

How to avoid being trafficked

- Be cautious of job offers with high pay and minimal qualifications and requirements
- Be weary of loans or debts offered in exchange for employment for travel, housing accommodations or academic study
- Be mindful of sharing personal information with unfamiliar recruiters
- Workers should have secure immigration status



Let us Work to Prevent Labour Trafficking

Contact one of the following Agencies Immediately to Report Labour Trafficking

The Royal Bahamas Police Force	919 911
The National Hotline	1-2 42-322-2763
Crisis Centre Hotline	1-242-328-0922
Crime Stoppers Bahamas	328-8477(TIPS)
Family Island	1-242-300-8477
The Ministry of National Security	1-242-502-3300

The Ministry of National Security
Trafficking In Persons Inter-Ministry Committee
New Providence, The Bahamas
Telephone: 1-242-502-3300
Email: nationalsecurity@bahamas.gov.bs
Website: www.bahamas.gov.bs/nationalsecurity
Facebook: Bahamas National Trafficking
in Persons Task Force



Labour Trafficking



Definition of Trafficking in Persons

Trafficking in persons or human trafficking can be defined as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, or receiving of a person by means of the threat or use of force or other means of coercion, or by abduction, fraud, deception, and abuse of power for the purpose of exploitation.

Exploitation can take many different forms, including forced labour and work in the sex industry/prostitution.

Trafficking in persons is a crime that affects men, women and children.

What is Labour Trafficking?

Labour trafficking is a form of human trafficking which may be displayed through debt bondage, forced labour, sweatshop labour, and involuntary child labour. Debt bondage or bonded labour is a form of coercion whereby victims incur unlawful debt from the traffickers as a form of employment. Labour traffickers use violence, threats, lies, and other forms to coerce or force people to work against their will. Labour trafficking is considered to be a form of modern-day slavery.

Where does Labour Trafficking occur?

Labour trafficking occurs internationally and locally where many people are looking for ways to better protect and provide for themselves and their families.

Labour trafficking has been found in labour settings such as the service, manufacturing, agricultural or construction sectors and domestic work.

Some common jobs in which labour trafficking occurs include:

- Domestic workers in a private home
- Farmworker
- Construction work and factory workers

What are the causes of Labour Trafficking?

- The most common causes of Labour Trafficking are: poverty, conflicts, inequalities, persecution, lack of employment and lack of educational opportunities.
- Many persons are often forced to migrate from their home countries in search of job opportunities.
- Traffickers use deception to take advantage of many of these migrants by exploiting them with job offers that do not exist and using means such as force and fraud to coerce them into demeaning jobs including sex trafficking.

Although poverty is a cause of human trafficking, trafficking victims can come from a range of income levels, and many may come from families with high socioeconomic status.

How to identify Victims of Labour Trafficking

The following are signs:

- Worker is unpaid or paid very little
- Worker does not control own money
- Not allowed to speak for themselves or in private
- Works excessively long and/or unusual hours
- Worker is not allowed breaks
- Was recruited through false promises concerning the nature and conditions of work
- High security measures exist in the work and or living locations
- Withholding of documents such as passport and work permit
- Construction and factory workers held in inhumane conditions
- Persons forced to work in private homes as domestic workers