.

Currency

The study converted all funds into USD, using an exchange rate set on a particular day.

Annex 2: Definitions and allocation of funding

The study looks at funding provided by 121 donors to tackle modern slavery in all its forms. For the purposes of the study, we categorised the various initiatives they supported under the following nine sub-sectors.

Child labor

Our intent in this study was to focus on the “worst forms of child labor,” as defined by the ILO, which “refers to work that: is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and interferes with their schooling by: depriving them of the opportunity to attend school; obliging them to leave school prematurely; or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work. In its most extreme forms, child labor involves children being enslaved, separated from their families, exposed to serious hazards and illnesses and/or left to fend for themselves on the streets of large cities – often at a very early age.”

Human trafficking, including high-risk migration

As defined by the United Nations Protocol on Trafficking in Persons, “human trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.”

High-risk migration includes labor migration undertaken in circumstances that cause the person to be at increased risk of exploitation. While the initial decision to migrate may be voluntary, the individuals often become enmeshed in slavery practices.

Some anti-trafficking initiatives clearly stated that their programs worked on prevention of sex trafficking, domestic servitude, forced labor or child labor. In these cases it was possible to assign a percentage of the grant to those particular sub-categories. In most cases, however, either the grants were described only as going to anti-trafficking programs more broadly or there was insufficient information to divide the grant into specific sub-sectors. Those grants would then be credited to the anti-trafficking category.

Sex trafficking

Sex trafficking involves trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, including sexual exploitation of children. Many grants fell squarely in this category. For grants that listed trafficking of women as their primary purpose, but did not explicitly mention sex trafficking, some effort was made to research the grant in order to determine whether sex trafficking was a significant focus of the grant, in which case it was divided between these categories. It is likely that a significant percentage of anti-trafficking programs also address sex trafficking, even though the full amount was credited to the human trafficking category.

Domestic servitude

Domestic workers typically live and work in private homes. Their physical and social isolation can make them vulnerable to exploitation by their employers, including lack of pay, dangerous and long working conditions, and sexual abuse. Some grants listed combating domestic servitude as their specific aim. However, it was more likely to be included within a broader anti-trafficking or anti-slavery program with insufficient information available to allocate part of the grant to this category.

Bonded labor

Bonded labor is one of the most widespread forms of slavery. It occurs when a person becomes indebted, often through deception, and is forced to work off the “loan” under exploitative circumstances, often leading to the person falling further behind in repayment over time. These debts are sometimes passed down over generations.

The study found a number of programs that work specifically to combat bonded labor. However, it was also likely to be included in some programs placed in the cross-cutting category.

Forced labor

Forced labor involves work or services rendered against the person’s will, under threat of violence or punishment. Forced labor can be an element in many other kinds of slavery practices, including trafficking, domestic servitude and bonded labor. The study identified funding specifically to combat forced labor practices, although forced labor formed part of programs in other categories, in particular the human trafficking and cross-cutting categories.

Child soldiers

According to the Paris Principles and Guidelines Associated with Armed Forces or Armed Groups, 2007, an internationally agreed definition for “child soldier” is any person under 18 years who is, or who has been, recruited or used by an armed force or armed group in any capacity, including, but not limited to, children (boys and girls) used as fighters, cooks, porters, messengers, spies or for sexual purposes. In this study, some grants that were made to prevent recruitment and support rehabilitation of girls and boys used for sexual purposes were included in the sex trafficking category because of the way the grant was reported by funders.

Cross-cutting

The cross-cutting category includes grants that were broad in scope when it was not possible to divide the amounts among other categories, either because of a lack of information or because the programs covered several forms of slavery, such as forced labor, domestic servitude and bonded labor. Prevention and aftercare programs were likely to fall into the cross-cutting category, as these programs address the needs of vulnerable groups or survivors in general and do not specify any particular “kind” of slavery or trafficking. Also included in this category were grants to raise awareness about slavery or trafficking and to engage in advocacy at a broad level. When advocacy and awareness-raising were an integral part of a project focusing on a particular area, that grant was allocated to that category. Specific grants to evaluate programs were placed in the cross-cutting category while research on a specific issue was allocated to that particular category.

Annex 3: Acknowledgements

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FADICA (Foundations and Donors Interested in Catholic Activities)	Pathy Family Foundation
Ford Foundation	Pegasus Liberty Foundation
Freedom For All	Present Purpose Network
Fund for Global Human Rights	Private Swiss foundation
GHR Foundation	Seattle Foundation
Girls Rights Project	Sigrid Rausing Trust
give2asia	Silicon Valley Community Foundation
Global Fund for Children	Skoll Foundation
Henry Smith Charity	Stardust Fund
Hivos	Trust for London
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The Freedom Fund is the world's first private donor fund dedicated to ending modern slavery. With a team of experts and a global perspective, the Freedom Fund aims to raise \$100 million by 2020 for smart philanthropic investments to measurably reduce slavery in the countries and sectors where it is most concentrated. Since we commenced operations in 2014, we have secured over \$50 million in commitments from major investors toward that goal.

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Established in 2005, Humanity United is a US-based foundation dedicated to building peace and advancing human freedom. At home and in the corners of the globe where these ideals are challenged most, we lead, support, and collaborate with a broad network of efforts, ideas, and organisations that share our vision of a world free of conflict and injustice. Humanity United is part of the Omidyar Group, which represents the philanthropic, personal, and professional interests of Pierre and Pam Omidyar.